

**Social Security of the Returned Workers from Foreign
Employment in Nepal
(A Case Study of Yamkha VDC, Khotang District)**

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

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September, 2013**

30-08-2013
2070-05-14

APPROVAL LETTER

The thesis entitled "**SOCIAL SECURITY OF RETURNED WORKERS FROM FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT IN NEPAL: A CASE STUDY OF YAMKHA VDC, KHOTANG DISTRICT**" submitted by **MEGHA RAJ BISTA** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

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The thesis entitled" **SOCIAL SECURITY OF RETURNED WORKERS FROM FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT IN NEPAL: A CASE STUDY OF YAMKHA VDC, KHOTANG DISTRICT**" has been prepared by **MEGHA RAJ BISTA** under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis entitled "**Social Security of Returned Foreign Employment Workers in Nepal, A case study of Yamkha VDC**" has been prepared for the fulfillment of the requirement of master Degree of Arts, in Rural Development.

I am pleased to take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to my thesis supervisor Prof. Dr. Chandra Lal Shrestha, Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University Campus, Kirtipur, T.U. for his most guidance, encouragement, and constructive suggestions throughout my work. Similarly, I also feel privileged to express my gratitude to all teachers of central department of rural development for their gracious to my queries and all the non-teaching staff members of Central Department of Rural Development and all the staff members of T.U. Kirtipur, for the help they extended to me during this project in several ways.

I would like to express my respective sincere thanks to Prof. Dr. Uma Kant Silwal , Head of the Central Department of Rural Development for his valuable suggestions and guidances.

I am equally indebted to Mr. Ram kuwar, Hari Karki, Ganesh Ghimire, Gagindra Rai, Gobinda Bista, Shukra Rai, Khadga Magar of Yamkha VDC who helped me in data collection process. Thanks also go to all respondents and their families who provided necessary informations answering all my questions in the interview. My admiration also goes to my friend Laxman Tamang, Rosan Kumar Shah, Kumar Ban, Dhurba Gurung, Tej Bdr Sunuwar, Tirtha Naurala, Bharat Bista, Rajendra Panthee, Dev BK, Subhod Kumar Yadav, Brother Hari Bista who helped me in all editorial related aspects concluding computer service and other activities.

It is the most pleasant opportunity to express my gratitude to my parents who encouraged me in this project with all the warmth and affection. I also would like to thank Foreign Employment Promotion Board for the financial support in conducting this study.

Last but not the least; I would like to thank all those who helped me directly and indirectly in completing this work in time.

September, 2013

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ABSTRACT

Foreign Employment has become a major issue in the current economic and political discussion of Nepal. Many Nepalese people go foreign country to earn money. Remittance has become one of the major sources of livelihood. The most important issue is the issue of social security of the returned workers from foreign employment. The condition of people, who go abroad and return to Nepal, has been vividly changed.

Before going abroad and earning money, people's economic status was not well. Because of which they did not invest as much as they wanted. After going abroad, they earned money but to invest their earnings there was not proper facility of social security. The environment suitable for them was needed. The expenditure in health, education, food, and cloths got increased. The life style also has been changed. Many people have invested in the field of agriculture, education, business, animal husbandry; land etc. All these sectors need security. The main objective of this research is to assess the social impact faced by those people who returned from foreign countries and invested in different social organizations and private sectors. It has also tried to explore the social background. In social background, the focus goes to the sex, age, religion, marital status, income sources, of the returned workers. More over it finds out the socio economic security related problem in their life by analyzing the trend of remittance received and used by them.

Both exploratory and descriptive research method have become the research design of this study. The sample size, sampling, data collection, interview, focus group discussion, field visit, and observation were done. In sample, size and sampling the return workers were in total 138 from which 62 people were taken as a sample size. The data were collected by the help of primary sources like survey, interview, and secondary sources were taken by published and unpublished journals, books, theses etc. Questionnaire schedule was used to collect the necessary information from the respondents. The focus group discussion was made with the different group. All these activities were done by field visit and observation.

The major finding of this research is taken from the return foreign employment of Yamkha VDC. First and for most the main objectives of the foreign employee is to

go abroad and earn money and after getting back they want to invest in good sector. The population of youth workers remaining in Nepal was so low. It was because of foreign employment. The age group from 25-40 years had gone and returned from foreign employment. Most of the returned workers were male. 80.6 percent were married. Hindu people, who speak Nepali having agricultural occupation, had gone abroad .S.L.C and +2 level passed student workers from joint family had been returned .91.9 percent male used to take decision making in the family. The abroad workers 56.7 percent used to send money to their father, 25 percent to their wife and 5.0 percent to mother .The medium of sending money were bank and hundi. 26.7 percent and 23.3 percent respectively quarter had been the main destination for them to go and earn money .The percentage of the workers going Quarter was 32.8 and going Korea was 1.6 .People used to go abroad with the help of agency(27.5 percent) manpower ,individual effort ,relative ,and it was the medium to go abroad too. The relationship before going and coming from abroad has been better than earlier .The people had earned up to 1 lakh which is 30.7 percent. 56.5 percent of the workers earned one lakh to 5 lakhs. The workers who earned above 5 lakh were 12.9 percent .The main problems of Nepali workers in foreign employment were language (33.9percent) lack of training (25.8 percent) ,low salary (19.4percent) .

The main expenditure sector of returned workers were buying land (43.69percent), housing 28.35percent), education (8.42), health (7.98 percent), food and clothes (6.85) amount of debit (5.71 percent). According to the returned workers, agriculture income is not sufficient (67.8) for their family's livelihood for a whole year.

It has become compulsion for the people of Yamkha VDC Khotang to go abroad .Their income in Nepal hardly fulfils their needs because of this reason they go abroad to earned money. If they earn they can invest in different sectors. After returning from foreign employment the condition of education, health, and agriculture has been improved than before. For general security a police post has been established in the VDC .Though some security facility are their it is not proper security for their property, investment, health, land and education. The lack of road, electricity, good colleges, hospitals have added problems in their security.

CONTENTS

Title	page
Letter of Recommendation	i
Approval Sheet	ii
List of Contents	iii
List of Figure	iv
Acronyms/ Abbreviations	v
Acknowledgement	vi
Abstract	vii

CHAPTER I

1. INTRODUCTION	1-7
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	5
1.3 Objectives the Study	5
1.4 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Area	6
1.5 Limitation of the of the Study	6
1.6 Significance of the Study	6
1.7 Organization of the Study	7

CHAPTER II

2. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	8-16
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CHAPTER III

3. METHODOLOGY	17-18
3.1 Research Design	17
3.2 Sample Size and Sampling	17
3.3 Sources of Data Collection	17
3.4 Data Collection Tools and Techniques	17
3.5 Focus Group Discussion	17
3.6 Field Visit and Observation	18
3.7 Limitation of the Study Area	18
3.8 Data Analysis and Interpretation	18

CHAPTER IV

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA:	19-22
4.1 Geographical Background of Khotang, District	19
4.2 Main Religious and Tourism places	22
4.3 Occupation	20
4.4 Geographical Background of Yamkha VDC	21
4.5 Socio-Economic Setting of Yamkha VDC	22
4.6 Cast and Ethnicity in Yamkha VDC	22

Chapter V

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.	23-58
5.1. Social Background	23
5.1.1. Average Different Age of Returned Workers	24
5.1.2. Sex Status of Different Respondent Workers	24
5.1.3. Cast/Ethnicity of Returned Workers	24
5.1.4. Different Marital statuses of Returned Workers	25
5.1.5. Religious Status of Returned Workers	25
5.1.6. Language Status of Returned Workers	26
5.1.7. Occupation Status of Returned Workers	27
5.1.8. Educational Status of Returned Workers	27
5.1.9. Family status of Returned Workers	28
5.1.10 Decision Process in the Family of Returned Workers	28
5.2. Socio-Economic Security	29
5.2.1 Invest Sector of Foreign Employment Worker.	29
5.2.2 Relationship with Neighbor before and after	30
5.2.3 Medium of go Abroad.	30
5.2.4 Duration of Foreign Employment	31
5.2.5 Payment of Salary According to Agreement in Abroad	31
5.2.6 Over Time work in Abroad	31
5.2.7 Money Expenditure for Food and Shelter in Aboard	32
5.2.8 Total Salary per Month Earned in Abroad	33
5.2.9 Total Salary Earned from Foreign Employment	34

5.2.10	Again for Foreign Employments	34
5.2.11	Problems Facing in Foreign Employment	35
5.3	Remittance Receive and Used	36
5.3.1	Money Receiver at Home	37
5.3.2	Received Money at Homeland	37
5.3.3	Medium to go Abroad	38
5.3.4	Buying land	39
5.3.5	Land Buying Place	39
5.3.6	Housing	40
5.3.7	Housing Buying Place	40
5.3.8	Education	40
5.3.9	Expenditure in Health	41
5.3.10	Expenditure in Food and Clothes	41
5.3.11	Payment of Debt	42
5.3.12	Mean Expenditure of Money	43
5.3.13	Future Plan to Spend Money	43
5.4	Socio –Economic Security Before and After	44
5.4.1	Sufficiency of income from agriculture for their livelihood	45
5.4.2	Invest in Social Sector	45
5.4.3	Investment Sector of Return Foreign Employment Workers	45
5.4.4	Social Security in Investment	45
5.4.5	Health Condition before and after	46
5.4.6	Health Security from Government	47
5.4.7	Insurance and Health Facility in Abroad	47
5.4.8	Participated in any Institution	47
5.4.9	Involvements in Only Organizational Group or Institution	48
5.4.10	Medical Facility	48
5.5	Condition of Housing Structure before and after of the Respondent Household.	
5.5.1	Condition of House Structure before and after	49
5.5.2	Condition of Roof of the House before and after	50
5.5.3	Condition of Toilet before and After	50

5.5.4	Condition of Drinking Water Source before and After	51
5.5.5	Irrigation System Apply of Respondents Household	51
5.6	Educational Security of Respondent Households	52
5.6.1	Education Securities for Family	52
5.6.2.	Capacities to Invest in Education	53
5.6.3	Future Securities from Present Education	53
5.6.4	Education Security Ensured by Government	54
5.6.5	Brother/Sister Depending on Their Income.	54
5.6.6	School Where Their Children Study	55
5.7	Focus Group Discussion in Yamkha, VDC	58

Chapter Six

6. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations 59-62

6.1.	Summary	59
6.2.	Conclusion	60
6.3.	Recommendations	62

References

Appendix - I

Appendix - II

S. N.	Table List	Page No.
5.1	Average Different Age of Returned Worker	23
5.2	Sex Status of Different Respondent Workers	24
5.3	Cast/Ethnicity of Returned Workers	24
5.4	Different Marital statuses of Returned Workers	25
5.5	Religious Status of Returned Workers	26
5.6	Language Status of Returned Workers	26
5.7	Occupation Status of Returned Workers	27
5.8	Educational Status of Returned Workers	27
5.9	Family status of Returned Workers	28
5.10	Decision Process in the Family of Returned Workers	28
5.11	Invest Sector of Foreign Employment Worker.	29
5.12	Relationship with Neighbor before and after	30
5.13	Medium of go Abroad.	30
5.14	Duration of Foreign Employment	31
5.15	Payment of Salary According to Agreement in Abroad	32
5.16	Over Time work in Abroad	32
5.17	Money Expenditure for Food and Shelter in Aboard	33
5.18	Total Salary per Month Earned in Abroad	33
5.19	Total Salary Earned from Foreign Employment	34
5.20	Again for Foreign Employments	34
5.21	Problems Facing in Foreign Employment	35
5.22	Money Receiver at Home	36
5.23	Received Money at Homeland	37
5.24	Medium to go Abroad	38
5.25	Buying land	39
5.26	Land Buying Place	39
5.27	Housing	39
5.28	Housing Buying Place	40
5.29	Education	40
5.30	Expenditure in Health	41
5.31	Expenditure in Food and Clothes	41
5.32	Payment of Debt	41

5.33	Mean Expenditure of Money	42
5.34	Future Plan to Spend Money	43
5.35	Sufficiency of income from agriculture for their livelihood	43
5.36	Invest in productive sector	44
5.37	Investment Sector of Return Foreign Employment Workers	44
5.38	Social Security in Investment	45
5.39	Health Condition before and after	46
5.40	Health Security from Government	46
5.41	Insurance and Health Facility in Abroad	47
5.42	Participated in any Institution	47
5.43	Involvements in Only Organizational Group or Institution	47
5.44	Medical Facility	48
5.45	Condition of House Structure before and after	48
5.46	Condition of Roof of the House before and after	49
5.47	Condition of Toilet before and After	50
5.48	Condition of Drinking Water Source before and After	50
5.49	Irrigation System Apply of Respondents Household	51
5.50	Education Securities for Family	52
5.51	Capacities to Invest in Education	52
5.52	Future Securities from Present Education	53
5.53	Education Security Ensured by Government	53
5.54	Brother/Sister Depending on Their Income.	54
5.55	School Where Their Children Study	54

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

CBS-	:	Central Bureau Statistics
DFID-	:	Department for International Development
DDC	:	District Development Committee
EU-	:	European Union
FY	:	Fiscal Year
FEB	:	Foreign Employment Bulletin
FEPB	:	Foreign Employment Promotion Board
GDP	:	Growth Domestic Product
GATS-	:	General agreement on Trade and Service
ILO	:	International Labor Organization
UN	:	United Nation
VDC-	:	Village Development Committee
OHCHR-	:	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
S.L.C.	:	School Leaving Certificate
NGOs	:	Non- Governmental Organization
INGOs	:	International Non- Governmental Organization
NIDS	:	Nepal Institute of Development Studies
NRB	:	Nepal Rastra Bank