

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study:

Nepal is located in the southern part of Asia country. It is one of the least developed countries among the world, having 2, 64, 95, 504 people. It has 147,181 square Km area which occupied 0.03 percent of the world. It is landlocked country which is surrounded by two countries China and India. But, Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in term of cultural, natural resources and highest peak of mountain. This Research project focuses on social security of the worker returned from foreign employment in Nepal. It explores the condition of Nepali workers who come back to Nepal after working foreign countries, in terms of social security being particular in Yamkha VDC Khotang District Sagarmatha Zone.

Foreign Employment means a person who goes from one country to another with a view to being employee otherwise then on his own account and includes any person regularly admitted as a worker for employment .(Wickramaackara, 2006).

Migration in general refers to geographical or spatial mobility between “one geographical unit and another.” it involves a change of places of residence form the “Place of origin” to the “Place of destination.” One how migrates is a migrant. CBS, (2011)

Social security is one of the important elements. Man is a social being who always remains in the society. The relationship of man with society begins from his birth. His each activity depends on the social relationship. His knowledge, skills and overall development is to be formed according to the social rules, norms, and values. As man has to live in the society, he has to do many different activities. For his survival, he has to earn, save, investment. There are other activities like this, which determines his activities. In doing these activities, there is need of money. For earning moneyman, nowadays people go abroad and after coming back there all activities depend on that money. There is the most important role of social security for the man and the money he has earned.

As the condition of social security in Nepal is deteriorating day by day, there is lack of social security for those people who come back from foreign employment. It is all because of political instability and proper environment.

Stated out that Nepal has been a population exporting country since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Population increase in the hill force people to move to other areas within the country or to seek their livelihood abroad. One of the principal avenues for out-migration was recruitment in the British Indian army and the men were drawn mostly from tribes in the central and eastern hills. Although the bulk of this mercenary labour force returned home after the minimum service of 15 years, many were encouraged to settle in India. (Gurung, 1989).

Nepal has a long history of foreign employment in India, dating back to the beginning of the 19th Century, when man from the hill areas of that was taken non as Gorkha migrated west wards to the city of Lahore in the Norton Region of Panjab. There they joint of as solider in the army of the Sikh Rajh, Rajit Shing. Even today, those workers foreign are popularly known as 'lahures. '. (Seddon, D.2005).

From the fiscal year (2050/2051 to 2068/2069, 24,565,699) people have gone for foreign employment. Nepal Government ministry of labor and Employment, Department annual report 2068/2069.

According to it in 2068/2069, 384665 people have left for left for abroad. Only from fiscal year 2063 / 2064, it is begun to kept data of return from foreign employment from arrival desk up to 29, Bhadra 2069. 5681 people were registered. (FEB, 2068).

Employment migration of people from one place to another is a usual phenomenon since the beginning of human civilization. The migration in the beginning was for the sake of food and exploring new places for security purpose. But gradually the migration took the shape in diverse form and now has become a very essential and common in each and every corner of the world. International labour migration is one of the integral components while talking about international migration. Millions of people from around the world (especially from the developing world) are leaving their usual place of residence for seeking better employment opportunities and supply food for their dependents. Globalization and integration of regional economics have added impetus to the growing mobility of workers across borders. (ILO, 2003).

Poverty and the inability to earn enough or produce enough to support oneself or a family are major reasons behind the movement of work seekers from one place to another. These are not only characteristics of migration from poor to rich states. Poverty also fuels movement from one developing country to others where work prospects seem-at a distance, at least-to be better. (OHCHR, 2004).

Labour migration has, in the 21st century, moved to the top of the policy agendas of many countries - countries of origin, transit and destination. Most of the world's estimated 150 million migrants are people searching for improved economic opportunities abroad.

Three key factors drive migration and will continue to fuel this kind of movement for many years. They are:

- The "pull" of changing demographics and labour market needs in many industrialized countries.
- The "push" of population, unemployment and crisis pressures in less developed countries.
- Established inter-country networks based on family, culture and history.

An alarmingly large proportion of labour migration occurs illegally, aided and abetted by a clandestine and often criminal industry. Increasingly, governments of both sending and receiving countries are developing regulatory mechanisms to manage labour migration. These include selective recruitment policies by countries needing labour, and strong marketing and overseas employment strategies by countries supplying labour. For some countries of destination, labour migration, particularly of the highly skilled, is more than a temporary manpower adjustment strategy and can have long-term implications for immigration. For countries of origin, it can support development, for example through remittances. The private sector can play a key role in making labour migration demand-driven in destination countries, and in recruiting workers in countries of origin.

By observing the trend of labour migrants it seems that most of them are either unskilled or semi skilled and a few portion of them are highly skilled. According to estimates by non-government group, there are over 19 million Asian migrant workers in Asia and over 25 million Asian migrant workers working across the world. At least half of the migrant workers are women, and many are in domestic work, the entertainment industry and also in irregular woks (Marwan Macan-Marka, IPS, 2003. A huge number of Nepalese workers go abroad to work in the absence of fruitful local employment opportunities. Migration is nothing new to Nepal, and the total stock of Nepalese nationals working overseas (excluding about one mission in India) in different capacities is estimated to be about half a million (ILO,2002).

The history of formal entrance of Nepalese citizens in foreign employment begins in 1814-1815 after the Nepal-British India war. A total of 4,650 Nepalese youngsters were recruited to the British armed forces as a British-Gorkha regiment.

Similarly, the migration of Nepalese people for other employment purpose begins to work in the tea states of Darjeeling and forest of Assam by the second half of the 19th century. Economic migration to the Middle East from South Asia and other parts of the world was spurred-on by the oil boom in the early 1970s. The reasons behind the migration are almost same in Nepal as other parts of the world. Existing poverty, limited employment opportunities, deteriorating agricultural productivity conflict are some of the reasons about the motives behind international labor migration. There are many villages in Nepal where the labor migration has been established as a culture of community to go aboard for work for a while and return back with some money and experience of placement in different geographical location. The influence of friends, relatives and well wishers has also played a prominent role to the promotion of international labor migration.

The ongoing armed conflict situation of the country has made people displaced from their usual place of residence and the alternative means of employment for displaced youth is established as foreign employment. The conflict has also limited the development activities throughout the country and expansion of industries is stopped. This situation has created more scarcity to get employment within the national border and ultimate step of the people is to go abroad for foreign employment. Though the concrete research has not been conducted yet, the young people from conflict prone areas are compelled to go for foreign employment to save their life.

The remittance that country receives each year is not used in productive work. Most of the amounts are being spent on household expenditure, health services, education for the children and constructing new houses, other essential reconstruction work and pay back lone taken by the migrant workers. It is seen that neither our government nor the migrants have appropriate vision to invest their earning in the productive work.

Returning Migration and their Civil Association

There is little information available on the number of migrants returning nepal. Over the past five year, however, returness, have to organize them selves , Forming returnee associationsand making space for themselfes civil society.

There do exist six returnee associations but, as yet,none of them is very active or professionally organized. None of these associations have undertaken any concrete programme for the welfare of migrant workers . But the name of their associations

suggest that they aim to provide support migrant labours who are cheated as they seek employment outside Nepal.

men's compensation, provident fund & gratuity as the old age benefit, and some OSH provisions. Besides, Childcare centres, canteen and welfare officer in every enterprise are other provisions. But this Act covers the establishments with more than 10 workers & the industrial estates and hence too limited in its coverage. Moreover, social in the responsibility of these provisions is solely left to the employers. The schemes of Assurance or security bases on funds created by the tripartite contributions of workers, employment.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

This study analyses the social security of the workers returned from the foreign employment. Many people are going abroad and coming back to Nepal. There are facing different problems in terms of social security. It follows the problems like Robbery, cheating, harassments, domination, threatening.

Under this condition, following question are not answered.

- 1. What are the problems people are facing in terms of social security?
- 2. What is the impact on them?
- 3. How is the relationship with family?

This study is an attempt to answered the above questions.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This research carries the objective of studying to assess the social impact on to the men and women, return from foreign countries

- 1.To analyze the social background (sex, age, religion, marital status, income sources of the returned workers.
- 2.To examine the socio-economic security of returned workers in their life after returned to home.
- 3.To analyze the trend of remittance received and used.

1.4 Rationale for the selection of the study area

Yamkha VDC will choose for the study area. Yamkha lies in khotang Districts of Sagar-matha Zone. The reason to select Yamkha as a study site is the village belonging to myself. Secondly, the district is very much familiar in the case of going abroad. Therefore by the selection of this area, it is believed that more information could be collected securing the study & also study could be done about the VDC.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This study has based on and limited to the Return foreign Employment workers of Yamkha VDC Khotang District. The study has been specific of case studies. The study based in simple survey. The size of sample is already determined as 50 percent out of universe purposive sampling method is done for interviewing Return foreign Employment Workers. Focus group discussion, Observation, Use of Descriptive method is another limited of the study. The study is representing the whole Geographical area and Social security of Return Foreign Employment Workers in Nepal and other setting.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The significant of the micro level study was theoretical as well as partial or applied. Both middle class as well poor, educated as well as uneducated and Return Foreign Employment people are engaged in Yamkha VDC. Some of significant is given as followings.

1. This study at first has been fillip the gaps of knowledge about various aspect of cases, impact, volume Return Foreign Employment and use of remittance in return foreign Employment peoples and its socio economic security whose document not available in Nepal. It is a case study of a VDC.
2. Return Foreign Employment is an important trend of Nepal. It has not study done (Social Security of Return Foreign Employment Workers). This type of study was the first attempt ever made in Yamkha VDC, Khotang District.
3. This study is useful for researcher student and for those who want to have further study in detail. Similarly it study might be fruitful to government planner's, policy maker, NGOs, INGOs, social workers and others.

4. It is also hoped that this study may also able to explore the socio- economic security of Return Foreign Employee people.
5. This study may help supplement source of information to understand Return foreign Employment trend and process Nepal

1.7 Organization of the study

The first chapter is the introductory chapter .In the second chapter includes, the study of social security and foreign employment has been reviewed which is presented under the title "Review of Literature" .Nepalese study in the foreign Employment is another matter of review. In the third chapter includes Research Methodology. The fourth chapter includes physical setting, development, changes and socio-economic setting of study area .The fifth chapter gives data analysis of study. The sixth chapter, which is the last, is summary; conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Social Security covers health care and family benefits and provides income security in the income security in the event of such contingencies as sickness, unemployment, old age, invalidity, employment injury, maternity, or loss of a breadwinner. It is not always necessary, nor even some feasible, to have the same range of social security provision for all categories of people. However, social security systems involve over time and can become more comprehensive in regard to categories of people and range of social security system evolve over time and can become more comprehensive in regard to categories of people and range of provisions as national circumstances permit. Where either there is limited capacity to finance social security, from general tax revenues or contribution priority should be given in the first instance to need which are most pressing in the view of the groups concerned (ILO,2001)

The social security minimum standard convention 102 of ILO mentions nine branches of social security, which include. Sickness, Maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity or old age, death, provision of medical care and provision for families with children . It states that these nine risk factors should be covered by social security. Social security is thus a primarily social insurance program providing social protection or protection against socially recognized conditions, including poverty, old age disability, unemployment, and others. Social security may also entail smoothing consumption and helping reducing risks or spreading income over the life cycle. Often there is a redistribution of income among groups with differing needs. (Ahmas, R.1991).

Over the past three decades, policies in the area of labour migration have developed along four major paths: growing restrictiveness and selectiveness in the admission of labour migrants in developed countries; a significant increase in the number of countries, particularly developing countries that have become host to foreign workers; the rising recognition that the rights of migrant workers and their families need to be protected and; the adoption of regional agreements on the free movement of persons . (UN, 2002).

Globalization and integration of regional economies has added impetus to the growing mobility of workers across borders. In Asia the movement of labor is becoming an important and enduring phenomenon associated with economic growth and development

since it eases skill imbalances in labour markets and provide broad cultural and economic benefits for sending and receiving countries. Migrants' remittances, for example, are now a valuable and stable source of foreign exchange to many origin countries. At the global level, the importance of migration to development is now reflected in the fact that it has become the part of agenda of multilateral institutions, as for example in the trade negotiations within the framework of General Agreement on Trade and Services. Recruitment malpractices, fraud and abuses are widespread in many Asian Countries. To combat them government should have transparent systems in place for licensing and supervising private recruitment agencies. There should be stiff sanctions against fraud and against the practice of charging workers excessive placement fees, while providing incentive for good performance and cutting down lengthy bureaucratic procedures through such measures as establishing "one-stop" contract registration processing centers. (ILO, 2003).

It is cross-cultural and historical phenomenon's that people migrate to contribute to their livelihood. Due to poverty, unemployment, declining natural resource and, lately, the Maoist insurgency, labor out-migrant has become an increasingly important livelihood strategy in Nepal. (Thieme, 2006).

The beginning of the twenty-first century, the total number of persons living outside their countries of origin worldwide was 175 million including 120 million migrant workers and their families according to the ILO estimates. It is estimated that 20 million African men and women are migrant workers and that by 2015 one in ten Africans will live and work outside their countries of origin. While migration is bound to grow and offers development opportunities for both countries of origin and destination as well as for individual migrant workers, ill-conceived or inadequate policies have led to a series of problems that are of direct concern to the International Labour Organization and its constituents It is surprising to know that the larger share of international population movements is in developing countries. The refugee burden is particularly heavy in developing countries, which receive nearly three-quarters of all officially-designated refugees and untold numbers of other forced migrants. In addition Labor migration from Nepal to foreign lands has a long history, but the phenomena have been rapid acceleration in the past couple of decades. Initially, the government was slow to recognize the potential values of foreign labor migration. It enacted the first foreign employment rules 1999. (UN,2002).

The government lacks the proper details about how foreign employs returned Nepal. The government seems paying low attention regarding the social security to those people who went abroad and helped Nepal with remittance as well. There are no hard and fast rules to improve and suggest them. Even they lack security in terms of their life and property. The first foreign employment Act was made in 1985 this Act was amended twice, before being replace by a comprehensive Act in 2007.

In the governing labor migration in Nepal Bandita Sijapati and Amrita Limbu mention “In terms of documenting the number of Nepali labor migrant workers, it was only at late as 1993 that the government of Nepal first began keeping official records of Nepali migrating abroad for employment. Since then, as many as two millions labor permits have been issues by the Department of Foreign Employment (DoFE) to individuals who migrate to countries beyond India for employment in the fiscal year 2010/11 alone, more than 300,000 Nepalese migrated for employment to destination beyond India. Today about 29 percent of the total households in Nepal have at least one member living abroad. The history of migration dates back to the beginning of human civilization. People migrated internally and externally for various reasons like better grazing grounds for cattle, better environment, better employment opportunities, etc. Today most of the people migrate in search of better employment opportunity. Especially in the developing countries like Nepal, most people migrate to foreign land in search of employment so that they can well feed and support their families. In Nepal’s modern history, the phenomenon of labor migration dates back to the Rana regime where people migrated predominantly in search of employment. Long before the recruitment to British and Indian armies, Nepalese have been found to migrate to neighboring countries to evade excessive taxation and exploitation from state agencies. (ILO, 2004)

In his report titled “Remittance and development in Developing countries “have states that remittance is important financial resources to the receiving countries at the micro and macro level. They increase both the income of the recipient and the foreign exchange reserve the recipient’s countries. Mostly remittance are used for basic subsistence needs and for daily need 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 and reduces the poverty of the recipient’s. Generally in the developing countries only small percentage remittances are used for saving and use as productive investment such as income and employment

generating activities 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 macroeconomic level remittance provide significant sources of foreign currency and contribution to the balance of payment. Remittance also contribute to the expansion of communication services courier companies as well as money exchange services, which contribute to the expansion of economic activates and increase the employment opportunities.(Pant, 2005).

According to (Rudra Prasad Gautam), Social security is considered a major welfare measures to prevent from the Uncertainties caused by seen and unseen risks over the life of the people especially for the working mass. The concept was developed only in the 20th century and adopted by many Developed countries. But developing countries are still in primitive stage.

The ILO convention 102 (The Social Security Minimum Standard Convention) states nine risks factors that should be covered by the social Security. Among the nine contingencies Nepal government have adopted few though still did not ratify the convention. The policy making body government Sector is enjoying far better facilities regarding to the social Security's compared to the private sector where informal sector which is more vulnerable among the work force, is totally deprived from the benefits except social welfare programmers. Thus needs to cover all the work force by formulating Social Security Act immediately.

According to Oxford English Dictionary (Money that government pay regularly to people who are poor, unemployed, Sick)

According to Oxford English Dictionary “ A system in which people pay money regularly to government when they are working and receive payments from the government when they are unable to work , epically when they are sick or to old to work.”

According to OECD “Policies and actions which enhance the capacity of the poor and vulnerable people to escape from poverty and better manage risk and shocks.”

Social protection can be define as the set of public action which address poverty, vulnerability and exclusion as well as provide means to cope with life’s major risk throughout the lifecycle.

2.1 The global context of social security

Globalization, either alone or in combination with technological change, often exposes societies to greater income insecurity. Research on the developed countries suggests that income transfers tend to be largest in economies that are simultaneously very open and subject to substantial price risk in world markets. Other observers claim that reductions in income security and social protection arise from the attempts of governments to promote competitiveness and attract foreign direct investment. Some of them also foresee that tax competition will lead to further reductions in taxes, particularly on returns to capital, and lower the ability of governments to finance social protection.

The structural adjustment policies pursued in most developing countries have often contributed to a decline in the small percentage of the working population in the formal sector. The successive waves of structural adjustment programmes have also led to wage cuts in the public and private sectors, thereby eroding the financial base of statutory social insurance schemes. Simultaneously, many such schemes in developing countries have suffered from bad management and bad governance, which have often strongly reduced the trust of their members. In addition, structural adjustment programmes have often resulted in severe cuts in social budgets. In Benin, for example, health expenditure's share in the total government budget dropped from 78.8 to 3.3 per cent between 1987 and 1992. As most governments can no longer guarantee access to free health and education, there is - apart from national systems- greater demand for international and local arrangements to finance and organize these social services.

Particularly in low-income countries, structural adjustment and socio-economic changes have also produced large vulnerable groups that cannot contribute to social with disabilities and old people who cannot count on family support, and who have not been able to make provisions for their own pensions. Some countries, such as China and India, have taken specific social assistance measures to meet the needs of these groups. The world today also faces a large number of complex crises, often with global repercussions. One of the most visible recent example have been the Asian financial crisis, which led to massive job losses in the formal sector of the economy, rapidly rising unemployment, and an expansion of employment in the informal economy. Then there have been many armed conflicts in recent years, particularly in sub-

saga-ran Africa (Angola, Congo, Liberia and Rwanda, for example) but also in Europe 9(Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo). Numerous countries around the world continue to be affected by health disasters, such as the HIV/AIDS pandemic, leaving many Chiltern orphans (see box). Natural disaster, such recurrent droughts and floods (in Africa and Asia), earthquakes and hurricanes (for example in Turkey and Central America) have not only left many communities without homes and sources of income but have also wiped way years of their countries' efforts at development. Lastly, some countries are facing the difficult process of making economic as well as political transition, whether from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented system or from a political restrictive regime like apartheid to a multiracial and democratic society.(ILO, 2001).p 34-35.

2.3 History of International Labour Migration in the Nepalese Context

Nepal has also long history of International Labour migration. Around 200 years ago, Nepalese started to seek work abroad and send remittances back to their families in Nepal. In early 19th century, for instance, the first men migrated to Lahore (in today's Pakistan) to join the army of the Sikh ruler, Ranjit Singh. They earned the nickname "Lahure" which is still used today for Nepalese employed in foreign armies abroad. In 1815/1816, the first British army of India and were then, and still are called "Gurkhas". Since then, international labour migration of Nepalese has never ceased. Especially in the recent decades, it has greatly increased and diversified in pattern. (.NIDS, 2004).

The Nepalese government now intends to actively promote international labour migration and to safeguard the interest and welfare of migrants. Only a few initiatives have been taken so far. Among these are bilateral talks with the governments of the Gulf States in order to increase the number of posts for Nepalese and to increase security as well as to improve the conditions of employment of the migrants. Furthermore the government is trying to regulate the procedure of recruitment. It is therefore listed a number of Gulf States and Asian countries to which Nepalese workers may be recruited officially and defined conditions for registered recruiting agencies, including the condition that these have to be based in the Kathmandu valley, that is, in or near the capital.

Numerous cases of intolerable sufferings of Nepalese migrant workers have been found abroad. It is bitter reality that Nepalese workers are accepted in East and South East Asia as well as Gulf countries only because they are cheap and they do whatever job they get. Most of them are educated male and female from middle and lower middle class families who go abroad with a hope to earn much within a short period of time. The large number among them works illegally. Nepalese whether by training visa or by illegal measures, used to reach their destination countries after paying considerably huge amount to the middle man or the so called employment agencies. They are generally forced to work under '3-Ds') conditions.

of a 'foreign employment bank' which should replace the informal channels that are now used for remittances, and (2) creation of revolving fund which will provide collateral free loans to individuals from deprived sections of society For all households involved in the migration is the lack of opportunities in Nepal As a response to physical and sexual abuse of women migrants to the Middle East, in 1998 the His Majesty's Government of Nepal officially banned female migration of Gulf States. The migration of female is a bit restricted. To obtain a passport a women have to produce a permission letter from their guardian, that is, from their husband if they are married or from their father if they are unmarried. Further ideas of the government, with the objectives to promote international labour migration, which have not yet realized, are (1) the creation for employment and for secure livelihood strategies that leads to migration whether within the country, within the region or overseas. Household that are poor have less choice with regard to migration opportunities and the very poorest households are the most vulnerable when it comes to illegal migration and various forms of trafficking. The recent Maoist insurgency also basically reflects frustration of youth with poverty and lack of opportunities, which is again exerting migration pressure from the affected areas to other parts of Nepal or overseas, particularly India. (ILO, 2002).

2.4 Labour Law & Social Security in Nepal

Since Nepal is one of the least developed countries of the world, the process of socio-economic development is far behind in comparison to others. Agriculture is the major occupation in a dominating position, which alone contributes 40.2 per cent of the GDP and provides employment to 81 per cent of the labour force, while industry & services engage 2.7 & 16.3 per cent of the labour force in Nepal. But agriculture is

based on traditional technology and the nature of the employment in it is mainly self-employment. Actually, the labour force in wage employment in Nepal is 21 per cent, whereas self-employed labour force is 79 percent. This dominance of self-employment and informal sector was much more significant in the past. Therefore, the development of labour legislation in Nepal had been very slow. It is only after 1990, particularly after the reinstatement of multiparty democracy in Nepal that the fast growth of trade union organizations and other types of organizations could become possible in the new open environment. As a result, the collective voice for the rejection of the old outdated labour law Factory & Factory Workers' Act 1959 was recognized and has been replaced by the new one, i.e. Labour Act 1992. Similarly, in order to ease and rationalize the organizational activities, Trade Union Act 1992 has also been enacted. Consequently, Labour Regulations 1993 & Trade Union Regulations 1993 have also been brought out to implement the objectives and provisions of the two Acts. Others are Bonus Act 1973 and Foreign Employment Act 1985 in this regard. (Upadhyaya,1998).

2.6 Social security: existing scenario

In countries like Nepal, where mass poverty has become a common phenomenon, active state intervention is necessary. Without strong, well-determined and committed state intervention, returns of the economic growth & increased productivity never go to the weaker sections of the society. State protection of workers both in formal & informal sectors through labour law, strict enforcement and other socio economic measures is inevitable in Nepal. The most important is the social security system in this connection. Through social security measures and wide network & coverage, government can play vital role in this regard. But the scenario in this respect in Nepal is quite frustrating and while over viewing the situation, we may encounter a gloomy picture.

In Nepal, wage structure is very weak and limited. Incentive earnings are very few and limited to a few enterprises. Fringe benefits like residence facility or allowance, Medicare, educational facilities for the children, transportation, ration, child care centres, entertainment, life insurance, credit facilities etc. are limited to a few establishments and are far from the access of the workers of most of the industries and services. In short, additional to the basic wage/salary are negligible. Wage indexation is also a dream like element in our realities. Therefore, social security system has be-

come more relevant and urgent in our case. A combination of social welfare and social security covering the whole working population can combat the problems created by acute poverty in our country. While reviewing the statistics from 1977 to 1996, we find that poverty is increasing. It was 36.2 per cent in 1977, 42.5 in 1984-85, 40 in 1990 and 45 per cent in 1996. Comparing the situation with our south Asian neighbours, the percentage of poverty is in a declining trend in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, but not in our case.

A few provisions of social security have been included in the Labour Act 1992. Among them is sick leave, maternity leave of 45 days, workers and the government are non-existent. Thus, we are in a phase of infancy with regard to social security.

An initiative was taken by UNDP/ILO in Nepal to establish and extend social security system under a project 'Social Security Planning & Administrative Reform'. It was a good research producing fair recommendations. As a result, the Ministry of Women & Social Welfare is trying to develop 'National Pension Scheme'.

The present labour law has not visualised the high positive effect of social security in productivity improvement. Outside the organised sector, nothing mentionable can be found in relation with social security or welfare. The single provision through annual budget is the provision of Rs.100 (USD 1.5) per month as the old-age allowance for the senior citizens above the age of 75 years and widows above 65. The Non Government Organisations are active to extend social welfare measures among the disabled persons, but organisations active for the social security of working population are not in existence. Trade unions have raised voices strongly for social security, but most of them have not launched any scheme on their own. General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions has started an emergency fund scheme which might be considered a milestone in this respect. The scheme has become highly popular among its members. Similarly, Independent Transport Workers' Union of Nepal (one of the GEFONT affiliate) has been able to operate Accident Fund successfully for its members.(ILO, 2001pp 26-27).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design study had been both exploratory and descriptive research. Descriptive design had been adopted to describe the Social security of man and women in the particular setting while exploratory research was conducted so as to access the Social security of man and women on the particular society.

3.2, Sample Size and Sampling

The researcher had been used selected the sample purposive sampling method to collect the sample items. The universe of the study had been Yamkha, VDCs Khotang district of Man and Women those who were returned from foreign employment. Out of 138 total man and women who returned from the Foreign Employment, 62 people had been taken as sample size. Sample size had been selected randomly.

3.3 Sources of Data Collection

3.3.1 Primary source: The researcher had been collected raw data from field with the help of different tools and techniques such as observation, Survey, Interview schedule, focus group discussion etc.

3.3.2 Secondary Source: Secondary source was based collect through published and unpublished journals, books, thesis, etc.

3.4 Data Collection Tools and techniques

To generate the primary tools and techniques will be applied require data:

3.4.1 Questionnaire schedule:

The questionnaire schedule was based used to collect the quantitative information from the respondents such as cause, impact so on.

3.4.2 Interview schedule: Structured and semi-structured schedule was developed to conduct with individual men and women. It will be useful for the primary data collection.

3.5 Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion had been held in separate group with the participation man and women. This discussion had focus on return from foreign employment worker and his family's social security.

3.6. Field visit and Observation

Observation is a useful tool to understand the life style and situation of the study area. It also validates the data collected through interview group discussion. Therefore close observation on the social security of the people especially of man and women with regard to from foreign employment in term of productive use, decision making and opportunities for man and women in the since of social security etc. had be conducted.

3.7 Limitation of the study area

Every research has its own limitation so the research had no exception either. The research had been base on qualitative and quantities analysis on social security of the return workers from foreign employment man and women in Yamkha, VDCs Khotang. The findings of the Research may or may not be equal generalized to the other area or whole part of Nepal. The purpose will be study to fulfill the academic dissertation so it was based on limited objectives under limited time and resources in which data collection tools i.e. Interview schedule, semi questionnaire, focus group discussion was used to collect the primary information.

3.8 Data analysis and interpretation

The collected data had been processed and tabulated towards the completion of the study. For the study the data was collected interview schedule instrument. When the field survey and data survey had been completed the gathered data and information was analyzing using both descriptive way and statistical method. The **SPSS** software was use for assigning codes to data, creating appropriate table, pie chart structure, and entering data. The data was analyzed although quantitative analysis will to be under taken; more focus had been laid on the qualitative aspect. Descriptive analytical tools such as tables had been presented where necessary.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. GEOGRAPHICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA.

4.1 Khotang District

A part of Sagarmatha Zone, is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal, a landlocked country of South Asia. The district, with Diktel as its district headquarters, covers an area of 1,591 km² and has a population (CBS, 2011) of 206,312.

Khotang is mainly depended on land and air transport for means of traveling and transporting goods. There are Khotang approximately 259 Km of earthen road sections of which approximately 67% are motor able, 13% are non motor able and 20% are under construction. Accordingly, the total road density is 16.3 of which motor able road density is 11.0 per each 100 sq Km of area (DTMP, 2010).

This road network coverage lies mainly in central region of the district with approximately 56% of total area coverage within 4 hrs of walking distance from road head. Khotang is connected to its two abutting districts, Okhaldhunga at west and Bhojpur at East. The proposed Mid Hill Highway of 113 km namely Diktel-Jayaramghat and Diktel-Chyandanda section are the gateway from these to abutting districts to the central region of Khotang. These road networks connect to major 13 market centers of the district including district headquarter Diktel. Goods are mainly brought from Terai region of Nepal in south by vehicle through either of two neighboring districts in east and west. The freight cost is relatively high ranging from 0.10 to 0.145 NRs/kg/km during winter to 0.21 to 0.31 NRs/kg/km during monsoon season (ref: local transporter at Buipa; Jayaramghat to Buipa). The average transport cost is relatively high in the district. Moreover there is significant difference in freight cost within the seasons which is due to the fair weather road network throughout monsoon season. Hence, this of high freight transport cost highly demands the urgent need of planned road maintenance in the district

The district has been carrying maintenance works for few sections such as Diktel-Chyandanda section under the RAP programmed. However, this needs to be planned and extended to rest of the road networks. From the visual observation, evidence is seen for continuous deterioration of road network increasing vehicle operating cost. Meanwhile, these deteriorated and poor road conditions have favorably triggered road

accident hence increasing loss of properties as well as bringing fatality cases. In order to preserve this huge capital investment and reduce the loss due to consequence of frequent accidents, appropriate maintenance plan at an appropriate time is necessary. However, this is usually found giving less importance at the district level where greater emphasis is given to new road construction. With this realization, maintenance should be planned in a sustainable way. For this sustainable maintenance, district requires appropriate fund flow mechanism, appropriate implementation modality of maintenance plan

Among the sixteen District of Eastern development region of Nepal ,Khotang district is one, between 55⁰ 5' minute to 90⁰ degree East longitude and 26⁰ northern latitude, lies in hilly region of the south west part of sagarmatha zone . According to the Khotang district objective distribution 2062, the total population was 206312, in which 97092, (47.1 percentages.) Were males and 109220, (52.9 percentage) were female but the current report of (CBS, 2011).

4.2 Main religious and tourism places

S n	place name	From Diketle	VDC
1.	Heleshi Temple	11 kosh	Mahadevstan
2.	Barapokhari	16 Kosh	Barahapokhari
3.	Tamke	9 Kosh	Ratancha,Nirmalidada
4	Kalikadevi Temple	2 Kosh	Khalle, Laphang
	And Mahadevstan		

Source: Yamkha Sewa Samaj Profile, 2067

4.3 Occupation

Most of the VDC are primarily dependent on agriculture. It is their main occupation sustains their livelihood. Besides this, some people are engaged in teaching, wage labour, Business, and majority of population migrants.

Khotang District Map

4.4 Yamkha VDC, Khotang

Yamkha VDC was the study area in this research area. It is situated 20 kilometers north from Diketele, district head quarter of the Khotang, Sagarmatha zone, it lies among Temma VDC in east, Dandagaun VDC in west, Sapteshor Chitapokheri in the north and Rajapani VDC in south.

The total population of Yamkha (CBS, 2011), shows that the total population is 2938, of which 1293 (44.01 percentage) are males and 1645 (55.91 percentage) are female. The population of Yamkha is based on different social factors which are presented in the following way.

4.5 Socio-economic Setting of Yamkha

Chhetri and Rai both castes have the highest proportion in caste/ethnicity with 41.75% and 26.66% Respectively (Yamkha sewa samaj field survey). According to my household survey Chhetri and Rai are in the first and second position with 41.75% and 26.66% respectively. Bramin ranks in the third position with 8.89% and Newar is in the fourth position with 7.73% proportion Brahmin, Chhetri, Newar, Gurung, Kami and Damai believe in Hinduism. Rai also believe in Kiratism . However, all the castes including local tribal groups celebrate Dashain and Tihar, the main festival of Hindus. According to the VDC record, the main occupation of this VDC is agriculture. Still %84 of its people are dependent on crop farming and other agricultural activities. But this data is not so relevant. During my fieldwork, most of the agricultural fields were seen barren though it was time for maintaining and preparing field for rice planting. In key informant Interviews people informed that several farmers have abandoned agriculture in recent years due to the lack of man-power and low productivity of the land.

4.6 Cast and Ethnicity

There are various cast and ethnic groups of people in the Yamkha VDC. They mainly include Chhetries, Brahmins, Rai, Kami, Damai, Sharki, magar. The different class and castes of the people and their percentage are presented in the Table below.

Table 4.5.1 Cast/Ethnicity of Yamkha VDC including males and females:

S.. N.	Cast	cast population	percentage
1.	Kshetri	1648	41.75
2.	Bhramin	351	8.89
3.	Rai	934	26.66
4.	Newar	291	7.37
5.	Magar	103	2.6
6.	Gurung	7	0.18
7.	Dalit	531	13.46
8.	Bhujel	82	2.09
9.	Total	3947	100.0

Source: Yamkha Smarika 2067,

CHAPTER FIVE

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Social Security of **Returned Workers** from foreign employment in Yamkha VDC, total sampling size 62 had been taken in which, male 57 and female 5. Sex, age Religion, Marital Status, Occupation, Language, Family type and its number, income source and expenditure were taken as a social background of the samples, foundlings were like following:

5.1 Social Background of the Return Foreign Employment

5.1.1 Distribution of Respondent Population By age

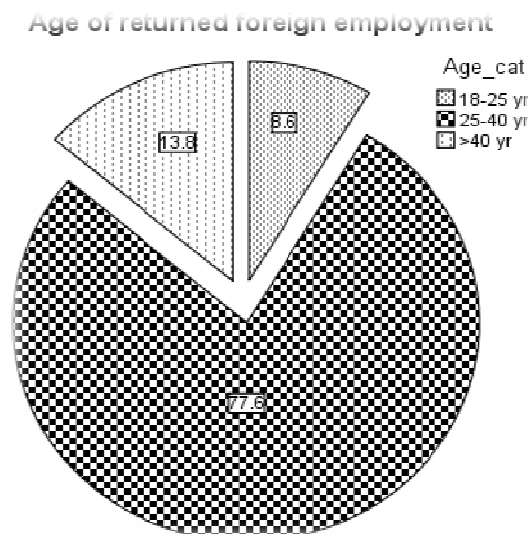
The sample population has distributed by age, where the population distribution of social security of returned foreign employment under different groups presented in table 5.1 total male and female with respect age is also tabulated in this table.

Table 5.1. Average Different Age Percentage of Returned from Foreign Employment:

Age group	Frequency	Percent
18-25 yr	7	11.3
25-40 yr	45	72.6
>40 yr	10	16.1
Total	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Pie chart 5.1



Source: Field Survey, 2013

The above table shows that among returned workers in Yamkha VDC, the age groups from 35 to 40 are 72.6 percent. Above 40 years age group are 16.8 and 18-25 age groups are only 11.3 percent.

From the above table we can conclude that 72.6 percent youth (25-40 year) are found to be returned foreign employment in Yamkha VDC.

5.1.2 Frequency Distribution of Sex Status of different respondent

The sample population has distributed by sex where the population distribution of social security of return foreign employment under different sex groups presented in table 5.2 male and female with respect sex is also tabulated in this table.

Table 5.2: Frequency Distribution of Sex Status of different respondent of Returned from Foreign Employment.

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	57	91.0
Female	5	8.1
Total	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From the mentioned table, in total respondents 62 people are returned from foreign employment. Among them, 91.9 percent male and 8.1 percent female are returned from foreign employment/ workers in Yamkha VDC.

It concludes that most of the male are involved returning from foreign employment and living in house.

5.1.3 Cast/Ethnicity of Respondents

Table 5.3 Cast/Ethnicity of Returned from Foreign Employment/ workers including males and females:

Cast	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Kshetri	17		17	27.3
Bhramin	6		6	9.7
Rai	12	1	13	21.0
Newar	4	0	4	6.5
Magar	5		5	8.1
Gurung	3		3	4.8
Dalit	8	4	12	19.4
Bhujel	2		2	3.2
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The table shows that in terms of ethnicity and cast going for foreign employment, kshetri people, in total 17 all male, Brahmin 6 (all male), Rai in total 13, 1 is female and rest are male, Newar 6 all are female , in magar, gurun and Bhujel 5,3,2 respectively and all males. Total male number is 57 female 5 have been found.

5.1.4 Marital statuses of respondents

It is supposed that those unmarried is in depends so, in most cases they were found migratory but on the country, in this research, most of the married instead of unmarried, were return foreign employment because they were compelled to look after their family after their marriage. Number of Return foreign Employment and their corresponding percentage based their marital status were found in the following way-

Table 5.4 : Different Marital statuses of Returned Foreign Employment

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	50	80.6
Unmarried	11	17.8
Widow	1	1.6
Total	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From the above table most of the 62 respondents are identified as returned from foreign Employment Workers. 80.6 percent are married, 17.8 percent are unmarried and 1.6 percent is widow.

It concludes most of the returned foreign employment workers are married. Few percent people are till now widow.

5.1.5 Religious status of the population in the study area

Nepal is the mosaic of the religious group of people. In the study area, group of four religious followers Hindu, Buddhist, Christian, Kirat were found. The number of return workers as well as their corresponding frequency and percentage were found in the following way;

Table 5.5 Religious status of Returned Foreign Employment Workers

Religion	Male		Female		Frequency	Percent
	no	Percent	No	Percent		
Hindu	47	84	2	40	49	79.0
Buddhist	1	2	1	20	2	3.2
Christian	4	7	2	40	6	9.7
Kirat	5	7	0	0	5	8.1
Total	56	100	5	100	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 5.5 shows that most of the returned migrant workers, 79.00 percent are the followers of Hindu.

Both Christian and Buddhist covered only 12.9 percent and 6.5 percent were Kirat were 8.1 percent. The figure reveals that most of the individuals involved in returned from Foreign Yamkha VDC were found Hindu Religio

5.1.6 Language status:

Table 5.6 Language status: status of Return Foreign Employments

Language	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Nepali	55	5	60	96.8
Nepali, English, Hindi	1	0	1	1.6
Nepali, English	1	0	1	1.6
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From the given table, in taking sampling 62 people, 96.8 percent people speak Nepali language. 1.6 percent can speak Nepali, English and Hindi. 1.6 percent people are speaking only Nepali and English Language.

It concludes that 96.8 people only Nepali language and only 3.2 percent people are speak Nepali, English and Hindi.

5.1.7 Occupation status

Table 5.7 Occupation status: status of Returned Foreign Employment/ Workers

Occupation	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Agriculture	45	4	49	79.0
Service	5	1	6	9.7
Business	7	0	7	11.3
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, Yamkha VDC, March, 2013

From the mentioned table returned from foreign employment workers in Yamkha VDC are working in different areas. Among them, 79.0 percent people have involved in agriculture, 9.7 percent people have involved in service and 11.3 people are in business. The table shows that most of the foreign return workers people are involve in agriculture.

It concludes that most of the returned people are working in agriculture occupation.

5.1.8 Education status

Educational attainment is directly related to the social security and economic status of the individuals as well as the households it has a positive impact on overall well being of individual and society. The educational status of individuals was found in the following way;

Table 5.8 Educational attainment: Return Foreign Employment Workers

Education	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Able to read and Write	6	1	7	11.3
Under SLC	23	2	25	40.3
Above SLC and +2 Level	27	2	29	46.8
Above Bachelor & higher Level	1	0	1	1.6
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that most of the returned workers are normally literate people. Among them able to read and write male 6 female 1 total able to read and write people 7 (11.3 percent) are literate. Under SLC male 23 and female are 2 totals under SLC people are 25 (40.3 percent). Above SLC and +2 level male 27 and female 2 people are 29 (46.8 percent) people are involve in return foreign people. Above Bachelor and Higher level is only 1 male (1.6 percent).

It concludes that most of the above SLC and +2 level people are 46.8 percent are involve in return foreign employment workers and less 1.6 percent people are above Bachelor and higher level.

5.1.9 Family status of return workers

While conducting research the researcher found that most of the return workers lives in joint family. The data show that nearly 71 percent workers do have joint family

Table 5.9 Nature of Family: Return Foreign Employment Workers

Type of family	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Extended	5	0	5	8.0
Joint Family	39	5	44	71.0
Nuclear	13	0	13	21.0
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From the following table joint family member male 39 and female are 5 total 71.0 percent people are involved in joint family. Most of the returned foreign employment workers live in joint family, extended type of family 8.0 percent only male, nuclear type of people male are 13. It concludes that more people live in joint family (71.0 percent) and less people are extended people (8.0 percent) .Where (21.0 percent) people in Nuclear.

Table 5.1.10 Decision making return Foreign Employment Workers

In the process of design making in the family the role of male is superior. Nearly 91.9 percent of decision are made by males .it shows the society is particular.

Table 5.10 Decision making return Foreign Employment Workers

	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Male head	53	4	57	91.9
Female head	4	1	5	8.1
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Above the table show that male head 91.9 percent and Female head 8.1 percent.

5.2. Socio-Economic Security of respondents

5.2.1 Invest sector of returned workers.

Out of 62 corresponds about 89.5 percent of them have invest in agriculture. Nearly 9 percent of them have not invested anywhere. Some of them have invested in business education etc. which can be shown in following data

Tables 5.11 Invest sector of foreign employment worker.

	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Valid percent
Agriculture	46	5	51	82.3	89.5
Business	5	0	5	8.1	8.8
Education	1	0	1	1.6	1.8
Total	52	5	57	91.9	100.0
NA			5	8.1	
Total			62	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From the given above table return foreign employment workers in invest in different sector. Most of the workers are invest agriculture and less people invest in education. In the above table given in the valid percentage of agriculture 89.5 percent are in agriculture and 1.8 valid percent invest in education; few people are invested in business where 8.8 valid percent are involved in business. The table shows that most of the people invest in agriculture. Where valid percent is 89.5 and the less invest in education 1.8 valid percent.

Pie Chart 5.11.

Source: Field Survey, 2013

5.2.2 Relationship with neighbor and after

The relationship of the returned worker with their neighbor seems improved then before going in foreign employment .The following data shows how their relationship is being improved than that of past.

Table 5.12 Relationship with neighbor before and after

Relationship	Before		After	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Good	40	64.5	55	88.7
Bad	22	35.5	7	11.3
Total	62	100	62	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013 Table 5.2.5

5.2.3 Medium of go abroad.

Basically Nepali workers use different mediums to go abroad .Among 63 household most of them had gone through manpower .The following data clearing it.

5.13 Medium of go abroad

	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Agency	15	2	17	27.5
Relative	2	0	2	3.2
individual effort	3	0	3	4.8
Manpower	31	3	34	54.8
Not answer	6	0	6	9.7
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Form the given above table 54.8 percent go through the Manpower, 27.5 percent go from the Agency, 4.8 percent go with individual effort and 3.2 percent go with relatives.

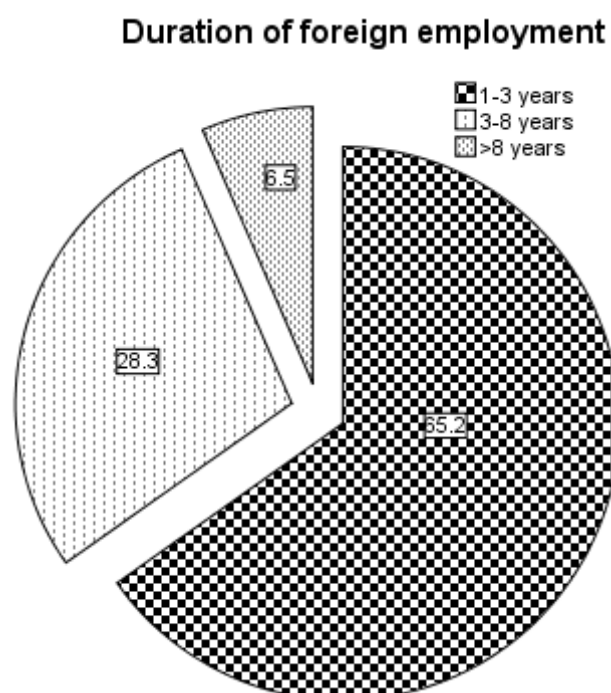
5.2.4 Duration in foreign employment.

The returned workers had remained abroad which is not similar .The data shows that nearly half percent of them remained 1-3 years in foreign employment which can be found in following table.

Table 5.14 Duration in foreign employment

Time living	Frequency	Percent
below 1 year	16	25.8
1-3 years	30	48.4
3-8 years	13	21.0
>8 years	3	4.8
Total	62	100.0

Pie chart 5.14



Source: Field Survey, 2013

From the given above pie-chart 65.2 percent people stay in work 1-3 years, 28.3 percent 3-8 years and the last 6.5 Percent workers stay in foreign more than 8 Years and below 1 year 25.8 percent.

It conclude that the average year work foreign country in 3 years.

5.2.5 Payment of salary according to agreement

Though 62 percent of returned worker gained their salary according to agreement, 37.1 percent of them didn't get salary according to agreement .It shows Nepali workers are being suffered in foreign employment in case of salary.

Table 5.15 Payment of salary according to agreement in abroad

	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yes	36	3	39	62.9
No	21	2	23	37.1
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From the given table Payment of salary according to agreement in abroad 36 male and 3 are female get agreement salaries (62.9 percent) is good. From the given table 21 male and 2 female get no work and agreement salary. 37.1 percent workers were abused in salary. It concludes those 62.2 percent workers would get agreement salary and 37.1 percent of workers get no agreement salary in abroad.

5.2.6 Over time facility in work.

The workers getting OT and not getting to seems equal in average .The following data clarifier the fact.

Table 5.16 Over Time work in abroad

	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yes	30	2	32	51.6
No	27	3	30	48.4
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From the given table, overtime worker male are 30 and female are get overtime work in total. 27 male and 3 female total 30 people do not get overtime work. The percentage of getting overtime and not getting overtime are 51.6 percent and 48.4 percent.

Showing the percentage male and female 51.6 percent get overtime and 348.4 percent male and female do not get overtime work in abroad.

'5.2.7 Money spend in food and shelter

The returned workers spend nearly 5 husbands to 1 thousand for their food and shelter .It shows that they didn't get faculty of food and shelter Form Company of boss.

Table 5.17 Money spend in food and shelter in aboard male and female.

	Male	Female	Total	Percent
5000-8000	28	5	33	53.2
8000-9000	29	0	29	46.8
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Form the given above table, male spend 5000-8000 monthly and female 8000-9000 monthly spend in the observation of 5 female and 29 male. The table shows the spend money expenditure. It concludes that the 5000-8000 (53.2 percent) spends the money for food and shelter and 8000-9000 (46.8 percent).

5.2.8 Total salary per month earn in abroad.

Most of the workers nearly 65 present of them earn 15-25 thousand per month in foreign employment. Other amount has been shown in the following table.

Total earning form foreign employment, Nearly 60 present of the workers earned form 1 lakh to 5 lakh form foreign employment .Nearly 30 percent of them earned below one lakh it shows that their earning is not satisfactory.

Table 5.18 Total salary per month earn in abroad

Total salary	Male	Female	Total	Percent
15000-25000	36	4	40	64.5
25000-35000	17	0	17	27.4
35000-45000	2	0	2	3.2
45000-55000	1	1	2	3.2
above-65000	1	0	1	1.7
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above given table 36 male and 4 female earn 15000-25000 salary per month total male and female are 40. 25000-35000 salary worker are 17 male and no female worker total 17 only, 35000-45000 salary worker are 2 male and no female, 45000-55000 get salary 1 male and 1 female total male and female are 2, above 65000 get salary worker in abroad is only 1.

It concludes that the 64.5 percent returned foreign employment worker. And middle 27.4 percent and less 1.7 percent

5.2.9 Total earning from foreign Employment

Table 5.19 Total earning from foreign Employment

Total Salary	Frequency	Percentage
up to 1 lakh	19	30.7
1-5 lakhs	35	56.5
>5 lakhs	8	12.9
Total	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above data analysis shows the total salary earned from foreign employment in Yamkha VDC Khotang. The Research sampling size was total 62. Up to 1 lakh earning was 30.7 percent, 56.0 percent earn 1-5 lakhs and 12.9 percent earns above 5 lakhs. The result shows that 62 respondents answered about their earning less or more.

5.2.10 Thinking about retiring in foreign employment

Most of the workers are not willing to return abroad .It they get good job in Nepal; they will not return abroad .The following data shows it.

Table 5.20 Thinking about returning abroad again for foreign employments

	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yes	20	1	21	33.9
No	37	4	41	66.1
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Given above table shows the response about the question about thinking of going abroad again? 33.9 percent are thinking going abroad. 66.1 percent people are not thinking going abroad again. In the number of male and female who thinks going aboard, 20 males and 1 female want to go abroad. And 37 males and 4 females do not want to go abroad again.

It concludes that more than 66 percent people do not want to go abroad again. If they get any opportunity within the country, they want to live in Nepal.

5.2.11 Problem faced in foreign employment.

The worker faced different problems. Among them the most faced problem is problem of language and lack of training .other problems of language and lack of training

Table 5.21 Problem facing in foreign employment male and female

Problems	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lack of training	14	2	16	25.8
Language	18	3	21	33.9
hard labor	10	0	10	16.1
Food and shelter	2	0	2	3.2
Low salary	12	0	12	19.4
Salary in time	1	0	1	1.6
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From the given above table questioning what kind of problem are you facing foreign employment? They had many problems like lacking of training, language, hard labour, food and shelter, low salary and the others. Total respondent of 62 in yamkha VDC who return foreign employment workers lacking of training male are 14 and female are 2. Total 16 people are lacking of training problem, language problem are 21 among them 18 male and 3 female, hard labour 10 male, food and shelter get 2 people, taking sampling 62 people among them 12 male get low salary.

It concludes that most the return foreign employment worker in abroad get language problem (33.9 percent) people get language problem. 1.6 percent people did not get salary in time.

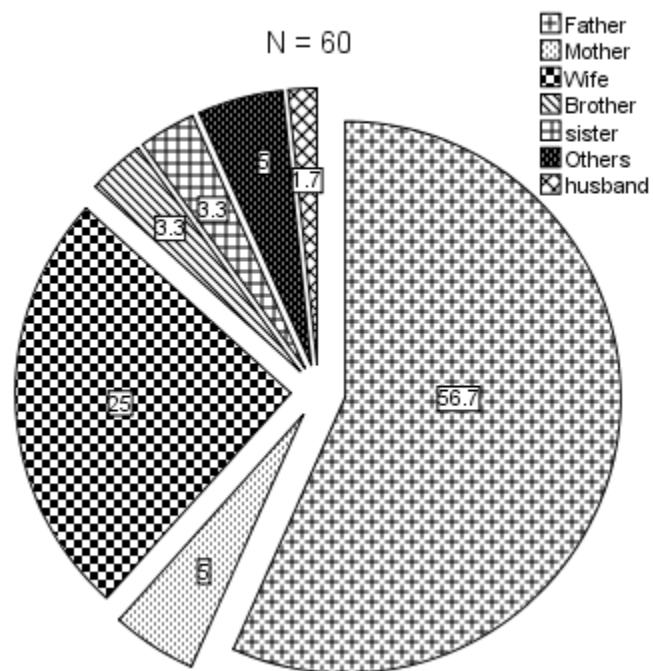
5.3 Remittance Receive and Used

Table No. 5.22 Receives money at home

	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Valid Percent
Father	30	4	34	54.8	56.7
Mother	3	0	3	4.8	5.0
Wife	15	0	15	24.2	25.0
Brother	2	0	2	3.2	3.3
Sister	2	0	2	3.2	3.3
Others	2	1	3	4.8	5.0
Husband	0	1	1	1.6	1.7
Total	55	5	60	96.8	100.0
NA			2	3.2	
Total			62	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Who receive money at home?



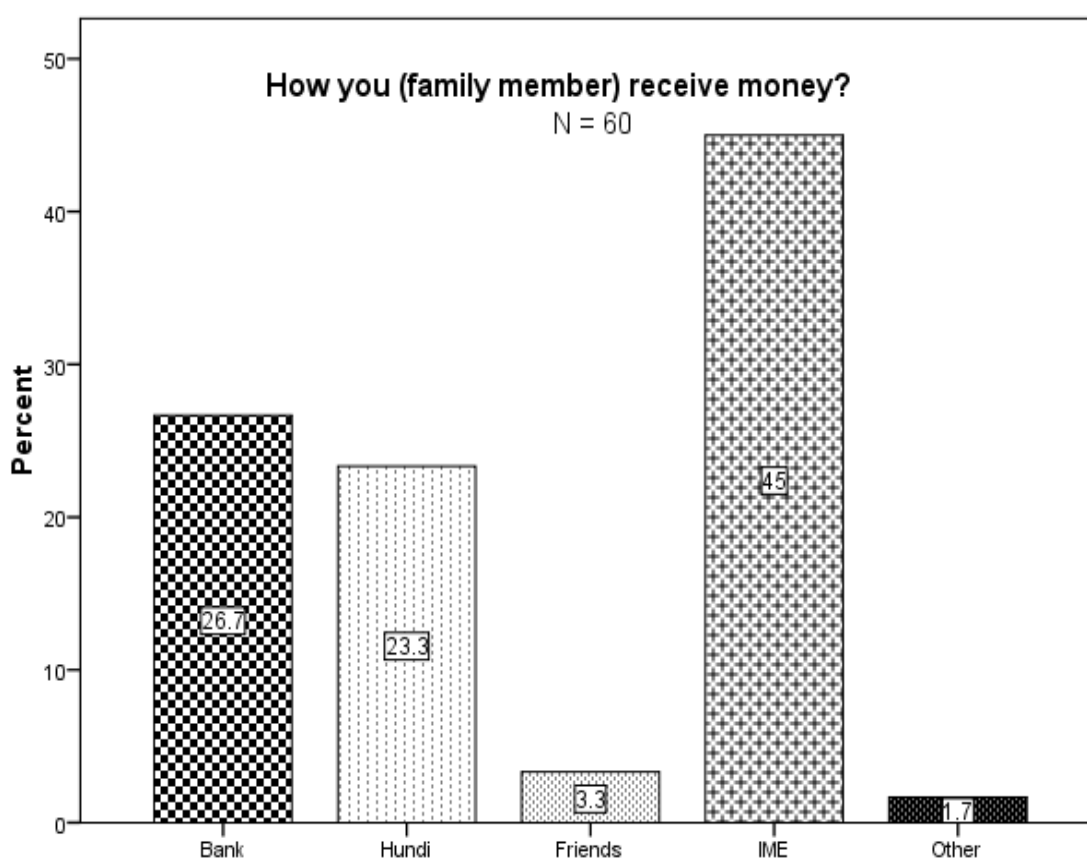
Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 5.23 Received money at homeland

Topics	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Valid Percent
Bank	14	2	16	25.8	26.7
Hundi	14	0	14	22.6	23.3
Friends	2	0	2	3.2	3.3
IME	24	3	27	43.5	45.0
Other	1	0	1	1.6	1.7
Total	55	5	60	96.8	100.0
NA			2	3.2	
Total			62	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Chart



Source: Field Survey, Yamkha VDC, March, 2013

From the above given table returned foreign workers receive money in different ways. Most of the workers receive the money form IME (International money express). It is easy to get money from near to village also. Bank user only Nepali urban areas returned from foreign workers. It is available in urban area male and female both 16 people use bank. Some people use Hundi and receive the money. Male only use Hun-

di because it is very risk to use Hundi. So, all people do not want to use Hundi. Rare people use receives money from other method.

It concludes that most of the people receive money from IME. It is easy to use in vil- lage areas and to get money. 45.0 percent returned foreign workers use IME and less people use other method.

5.3.3 Medium to go abroad

Table 5.24 Visited for employment

Country	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Saudi Arabia	8	0	8	12.9
Quatar	19	1	20	32.8
Malesia	8	0	8	12.9
Baharain	3	0	3	4.8
Dubai	6	1	7	11.3
Maldives	1	1	2	3.2
Malesia+Quatar	1	0	1	1.6
India	2	0	2	3.2
Kuwait	3	1	4	6.7
Oman	1	1	2	3.2
Iqraque	3	0	3	4.8
Isarail	1	0	1	1.6
Korea	1	0	1	1.6
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Given above table shows the returned foreign workers form the different countries given here are Saudi Arabia, Quatar, malesia, Baharain, Dubai, Maldives, Male- sia+Quatar, India, Kuwait, Oman, Quaquare, Isarrail, Korea etc. showing data most of the returned foreign workers from the Quatar and less returned foreign workers are in Maldives, Malesia+Quatar, Oman, Iraques, Isarail, Korea. From the data most of the male are return foreign workers.

It concludes that the 35.7 percent returned foreign workers and less other country all of them are in average return foreign workers .

5.3.4 Buying land

The returned male and female workers stated that the 50 percent of them have bought land with the money they had brought form foreign employment .the follow- ing table shows the fact.

Table 5.25 Buying land

Buying land	Male	Female	Total	Percent
No	30	1	31	50.0
Yes	27	4	31	50.0
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that 30 male and 1 female (50.0 Percentage) were no buying land because he/she had not a lot of buying money and 27 male and 1 female (50.0 percentage) buying land.

Table 5.3.5 Buying land place

Table 5.26 where did you buy the land?

Place of buying land	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Local Place	11	2	13	41.9
Nearest market	12	1	13	41.9
Nearest Municipality	5	0	5	16.1
Total	28	3	31	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The above table shows that total respondent in buying land were 31, local place buying land 41.9 percent, 41.9 percent buying land nearest market and 16.1 percent nearest municipality

5.3.6 Housing

Out of 63 households about 60 percent of them have not invested in housing and building houses of their own .It shows their earning was not enough.

Table 5.27 Housing

Housing	Frequency	Percent
No	37	59.7
Yes	25	40.3
Total	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that 25 (59.7 percent) made or buying housing and 25(40.3 percent) had not housing invest.

5.3.7 Housing buying place

Most of the returned workers among housing buying workers have bought housing land in local place .A few of them have purchased land nearby market and in municipality.

Table 5.28 Housing Buying Place

Location of housing	Frequency	Percentage
Local place	14	56.0
Nearest Market	10	40.0
Nearest Municipality	1	4.0
Total	25	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that 25 returned workers made housing more than 56 percent buying land in local place and nearest market only 4 percentages.

5.3.8 Investment in education

Nearly 54 percent of the workers said they haven't invested any earning in education only 46.8 percent of them have invested in the sector of education of their children.

Table 5.29 Education

Expenditure in Education	Frequency	Percent
No	33	53.2
Yes	29	46.8
Total	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that total 62 respondents give answer expenditure in education positive answer are 46.8 and no expenditure 53.2 percent.

5.3.9 Expenditure in health

The returned workers have invested in health rather than Education .Nearly 66 percent of them have spent money for health and 33.9 percent of them have not spend, money for health.

Table 5.30 Expenditure of Health

Health expenditure	Frequency	Percent
No	21	33.9
Yes	41	66.1
Total	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above the table, show that expenditure in health yes 66.1 and no expenditure in health were 33.9 percent.

5.3.10 Expenditure in food and clothes

Among 62 participants 83.9percent of the workers have used their earning for too and clothes .16.1 percent of them seem to be unable to spend money for food and clothing's

Table 5.31 Expenditure. In food and clothes

Expd. In food and clothes	Frequency	Percent
No	10	16.1
Yes	52	83.9
Total	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that expenditure in food and clothes positive answer were 83.9 and no expenditure in food and cloths 16.1 percent. of the workers have cleared their dept of before going abroad.

5.3.11 payment of debt

Table 5.32 payment of debt of return employment workers

Payment of Debt	Frequency	Percent
No	37	59.7
Yes	25	40.3
Total	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The above table shows that return foreign employment workers payment of debt were 40.3 and 59.7 had not to pay any debt.

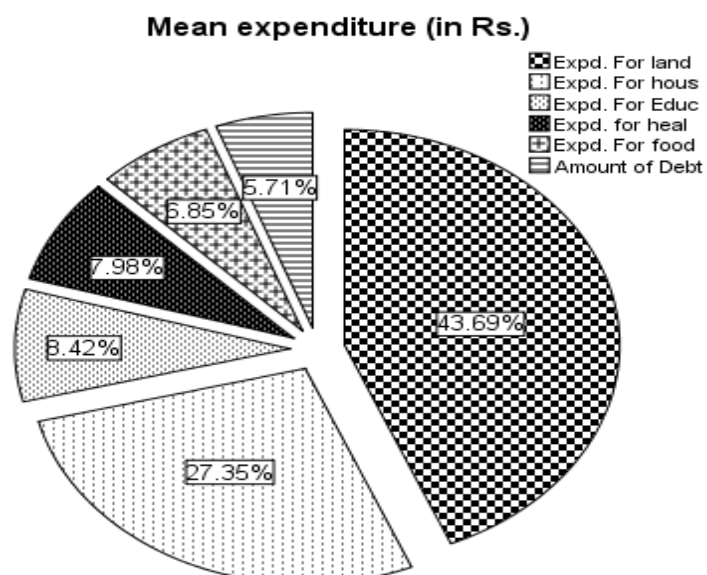
5.3.12 Mean Expenditure of Money

Table 5.33 Mean Expenditure of Money

Expenditure Category	N	Mean expenditure per household(Rs.)	Percent
Expd. For Land	15	232666.9	43.69
Expd. For Housing	19	145684.3	28.35
Expd. For Education	30	44866.67	8.42
Expd. for Health	38	42500	7.98
Expd. For Food & Clothes	45	36477.78	6.85
Amount of Debt	13	30384.62	5.71

Given, the above table shows that the expenditure of remittance in home land of re-turn workers were found used in the multiple area of expenditure as presented in table percent and amount debit only 5.71 percent. And pie chart Land 15(43.6 percentage), housing 19(28.35 percentage), education 30(8.42 percentage), health 38(7.98 percentage), expenditure of food and clothes were 6.85

Pie chart 5.33



Source: Field Survey, Yamkha VDC, March, 2013

Table 5.3.13 Future plan to spend money

Most of the workers don't have any future plan to spend money .it seems they income .A few of them have plan to buy land with their earnings

Table 5.34 Future plan to spend money

Future Plan	Frequency	Valid Percent
Buying Land	3	4.8
Health	4	6.5
No plan	55	88.7
Total	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Form the given above table, returned foreign employment future plan to spend money in buying land, health and others. Asking the question 4.8 percent people want to buy land, percent people spend in health and 88.7 percent return foreign employment people spend in no plan.

Most of the total responded wanted to spend money in in no plan and health low people are spending.

5.4 Socio –Economic Security Before and After

5.4.1 Sufficiency of income from agriculture for their livelihood

Most of the workers replied that the income from agriculture is not sufficient for their livelihood only, 32 percent of the workers in come from agriculture is sufficient for their livelihood.

Table 5.35 Total income from agriculture is sufficient for your family's livelihood for a whole year.

Own agricultural income	male	female	Total	Percent
Sufficient	18	2	20	32.2
No sufficient	39	3	42	67.8
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Mentioning the above table own agriculture income 18 male and 2 female get sufficient for their families livelihood for a whole year and 39 male and 3 female give answer that it was not sufficient for families' livelihood for a whole year.

It concludes that not sufficient for returned foreign employment people are 67.8 per cent and less than 32.2 percent people have sufficient for families' livelihood for a whole year.

Table 5.4.2 Invest in productive sector

The number of returned workers who have invest in social sector is very low only 27.4 percent of them have invested in social sector .72.6 percent reams unable to invest in social sector.

Table 5.36 Invest in productive sector

Social investment	Male	Female	Frequency	Percent
Yes	15	2	17	27.4
No	42	3	45	72.6
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Given above table in the questionnaire do you invest in social sector, 15 male and 2 female want to invest in the social sector and 42 male and 3 no female are not 5.4.3

5.4.3 Investing in social sector.

It concludes that the 27.4 percent people want to invest in the social sector and 72.6 percent do not invest in social sector³⁷ other investment sectors

Nearly 50percent of the workers have not invested anywhere .It if due to the lack of enough money .Among investors 35.4percent have invested in industry business farm, husbandry etc.

Table 5.37 Investment sector of return foreign employment workers

Investment sector	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Agriculture	20	2	22	35.4
Industrial	1	0	1	1.6
Business	4	0	4	6.5
Farm	3	0	3	4.8
Husbandry	2	0	2	3.2
No invest	27	3	30	48.5
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From the given above table the most investing in agriculture where 20 male and 2 female want to invest in agriculture, in the industrial sector 1 male only, business invest

4 male, farm and other 5 people want to invest. Among them 27 male and 3 female do not want to invest because they had not earn enough money to invest in any sector.

The percent of investing in different area from the given data 35.4 percent people want to invest in agriculture, 6.5 percent people wants to invest in business, 8 percent people want to invest in farm and husbandry and 48.5 percent people have no any invest.

5.4.4 Social security in investment

Among the inverters more, than 50 percent workers do not have any social security from the side of the government .Nearly 40 percent of them have got social security .This is shown in the following table.

Table 5.38 Are you getting social security in this sector

Social security	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yes	23	2	25	40.3
No	34	3	37	59.7
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey2013

Most of the 51.5 percent workers invest in any sector. 59.7 percent workers are not getting social security in investing sector; only 40.3 percent are get social security in any investing sector.

It concludes that most of the 49.7 percent people are not get social security in any investing sector. 39 Health condition before and after going in foreign employment.

5.4.5 Health condition before and after

Before going abroad the health condition of the returned workers was good but after returning from abroad their health condition is not good. Following data shows that before going 90 percent of them had good health but it has reduced to 19.4 percent. it shows their health condition is being worst due to labor in foreign country

Table 5.39 Health condition before going to foreign employment and after returning back

Health condition	before going to foreign employment				after returning back from foreign employment			
	Male	female	Total	Percent	male	female	Total	Percent
Weak	4	0	4	6.5	39	1	40	64.5
Good	51	5	56	90.3	10	2	12	19.4
Poor	2	0	2	3.2	8	2	10	16.1
Total	57	5	62	100.0	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Given above table shows the health condition of the people before going to foreign employment and after getting back. Before going to foreign employment 4 males weak, 51 male were good, 5 female also were good, 2 male health condition were poor. After returning back from foreign employment 39 male found to be weak, 1 female in total 40 male and female health condition is weak, 10 male 2 female health condition was good, after returning back from foreign country 8 male and 2 female health condition was found poor.

5.4.6 Health security from Government

As the health condition is worker of the returned workers most of them have not got proper health security form government .only 12 percent of them have got health security form government.

Table 5.40 Has government provided the proper health security?

Health security	Male	Female	Total	Percent
yes	7	1	8	12.9
No	50	4	54	87.1
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that among workers, 7 male and 1 female provide government health security, Most of the male and 4 females are not got health security.

5.4.7 Insurance and health facility in abroad

The workers didn't get insurance facility in composition to medical facilities .75.8 percent of them got medical facility where only 40.3 percent got insurance facilities .we can understand this fact form following data.

Table 5.41 Have you involved in any insurance and medical facilities in abroad:

insurance facilities					Medical facilities				
In- volve ment	Male	Fe- male	Total	Per- cent	Involvement	mal e	Female	Total	Percent
Yes	22	3	25	40.3	Yes	45	2	47	75.8
No	35	2	37	59.7	No	12	3	15	24.2
Total	57	5	62	100.0	Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: 2013

5.4.8 Participate in any institution

Table 5.42 Have you participated in any institution

participation	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yes	24	2	26	41.9
No	33	3	36	58.1
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, Yamkha VDC, March, 2013

Above table shows that 24 male and 2 female participate in any institution and 33 male and 3 female do not participate in any institution.

It concludes that most of the 58.1 percent return foreign Employment workers do not participate in any institution.

5.4.9 Involvements in only organizational group or institution

The number of workers participation in institution .is lower than participated.

Table No.5.43 Institution had been participated.

Institution	male	Female	Total	Percent
Co-operative	4	0	4	6.5
Social Clubs	19	1	20	32.3
NGOs	1	1	2	3.2
No participation	33	3	36	58.0
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that returned foreign employment workers 4 male are co-operative, 19 male and 1 female are involved in social clubs, 1 male and 1 female participate NGOs And 36 are not participated in any institution.

It concludes that most of the returned foreign employments works participate in (32.3 percent) social clubs and 3.2 percent people participate in NGOs and 58.0 percent are not participation in any institution.

5.4.10 Medical facility

Before going abroad some of them used to go to dhami/jhakri for treatment but now its number is being decreased and number of the workers to go hospital/health post is being increased .the following shows it clearly.

Table 5.44 Got illness treatment system before and after

Mode of treatment	Before foreign employment		After foreign employment	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Dhami/Jhakri	4	6.5	3	4.8
Traditional Medicine	10	16.1	7	11.3
Hospital/ Health Post	48	77.4	52	83.9
Total	62	100	62	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The above given table before going abroad, if got illness and cured by Dhami/jhakri were 4 and getting back 3, traditional medicine before 10 and after 7 and before hospital/ health post 48 after 52. The conditions of foreign employment get little progress using hospital/health post.

It concludes that the 83.9 percent returned workers if get illness used to go to hospital/health post and 4.8 percent in Dhami/jhakri for their treatment

5.5 Condition of Housing Structure before and after

Table No.5.45 Condition of housing structure before and after foreign employment.

Housing condition	Before foreign employment		After foreign employment	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Mud	32	51.6	29	46.8
Stone	4	6.5	3	4.8
Cement	0	0	4	6.5
Hut	0	0	0	0
No change	26	41.9	26	41.9
Total	62	100.0	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Given above table shows that the condition of housing structure before going abroad, there were Mud houses 32, stone houses 4, cement houses and no hut houses no change 26. After returning from abroad house 29 (Mud), stone 3, cement 4 and no hut house. It shows the condition of housing 6.5 percent people do have good housing condition returning after foreign country.

It concludes that the housing percent 41.9 percent is same, and 6.5 percent is in good condition of housing.

5.5.2 Condition of roof of house before and after

There is not drastic change in roof of house .some of the title roof has been changed into zinc sheet

Table 5.46 Condition of roof of house before and after

roof of house	Before foreign employment		After foreign employment	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Thatched/ tile	34	54.8	30	48.3
Zinc sheet	1	1.6	4	6.5
Stone	0	0	0	0
Concrete	0	0	1	1.6
No change	27	43.6	27	43.6
Total	62	100.0	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Given above table shows that the condition of before thatched/tile house 34 after 30, zinc sheet before 1 after 4, stone are not, concrete before no after 1. All around the progress bit condition of zinc sheet house is increase and no change is 27.

It concludes that the condition of house roof is little increasing returned back from abroad.48.3 percent housing roof is good.

5.5.3 Condition of toilet before and after.

Before going 37.1 percent of them hadn't their toilet but now it has been decrease into 8.1 present .it shows that the condition of toilet has been changed after foreign employment

Table 5.47 Condition of toilet before and after

Condition of toilet	Before foreign employment		After foreign employment	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
No Toilet	23	37.1	5	8.1
Simple	30	48.4	42	67.7
Cemented	9	14.5	15	24.2
Total	62	100.0	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Given above table shows the condition of toilet before and after. Before going abroad 23 respondents didn't have their toilets, simple toilet were 30, cemented toilet 9. After returning back from foreign employment no toilet in the people of 5, simple toilet were in 42 people and cemented toilet 15. The conditions of toilet are increased in good condition.

It concludes that the before going foreign employment simple toilet were 48.4 percent, after 67.7 percent of incensement in the simple toilet condition. Cemented toilet also 24.2 percent increased, no toilets are decreased after returning back. 47 percent .

5.5.4 Condition of drinking water.

The water facility has become easier than in past .before going abroad 37 percent of hours had tap but now 50 percent of the households do have tap in house.

Table 5.48 Source Condition of drinking water before and after

Source Condition of drinking water	Before foreign employment		After foreign employment	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
River	1	1.6	0	0
ground water/mul	28	45.2	22	35.5
Kuwa	10	16.1	9	14.5
Tap in house	23	37.1	31	50.0
Total	62	100	62	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Given above table shows that before going abroad the source condition of drinking water are given below. There was 1 river source, ground water/mul 28, Kuwa source of drinking was for 10 person and tap in house was 23. After returning back foreign

employment the source of drinking water is not river, ground water/mul 22, kuwa 9, and tap in house are 31.

It concludes that the conditions of drinking water tap in house are 37.1 from 50.0 percent increase and the river water sources are decreased.

5.5.5 Irrigation system.

Most of the workers use 'kilo' for irrigation .before going abroad 25. 8 percent of workers were dependent on rain water but now it has decreased to 21 percent.

Almost all of them do not have any hope of future security from their present education .It shows that they need future education for their future security.

Table 5.49 Irrigation system apply of respondents household

Mode of irrigation	Before foreign employment		After foreign employment	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Kulo	45	72.6	46	74.2
Plastic pokhari	1	1.6	3	4.8
Rain water	16	25.8	13	21.0
Total	62	100.0	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Given above table shows that before foreign employment using irrigation system kulo by 45, plastic pokhari by 1 and rain water 16 but after returning back kulo 46, plastic pokhari 3 and rain water 13 irrigation systems.

It concludes that the 72.6 from 74.2 percent kulo, plastic pokhari 1.6 from 4.8 percent and rain water 25.8 form 21.0 percent decreased using irrigation system in Yamkha VDC, khotang.

5.6 Educational Security of Respondent Households

5.6.1 Education securities for family

Most of the workers family haven't got any security in education .only 24.2 percent of the workers told that they have got education security .It shows that the social security in education is weaker .

Table 5.50 is their good education security for you and your family now

Education security	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yes	14	1	15	24.2
No	43	4	47	75.8
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above given table show that education security of return workers and his/her families said that 14 male and 1 female are got education security and 43 male and 4 female are not got education security.

It concludes that 24.2 percent return workers are got education secur51 capacities to invest in education

Most of the workers are unable to invest in education themselves. only 35.5 percent are able to invest in education .it shows government should help for the education of their children .

5.6.2 Capacities to invest in education

Most of the workers are unable to invest in education themselves. only 35.5 percent are able to invest in education .it shows government should help for the education of their children

Table 5.51 Can you invest yourself for education of family

Invest for education	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yes	21	1	22	35.5
No	36	4	40	64.5
Total	57	2	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Given above table based in the question can you invest yourself for the education of your family? The answer above table shows male yes number 21, female yes 1, and male not 36 female not 4 total respondent are 62.

It concludes that the 64.5 percent not invest for education of family and 35.5 percent invest on education. There is no social security of returned foreign employment workers in Yamkaha VDC .Because above 50 percent respondent cannot invest in own education in family.

5.6.3 Future securities from present education

Almost all of them do not have any hope of future security from their present education .It shows that they need future education for their future security.

Table 5.52 Have your educational quality been your secured for your future

	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yes	3	1	4	6.5
No	54	4	58	93.5
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that asked question have your educational quality been secured for your future? respondent said that 3 male and 1 female are give yes answer and 54 male 4 female are not educational quality been secured for future.

It conclude that more than 93.5 percent return employment not educational quality been secure for future, above table 6.5 percent are yes answer.

5.6.4 Education security ensured by government

Most of the workers haven't got any security in education from the side of government. Only 17.7 percent of workers have got education security from government.

Table 5.53 Has government ensured the educational security

	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yes	10	1	11	17.7
No	47	4	51	82.3
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that total respondents are 62 in yamkha VDC.10 male and 1 female are giving yes answer, 47 male and 4 female give no answer.

It concludes that 82.3 percent people are not providing education security of government. There were no seen social security Between Return foreign employment workers in Yamkha VDC, Khotang Sagarmatha.

5.6.5 Brother/sister depending on their income.

The number of being dependent in their income .is less than of being dependent. nearly 56.5 percent of workers brother/sister are not dependent on them .it shows their lower economic condition.

Table 5.54 Do you have brother/sisters depend on you income

Brothers/sisters dependency	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yes	25	2	27	43.5
No	32	3	35	56.5
Total	57	5	62	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that in total 62 sampling in yamkha VDC. The researcher questioned, Do you have brother/sisters who depend on you income? Returned workers answered that 25 male and 2 female ask answer Brother/ Sister are there who dependent and 32 male and 3 female's are said not dependency Brother/sister.

It concludes those only 43.5 percent brother/sister is dependency of return foreign employment workers in Yamkha VDC.

5.6.6 School where their children study.

Before going abroad most of their children used to read in government school but now this number has been decreased .Now 58.3 percent children study in private school where 85.4 percent of them used to study in government school before going abroad it shows their awareness and ability to invest 5 in education is being improved .

5.55 in which school do your children study

Type of schools	Before foreign employment		After foreign employment	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Government school	35	85.4	30	41.7
Private School	6	14.6	42	58.3
Total	41	100.0	72	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows that most of the (80.6) percent returned workers were married. Before going abroad 85.4 percent return's children read in Government school and after return back 41.7 percent children are read in government school. 14.6 percent children are read in Government school, after returning back 58.3 percent children's are read in private school.

1. Is there good provision or proper security in your investing?

Most of the returned workers said that there is not any provision of proper security in investing from the side of Nepal. Local level government like V.D.C and L.D.O office are indifferent about the demands of farmers .they informed that the group of farmers had gone for dedication for the development of agriculture al sector but the officials denied to run project as demand of farmers. They are not getting any social security form gout of Nepal .They has invested in business at their own risks.

2. Have you invested anywhere? If yes, how is social security?

About 26 returned workers have not invested in any where others told that there is not proper social security to support investment some of them said that they had run their own business or shop but it was robbed by thieves. They didn't get any security and compensation .some of them have invested in the education of children .some said that they inverts their money for .the treatment some of the workers got trainings of agriculture ,producing honey of bee and so on at their own investment but their skill has gone e in vain as government not provided any help for investment .they have not got any help from VDC and district level government offices .some of them have invested in paltry farm but they couldn't save children due to the lack of technician .they haven't got any technical help ,medicine from the side of government .

3. Are you getting any change in productivity field of investment? If yes where?

Among 62 workers about 30 workers have got some changes .They told that tradition- al agricultural system has been changed into professionalism .Due to this change they are growing much more vegetable then in the past .The production of fruits is increas- ing due able to earn double benefit from professional agriculture system .some of them have invested in pig farming and 17 has given good benefit .some of them in- verted in housing so the price of it has been increasing high .some workers inverted in agriculture but they are facing problems of workers many youths go to foreign em- ployment so difficult to find workers .some of them have got difference in productivi- ty the production of ginger is good but there is not transportation facilities their pro- duction has not got proper market and market price .some of them has not found any change in the field of production.

4. What did you do with production items and what types of tool or equipment did you do for production?

The worker used the production items for their household they use paddy, rice, corn, flower, berry and vegetables as their daily meal .They sells the goods and use if to by their simple clothing they are doing organic agriculture and they don't use chemical fertilization .they local herbs in their agriculture .They do not have advance equipment they use local auto and Kodaly etc for farming .In this way they use production items for daily meat and use traditional equipment for farming

5. Do you think that you have invested your earning of foreign employment in right work?

Most of the participants told that they had not brought enough money. Some of them inverted in food, education, of children and health sector so they don't have any regret in their investment some of them told that their family didn't get money he had sent as he cheat them their wives eloped with other taking their money so they don't have enough money for investment .Due to such condition their labor in foreign country has gone into vain .Now they are childless, wifeless and having lonely life.

6. Do you have any Suggestion / recommendation to government of Nepal about Social Security of Returned Workers?

They have given various suggestions to the government of Nepal; they said the government should create the good environment to invest in rural area of Nepal. If the workers returns getting difficulty in foreign employment they should be given incentives by government like that of disable and old people the return workers should be provided employment by government. The government should run health camp in every month in rural area. The government should provide enough drinking water, irrigation water and provide fertilizer and seed of vegetable easily up to rural area. The government should create funding to teach English to their children. There should be the facilities of transportation, road as well as communication electricity. They should be provided free skill development training and employment. If the workers cannot pay his debit, it should paid by government. The attitude of society towards return women workers is negative so government should spread awareness in society to solve such problems, the government should prevent women workers to go as housemaid and women should be given skill development training to go for foreign employment. The agent who sends workers from India they should be punished bitterly and it should be prohibited by government by Nepal.

7. Have you get any different in relation to social security before and after foreign employment?

Most of them replied that there is not drastic change in social security of returned worker, but some of them get changes in social security, they told that there was not any police station before going foreign employment but now there in police station near their VDC. They didn't find other beneficial social security provision from the side of government of Nepal. They suggested that if the workers have returned without earning or with difficulty and problem, they should have provided incentives and compensation by the government, they should be provided social security like old, disable and single women.

5.7 Focus Group Discussion in Yamkha VDC

As we are in the era of 21th century, also known as the world of globalization, every century has become the past of small houses. In this regard, each and every country people want to earn and do something for the future.

Among them Nepalese people are not the exceptions. When they return to the homel- and after earning money they feel loneliness and also think that the people of now helplessness despite earning aloes of money. This situation occurs becomes of lock of social security, lack of peaceful environment to invest money and any other anything provided by the government.

Many youth as well as the aged people are going to the foreign lands and the number of them is also increasing day by day in the name of money, P.R, dependent VISA and study. Nepal government don't have any option or ultimate solution to stop them going abroad because of the poverty, political instability, pathetic family condition, lack of(life)security ,and lack of well education they are was peace to go fulfill the destine they(have)wished , now a days the member of females are also increasing to go to the foreign lands to earn money this is somehow bad or stance for the Nepalese people/government on one land and on the other land it increase the remittance, which has become the backbone for the country to run or develop. from the female workless Nepal government .take countless advantages but for them or in regard to their social

security or female empowerment the government has done nothing let alone well education and poverty eradication etc. rather the government has provided the security for the sake of security only by whom the female are looted/raped /dehumanized lance and again, which is proved by the recent event that took place at Tribhuvan international Airport a month before. To avoid such event the gives n mint should take right step and their authentic rights and voices are mentioned dearly in new constitution and the implementation aspects should be strong also lest it cannot be said that the above events will not repeat again. The society also takes the female workless positively. So that they can boost themselves enhance the inner qualities that they deserve.

To cut the long story in short, the government as well as the society should take the workers positively either they are female

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

The research has analyzed and proved the different problems regarding the social security, its impact and relationship with the family. The objectives of the research were to explore the social background (sex, age, religion, marital status, income sources of the workers return from foreign employment. Another objective was to find out the socio economic security to return workers and to analyze the trend remittance. Received and used for the Yamkha VDC of Khotang district Sagarmata Zone was chosen because the village was belonging to me. Different laws, journals and the writing on it had been used as the literature review. Different research methodologies for example sample size and sampling, sources of data collection, questionnaire schedule, interview schedule, focus group discussion, field visit and observation, limitation of the study area data analysis and interpretation had been done.

In total sampling size 62 of different age group for foreign employment were taken. Among them, 25-40 years age group were the high percentage (77.6percentage) which can be called youth groups. Married people, in term of cost Kshetri people and in terms of religion one more who went abroad and returned back. Nepali language speaker and agriculture based occupation people had also return from foreign employment. Most of them are joint family.

The social security like education, income security, investment security, expenditure had not been found as it. The data has proved that only less than 30 percent people are getting this security. Most of the people have no security to their life and earning. Regarding security to their earning had little knowledge about bank etc. Most of them used to use (IME) in sending money to own country 56.7 percent receiver were found to be father. They used their earning in different sectors. 89.5 percent people have invested their property in agriculture. Again 43.69 percent people have bought land and their buying was near to locality and market area. For housing people had invested 28.35 percent, for education 8.42 percent, health 7.98 percent, for food and cloth 6.85 percent, according to research their investment was high for investing for land.

6.2 Conclusion:

The research has found out some improvement and some none improvement of who returned from employment in Yamkha VDC. Regarding their social security, education, food, lands have been improved. On contrary to it health security, employment security etc have been degraded. Most of the people were married had gone abroad and return they were from joint family in join family there were so many problems concerning livelihood. Problems in food, education, health, shelter and clothing were there. Most of the people used to go to priest Dhami-Jhakri. If they got sick but after returning from foreign employment they had the awareness to go to hospital/Health post which is one of the reforms. The concept of education has been changed and giving education children are found to be increased.

As Nepal is development country it has not been able to provide proper security training and information to invest their earning in the lack of proper awareness they are investing low income sources. Most of them spent money to have cloth, food and shelter, sometimes own necessary romance.

Housing, clothing before and after have been the same in the mud housing. But the changes have been appeared cement houses. Participation indifferent institution has also increase like social clubs and NGOS. Investing in social sector is also found. Overall developments are more or less found to be developed moving to scientific. The living standard has also got some and extend changed.

6.3 Recommendation

1. Education Sector

This study shows that, the government policy of education was not productive, scientific and related to agriculture up to now. As a result most of the Nepali people are compelled to go abroad in low salary, dehumanized and exploitation by the job holder due to lack of proper education.

2. To eradicate such type of problem government should make policy by eradicating the present educating system of Nepal. For this purpose education policy make by the constitution of Nepal and implementation word by word through the body of government sectors, Such as:

- Agro -based education system should be implementing.
- Scientific and job oriented education should be given.
- Productive as well as technical skill based education.

3 .Most of the foreign employers who returned Nepal. They were victimized the different kinds of dangerous diseases which used to take them the mouth of death. Some of them died lack of health security to their own country. To avoid such kind of problems, the government should provide the health insurance facility by making the national strategy. By co-operating the different national and international organization in the field of health sectors such as:

- Every V.D.C. of Nepal, health insurance facility should be providing.
- Every village should be providing free check up health facility.
- To establish the mobile group thrice a year.

-One MBBS doctor should be provide in one VDC health centre by making the nationwide policy of government.

4. Employment Sector:

The government as well as civil society to give them an opportunity for the foreign employers those who are return back in Nepal. To find out their own skills and to use in local level as far as possible.

- Government should provide boot model concept at every village which create income generate.
- Government should find out the possibility of tourism, agro- based and other productive sectors which helps to solve the unemployment problem.
- One village one product policy should be established.

5 Shelter /houses Sector:

Most of the foreign employers or anyone those who are Nepali they have to use money to build house at any cost. It is unproductive sector, it would be better to invest in productive field which help to income generate in the local level.

Sexual exploitation as major problem:

Most of the foreign employers undergo the sexual exploitation especially female workers unwillingly.

The researchers find out that most of the female used to go abroad as house maid as a result they were trapped in the sexual exploitation by the foreigner.

Those husband went to abroad, their wives were sexual exploitation with the absent of their own husbands.

6. Government should be strictly prohibited to forecast the pornography picture through communication instruments such as email, internet and web side as macro level in national and international level.

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Appendix –1

Questionnaire for Respondent

Social Security of the Return Workers from Foreign Employment in Nepal

(A case study of Yamkha ,VDC, Khotang District

Servay 2013

Centel Department of Rural Development T.U.

Date.....

Personal Profile

1. Household's numberphone No.....

Name of return men/womenAge.....

3.Address of return man/women.....VDC.....Ward no.....

5. Number of Family Male.....1 Female2 Total3.

6. Sex: Male..... 1 Female.....2

7. Marital Status: Married.....1 Single.....2

Widow.....3 Divorced.....4Other.....5

8. Religion: Hindu.....1 Buddhist.....2 Chris-
tian..... 3 Kirat4

Muslim.....5 Other.....6

9. Language.....

10. Occupation: Agriculture1 Service.....2

Business.....3 Labor4

Other5

11. Education:

Cannot read and Write1

Able to read and Write.....2

Under SLC.....3

Above SLC & +2 Level l.....4

Above Bachelor & higher Level ...5

12. Family type:

Extended 1 Joint family 2

Nuclear family.....3

13. Who is decision maker in your family?

Male head1 Female head2

Brother.....3 others4

14. In which sector did you invest?

Agriculture.....1 Business.....2 Hous-
ing.....3

Education.....4 Health.....5 Land.....6

Others.....7

15. Who does receive money at home?

Father.....1 Mother2 Wife3

Son.....4 Daughter.....5 Brother6

Sister.....7 Friends8 Others.....9

16. How do you receive money (through)?

Bank..... Hundi.....

Draft..... Friends.....

Money transfer operators.....

Other.....

17. Which country have you gone for employment?

Country Place/City.....

18. How did you go there by?

Agency Relative

Individual effort..... Manpower.....

19. The relationship with neighbor.

Before	After
Good	Good
Better	Better
Bad	Bad

20. How long did you work their?

Year..... Month.....

21. What type of job you had?

22. Did you get the salary according to the agreement done with manpower?

.....

23. Did you have over time too?

Yes...1 No:.....2

24. How much did you use to spend for food and shelter?

5000-8000..... 8000-11000..... 11000-14000.....

25. How was your total salary?

15000-25000..... 25000-35000 55000-65000

35000-45000.....45000-55000 65000- above

26. How much have you earn up to now?

.....

27. How many years did you stay in abroad?

Year month

28. Are you thinking of going abroad again?

Yes1 No.....2

29. How much children do you have?

Daughter.....1

Son.....2

- 35c. Education No..... (Skip 35d)
Yes.....
35. Expenditure in education Rs.....
35. d. Health No.....(Skip 35e)
Yes.....
- 35di. Expenditure in health Rs.....
- 35e. Buying food and cloths No..... (Skip 35f)
Yes.....
- 35ei. Expenditure in buying foods and cloths Rs.....
- 35f. Payment of Debt No..... (Skip 35g)
Yes.....
- 35fi. Amount of payment of debt Rs.....
- 35g. Saving No..... (Skip 35h)
Yes.....
- 35gi.Amount of saving Rs.....
- 35h. Providing Loan No (Skip 35i)
Yes.....
- 35hi. providing loan Rs.....
- 35i. Invest trade and business No (Skip 35j)
Yes.....
- 35ii.Invest in productive expenditure Rs.....
- 35j. Buying Luxurious goods No..... (Skip 35K)
Yes.....
- 35k.Other No..... (Skip 36)
Yes.....
- 35ki. Amount of other expenditure Rs.....
36. If saving or providing loan, where will you spend money in future?

49. Do you have child/children?

Yes1 No2 (No. of children)

50. Did you find any differences about the health security of you and your family between before going abroad and after getting back?

.....

What is the source of fuel for cooking in your family?

Wood.....1 Gases2 Dung cake.....3

Kerosene.....4 Bio-gas.....5 others.....6

51. Condition of housing structure:

Before going foreign employment	At present
a) Mud	a) Mud
b) Stone	b) Stone
c) Hut	c) Hut
d) Cement	d) Cement

52. Condition of roof of house:

Before going foreign employment	At Present
a) Thatched	a) Thatched
b) Zinc sheet	b) Zinc sheet
c) Stone	c) Stone
d) Concrete	d) Concrete

53. Condition of Toilet:

Before going foreign employment	At Present
a) No	a) No
b) Simple	b) Simple
c) Modern	c) Modern

54. Condition of drinking water:

Before going foreign employment	At Present
a) River	a) River
b) Ground water / Mul	b) Ground water
c) Kuwa	c) Kuwa
d) Tap in house/ Tole	d) Tap in house/ Tole

55. If you got illness, where do you go?

Before going employment	At Present
a) Dhami /Jhankri	a) Dhami /Jhankri
b) Traditional Medicine	b) Traditional Medicine
c) Hospital	c) Hospital

56. What kind of irrigation system do you apply?

Before foreign employment	At Present
a) Pipe	a) Pipe
b) Plastic Pokhari	b) Plastic Pokhari
c) Rain Water	c) Rain Water

57. Have you some suggestion, recommendation, and view about Social security?58.

Is their good education security for you & your family now?

Yes.....1 No.....2

59. Can you invest yourself for the education of you and your family?

Yes1 No.....2

60. Have your educational quality been your secured for your future?

Yes.....1 No.....2

61. Has government ensured the educational security for your family?

Yes.....1 No.....2

62. Do you have any brother and/or sister who depend/s on your income?

Yes1 No2 (No. of brother No of sister

63. In which school did your children use to study before foreign employment?

Government school.....1 Private school2 other.....3

64. In which school do your children study after foreign employment?

Government school.....1 Private school2 other.....3

65. How was your social status before going abroad?

Explain in one sentence.....

66. How is your social status after return back abroad?

Explain in one sentence.....

67. Have you been engaged in any social organization?

68. Has the government manage any provision for proper security in investing?

69. Have you invested anywhere? If invested how is its social security?

70. Are you getting change in any productivity fields for investing? If Yes, where.....

71. What are the productivity items you used to use?

72. is there security for your investing and who managed it?

Yes.....1 No.....2

73 What do you think the government should do for giving proper social and economic security?

Subsides.....1 loan2 free taxation.....3

Focus Group Discussion:

Yamkha VDC Khotang District

1. What is the social security's in your opinion those who were return back from the abroad?
2. What may be the causes of teenagers go to the abroad from village?
3. The workers are looted by the government of bureaucrat of air aviation those who are return back abroad? What type of punishment should be given such bureaucrat?
4. Is it appropriate to go female workers to abroad? If it is not, what is the cause?
5. What kinds of policy government should be made social security for the return back workers from abroad?
6. The government of Nepal had agreement the Nepali foreign workers in low salary? What should be done for improvement?
7. Where is looted those who were return back foreign workers or tried to loot?
8. What type of policy implement by the government of Nepal for those people to go the foreign country and cannot get return for this?
9. What type of policy should be practice by the government of Nepal for those people who go to abroad but they are not able to pay the loan?
10. Especially, which sector they were interested to invest after returning foreign country?
11. What type of role in the field of social empowerment?
12. What was the perception of village after return back foreign women workers?

Focus Group Discussion in Yamkha VDC

Gagat Bista and Researcher in Yamkha VDC Ward no. 3 who return foreign employment worker

Megha raj Bista(Researcher) and mangal damai Yamkha ward no 3

Megha Raj Bista and Krishna Bista Yamkha ward no.3

Megha Raj Bista and Rabin Rai Yamkha Ward No. 9

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Megha Raj Bista(Researcher) and Dik Bahadur Khatri Yamkha VDC ward no.1