

# CHAPTER - ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a small country, which is located in the southern part of Asian continent. It is one of the least developed countries among the world, having 28million people. It has 1, 47,181 square km. area which occupies 0.03 percent of the world. It is a landlocked country surrounded by two huge countries India and China. But, Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of natural resources and cultural heritages and the highest peak of the earth 'Mount Everest' (CBS, 2011).

Human resource is another main resource of Nepal. Due to the high population and low access of employment opportunities most of the youths are compelled to go for foreign employment. In the current situation the magnitude of remittance is estimated to exceed Rs. 100 billion which is coming through the registered sources, if all the unregistered sources (illegal sources and with their friends also) has to be counted it is estimated to exceed Rs. 125 billion ([www.ekantipur.com](http://www.ekantipur.com)). If this present trend continues, it is speculated that remittance economy will substitute many other sectors of Nepalese economy.

In Nepal the unemployment rate is 2.1 percent as given in the NLSS 2008. Initially the contribution of the remittance on GDP ratio 11 percent in FY 2002/03 and the ratio increased from 17.4 percent in 2007/08 to 19.3 percent in FY 2009/10. In present context remittance contributes 23.6 percent of the GDP. Poverty has been reduced 25.4 percent from 31 percent and remittance contributed much. The government of Nepal has given permission for foreign employment on 107 countries from 2061/08/14 (NRB 2067). According to Economic Survey 2010/2011 per capita income is increased US \$ 645 from US \$ 561, which is only due to the increasing trend of remittance income (Economic Survey, 2068/069).

All incomes transferred from a single source (individual/household) are counted as remittance. The proportions of households that receive remittance are 56 percent in

Nepal. The average income transfer in the form of remittance is Rs 80,436 (in nominal terms) per recipient household. Per capita nominal remittance of whole population stands at NRS. 9,245. Majority of remittance (58 percent) come from within the country, and 19 percent from India and 23 percent from other countries. 79 percent of the total remittance received by the household is used for daily consumption while 7 percent is used for loans repayment. Other uses are-household property and education (4 percent each), and capital formation (2 percent).Percent of households receiving remittance has increased from 23 percent in 1995/96 to about 56 percent in 2010/11 and the share of remittance in income received by households increased from 27 percent to about 31 percent during the same period. However, the share of remittance received from India has decreased significantly by 22 percent points indicating an increase in percent of other countries (CBS, 2013).

The share of remittance received from abroad comprised 13.4 percent from India and followed by 19.2 percent, 21.3 percent, 2.2 percent and 29 percent from Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Kingdom and other countries respectively. Moreover the per capita remittance for the entire country is NRs 4042. The current state of Nepalese economy is characterized by unutilized and underutilized natural resources, backward agriculture, deficit trade, mass poverty, illiteracy and so on. Although agriculture is the main occupation but no scientific methods of agriculture have yet been implemented. So, the nation is suffering from the problem of unemployment and under-employment. Due to the lack of employment opportunities in the nation, skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled all of people have shown interest for foreign employment to search for better opportunities (NRB, 2008).

According to the World Bank, the South Asia region is projected to receive \$120 billion in remittances in 2015, at a slower growth pace of 3.7 percent compared to 4.5 percent the previous year (World Bank, 2015).

Government of Nepal has accepted labor migration as one of the strategies to reduce poverty. However, there are no clear plans to help the already existing and the potential migrants to facilitate remittance transfer and its usage at the household level. It's pity that the state has not planned any actions beyond conducting a feasibility study to establish a labor bank in 2014/15. In addition, in early 2014, Nepal Rastra Bank Issued Diasporas

bond despite the fact that the Bank made unsuccessful efforts to issue the bond in 2010 and 2011. This could end as the repetition of the same fruitless effort if it is not backed by enough publicity and education to Overseas Nepalese Workers (ONWs) and their families at home. Furthermore, we still need to do a lot to enhance ONWs' trust in government-backed institutions in Nepal (Setopati, 2014).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Being a hilly region, the people in Dolakha district has been struggling continuously for the living. In fact, people have been searching for a way to make a better living standard with secured future for their family. The concept of foreign employment has been growing as an important tool to obtain the goals and fulfill the basic needs of their life. Not only this has maintained their standard of living, but also has opened their door for a prosperous future. Being one of the top ten districts to outsource female workers for foreign employment, Dolakha has been receiving remarkably high amount of remittances. There has been substantial increment in this figure in recent years. This has also helped the poor people to grow themselves as an active member in the society. The trending of immigration of people from Bhimeshwor Municipality has been growing day by day.

Remittance provides food security, shelter, clothing and other basic needs. Many recipients of remittance especially in rural areas have highly variable incomes. Remittance is emerging as a new way for alleviating poverty in the developing and least developed countries. Due to unhealthy investment environment in the home country, remittance has not been used productively. According to NLSS-III presently 78.9 percent of remittance money is used for daily consumption while only 2.4 percent is being used in productive sector. The house of migrants workers have been modernized replacing thatched roof with steel roofs. Access to power has substantially increased too so are the households with safe drinking water, toilets and LPG for cooking. Consumption expenditure on food, housing and education has increased resulting in a rise in the living standard. So this study seeks to assess the impact of remittance in rural poverty reduction.

Though Nepal is one of the top nations for receiving remittances, it is still a subject of study about the use of the remitted amount by the people. There has been negligible study made on remittance and its impacts. The questions about how the positive impacts are caused by remittance have not been clearly answered. Also, the different social, cultural and economic changes done by remittance are yet to be studied. The study done in the Ward No. 1 and 2 of Bhimeshwor Municipality tries to address the following main questions:

- What is the difference in social and economic status of the family due to remittance in this area?
- How the remittance income has been used?
- What are the positive impacts caused by remittance in their lifestyle?

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

The general objective of this study is to analyze the positive impacts caused by remittance in Ward No. 1 & 2 of Bhimeshwor Municipality of Dolakha district. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- a. To compare social and economic status of the people before and after remittance
- b. To analyze the pattern of the use of remittance
- c. To evaluate the challenges of productive use of remittance

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

According to Nepal Living Standard Survey 2010/011, 55.8 percent of household receive remittance, with each household receiving an average of Rs 80,436 per year. This figure is estimated to have doubled in the recent years. This has suggested that a huge number of people are directly or indirectly supported by remittance. Besides fulfilling the daily needs, the remittances have also changed the social status of the people in the society. This has drastically changed the living of the people in remote areas. But the study on remittance and its impacts has been merely done. The study area Bhimeshwor Municipality is also one of them.

Also, there is no study made on the impacts made by remittance on the family as well as society. The use of remittances in different sectors and their impacts in the society has not yet been properly studied. This study has tried to address these questions and tried to find out the best possible ways of utilizing the remittance for the well-being of the family as well as community.

Thus, the study has tried to find out the changes made by remittance through foreign employment in the living standard of the people. The study is significantly helpful for the people trying to research in this area.

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

This study is a micro level study of Ward No. 1 & 2 of Bhimeshwor Municipality of Dolakha district. Every study carries some limitation which is unavoidable. The main limitations of the study are as follows:

- The present analysis is concentrated in particular area of Bhimeshwor Municipality of Dolakha District.
- This study is based on sample size of study area, It may not be helpful to make general conclusion
- This study emphasizes only the role of remittance on rural livelihoods.
- This study is the indicative rather than all-inclusive so the generalization could not be applied to the whole nation.
- Due to the limited resources this study may not include all the relative data of remittance.
- The study focuses only on remittance through foreign employment besides India

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This study has been organized in six chapters. The first chapter is introductory chapter, which includes general background, statement of problem, objectives of study, significance of study and organization of study. The second chapter is review of literature which mainly concerned with theoretical, empirical & review on livelihood. The third

chapter explains the research methodology in the present study including research design, sampling procedure, tools & techniques of data collection & analysis of the study. The fourth chapter contains socio-economic characteristics of study area with data analysis and interpretation of several sub-headings of it. Chapter five includes impacts of remittance on livelihood with data analysis and interpretation of relevant sub-headings of it. The sixth chapter contains summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

# **CHAPTER - TWO**

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Theoretical Review**

Historically, Nepalese people established their business and work with the neighboring countries like Tibet, China and India. In Lichhavi period, promoted Nepalese arts and popularity by Bhrikuti in china and many artists designers worked there. Artist Araniko was invited by Kublai Khan for the constructing temples and Stupas in china. The history shows that the Nepalese were working in neighboring countries and used to send the earned amount to their motherland. At that period, Nepal was rich for culture, arts, heritage and also economically in Malla regime too. Nepalese carried on the job continuously focusing trade between neighboring countries. It is found that the origin of Nepalese emigration be after the Anglo-Nepali war in 1914 and was totally for recruitment purpose. The Indian authority did not only open to them for enrollment but also manage for their permanent settlement. The Prime Minister, BirSamser JBR for the first time relaxed the policy and encouraged the people to join in the British regiment ever during the First World War. The Anglo-Nepal convention held on 15<sup>th</sup> may 1815 created alternative labor market to the Nepalese and India. The emigration to India accelerated because of opportunities growth and miserable day to life of Nepalese in hill area (Kansakar, 1993).

Kshetry, (2004) in his article “Emigrating Workers in National Perspectives” identified the causes of Nepalese emigration as limited employment opportunities in government and private sector. Underdevelopment of industries and rudimentary services sector provides limited number of jobs to ever increasing labor force. In the farm sector which conventionally used to absorb almost all the work force failed to do so because of low motivation for farm sector work. The entrepreneurs in this sector are not enthused to invest more either due to low returns or risk involved in this sector. Such events and lure of making quick money at list form legal means by going overseas for menial work prompted to exit large number of workers from rural Nepal.

Although the migration for work is more recent for women than for men, female migrants constitute nearly half of all migrants worldwide; in developed countries, they outnumber male migrants. This new characteristic of feminization of foreign labor migration is more distinct in Asia, with women constituting more than 50 per cent of the migrants. In countries such as the Philippines, Indonesia and Sri Lanka, the numbers of women migrant workers exceed the numbers of male migrant workers (Shrestha, 2004).

Revenstein, (1985) was the first person to attempt forming migration theory. Revenstein's law of migration is also known as push-pull factor of migration, still predominates as framework of migration analysis, push factor are: land tenure system, unfavorable form of trade, wide dispersion of poverty and income, pressure of rural poverty in income, pressure of rural poverty in general and so on. Pull factor are employment, education and other facilities are opportunities known as 'bright light' of the towns. On the other hand push factor migrant from their place and origin and on the other hand pull factors migrant to pace of destination.

Remittance business is created by the foreign employment that has the long experience in Nepal. For the foreign employment Nepalese people are engaged before some centuries. The Nepalese people were earned "Brave Soldier" in the history of the world before some decades. Nepalese people were earned a name and fame for the fighting and victory in the war so that they are called as "BirGorkhali". Due to that reason, the demand of Nepalese people for the foreign soldier was highly attractive in the past time so they earned money in the foreign countries and brought in Nepal. The common name of Lahure is called to Nepalese people because they employed and earned money in Lahor which is in Pakistan now. Some of the Nepalese were earned money in Malaysia so they were called "MalayakoLahure" (Source: [www.nepalnews.com.np/ntimes/issues169/economy](http://www.nepalnews.com.np/ntimes/issues169/economy)).

Remittances seem to have notable rhetorical advantages over alternative development of poverty solutions: they fit with notions of neoliberal capitalism that emphasize a minimal role of the state and the power of people acting independently to improve their own situation. Rather than being "top-down", with the industrialized countries providing direct foreign aid, remittances seem to promise that things will work out if the state sets



up the right institutions and gets out of the way. Such a limited role for the state, contained for example in this paper's advocacy to restrict regulations that unduly target remittances, resonates powerfully given the baseline common-sense acceptance of capitalism as the primary development tool. Post-Reagan and especially post-soviet Union, ideas which rely upon the power of the market—here the power of the poor to help themselves if given the opportunity—seem to benefit from the sense of inevitable improvement characteristics of societal views of capitalism. Remittances can be viewed as either a transnational extension of first world capitalism's benefits to distant, needy, family members or as a form of transformative development. But this either/or perspective exists precisely because of the power that the ideology of capitalism has to erase the distinguishing marks of potentially divergent activities such as remittances, that bridge “the great distance that exists between the lives of the poor and the abstract world of economic theory”. In the same way, the troubling effects of remittance-focused development are swept aside and remittance practice is characterized as a reaffirmation of neoliberal capitalist development (Shrestha, 2009).

Remittances are a reflection of global inequality and, by being generated only through hardships experienced by transnational families, differ in significant respects from traditional development efforts focused on particular nations. Compelled by necessity rather than choice, many immigrants violate formal immigration laws, putting their lives at risk as they clandestinely travel north and enter a society that denies them the most basic of citizenship rights. Local “get tough on illegal immigration” measures force those who had begun to form a life in one of the states to move even though the state is itself dependent on immigrant labor. Husbands are separated from their wives and vice-versa, children grow up without their parents or take on grave risks in travelling north to reunite with the loved ones. The familial cost of separation differ across families and across genders, making it impossible to define a single set of transnational family experiences, other than perhaps a denial of what should be basic rights: the right to see a loved one when they are sick, the right to be able to leave work to visit family during holidays, the right to be seen as a contributor rather than parasite. If remittances are going to be celebrated, rightly or wrongly, then remittance polity needs to account for, and hopefully diminish, these human costs (Rosser, 2008).

It has been argued that remittances do not necessarily lead to long-term investment, since migrants and their relatives usually spend them on consumption or ‘consumptive’ investments (food, health, household’s needs) and rarely invest in long term businesses. Even if remittances have the potential to lift people out of poverty, they do not necessarily turn them into entrepreneurs, because remittances play first and foremost a strategic role of social insurance for families and they are not for investment purposes. Besides, whether an investment qualifies as ‘productive’ or not depends on the socio-cultural and economic considerations of each country; for example, in some communities investments such as purchase of real estate are not considered to increase to the capital stock of recipients, while in others it may be the opposite (Lubambu, 2014).

Gajurel (2014) viewed that a majority of foreign workers from Nepal are engaged in 3D works (Difficult, Dirty, Dangerous) in various countries from Qatar to Malaysia and from South Korea to Israel. Beside the positive side more than one sector has been affected by labor migration in Nepal. Some notable variables of this effect are internal migration, increase in drug addiction, family breakups, single spouses, bad orientations of children etc. Families having increased income from remittance tend to migrate from villages to urban areas, where they spend, not invest money for luxurious lifestyle. Gajurel has also mentioned a finding of previous study done by Tribhuvan University economist Bhagwat Mishra: Growing towns and cities across the country is an indication of money spent in better living, very little of the remittance has been brought into nation's infrastructure development.

Livelihood is a means of making a living. It encompasses peoples capabilities, assets, income and activities required to secure the necessities of life. A livelihood is sustainable when it enables people to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses (such as natural disasters and economic or social upheavals) and enhance their well-being and that of future generations without undermining the natural environment or resource base (IRS, 2011).

Robert chambers and G.R. Conway provided the first elaborated definition of sustainable livelihood which reads : “a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources,

claims and access) and activities required for a means of living: a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to their livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term". (Chambers and Conway, 1991) This definition tries to establish a relationship among different variables such as capabilities of the person/household, various forms of assets, and the type of activities required for living. Different forms of assets could be different alternatives for a livelihood. The notion of capabilities can be taken in terms of physical and mental and social capabilities for doing work (Dhakal, 2002).

Livelihood Comprises the assets (natural, physical, human, financial and social capital), the activities, and the access these (mediated by institutions and social relations) that together determine the living gained by the individual or household (Ellis, 2000)". For Ellis, livelihood strategies have got activities that generate means of subsistence for the family unit and a singular person divided into activities based on natural resources, natural resources itself and non-based natural resources thus expressed: (a) activities based on natural resources : collect, nourishment cultivation, non-grazing; and (b) non-based on natural activities : rural products selling, inputs and goods, and another rural services like equipment maintenance, rural manufacture, formal jobs and income transference (IJEMS, 2011).

Sustainable Livelihood is important in the development debate, especially in rural development, poverty reduction and environment management. Livelihood is a way of making life possible by compromising people's capabilities, assets, income and other necessary elements to secure the basic element of life. Sustainability is a way of using resources without compromising the needs of an individual and considering them to preserve it for future generation (WECD, 1987).

## 2.2 Empirical Review

According to a study conducted by Seddon, Adhikari, and Gurung, (2000) entitled “Foreign Labor Migration and the Remittance Economy of Nepal” for DFID (Department for International Development of the British Government) in the year 2005, nearly Rs.69 billion was remitted by the Nepalese working in foreign countries in 1997. Of this, nearly 40 billion came from an estimated one million Nepalese working in India whereas the rest (nearly Rs.29 billion) came from people working in other parts of the world.

Seddon, (2003) has mentioned in his report that the major portion of the remittance is used for meeting household consumption and paying off loans borrowed to go abroad. Remittances are used for meeting daily necessities like food, clothing and payment of debt and interest. The survey done by department of women development under ministry of women, children and social welfare on employment of women (2003) found that families were living out of remittance money and remittance was helping to prevent more people from falling below poverty line. Use of remittance for the improvement of the living standard is referred to by several studies. Improvement in living standard includes housing improvement, higher expenditure on food, on personal items, domestic equipment and other consumer durable.

Despite prior overstaffing and severe budget cuts, migration of the highly skilled from East Europe has hardly amounted on an exodus, though the rate of emigration of scientific personnel has apparently been greater from the countries of the former Soviet Union. Emigration of highly educated people to the US has been an important feature for a fairly wide range of countries and, relative to their stock of college educated graduates; this has been more pronounced for some of the lower income countries. Yet numbers alone may not fully reflect the potential importance of the brain drain. If it is the brightest, from among the college educated, who manage to migrate, the relative significance of their withdrawal may well be larger than the already large proportions in the population. Whatever the mode of movement, it is commonly presumed that the departure of highly skilled people, who do not return, imposes a cost on those remaining at home: the specter of a brain drain, particularly from the lower income countries,

evokes widespread criticism. There elements of cost are commonly mentioned (Wyss, 2004).

Regmi, (2007) had studied entitled Role of Remittance in Poverty level of KhilungDeurali VDC of Syangja District, on his study, he has noted that the larger amount of remittance income has been used for household expenses (97%), loan repayment (69%), investment only of 26% and social spending (23%). Minimum part of remittance has been used into productive sector like as land purchase (20%), bank deposited (14%) and other small business and investment (10%). In this case, the respondents from Brahmin and Kshetri are forward. Similarly he wrote the causes of not utilized in productive sector of remittance is conflict and non-availability of sizable investment funds for investing productive sector. Lastly he had noted down the respondents of this VDC said that remittances have increased their household economic and social indicators after returning from foreign employment. Around 69 percent respondents said that remittance have increased their economic status, 57 percent of the respondents said that remittance income have increased their standard of living, around 73 percent of the respondents social attitude have increased due to remittance income around 82 percent of the respondents increased their skills but around 23 percent respondents said that economic status has been same, 40 percent have remained same standard of living, 27 percent said that their social status have remained same and 18 percent said that remained same level of their skill after returning from the foreign employment.

According to the report, the recorded value of money sent back from abroad more than doubled, from 1974/75 (Rs.90.7 million) to 1980/81 (Rs.216.8 million). Over the next decade, the official value of foreign remittances increased three fold, to reach Rs. 676.8 million by 1989/90. By the middle of the 1990's, the value of officially recorded remittances from abroad was around Rs. 2.9 billion, of this, "Gurkha Remittances" accounted for between a quarter and a third (Source: [www.nepalnews.com.np/ntimes/issue169/economy](http://www.nepalnews.com.np/ntimes/issue169/economy)).

According to Sapkota, (2014) around two or five million Nepalese workers are working abroad. Officially recorded new migration increased dramatically during the last decade from 36,000 in 1999/2000 to 229,000 in 2007/08. Unofficial estimates of stock of Nepali migrant range from 400,000 in Malaysia 300,000 in Qatar- 60,000-70,000 in south Korea and 2 to 5 million to India 125,000-275,000 Nepali migrants are estimated to be working in U.A.E. of which half are in construction, hospitality, tourism and security and estimated one third of male population are working abroad. It constituted 17 percent of GDP in 2008 (\$2.3 billion) remittance also have large multiplier effects on sectors such as construction cement and furniture migration played a crucial role in reducing poverty between 1994 and 2004. The WB estimates it to contribute between one fifth to one-half of the decline in poverty in South Asia remittance as a share of GDP is highest in Nepal.

Pant (2008) in his report titled “Remittance and Development in Developing Countries” has states that remittances are important financial resources to the receiving countries at the micro and macro level. They increase both the income of recipient and foreign exchange reserve the recipient’s countries. Mostly remittances are used for basic subsistence needs and for daily needs such as food, clothing and housing. These three components make up a significant portion of the income of the recipients household. At an individual level remittance increases the income & reduces the poverty of the recipient’s. Generally in the developing countries only a small percentage of remittances are used for saving and used as productive investment such as income and employment generate activities as buying land or tools, starting a business and other activities. However the money spent on better education of the children and health is believed to have a favorable effect on growth which tends to help in output production. At the macro-economic level remittance provide significant sources of foreign currency and contribution to the balance of payment. Internal & external employment have contributed to collect remittance which helps to fulfill the basic needs besides secondary needs such as expansion of communication services increase in income generative activities and increase the employment opportunities.

Karna (2004) in his thesis "Remittance Economy of Nepal" has mentioned that Migration alone will not suffice. The departure of migrants may not only leave behind pockets of

poverty but can, in principle, deepen absolute poverty. This is certainly possible in contexts where migrants possess skills that prove hard to replace and where the absence of those skills diminishes the productivity of workers remaining at home. Given the difficulties in measuring individuals' consumption within the family, there is a dearth of systematic testing of this potentially important issue. Nonetheless a clear potential for impoverishment exists: absence may permit or induce a family head to renege on a prior commitment to support a spouse or children at home, and the departure of children may impoverish elderly parents, where the absent children curtail their prior responsibility of support.

Ghimire, (2010) has describe the major element that are responsible to increase the migration for foreign employment,

a) push factors:

- low level of income and poverty
- one decade long internal conflict (violence conflict)
- increasing Domestic Unemployment
- political instability
- high population Growth

b) pull factors:

- Increase in the demand of semi-skilled labor in urban, Khadi and developed countries.
- Comparatively well salary and wages provision of security

c) other factors

Globalization - Government policy - Demonstration effects

### **2.3 Review of Remittance and Livelihood**

Remittances have played an important role in raising the livelihood of the rural people. Since it has become an important factor for the GDP of the country, it is considered as an important tool for uplifting the living standard of the people and consequently the development of the nation. A research revealed by Nepal Rastra Bank in 2002 reported that the remitted money are primarily used for clearing a debt, buying the lands and

jewelries, and saving in different banks and co-operatives for future use (Rastra Bank, 2002).

The positive impacts of labor migration include the financial benefits; acquisition of skills; increased entrepreneurship, exposure and awareness; and in some cases the empowerment of women who become the de facto head of their households in the absence of men. Labor migration can also have negative impacts such as increased workload for women and exposure to health risks, and can lead to social malpractices (ICIMOD, 2010).

Remittances improve the current quality of life through enhanced living standards and improve future prospects by allowing for children to stay in school. A study by Adams (2005) found that families receiving remittance use those additional funds on housing and education, and less so on food. A reduction in productivity of the households receiving remittances has not been found, nor is it common for households to increase spending luxury on items instead of staples and investments.

Remittance creates demand for consumer goods by reducing constraints on household consumption. This in turn, creates entrepreneurial opportunities and also provides the required capital to finance such activities. There are some studies that have focused on the subject of the use of remittances as capital to finance new businesses and/or acquire new assets within existing business. Studies based on household surveys show that remittances are sent not only to help cover daily expenses but also to invest in business opportunities in the migrant's home countries. In a study of remittance patterns in the South Pacific islands, Brown found that a portion of remittances received are invested or saved (Brown, 1994).

Remittances contribute to earnings in receiving households, and also help diversify risks to those earnings. Because migrants often work in different geographical regions and different economic sectors from other members of the household, their earnings and subsequent remittances, provide a hedge to household earnings in the origin. By increasing and diversifying household budgets, remittances also create the potential for



investment and economic growth in receiving communities. To evaluate this potential, researchers studied how receiving households use remittances. Evidence from household surveys suggested that households spend remittances mostly on recurring household expenses, such as food, education or health, retaining only a small share for productive investments, such as food, education or health, retaining only a small share for productive investments, such as acquiring land for farming or establishing a business. This pattern has led some researchers to discard the potential of remittances for long term economic development in receiving community, especially given that these funds often decline over time as migrants settle in their new destination (Garip, 2011).

Other Studies have shown that remittances have been important in generating output growth by increasing investment in countries with less developed financial sectors. The reason for this is that many migrants invest their savings in small businesses, real estate or other assets in their own countries and therefore support local markets. In economies where the financial system is underdeveloped, remittances may alleviate credit constraints and act as a substitute for financial development (Giuliano and Ruiz-Arranz, 2006).

With remittances no longer relegated to the “errors and omissions columns in international financial reports,” the rules that give shape to the remittance phenomenon can be tweaked in a way that improves on their power to reduce poverty in recipient countries. But, supporting and exposing remittance benefits does not diminish the significance of the challenges of a globalized market in a world of great inequality across countries. As is true of microcredit and land tilting, remittances need to be understood as an anti-poverty tool, not as a development tool. Remittances, though perhaps buying time, do not excuse governments and institutions in the developing or developed world from their shared responsibility to meet the challenge of inadequate and unequal growth dynamics. Remittances, albeit generated through personal sacrifice, can alleviate some of the hardships families face because of a lack of local opportunities in their home countries. Ultimately, while remittances are “hot” in development circles, remittances are by their very nature better suited to reducing poverty than fueling lasting development (Rosser, 2008b).

## 2.4 Review of Labor Permit Situation

Every Nepali citizen must have to take labor permit before going for foreign employment. The Department of Foreign Employment thus publishes the statistics of foreign employment based on these labor permits. The following table shows the total number of labor permits taken and moved for foreign employment:

**Table 2.1: Foreign Employees in different Countries**

<b>Country</b>	<b>FY 2065/66</b>	<b>FY 2066/67</b>	<b>FY 2067/68</b>	<b>FY 2068/69</b>	<b>FY 2069/70</b>	<b>FY 2070/71</b>	<b>Total</b>
Qatar	76175	55940	102966	105681	90935	128874	560571
Malaysia	35070	113982	105906	98367	156770	214149	724244
Saudi Arabia	48749	63400	71116	80455	86276	86876	436872
UAE	31688	33188	44464	54482	52295	54965	271082
Kuwait	2291	8255	15187	24575	14401	19353	84062
Bahrain	6360	4234	4647	5865	3390	4185	28681
Oman	4247	3285	2442	3163	3114	3435	19686
South Korea	2909	2532	3728	5627	4299	2125	21220
Lebanon	3379	3788	151	243	191	1117	8869
Israel	3378	316	273	574	2	674	5217
Afganistan	1538	735	655	823	205	605	4561
Japan	1827	516	603	1144	948	2098	7136
Others	2354	3923	2578	3666	2992	9358	24871
<b>Total</b>	<b>219965</b>	<b>294097</b>	<b>354716</b>	<b>384665</b>	<b>415818</b>	<b>527814</b>	<b>2197075</b>

*Source: Department of Foreign Employment, 2070-71*

From the above table, it is clear that there has been gradual increase in the number of foreign employers. The total number of the foreign employees in the fiscal year 2065/66 (2,19,965) has tremendously increased by 139 percent within 6 years to 5,27,814 in the fiscal year 2070/71. This figure suggests that people have been highly attracted towards foreign employment in these recent years.

The table also depicts that the top destination for Nepali employees is Malaysia with a total number of 7,24,244 workers from 2065/66 to 2070/71. In 2070/71 alone, Malaysia

received 2,14,149 numbers of workers as foreign employers from Nepal. Similarly, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait respectively is the point of attraction for foreign employment for Nepalese employees alone, besides Malaysia.

### 2.4.1 Remittance in-flows in Nepal

With the increase in foreign employment, there has been exceptional increment in the inflow of remittance in Nepal. The inflow of remittance for last ten years due to foreign employment is given in the following table:

**Table 2.2: Migrant Remittance inflows in Nepal**

Year	Remittance Income (NRs in Billion)	Remittance Income (Annual % change)	Remittance Income/GDP (in %)
2003/04	58.6	8.1	10.9
2004/05	65.5	11.9	11.1
2005/06	97.7	49.0	14.9
2006/07	100.1	2.5	13.8
2007/08	142.7	42.5	17.5
2008/09	209.7	47.0	21.2
2009/10	231.7	10.5	19.4
2010/11	253.6	9.4	18.5
2011/12	359.6	41.8	23.5
2012/13	434.6	20.9	25.6
2013/14	543.3	25.0	28.0
2014/15*	589.5	8.5	27.7

\* Based on Data for the first 8 months of the current fiscal year  
*Source: Economic Survey 2071/72, Ministry of Finance*

As per above table there has been tremendous increment in the flow of remittance within a decade. The inflow of remittance in 2003/04 is 58.6 billion, which has drastically increased to 543.3 billion in 2013/14. Accordingly, the highest growth of remittance was recorded in the fiscal year 2005/06 with an increment of 49 percent to total amount. The lowest growth rate was 2.5 percent in the year 2006/07.

Remittance has also played a vital role in the aiding the GDP of the country. The table depicts that the share of remittance has been gradually increasing in the GDP of the country. In 2003/04, remittance had covered a share of only 10.9 percent of the total GDP. With the growing foreign employment, it now holds a share of 28% in 2013/14. This has marked remittance as an important factor for the economic stability of the country.

#### **2.4.2 Labor Permits of Dolakha District**

Dolakha has been marked as one of the top districts having its citizens as foreign employers. The number of foreign employers in the district has been increasing day by day due to the political and economic condition of the country. This number is predicted to be doubled in near future due to the strike of earthquake that devastated Dolakha District. The number of employers moved for foreign employment from Dolakha district since 2067 has been listed in the following table:

**Table 2.3: Labor Permits for Foreign Employment from Dolakha District**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
2067/68	1861	66	1927
2068/69	2207	154	2361
2069/70	3713	436	4149
2070/71	4188	498	4686
<b>Total</b>	<b>11969</b>	<b>1154</b>	<b>13123</b>

*Source: Department of Foreign Employment, 2068*

As shown in above table, a total of 13123 migrant workers have left the country for foreign employment since Fiscal year 2067/68. There has been noticeable increment in the number of workers for foreign employment in the successive years. The number of female migrant worker has been drastically increased to 436 in the fiscal year 2069/70 from 154 in the fiscal year 2068/69. All-together, 11969 numbers of male workers and 1154 number of female workers have left the country for foreign employment from Dolakha district.

# **CHAPTER -THREE**

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Rationale for the Selection of Study Area**

Dolakha is one of the hilly regions of Nepal. The district is composed of different castes and religions but living in harmony. The main occupation of the people from this area is agriculture. Being a hilly region, people cannot sustain their lives through only their income from agriculture. So, they have taken immigration as one of the best alternatives of their living.

According to the Department of Foreign Employment, a total of 5,052 people have moved out of the country from Dolakha district in the year 2070/71. With this figure, the total number of people leaving Nepal from Dolakha district has reached to 21,422. This has remarkably changed the living standard of the people in this district. So, to analyze the micro level impacts of remittance in Ward No. 1 and 2 of Bhimeshwor Municipality has been selected for the study.

### **3.2 Research Design**

This study is the case study of Bhimeshwor Municipality Ward No. 1 & 2 of Dolakha District. It is a micro level study. This study has adopted analytical as well as descriptive type of research design. This study has attempted to describe the present practices of the use of remittance for livelihood purposes. The study has focused on to analyze the factors affecting use of remittance to enhance livelihood thus this study is both descriptive and analytical.

### **3.3 Nature and Source of Data**

This study entitled “Impacts of Remittance on Rural Livelihood” is the case study of Bhimeshwor Municipality Ward No. 1 & 2 of Dolakha district. The study is based on the primary data collected from the field. The required data both qualitative and quantitative were collected from the field study by the researcher himself, some data about remittance

were taken from the secondary sources which were both published and unpublished. The required data has been collected by using the questionnaire. The collected data were processed according to the need of the objective of the study.

### **3.4 Universe, Sampling and Sampling Procedure**

The universe of this study is the area & population covered by Ward No. 1 & 2 of Bhimeshwor Municipality of Dolakha district. Bhimeshwor Municipality contains 22537 total populations. Wards 1 & 2 of Bhimeshwor Municipality contain 5945 total population including 2867 male and 1178 females. Likewise, these wards contain 1610 total households according to Census Report of 2012. Out of total populations of these two wards 34 households of (having member migrated for foreign employment) were selected through using purposive sampling under non-probability sampling.

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

#### **3.5.1 Household Survey**

Structured questionnaire were prepared to generate the realistic and actual data by conducting household survey from the study area. The respondents were asked a set of questions prepared according to the objectives of the study.

#### **3.5.2 Field Observation**

The study area was observed after household survey to verify the data collected from household survey by using checklist of field observation. The checklist of field observation included open issues of the area prepared based on the objective of the study.

#### **3.5.3 Key Informant Interview**

Key informant interviews were being taken by using interview schedule to gather information regarding remittance with the persons who were returned back to their home from foreign employment in study area. Information obtained through these interviews were taken confidential to draw the overall scenario of the field and verification of the data collected from household survey.

### **3.5.5 Data Analysis**

After the completion of the collection of data, findings were kept in tabular form. The data were presented and interpreted by using different statistical tools. The data obtained from the field work was being reviewed to avoid the problems of duplications and ambiguities.

Only relevant information was presented in the report to be more specific and consistent with the objective of this study. The information obtained was presented in appropriate tables and figures. They were categorized and tabulated according to the objective of the research by using computer applications such as MS-Excel, Word & Spreadsheets.

## **CHAPTER -FOUR**

### **SOCIO- ECONOMIC SETTING OF STUDY AREA**

Social and economic factors have great impacts on the livelihood of the people. This chapter describes the social and economic conditions of the people living in the study area. The social factor includes population, family pattern, size of family, religion; members left the country for foreign employment, marriage status, academic qualification etc. Similarly, the economic factor includes land assets of the family, sources of income, etc.

#### **4.1 Socio-Cultural Characteristics of the Respondents**

The study is taken from a group of 34 migrant respondents of Ward No.1 and 2 of Bhimeshwor Municipality. Almost all of the people in this area are based on agriculture for their living. The different data obtained during the study are included in the following headings.

##### **4.1.1 Family Composition of the Respondents**

Family is a group of people consisting of parents and their children. Family is a unit of a society. The different family pattern of the sample populations from study area is given in the following table:

**Table 4.1: Family Composition of the Respondents**

<b>Family Pattern</b>	<b>Family Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Nuclear	20	59
Extended	14	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*



As shown in table, the study area has 59 percent of nuclear family while 41 percent of the sample populations are from extended family. The table shows that the number of nuclear family in the study area is higher than that of extended family.

**Table 4.2: Family Size of the Respondents**

No. of Members	Family Numbers	Percent
1-4	10	29
5-8	16	47
9-12	5	15
13-15	3	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

In the study area, it was found that 47 percent, the highest number of the sampled households was found to have the family members ranging from 5-8 members while 29 percent, the second highest, have members ranging from 1-4 members. There was only 9 percent of the family that had members that ranges from 13-15. The percentage of the families was found in the nuclear family.

#### **4.1.2 Caste Composition of the Respondents**

Various groups of people are found to be residing in the study area. Diversity of different castes was found to be living peacefully. In the study area, Newars were found to be dominant, as shown in the given table:

**Table 4.3: Caste Composition of Respondents in Study Area**

Caste	Family number	Percentage
Newar	17	50
Kshetri	8	23
Brahmin	7	21
Thami	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Above table shows that Newars are found to have the highest population in the study area that covers 50 percent of the total sample population. The Chhetri cover 23percent while Thami are found to have been less in number covering only 6 percent of the total respondents of the study area.

### 4.1.3 Age and Sex Composition of the Respondents

In recent years, the number of female workers going for foreign employment has been increasing day by day. In the sample population, there were surprising numbers of female workers gone for foreign employment. The workers are from different age groups which are listed in the following table:

**Table 4.4: Age and SexComposition of the Respondents**

Age Group	Foreign Workers		Percentage
	Male	Female	
Below 20	3	2	15
21-30	11	5	47
31-40	6	3	26
41and above	4	-	12
Total	<b>34</b>		<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

As shown in the table above, the age group ranging from 21-30 years has the highest number of people gone for foreign employment covering 47 percent of the sample population. Similarly, 26 percent of the foreign employment was covered by the age group ranging from 31-40 years of age while only 12 percent of the employees were found to have been employed in foreign employment from the age group greater than 41. This table shows that the adults are mostly attracted towards foreign employment.

### 4.1.4 Educational Status of the Respondents

The sample populations gone for foreign employment were found from illiterate to highly literate. They are listed below:

**Table 4.5: Educational Status of the Respondents**

<b>Education Status</b>	<b>No. of sample</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Illiterate	4	12
Literate	5	15
SLC passed	18	53
High Education	7	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Above table shows that only 12 percent of the respondents were found to be illiterate while 20 percent of the populations had taken higher education. Correspondingly, 15 percent of the respondents gone for foreign employment were literate while 53 percent of them had passed SLC.

#### **4.1.5 Marital Status of the Respondents**

Marital status is considered to be one of the major factors for foreign employment. The study also revealed that larger number of the respondents gone for foreign employment was married. The table mentioned below shows the marital status of the respondents:

**Table 4.6: Marital Status of the Respondents**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>No. of sample</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Married	19	56
Unmarried	15	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Out of total sample population, 56 percent of them were found to have been married while only 44 percent were found to be single. This table further indicates that the migration for foreign employment of married respondents is higher than that of unmarried respondents.

## 4.2 Economic Composition of the Respondents

The economic pattern generally defines the employment condition, sources of income, social status and also the consumption of quality goods. This section includes the destination country of foreign employment, nature of work, assets like lands and their production.

### 4.2.1 Countries of Foreign Employment

In recent years, the gulf countries like Qatar, UAE, Malaysia, Kuwait, Bahrain, has been developing as the point of attraction for foreign employment for Nepali workers. The workers from the study area are also found to have chosen these countries as their prime destination. The workers gone to different countries for foreign employment are as follows:

**Table 4.7: Countries of Foreign Employment**

Country	No. of Workers	Percentage
Malaysia	14	41
Kuwait	9	26
Qatar	6	18
Saudi Arabia	3	9
South Korea	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Above table shows that the largest number of sample population was attracted towards Malaysia that covered 41 percent. The study also revealed that only 6 percentage of the sample population had gone to South Korea for foreign employment. The population was highly attracted towards South Korea but was resisted by different factors like language tests, slow response of government, high competition etc. Likewise, 26 percent of the sample population had moved to Kuwait and 18 percent had gone to Qatar for foreign employment.

#### 4.2.2 Reasons behind Foreign Employment

There are different workers that have moved for foreign employment due to various reasons. They are listed in the table mentioned below:

**Table 4.8: Influencing Factors behind Foreign Employment**

<b>Factors</b>	<b>No. of Workers</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Unemployment	9	26
Less Income	18	53
Debt	7	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

According to the table mentioned above, the main factor for foreign employment was due to less income which covered 53 percent of the total population. Accordingly, 26 percent of the workers were found to be unemployed while 21 percent left the country to pay their debts. This table indicates that most of the respondents of the study area used to migrate for foreign employment due to less income caused by unemployment.

#### 4.2.3 Employment Status before going for Foreign Employment

The sample populations were asked about the employment status of family member gone before foreign employment. The table mentioned below shows the employment status of the respondents and their households before foreign employment.

**Table 4.9: Employment Status before Foreign Employment**

<b>Employment</b>	<b>No. of Workers</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Agriculture	10	29
Business	6	18
Labor	4	12
Job	5	15
Unemployed	9	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

According to data mentioned in above table, 29percent of the respondents were engaged in agriculture before foreign employment, 26percent were unemployed while only 12 percent of the sample population were labor. From the table it is also seen that 18 percent of the sample population owned their own business and 15 percent had been engaged in job before their foreign employment.

#### **4.2.4 Nature of Foreign Employment**

The respondents were asked about the nature of foreign employment their family members have been doing. The responses taken from them are listed in the table below:

**Table 4.10: Nature of Foreign Employment**

<b>Employment</b>	<b>No. of Workers</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Industrial Labor	14	41
Security Guard	10	29
Driver	3	9
Household Worker	2	6
Hotel Worker	5	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Above table shows that the largest respondents, 41 percent of the employees worked as industrial labor in foreign country while only 6 percent worked as household worker. The

second highest population worked as security guard in the foreign land that covers 29 percent of the total sample population. This table further indicates that most of the respondents of the study area were engaged in an industrial labor.

#### **4.2.5 Duration of Foreign Employment**

The data about the time they have been for foreign employment were also recorded. The employees gone for foreign employment for more than a year were taken into consideration. The table mentioned below shows the duration of foreign employment.

**Table 4.11: Duration of Foreign Employment**

<b>Duration</b>	<b>No. of Workers</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<2 years	10	29
2-3 years	8	23
3-4 years	7	21
4-5 years	5	15
>5 years	4	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

As shown by the table mentioned above, 29percent of the total respondents had been in foreign employment for less than 2 years while only 11 percent of the population was gone for more than 5 years. Similarly, 23 percent of the total sample population was in foreign employment for 2-3 years and 21 percent of them were in foreign employment for 3-4 years.

#### **4.3 Facilities and Assets of the Respondents**

The facilities and assets of the respondents show the overall condition of livelihood at their household level. Some of the facilities and assets which directly relate to livelihood are analyzed below:

### 4.3.1 Sources of Drinking Water

Water is one of the basic needs of life. It also helps to determine the economic condition of the family. Drinking water facility is one of the most important parts of healthy living. During study, most of the sample populations were found to have their own tap for drinking water purpose.

**Table 4.12: Sources of Drinking Water**

Type of source	No. of households	Total percentage
Private Tap Water	31	91
Public tap water	3	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

From the above table it was found that of the total sample population, 91 percent of the total household uses private tap for water while only 9 percent uses public tap water as a source for drinking purpose. This indicates that most of the respondents of the study area have good access of drinking water at their community.

### 4.3.2 Livestock Keeping Status of the Respondents

Livestock are taken as the primary sources of income in most of the communities of the Nepal. In this study area most of the people used to engage in keeping livestock along with foreign employment. Among them only few were engaged in other employments like small business. The table mentioned below shows the scenario of livestock ownership of the respondents.



**Table 4.13: Livestock Keeping Status of the Respondents**

<b>Types of Livestock</b>	<b>No. of Livestock</b>	<b>No. of family acquiring Livestock/percent</b>	<b>No of family Not acquiring Livestock/percent</b>	<b>Total Family</b>
Cow/Ox	42	15 (44%)	19(56%)	34
Buffalo	16	10 (29%)	24 (71%)	34
Goat	82	24(71%)	10 (29%)	34
Hen and Chicken	204	27(79%)	7 (20%)	34

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

From above table, it was found that 79 percent of the sampled population possessed hen and chicken while only 29 percent of the family possessed buffalo. Correspondingly, 29 percent of the family do not acquire goat and 56 percent of the family also do not acquire cow/ox in their farm.

### **4.3.3 Condition of Landholding**

In Nepal, most of the people are dependent upon agriculture. So, the economic condition of the family is predicted by the total assets of land they have for agricultural farming. The table mentioned below shows the condition of land holding of the respondents in study area.

**Table 4.14: Condition of Landholding**

<b>Land (Ropani)</b>	<b>No. of family</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No land	3	9
0-15	25	73
16-30	4	12
31-above	2	6
<b>Total</b>	34	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

The table mentioned above shows that the sample population of the study area was found to have been using small portion of lands. Being a hilly region, the lands were less productive. In the study area, 73 percent of the family had acquired 0-15Ropani of land while 9 percent of the sample population was landless. There was 6 percent of the sample population that acquired more than 30Ropani of land.

#### 4.3.4 Yearly Crops Production Pattern

Besides remittance, the production of the food crops also plays an important role in the livelihood of the people. The different food crops produced by the sample population are given below:

**Table 4.15: Yearly Crops Production Pattern**

Quantity (Muri)	Paddy/percentage	Maize/percentage	Wheat/percentage	Millet/percentage
0-5	15(44%)	7(3%)	3 (9%)	11(32%)
6-10	8(24%)	6(18%)	11(32%)	-
11-15	3(9%)	3(9%)	1(3%)	-
16-20	1(3%)	-	-	-
No Production	7(21%)	18(53%)	19(56%)	23(68%)

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

As shown in the table above, 44percent of the family produces paddy between 0-5 Muri while 21 percent of the sample do not produce paddy. Similarly, 53 percent of the respondents do not produce maize. The table also shows that 32 of the population produce wheat between 6-10 Muri and only 3 percent of the populations produce wheat between 11-15 Muri. Likewise, only 32 percent of the populations are involved in producing Millet.

### 4.3.5 Yearly Cash Crops Production

Besides food crops, the sample populations in the study area has also been engaged in producing cash crops. The table mentioned below shows the yearly cash crops production pattern of the respondents.

**Table 4.16: Yearly Cash Crops Production**

<b>Quantity (Quintal)</b>	<b>Potato/Percent</b>
0-10	12 (35%)
11-20	7 (21%)
21-30	3 (9%)
No Production	12 (35%)

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

In the study area, the families were found to be producing potato as cash crops. The production of other crops was found to be negligible. In the study area, a total of 65 percent of the total sample family was found to be involved in producing potato in their field. Out of total families, 35 percent of the family produced potato that ranged between 0-10 quintals while only 9 percent of the family produced potato that ranged between 21-30 quintals.

## **CHAPTER-FIVE**

### **IMPACTS OF REMITTANCE ON LIVELIHOOD**

This chapter deals with the different impacts that remittance has caused in the daily lives of the people. The impacts can be categorized into economic, social and physical parts. The chapter tries to describe these impacts briefly. The chapter also tries to address different issues and challenges that remittance has raised in the livelihood of the people.

#### **5.1 Economic Impact**

Economically remittance has played an important role in the livelihood of the people. The economic part of remittance includes monthly income, use of remitted money, rise of living standard, etc.

##### **5.1.1 Monthly Income of the Foreign Worker**

Remittance has been considered as one of the important tool for high income. People living in remote areas are fully dependent on agriculture which is not enough to make their living. So, they chose foreign employment for better living. As a result, they go for foreign employment for high income. There has been distinctive difference in the income level of sample population of the study area before and after foreign employment. They are listed in the following table:

**Table 5.1: Monthly Income of Foreign Workers**

Monthly Income	Before Foreign Employment		After Foreign Employment	
	No. of Workers	Percent	No. of Workers	Percent
0-10000	11	32	-	-
11000-20000	13	38	-	-
21000-30000	5	15	-	-
31000-40000	3	9	-	-
41000-50000	2	6	5	15
51000-60000	-	-	12	35
61000-70000	-	-	-	-
71000-80000	-	-	9	26
81000-90000	-	-	5	15
91000-100000	-	-	3	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Above table shows that there has found drastic increment in the income of the sample population after foreign employment to before foreign employment. Before foreign employment, the largest portion of sample population, 38 percent had their monthly income that remained in between NRs.11000 to 20000. Only 6 percent of the sample population had higher income i.e. NRs.41000 to 50000 per month. Likewise, 32 percent of the population had been earning less than NRs.10000 per month before foreign employment.

In contrast, there has been significant increment in the income source of the family after foreign employment. The largest sample population i.e. 35 percent has been earning NRs.51000 to 60000 per month in foreign land. Similarly, 9 percent of the sample population has the highest income i.e. NRs.91000 to 100000 per month. The sample population that earns lowest during foreign employment is 15 percent with NRs.41000 to 50000 as their monthly income.

### 5.1.2 Use of Remittance

The study has found that remittance has significantly changed the daily lives of the people. Remittance was found to be used in buying assets like houses, lands and to pay the debts of the landlords. Similarly, remittances were also found to be used in maintaining health and gaining proper education. The use of remittance in different sectors is given below:

**Table 5.2: Use of Remittance**

<b>Different Sectors</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Daily Consumption	17
Building House	14
Buying Land	31
Health/ Education	9
Paying Debts	22
Saving	5
Miscellaneous	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

As per above table, remittances are widely used in various sectors for the fulfillment of people's needs. The table shows that the highest sample population i.e. 31percent used/using remittance to buy lands, 22 percent to pay debts and 17 percent for daily consumption. The table also depicts that only 5 percent of the total sample population uses remittances for saving while only 2 percent used it for other miscellaneous purposes.

### 5.1.3 Access to the Banks

The sample population was asked if they have direct access to the bank/financial institutions before and after the foreign employment. The study showed the following statistics:

**Table 5.3: Access to Bank**

Bank Account	Before Foreign Employment		After Foreign Employment	
	No. of Families	Percentage	No. of Families	Percentage
Opened	17	50	29	85
Not Opened	17	50	5	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Above table shows that before foreign employment, 50 percent of the sample populations were found to have opened the bank account, while it increased to 85 percent after foreign employment. This clearly indicates that the flow of remittance at households created the habit of saving in the study area.

#### **5.1.4 Improvement in Livelihood**

To find out the improvement in livelihood of the respondents, researcher asked them whether they were benefitted by the remitted amount or not. The data fetched from them have been mentioned in the table:

**Table 5.4: Improvement in Livelihood**

Response	No. of Families	Percentage
Yes	27	79
No	7	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Above table shows that 79 percent of the sample population was found to be directly benefitted by remittances while 21 percent had no significant change in their daily lives due to remittance. This was mainly due to the movement of unskilled workers in foreign employment; unskilled labor generates significantly less amount than skilled labors.

## 5.2 Physical Impact

This section tries to address the physical assets and facilities provided by remittance in the family. This section includes different physical aspects like houses, land holdings, facilities of toilets and so on.

### 5.2.1 Condition of House

The houses of the sample population were surveyed and were asked if remittance helped to build the house. In study area about 50 percent of the houses were found to be completely damaged, 30 percent partially damaged and 20 percent not affected by earthquake. These victims were found to be settled in the nearby temporary houses.

**Table 5.5: Structure & Condition of House**

Types of House	Before Foreign Employment		After Foreign Employment	
	No. of Families	Percentage	No. of Families	Percentage
Concrete	7	20.59	13	38
Semi-concrete	7	20.59	5	15
Stone/Wood	20	58.82	16	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

According to the survey done on structures of houses in the study area, the number of families having concrete houses was found to be increased to 38 percent after foreign employment from 21 percent. In contrast, there was slight decrease in the number of stone house from 59 percent before foreign employment to 47 percent after foreign employment.

### 5.2.2 Facility of Toilets

Building of toilet shows the awareness of people towards health and hygiene. A field survey was taken to determine if the foreign employment had changed the conditions of toilet facilities. They are listed as follows:



**Table 5.6: Facilities of Toilets**

Types of Toilets	Before Foreign Employment		After Foreign Employment	
	No. of Families	Percentage	No. of Families	Percentage
Modern	14	41	28	82
Simple	18	56	6	18
Unavailable	2	3	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

The table above shows that 3 percent of the family in the survey area was deprived of toilet facility before foreign employment which was recovered after foreign employment. The number of families having modern toilet increased from 41 percent before foreign employment to 82 percent after foreign employment. In contrast, the number of families having simple toilet had slight decreased from 56 percent to 18 percent after foreign employment.

### 5.2.3 Source of Fuel Use

Fuel is one of the most important factors for living in the present world. During study most of the houses were found to be facilitated with electricity. To fulfill the basic needs like cooking, different sources of fuel were found to be used in the study area which is listed in the table mentioned below:

**Table 5.7: Sources of Fuel Use**

Types of Fuels Used	Before Foreign Employment		After Foreign Employment	
	No. of Families	Percentage	No. of Families	Percentage
Wood	12	35	7	21
Kerosene	1	3	-	-
LP Gas	21	62	27	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Above table clearly shows that remittance has noticeably changed the use of fuel in the survey area. According to the table, before foreign employment, only 3 percent of the sample population used kerosene as their primary source of fuel while 62 percent (largest number of households) used LP gas as their primary source of fuel. Similarly, 35 percent of the sample population used wood as primary source of fuel. But after foreign employment, only 21 percent of the sample population uses wood as their primary source of fuel and the number of population using LP gas as primary source has increased to 79 percent.

#### 5.2.4 Lifestyle of People

The daily use and consumption of the materials by the family also determines the lifestyle of the people. It has also been one of the factors for determining the living standard of the family. The study about the change in lifestyle of the people after remittance is given in the following table:

**Table 5.8: Lifestyle of the People**

Goods/Gadgets	Before foreign Employment		After Foreign Employment	
	No. of Families	Percentage	No. of Families	Percentage
Telephone (Including Mobile Phone)	25	74	33	97
Television	15	44	21	61
Radio/ Cassette	12	35	15	44
Loud Speakers	3	9	7	21
Watch	31	91	34	100
Motorbike	4	12	8	24
Camera	2	6	5	15

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

According to the survey done in the study area, there was remarkable change in the lifestyle of the people due to foreign employment. The introduction of gadgets in the family members has somehow benefitted the people in the area. All the sample population in the study area was found to have used watch after foreign employment.

Similarly, 79 percent of the sample population has been using mobile for communication which was 74 percent before foreign employment. The sample population using motorbike just doubled from 12 percent to 24 percent after foreign employment. Similarly, there was drastic increment in the use of camera from only 6 percent to 15 percent after foreign employment.

### 5.3 Social Impact

This section tries to address the social impacts caused by remittances in the livelihood of people. The chapter tries to find the impacts caused on the health and education sectors of the people.

#### 5.3.1 Impacts on Education

Education is one of the major factors for the development of the whole nation. A well-developed society cannot be imagined without quality education. It is also the backbone of the people for his personal growth. Many changes were found after remittance in the study area which is mentioned in the table mentioned below:

**Table 5.9: Education Impacts**

Schools	Before foreign Employment		After Foreign Employment	
	No. of Families	Percentage	No. of Families	Percentage
Community	17	50	10	29
Private	10	29	18	53
No School	7	21	6	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

According to the table above, the number of family members who chose private school for their children's education significantly increased from 29 percent before foreign employment to 53 percent after foreign employment. In contrast, there was huge decrement in the number of families who chose community school from 50 percent before foreign employment to 29 percent after foreign employment. Most of these families were

found to have changed their school from community to private school. Similarly, there was slight decrement in the family who did not send their children to school after foreign employment.

### 5.3.2 Impacts on Health

The sample populations were asked if remittance has helped to maintain their health issues. Their responses are shown in the table mentioned below:

**Table 5.10: Impacts on Health**

<b>Response</b>	<b>No. of Families</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	22	65
No	12	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

As the table shows, 65 percent of the family was directly benefitted in health issues due to foreign employment while remittance had no or less effect in 35 percent of the sample population regarding health issues. Impact on health in the study area was determined as time of medical check-up and consciousness of them about their health.

### 5.3.3 Others

Besides these impacts, the remittance has caused different positive impacts in society on the sample population in the study area. These impacts are listed in the following points:

- After the movement of the head of the family for foreign employment, the task of handling the family was found to be taken by their women. So, the women were found to be actively involved in different activities like decision making, family handling, participating in different social activities, making visions etc. This has greatly aided in women empowerment in the society.
- Many sample family members were found to have lost the problem of inferiority complex in the society after the flow of remittance.

- The sample population was also found to have their increased participation in the social activities due to remittance.

### **Case Study-1**

#### **"We are Hopeful"**

*I own a small shop. My father was a farmer. We used to live in Lapilang, the northern side of Dolakha. We were 11 members in our family. But our income was low since we did not have much land. So it was always difficult for my father to feed us. We used to help the villagers to their daily household works to make our living. When I was young, I decided to go to city to earn some money. I worked as labor in various places of Kathmandu city. After I collected some money I moved back to my hometown, got married and started small business. I was surprised by my earning with no such hard works. After some years, I moved to Charikot to start a better business since my children were growing older and I had to raise them properly. I also bought a small land and made a small house in Tikhatal for our shelter. So I was in a debt of around five lakh at that time.*

*After my son Bhuban passed SLC, he decided to move abroad for earning. In 2068, I paid around one lakh and fifty thousand to manpower for going to Malaysia as a labor. I was in high debt during this time since the interest was increasing day by day. My business could not afford the all the family expenses and paying debts. It was very difficult for the first few months. Bhuban also used to complain about the low income of the company. He was struggling for his living during his initial months.*

*After six months, Bhuban shifted to the other company as a labor. He was paid forty thousand per month in that company. So, he started sending us money right then. After that, I started paying all my debts with the remitted money. Now, the debts have already been cleared. He has already sent more than 10 lakhs in these 4 years of his foreign employment. His income has also increased recently.*

*The devastating earthquake in 2072 fully damaged my shop and badly affected my source of income. The saved money was used to repair my house and it has again been difficult to run the family. But Bhuban is hope for us. He has been continuously sending us money to support our living. And I am planning to run my business again.*

**Bir Bahadur Thami**

**Tikhatal, Bhimeshwor Municipality-2**

## 6.4 Issues and Challenges

Apart from rise in living standard of the family members, the remittance has some drawbacks too. There has been different issues and challenges faced by the family members due to remittance. Some of them are listed as follows:

There has been lack of manpower in the society for doing different heavy works. Due to this reason, many families have left their occupation like farming, labor works, etc. This has directly affected the production of agricultural products which is a big threat for future. Similarly, lack of manpower has directly affected the continuity of various social activities like different types of festivals, funerals etc.

The movement of the male members for foreign employment has increased burden to the female members as well as children in the household and other external works. The remitted money is found to be used only in the physical objects and gadgets. They were found to be less used in the productive works like business, agriculture etc. This directly affects to the development of the society.

The absence of the parent has negative impact on the psychology of the children. Since a single parent cannot fully provide proper guidance to the children. This creates a big threat to the cultural values, traditions and norms of the society. The children also lack inspiration due to the absence of their parents. The absence of partner gone for foreign employment has created void in the family. This has led the family into different problems like divorce, run away, practicing wrong actions etc. As a result, the society has been badly affected. Lack of labor in the society also affects the infrastructure development of the society. The movement of active member of the society has negative impact on the society since it loses a leader that can develop the society.

# **CHAPTER - SIX**

## **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION**

### **6.1 Summary**

The study on the impacts of remittance on livelihood of people was conducted in Ward No. 1 and 2 of Bhimeshwor Municipality of Dolakha District. For the study purpose, 34 people from the area were taken as respondents. The study tries to explore the positive impacts caused by remittances in the economic, social and cultural sectors of the society.

In the context of Nepal, more than five lakh people take work permit from the Department of Foreign Employment besides India each year. In the fiscal year 2070/71, a total of 527814 people took work permit for foreign employment. In the same year the remittance was recorded to be 543.3 billion. This figure covers 29 percent of the total GDP of the country. In the same year a total of 4686 number of people from Dolakha district received work permit for foreign employment, out of which 4188 were male and 498 people were female.

Major findings of the study are as follows:

- In the study area, there were 59 percent nuclear families this indicates that there is influence of nuclear family in the study area. The Newar caste was dominant with 50 percent of the total sample population. They successively followed by Kshetri, Brahmin and Thami. Most of the family had 5-8 members in their family while the least covered only 9 percent with 13-15 family members. It was due to lack of awareness and illiteracy in the study area.
- Out of total, the age group between 21 and 30 had highest number of people gone for foreign employment. Most of them moved due to the dissatisfaction in their income. In this age group 11 numbers of workers were male while 5 of them were female. This figure shows that the female workers are also highly attracted towards foreign employment in the study area.

- The sample populations ranged from illiterate to highly educated. Most of them faced different problems due to the lack of skills and knowledge. They also faced the problems of language in foreign land.
- In the study area, 56 percent of the sample population gone for foreign employment was found married. After marriage, the workers were unable to feed the family in a proper way. There was comparatively more responsibility in a married man to unmarried. So, they chose foreign employment for the betterment of their family.
- Most of the people were found to be attracted towards Malaysia. It was due to the easy government policy, low cost and satisfactory income in this country. This was successively followed by Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and South Korea. The people that moved for foreign employment were mostly due to less income. The other major factors were unemployment and debt.
- Before going for foreign employment the sample populations were engaged in different sectors like agriculture, labor, job etc. Out of the total sample, 29 percent was engaged in agriculture, 18 percent in business, 12 percent were labor, 15 percent in job and the rest were unemployed. Most of the people have been working as an industrial labor in foreign land. The figure shows that the workers working as household worker are only 6 percent. It is due to the lack of skills and education before foreign employment.
- The people in the study area have been attracted towards foreign employment since few couple of years. Most of the employers have been in foreign employment for less than two years. The workers gone for foreign employment for more than five years is only 12 percent.
- The survey shows that most of the family member possesses livestock. It is an integral part of their daily lives. They possess the livestock like chicken, goat cow/ox and buffalo.



- From the survey, it was found that 9 percent of the family does not possess land. They work in contract basis while the rest of them possess land. The topography of land is also challenging factor for growing crops in that area. The study also showed that the most grown crop is Maize. The least produced crop is millet. Regarding cash crops, the study area is focused in producing potato as cash crops. Out of the total sample population, 65 percent of the family produces potato as cash crops.
- From the survey, it was found that the workers in foreign employment had an income between 41000 and 100000 per month. This was a lot more than what they used to have before foreign employment. The remitted amount was spent on different sectors like health, education, land, house, etc.
- After foreign employment, there were high investment in the different goods and gadgets. All the family possessed watch, 97 percent of the family possessed mobile phone and other gadgets most of them used were television, radio, cassettes, cycle, motorbike, loudspeakers respectively. This has made their life easier in many ways.
- The foreign employment had direct impact on education and health as well too. After foreign employment, the number of family sending their children to private school increased drastically. It also helped to maintain their health issues.

## **6.2 Conclusion**

It is concluded that foreign employment has dramatically increased the living standard of the people of Ward No. 1 and 2 of Bhimeshwor Municipality. Foreign employment has generated a beneficial impact on the economy through various channels, such as, saving, investment, growth, income distribution, at macro level and it has also become an important financial resource for basic subsistence and daily needs such as, clothing, housings and foods, children's education, small business etc. Not only has it eased the daily lives of the people, it has also increased the access of people to the Banks and other physical assets like land, houses etc. With the inflow of remittance, people have been

accustomed with the latest information and technology. They have started using various technological products like television, mobile phones, cameras, motorcycles etc. The social life of the people has been drastically changed due to foreign employment. This has increased the self-esteem and self-respect of the people.

Study has found that remittances are mainly invested in non-productive items like different gadgets, lands, houses etc. Some of them were used for better education and better health facilities. It can fulfill the temporary needs of the family but cannot solve it permanently. Thus, the proper use of remittance in a highly productive sector is very important for the betterment of the society. The people in the study area were found to be unaware in the use of remittance in productive areas.

Though there is great prospect of foreign employment but there are various problems and challenges brought by foreign employment such as increase in the import of luxurious goods, increase in the rate of inflation, income distribution gap, misuse of agricultural land, inadequate care for children and old citizens, diminishing of cultural and traditional values, norms and languages, lack of labor in local level development, transmission of fetal diseases etc. has been the major challenges faced by the people of study area. Besides this, utilization of remittance in productive sector and capital formation has also been a major concern.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

This study shows that the use of remittance plays vital role for the development of underdeveloped countries like Nepal. Based on this study the following recommendations are made:

- Most of the people of our country use remittance for consumption but consumption symbolize unproductive investment. So the policy makers of the country should make such policy which can attract remittance receivers to invest in capital forming sectors.
- Most of the foreign employers of Nepal are employed in Gulf countries where they are unable to earn more like other countries. So the Ministry of Labor and

Transport Management GON should make new policy to identify new potential destinations where Nepalese employers could earn more money. Apart from this the labor contract should be done between two countries to give safe environment for the workers.

- Nepalese economy has received large amount of remittance but it is still being transferred through informal channels. So formal channels need to be promoted.
- Most of the rural youths of Nepal are found foreign employers therefore they cannot easily afford amount for foreign employment. So the policy should be made to provide opportunity of loan or subsidy to the poor rural youths. The case of this VDC has also found most of the foreign workers from the lower income groups so they are to be subsidized.
- Most of the foreign employers of this VDC have gone for foreign employment without any skill therefore they are unable to earn more. So, the technical training institutions are essential to be established in rural areas especially for the language and skill required in foreign destination.
- The remittance income in study area is playing very positive role to increase livelihood status but the higher portion of the remittance income has been used in unproductive sectors like household consumption, loan payment, house improvement and for socio-cultural rites and rituals etc. this doesn't give any return in the future. Thus the policy should be made to give more information to the foreign employers on using their remittance income into productive sectors like investment in trade, business, cooperatives, banks etc.

## REFERENCES

- Adams, R. (2005). *Remittances, Household Expenditure and Investment in Guatemala: Policy Research Working Paper*. Washington DC: World Bank.
- Adhikari, J. & Gurung, G.M. (2000). *Foreign Labor Employment and Remittance Economy of Nepal*, Kathmandu: NIDS.
- Baskota, S. (2009). *Research Methodology*, Kathmandu: New Hira Books Enterprises.
- Brown, R. (1994). *Migrants' Remittances, Savings and Investments in South Pacific-International Labor Review*. New Delhi: Vintage Books & Publication.
- CBS (2012). *Nepal Living Standard Survey (2011)*. Vol. 1 and 2, Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.
- (2013). *Statistical & Geographical Characteristics of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.
- CDRD (2013). *Guidelines for Thesis Writing for Masters of Arts (M.A) in Rural Development*. Kathmandu: DikshantPrakashan.
- Dhakal, T. N. (2002). *The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in the Improvement of Livelihood in Nepal*. Kathmandu: NGO Federation of Nepal.
- DoFE (2068 B.S.). *Foreign Employment Report*. Kathmandu: Government of Nepal, GON, Department of Foreign Employment.
- (2072 B.S.). *Name of the Countries Legally Open for Nepalese Labor*. Kathmandu: Government of Nepal, Department of Foreign Employment.
- Garip, F. (2011). *Remittances, Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology*. USA: Harvard University.
- Ghimire, T. P. (2010). *Nepal Ko Arthatantra, BidashickRojgar Ra Remittance*. Kathmandu: Annual Publication of NRB.
- Giuliano, P. R. A. (2006). *Remittances, Financial Development and Growth-IZA Discussion Paper*. (Retrieved from: [www.globalremittances.com/countries/record](http://www.globalremittances.com/countries/record))
- ICIMOD. (2010). *Labour Migration and Remittances in Nepal*. Kathmandu: ICIMOD.
- IJEMS (2011). *Livelihood Diversification Strategy in Rural Properties: Water Resource Exploration in Rural Tourism Activity*. Kathmandu: IJEMS

- IRS (2011). *Foreign Employment and its Risk Management*. Kathmandu: International Red Cross Society.
- Kansakar, V. P. S. (1993). *Migration Remittance and Rural Development*. Kathmandu: CEDA T.U.
- Karna, S. K. (2004). *Remittance Economy of Nepal*. Unpublished Master's Thesis submitted to Central Department of Economics, T.U., Kirtipur.
- Kshetry, D. (2004). *Emigration of Workers in National Perspective*. Kathmandu: Nepal Rastra Bank.
- MOF (2069 B.S.). *Economic Survey, 2068/069*. Kathmandu: Ministry of Finance.
- (2072 B.S.). *Economic Survey, 2071/072*. Kathmandu: Ministry of Finance
- NRB (2002). *Foreign Employment & Remittance Economy*. Kathmandu: Nepal Rastra Bank.
- (2008). *Foreign Employment, Remittance Economy and Nepal*. Kathmandu: Nepal Rastra Bank.
- Pant, R. (2008). *Remittances and Development in Developing Countries, (Annual Publication)*. Kathmandu: Nepal Rastra Bank.
- Regmi, K. (2007). *Role of Remittance in Poverty Reduction*. Unpublished Master's Thesis submitted to Central Department of Economics, T.U. Kirtipur.
- Revenstein, E.G. (1985). *The Laws of Migration Journal of Royal Statistical Society*, vol. 48 No. 2. Kathmandu.
- Rosser, E. (2008a). *Immigrant Remittances*. Washington DC: American University Washington College of Law.
- (2008b). *Immigrant Remittances*. Washington DC: American University Washington College of Law.
- Sapkota, C. (2014). *Role of Remittance in Economic Development of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Sedden, D. (2003). *Migration and Remittance: The Case of Nepal for Economic Journal of Nepal*. Vol. 26. No. 2, April –June 2003, Central Department of Economics, TU, Kirtipur,
- Setopati. (2014). *Use of Remittance: Realities and Potentials*. (Retrieved from: <http://setopati.net/opinion/2709/>).

- Shrestha, B. (2004). *Foreign Employment and the Remittance Economy of Nepal, Nepalese Economy: Towards Building a Strong Economic Nation-Sate*. Kirtipur: CEDECON, TU.
- Shrestha, R. (2009). *Employment and Remittance: Scenario of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Himal Books.
- WECD (1987). *Sustaining Economy and Development*. United States of America: WECD.
- World Bank (2015). *Remittances to Slow Sharply in 2015*. (Retrieved from: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/04/13/remittances-growth-to-slow-sharply-in-2015-as-europe-and-russia-stay-weak-pick-up-expected-next-year>).
- Wyss, S. (2004). *Organization and Finance of International Migration in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Nepal Institute of Development Studies.

### **Websites**

<http://www.ekantipur.com>

<http://www.google.com>

<http://www.useofremittance.com>

[www.dofe.gov.np](http://www.dofe.gov.np)

[www.nepalnews.com.np/ntimes/issues169/economy](http://www.nepalnews.com.np/ntimes/issues169/economy)

# Annex - 1

## Questionnaire

### 1. General Information

**Name:**

**Address:**

**Sex:** a) Male    b) Female    c) others

**Age:**

**Language:**

**Religion:**    a) Hindu    b) Buddhist    c) Christian    d) Other

**Academic Qualification:**

**Occupation:**

**Family Type:**

### 2. Social Status of Family

#### 2.1 Family Details

Name	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Relationship with Family Head	Academic Qualification	Occua-tion	Country of Foreign Employment*

\*for members of family gone for foreign employment

#### 2.2 What is the structure of your family?

a) Single    b) Nuclear    c) Extended

#### 2.3 Do you have your own land?

a) Yes    b) No

<b>If yes, then what is the type of land?</b>	
Terraced field	
Barren land	
Others	
<b>Total</b>	

**2.4 What crops are grown in your land?**

<b>Types of crop</b>	<b>Quantity (Kgs)</b>
Maize	
Wheat	
Rice	
Potato	
Others	

**2.5 What are the cash crops and fruits produced in your field?**

<b>Cash crops/Fruits</b>	<b>Quantity</b>

**2.6 Which fuel do you use for cooking your food?**

- a) Wood      b) Kerosene      c) LP Gas      d) Bio Gas      e) others

**3. Details on Foreign Employment**

**3.1 How many members of your family have gone for foreign employment?**

- a) 1              b) 2              c) 3              d) 4 or more



**3.2 How many years have they been for foreign employment?**

- a) 1-2 years    b) 2-3 years    c) 3-4 years    d) 4 or more years

**3.3 Why have they gone for foreign employment?**

- a) Unemployment                      b) Low Income                      c) High Debt  
d) Children Education                  e) Others

**3.4 Were they employed before going for foreign employment?**

- a) Yes                                      b) No

**If yes, then what was it?**

- a) Agriculture                              b) Labor                              c) Business  
d) Employment                              e) Others

**3.5 What occupation do they have in foreign country?**

- a) Industrial Labor                      b) Household Worker                  c) Driver  
d) Security Guard                      e) Others

**4. Remittance and its use by the family**

**4.1 What was/is the monthly income of the family member gone for foreign employment?**

<b>Foreign Employment</b>	<b>Monthly Income (In Rs.)</b>
<b>Before</b>	
<b>After</b>	

**4.2 How much money have you received through remittance from your family member since last year?**

.....

**4.3 What are the sources of income of your family? How much have you been earning through these sources since last year?**

<b>Source of Income</b>	<b>Income in Nrs.</b>
Foreign employment	
Agriculture/ animal farming	
Daily wages	
Business	
Employment	
Others	
<b>Total</b>	

**4.4 How much have you invested since last year?**

<b>Areas of Investment</b>	<b>Investment amount (NRs.)</b>
Daily expenses	
Education for children	
Credits	
Health	
Saving	
Shopping	
Business	
Agriculture	
Others	
<b>Total</b>	

## **5. Impacts of Remittance on Livelihood**

**5.1 Has remittance changed the livelihood of your family after remittance?**

a) Yes

b) No

## 5.2 Status of Home

Type of Home	Foreign Employment	
	Before	After
RCC Building		
Stone/Mud House		

## 5.3 Condition of toilet

Types of toilet	Foreign employment	
	Before	After
Modern		
Normal		
No toilet		

## 5.4 Children's Education

Types of School/college	Foreign Employment	
	Before	After
Community		
Private		

## 6. Health Facilities

**6.1 Does have remittance helped to improve the health facilities of your family?**

a) Yes

b) No

### 7. Sources of Water

Sources	Foreign Employment	
	Before	After
Pipe Water		
Tube well		
Water Well		
Others		

### 8. Sources of Cooking Fuel

Sources	Foreign Employment	
	Before	After
Wood		
Kerosene		
LP gas		
Biogas		
Others		

### 9. Physical Assets and Belongings

Types of assets	Foreign Employment	
	Before	After
Computer/laptop		
Television		
Mobile phone		
Water heater		
Electric Fan		
Iron		
Watches		



## **Annex - 2**

### **Checklist for Field Observation:**

- Type of house& management of house
- Facility of toilet-type of toilet & distance of it from house
- Farm land and current agricultural production
- Distance of farm land from household
- Number of livestock
- Drinking water facility
- Use of fuel-electricity, gas, kerosene, fuel-wood
- Lifestyle-dressing, use of modern equipment such as Mobile, TV, Radio, and Land-line phone set
- Distance to Schools-Primary & Secondary, Bank & financial institution, Health Facilities-Sub-Health Post, Health Post & Hospital
- Access to forest and pasture land

## **Annex - 3**

### **Schedule for Key Informant Interview:**

- Number of family members gone for foreign employment-countries of employment-most preferred
- Average income of each member-Monthly & yearly in average
- Physical facilities of the community
- Agricultural production system-income of agriculture sector-yearly in average
- Type of house and in-house assets
- Number of livestock-income from livestock
- Use of toilet-since
- Major crops of households & agricultural production ratio
- Number of livestock & income ratio of livestock
- Drinking water facility-since-who made this-community or any agency
- Current use of fuel-electricity, gas, kerosene, fuel-wood (most preferred one and why)
- Lifestyle-dressing, use of modern equipment such as Mobile, TV, Radio, and Land-line phone set-since
- Distance to Schools-Primary & Secondary, Bank & financial institution, Health Facilities-Sub-Health Post, Health Post & Hospital
- Average time to reach forest and pasture lands
- Major occupations of the community-currently most engaged
- Income saving pattern of the community in general and household of key informant in particular
- Challenges associated to foreign employment
- Opportunities associated to foreign employment

