

**UTILIZATION OF SKILL LEARN AND REMITTANCE EARNED FROM  
LABOR MIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF POKHARA-LEKHNATH  
MUNICIPALITY**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted to**

**The Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University,**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements**

**For the Degree of Master of Arts (M.A)**

**In Sociology**

**By**

**Bikalpa Bhandary**

**Exam Roll No: 281385**

**Registration No:6-2-40-265-2013**

**Central Department of Sociology**

**Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu**

**December, 2020**

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that Master Degree thesis entitled “Utilization of Skill Learn and Remittance Earned from Labor Migration: A Case Study of Pokhara-Lekhnath Municipality” Submitted to the Central Department of Sociology: Tribhuwan University is entirely my original work prepared under guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgments to all ideas information borrowed from different sources in courses of preparing this thesis. The result of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before I shall be solely responsible if any evidence is found against my thesis.

Signature\_\_\_\_\_

Name: Bikalpa Bhandary

Date: 27 December 2020

**TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY**  
**CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**  
**KIRTIPUR**

**RECOMMENDATION LETTER**

I certify that this thesis entitled “Utilization of Skill Learn and Remittance Earned from Labor Migration: A Case study of Pokhara-Lekhnath Municipality” was prepared by MR. Bikalpa Bhandary under my supervision. The researcher has fulfilled the criteria prescribed by the Central Department of Sociology. I hereby recommend this thesis for final evaluation and approval.

---

Prof. Dr. Surendra Mishra  
Supervisor

Date: 27 December 2020

**TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY  
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY  
KIRTIPUR**

**APPROVAL LETTER**

This Thesis entitled “Utilization of Skill Learn and Remittance Learnt from Labor Migration: A Case Study of Pokhara-Lekhnath Municipality” submitted by Bikalpa Bhandary in the partial fulfillment for the requirement of Master Degree in Sociology has been evaluated and approved.

Thesis Evaluation Committee

Signature

Asst. Prof. Dr. Yubaraj Luitel

Head of Department

---

Prof Dr. Surendra Mishra

Supervisor

---

Asst. Prof. Dr. Tika Ram Gautam

External

---

Date: 27 December 2020

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

This thesis entitled “Utilization of Skill Learn and Remittance Earned from Labor Migration: A Case Study of Pokhara-Lekhnath Municipality” has been prepared for partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters of Sociology.

I am pleased to take this opportunity to express my gratitude towards my supervisor Prof Dr. Surendra Mishra, the Central Department of Sociology, University Campus, Kirtipur, Tribhuvan University for her valuable guidance, encouragement and suggestions throughout my work.

Similarly, I am grateful to Asst. Prof. Dr. Yubaraj Luitel, the Head of the Central Department of Sociology, for his suggestions and guidance. I also feel privileged to express my gratitude to all the lectures of Central Department of Sociology for their gracious response to my queries. I would like to thank all the non-teaching members of Central Department of Sociology and all the staff members of Central library, for helping me during this study in various ways. I am thankful for my family members Father, Mother and Sisters who encourage me in fulfilling my thesis. I am heartily indebted to friends Mr. Anup Jung Subba, and Miss, Sharmila Rijal who encouraged me all to complete this work in time. I am grateful to my friend Mr. Abin Maharjan who helps me for proof reading. As well as I want to give thanks to my friend Mr. Bijaya Bhandari and relatives who help me to find respondents. This thesis may not be completed without cooperative respondents, so I want to give big thanks to all thirty two respondents. I want to thank my-self, whole existence, and those people who directly or indirectly help me in fulfilling my thesis.

I take entire responsibility for any errors and discrepancies that might have occurred in this research report.

**BIKALPA BHANDARY**

**DECEMBER, 2020**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION .....	i
RECOMMENDATION LETTER.....	ii
APPROVAL LETTER.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT .....	iv
List of Figure .....	vii
LIST OF TABLE .....	viii
ABBREVIATIONS .....	ix
CHAPTER-I .....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.1.1 Labour Migration .....	1
1.1.2 Remittance .....	4
1.1.3 Resettlement on Nepal.....	6
1.1.4 Sociology of Skill.....	7
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	8
1.3 Research Objective .....	9
1.4 Significant of the study .....	9
1.5 Organization of the study.....	9
CHAPTER-II.....	11
LITERATURE REVIEW .....	11
2.1 Review on Theories .....	11
2.2 Empirical Review .....	15
CHAPTER-III.....	20
METHODOLOGY .....	20
2.1 Selection of the study area .....	20
2.2 Research deign .....	20
2.3 Nature and Source of Data .....	21
2.4 Universe and Sampling procedure .....	22
2.5 Data Collection Technique .....	22

2.6	Analysis and Interpretation .....	23
2.7	Limitation of the Study .....	23
	CHAPTER-IV .....	24
	SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF RETURNEE .....	24
4.1	Social-status .....	25
4.2	Life in Aboard Country .....	28
4.3	Life after Return Back to Nepal .....	44
	CHAPTER-V .....	69
	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION .....	69
5.1	Summary .....	69
5.2	Conclusion.....	71
	REFERENCE .....	73
	APPENDIX .....	76

## List of Figure

Figure 1: Religion of Respondent .....	26
Figure 3: Education level of respondent in percentage .....	28
Figure 4: Total time spend in foreign country .....	30
Figure 5: Types of skill learn from labor migration.....	33
Figure 6: Respondent Experience in Aboard Country .....	34
Figure 7: Respondent reason to work change .....	37
Figure 8: Respondents using same skill learn from destination country in percentage.....	56
Figure 9: Respondents comfort to use skill on the basis of country .....	56
Figure 10: Respondents reasoning not to use same skill learn from aboard country.....	58
Figure 11: Respondents family relation while working in aboard and in own country.....	60
Figure 12: People and social behave face by respondent while working in aboard and in own country .....	61
Figure 13: Respondent Benefited from Government policy .....	64



## LIST OF TABLE

Table 1: Age of respondent .....	25
Table 2: Gender of respondent .....	26
Table 3: Types of family .....	27
Table 4: Migrant countries .....	29
Table 5: Types of work done in destination country by pollee .....	32
Table 6: Respondent work change in destination country.....	36
Table 7: Amount of money spent in aboard and send in Nepal in percentage cross tabulation .....	38
Table 8: Respondents monthly salary and promotion on work .....	40
Table 9: Total amount of money save from aboard labour .....	42
Table 10: Reason behind Return Back to Nepal .....	43
Table 11: Respondents Expenditures of Money in Different Field .....	45
Table 12: Respondents motivational factor to invest their capital in Nepal .....	48
Table 13: Respondents capital investment in respective field.....	50
Table 14: Respondent satisfaction level on own entrepreneurship.....	54
Table 15: Aware about Government Policy .....	63
Table 16: Respondent Monthly income in Nepal .....	66
Table 17: Respondents Income Mean and Standard Deviation T-test value .....	67

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

FEB	Foreign Employment Board
FY	Finance Year
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council Countries
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Migration Organization
ISS	Interpretive Social Science
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOLESS	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security
NAFEA	Nepal Association of Foreign Employment Agencies
NELM	New Economics of Labour Migration
NPR	Nepalese Rupees
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
NSTB	National Skills Testing Board
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
U.A.E	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom
US\$	United State Dollar
WB	World Bank

# CHAPTER-I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

#### 1.1.1 Labour Migration

Migration is one of the distinguishing features of human beings that have been occurring since it started from the very beginning of man's appearance in this universe. Human mobility was even present in the primitive times and people used to migrate in search of abundant food and in search of a safe living environment and protection from physical dangers. In modern age, migration has gained importance with the ushering of the era of industrialization and urbanization. The factors like development of modern means of transport and communication, intermingling and interaction of different cultures, globalization, etc. has led thousands of people to migrate in search of better opportunities related to education, employment and living standard among other factors. Migration is one of the causes of social change and it is one of the three basic components of demographic change, the other two being birth and death. Migration is a complex phenomenon affected by many factors and attempts have been made from time to time to understand the various factors influencing the process. (Gupta, 2020)

In present condition globalization and migration are relatively new global experiences which are growing rapidly for past few decades and changing the world. International migration refers to the movement of people across national frontiers, that might be caused by both push and pull factors. The circulation of migration system consists of immigration and emigration of the people. Migration includes various types of movements of people such as; for employment, for family reunifications, for study, or it can be due to conflict or natural disaster in home country (forced migration) (Acharya, 2013). International labor migration refers to movement of people from one country to another country for the purpose of employment. Migration has been an issue of great interest as workers' remittance has appeared as major source of external financing for many developing countries in recent years. (Lamichhane, 2018)

There is no internationally accepted definition of labour migration. However, the main actors in labour migration are migrant workers, which the International Labour Organization (ILO)

define labour migrants as a person who migrant from one country to another with a view to being employed other than on his own account, and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment. International Organization for Migration (IMO) differentiates economic migration from labour migrants. IMO define labour migrants as those who move for the purpose of employment. It define several subgroups of migrant worker, including business travelers, contract migrant workers, established migrant workers, highly skilled migrant workers, immigrating investors, project-tied worked seasonal migrant workers and temporary migrant workers. (Simon J, 2015) From above definitions we can conclude labour migration as migration of people from one country to another for the purpose of employment. There might be different sub group that can be categories as labour migration.

The history of formal labor migration begins in 1814-1816, after the Nepal-British India war. A total of 4,650 Nepalese youngsters were recruited to the British armed forces as a British-Gurkha regiment after the conclusion of the war and signing of the Treaty of Sugauli in 1816. Similarly, the migration of Nepalese people for other employment purposes, such as working in the tea states of Darjeeling and the forest of Assam, India, began in 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. International labor migration, mostly to Gulf States, Malaysia and other South East Asian countries is a new phenomenon of migration in the Nepali context with about a 30 years' history. Unexpectedly, foreign labor migration has developed in such a way that it has shifted the agricultural-based Nepali economy towards remittance-based economy. (Kunwar, 1015) Initially, the government was slow to recognize the potential value of foreign labour migration. It enacted the first Foreign Employment Rules in 1999. In terms of making the process of labour migration more systematic and to discourage and prevent irregularities associated with foreign employment, the Foreign Employment Act was amended twice, before being replaced by a comprehensive Act in 2007. (Bandita Sijapati, 2012)

Labour migration from Nepal is a predominantly male phenomenon with the share of female migration workers accounting for a little above 5% in the last decade. The share of female workers was around 8.5% in 2018/19, owing to a drop in the overall volume of male migration workers. The domestic work sector, comprising of high share of female workers, has been regulated in an effort to reduce vulnerabilities such as long working hours, physical

abuse and economic exploitation, which could be one of the factors behind the low volume of female outmigration. (Jones, 2019)

Nepal Government has opened 110 countries for foreign employment but, on individual basis, Nepali workers have been migrated to 172 countries for foreign employment from labour approval. A total of 45,40,906 Nepali youths have received labour approval for foreign employment from FY 2009/10 to mid-March of FY 2018/19. Till mid-March 2018/19, the total number of labour approval issued for foreign employment has decreased in comparison to the same period of FY 2017/18. Over the last few years, the number of workers seeking for foreign employment has been decreasing due to the obstruction in foreign employment, especially in Malaysia. (Nepal, Economic Survey, 2019)

The main reason for foreign employment is attributed to slow performance of production and non-productive areas, population growth, political instability, varying attitude of people towards livelihood. Due to liberalization and globalization, youths of Nepal started to migrate for foreign employment for economic and noneconomic causes. (Shiva Chandra Dhakal, 2020)

Labour migration from Nepal is heavily concentrated in the GCC and Malaysia. In 2017/18, the top 5 countries (Malaysia, Qatar, UAE, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait) comprised of over 92 per cent of the total migrant workers whereas this share was 88 per cent in 2018/19 (Qatar, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Malaysia). The high concentration of Nepali workers in a few destination countries points to the significance of these destination countries for Nepali migrant workers, the lack of diversity in the destination countries and the vulnerability of the Nepali migrant population to macroeconomic shocks in the GCC or Malaysia. (Migration report 2020)

It is mostly an individual of the family who migrates to the place of destination and not the whole family. So the decision might be taken by the whole family to send out a capable person who could earn efficiently and support the family. The individual then sends back remittances to his family back in the rural village. These remittances become the sources of income for the whole family. (Gupta, 2020)

### ***Some Positive and Negative Impact of Migration in Nepal:***

Some Negative aspects of labour migration in Nepal are (i) migration negatively affects agriculture yield, (ii) remittance-receiving agriculture households have not demonstrated

improvements in agriculture productivity despite increased household incomes and (iii) lack of youth in local development work.

On the positive side, it is possible that the ongoing process of women's empowerment has been speeded up in some parts of Nepal. Fertility has fallen by 30% in the last decade, according to the World Bank. With fewer men around, women are forced to take more of a lead in household and community decisions, including managing limited funds. Women's increased decision making control is one key factor in the rapid improvement in maternal health in Nepal in the last two decades, including a halving of maternal mortality. Youth are learning skill, new culture and so on. (Acharya, 2013)

### **1.1.2 Remittance**

Remittances are transfer of money from the migrant workers to their families in their home country. In general, remittance refers to the portion of migrants earning sent from the destination country to the country of origin. Although they can also be sent in other sorts, the term “remittance” is normally limited to denote monetary and other cash transfers from migrant worker to their home country. (Lamichhane, 2018)

World Bank (2018) defines remittance as; “Personal remittance is the sum of personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers include all current transfers in cash or in kind between resident and nonresident individuals, independent of the source of income of the sender and the relationship between the households.” (Bank, 2019)

International Monetary Fund (IMF, 2006) defines remittances as “remittances denote household income from foreign economies arising mainly from the temporary or permanent movement of people to those economies. Remittances include cash and non cash items that flow through formal channels, such as via electronic wire, or through informal channels, such as money or goods carried across borders. They largely consist of funds and noncash items sent or given by individuals who have migrated to a new economy and become residents there, and the net compensation of border, seasonal, or other short-term workers who are employed in an economy in which they are not resident.” (Amota, 2019)

Poverty has gradually decreased due to factors like high economic growth, investment on social and economic infrastructure and increment in the flow of remittance. The population below absolute poverty line is estimated to have been 18.7 percent. (Finanace, 2019) In developing countries, remittance is three times more than official development assistance and it ranks second largest source of external finance after foreign direct investment. Remittance

is important to economies at micro as well as macro level. The impact of remittance on macroeconomic level is found to be qualitative. For the countries that are affected by political and economic crisis, remittance is regarded as important and stable source of external finance. (Shiva Chandra Dhakal, 2020)

India is the top remittance receiver country in the world (\$79.5 billion) followed by China (\$67.4 billion), Philippines (\$33.7 billion), Mexico (\$33.7 billion). Nepal received \$8.2 billion remittance and ranks 20th position in the world. Whereas, as a percentage of the GDP Tonga is the top remittance receiver (35.9%) followed by Kyrgyz Republic (35.1%), Tajikistan (32.2%), Nepal (30.1%) and Haiti (24.2%). It shows that Nepal is fourth country which GDP is highly based on remittance. (Bank, 2019)

According to the World Bank (WB-20018) overall global remittance grew 10% to US\$689 billion including US\$528 Billion developing countries. Overall Global remittance is expected to grow 3.7% to US\$549 billion to developing nation. (Amota, 2019) In the context of Nepal, Nepali migrant workers sent home \$8.1 billion in 2018, making it the 19<sup>th</sup> biggest beneficiary of fund sent by migrants around the world, according to a report of World Bank 2018. (Prasain, 2019)

According to Nepal Rasta Bank report of Finance year of 2018/19, remittance inflow is increasing yearly from 2013 to 2019. In FY2013/14, remittance inflow was lowest only Rs 543.3billion whereas in FY 2017/18 remittance inflow was RS 755.1billion rupee. But in the condition of ratio of remittance to GDP is fluctuation yearly. Ratio of remittance to GDP increases FY 2013/14 (27.7%) to 2015/16 (29.5%) respectively. Ratio of Remittance to GDP decrease on 2016/17 by 26 % as well as in 2017/18 also decreases respectively by 24.9%.

Most of the developing countries are becoming more progressively reliant on remittances. It has played an important role to economic growth and development in those countries. When the recipient economy undergoes an economic recession following crisis, natural calamity, or political conflict, remittances be likely to be constant and increase. (Yang, 2008) Nepal received 784 billion remittances in the fiscal year 2018/19. India contributes Rs.93 billion taking a leading country followed by Saudi Arabia Rs.89 billion. Nepal Rasta Bank's (NRB) recent report showed Nepal in better light in term of remittance received throughout FY 2075-76. In the contest of remittances received from South Korea in 2018-19 year is Rs 33 billion. In recent report of World Bank (Jone, 2019) According to Ministry of Finance (MOF)

contribution of remittance in GDP FY 2017-18 is 24.9 (Nepal, Economic Survey, 2019). According to World Bank figures, extreme poverty has declined from almost 70% to 25% in the last 15 years, and the extra billions arriving directly to Nepalese households during this period are undoubtedly part of the story, along with large-scale state investment in social sectors and infrastructure.

### **1.1.3 Resettlement on Nepal**

A few studies examine the occupational choices of returned labor migrants, in particular with respect to entrepreneurship and self-employment. Permanent return to Nepal after long-term labour migration is an ongoing and seemingly growing trend. To date, 563,200 international long-term migrant workers or 28 per cent of the total current long-term migrant worker population have returned permanently to Nepal. Three out of four returned long-term migrant workers came back to Nepal between 2012 and 2015, and half of them returned within the year prior to the survey (2016), which may have been influenced by the earthquakes in the same way that they had an influence on the decrease in migration flows of that year. The top five countries of return are Malaysia (32% of the total number of returned long-term migrant workers), Qatar (24%), Saudi Arabia (17%), UAE (10%) and India (9%). Return intentions and actual returns are critical determining factors in explaining and forecasting savings, remittances, and investment trends. As a result, they impact the level of development that could be gained from migration, given appropriate policies and return conditions. In line with Nepal's early stage of mass migration, the overall return intention of Nepali long-term migrant workers is very high (81%). The highest return numbers are observed from GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council Countries) countries (93%), while it decreases from other countries (77%) and Asian countries (67%). (Zwager & Ruslan, 2017)

There are approximately 756 thousand recent working-age returnee migrant workers in Nepal. The average age of male returnees is 33 years while it is slightly over 30 years for female returnees average is 28. The 25-34 age group account for the largest proportion across all destination countries, followed by the 35-44 age group. (Nepal, Migration report 2020)

Nepal government starts some targeting programs for returnee migrant workers which are given below:

**Recognized Prior Learning:** The (Foreign Employment Board) FEB in coordination with the National Skills Testing Board (NSTB) helps returnee migrants certify their skills and experience acquired abroad free of cost.



**Soft Loans to Returnee Migrant workers:** The Government of Nepal introduced scheme to encourage recent returnee migrant entrepreneurs by subsidizing interest rates for loans up to NPR 1 million. It is being facilitated by the FEB in coordination with Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB).

**Felicitation of Returnee Entrepreneurs:** Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MOLESS) recognize and awards successful returnees who are currently engaged in entrepreneurial activities. Program provides a platform to showcase good examples of knowledge and skills transfer, job creation and productive use of remittances.

**Returnee targeted programs at the provincial level.** Within the province, the Ministry of Social Development takes overall responsibility of formulating policies and programs related to labour and employment. An overview of ~~the budget~~ speeches by the provincial governments shows that reference to migration has been primarily in the context of returnee workers and their mobilization in priority sectors for the economic development of the provinces such as agriculture and entrepreneurship. (Nepal, Migration report 2020)

The remittances are used for consumption and even though they aren't great in amount they are enough to fulfill the family basic needs. When the migrants belong to a dominating economic background then the earnings make their family even stronger financially. And this leads to making the class superior. Also, the income that one earns after migration help to compensate the expenditure done in the process of migration.

Migrant household do not necessarily constitute a unit but are usually fractures along gender and generational lines. Moreover, migrants' marital status and the presence of children, parents and sibling in the household exchanges. Male and female migrants approach remittances differently, further supporting arguments that migrant households do not act cohesively in using remittances. The meaning and determination of primary loyalty hinder precisely identifying the household as a "decision-making unit", since distant kin or non-kin members are sometimes found to share the family budget. (Mahmud, 2020)

#### **1.1.4 Sociology of Skill**

Skill is usually understand as an ability to something well, either manually, mentally or both. In contrast to terms that denote only potential for acquiring some ability (such as natural

ability, talent, aptitude, or capacity), the term skill usually means actual competence that has been acquired by training, schooling, or practice. The origin of the skill concept is often connected with Karl Marx the dominant interpretation of Marx's work suggest that capitalist, through mechanization of labor and the manufacturing system, reduced skills requirement to increase productivity and profits and increase productivity and profits and to increase control over workers and work organization. (Encyclopedia, 2020) People used to learn skill according to their social structure like in Raute community people have skill to utilization of forest resources and Chepang people have fishing skill. Likewise in capitalist society people have skill of manufacturing, industrial, administrative skill and similar. Level of skill has been categories on following ways.

**Skill:** Skilled labor refers to work that requires a certain amount of training or skills. This type of work is exemplified in electricians, administrative assistants, doctors, plumbers and more. These workers need to have a set of specialized skills in order to perform their job duties effectively. (Hung, 2008)

**Semi-skilled:** Semi skilled labor does not require advance training or specialized skills but does requires more skill than an unskilled labor job. These types of skill are more likely to be transferable and useful in other jobs. Some example of these types of job includes taxi driver, retail sales person, bartenders, waiters, security guard and so on.

**Un-skilled:** unskilled labor refers to workers who possess no particular skill and likely have no formal education. These types of work usually involve simple duties that don't required judgment. In some cases, unskilled labor requires physical strength and exertion. (Riddell, 20202)

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Every year thousands of Nepali youth migrate for foreign employment and at the present condition around five million youth are in different country. Out of them very few people return back to Nepal. Those youth who returns back to Nepal some of them tried again for foreign employment whereas some wanted to stay in Nepal. Those who stay in Nepal, few of them are attracted to invest the remittance money for production whereas some invest that money to start their own entrepreneurship. If Nepal government capable to utilize youth skill and remittance that can produce lot of employment in own countries. Nepal government has included Policies and Program for utilization of youth's skill and capacity learnt from foreign employment to produce more employment in 2073 B.S. That policy was targeted to those

youth who return back to Nepal from foreign employment. (Subba, 2016). This research help to examine whether Nepal government is implementing this policy and program or not?

This study is to explain story of those few people who are investing their capital and skill, learnt and earned from aboard. Problems of this thesis are listed below:

1. How returnees are motivated to invest their skill and money?
2. What short of change returnee face while working in aboard and in own country in terms of social relation and status?

### **1.3 Research Objective**

On the basis of above mentioned problem research objective and questions have been developed. To define the problem following research objectives have been formulated.

1. To find out the motivation factor to investment skill and money in own country.
2. To describe the social relation and status while working in aboard country and work in own country.

### **1.4 Significant of the study**

In present condition many Nepali youth are motivated for aboard labor migration. Among them few of them are return back to Nepal at time of youth, where they can utilize their own skill or manpower. Researcher has been interest to study for those people who are return from aboard country and start own business. This thesis help to find out the motivation factor of returnee who invests their capital and skill they gain from aboard country. How much returnee are investing their capital they earned from destination country and how they are utilizing their skill they learnt from aboard country has been present in this thesis. As well as this thesis help the social relation of returnee while they stay in aboard country and after start own business in own country. In additional this thesis help to find out the implementation of government program and policy, which one is targeted to labor migrant returnee.

### **1.5 Organization of the study**

This research contains five different chapters. First chapter deals with the introduction; including description and background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, rational of the study, and organization of the study.

Second chapter deals with the review of the literature that includes review of the related literature and theoretical/conceptual framework of the study. The review of the related literature deals with the review of the book, journal, newspaper article, magazine, published and unpublished thesis/dissertation, Ministry of labour, employment and social service and various authentic online resources. On the other hand theoretical framework includes the theories/approaches like classical or traditional theories and modern theories to the study of sociology.

Third chapter describes about the methodology which covers overall procedures of data collection and analysis techniques or tools. Research methodology chapter consist research design, sources of information like primary data and secondary data, population and sampling, data collection techniques/tools like questionnaire and interview.

Chapter four of the research deals with analysis and interpretation of the data by using various scientific statistical tools and techniques. In this chapter the raw data are processed, evaluated, interpreted and analyzed by using bar-diagram, pie-chart, Venn-diagram, info graphics and some mathematical formulas. Finding of from raw data has been analyzed, compare and show the similarities with empirical studies.

Fifth chapter or the final chapter of this research deals with summary and conclusion. This chapter represents the outcome/result of the research.

## **CHAPTER-II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The review of literature is the core of any thesis/research paper as it shapes the research paper in its boundary and gives more information related to the research topic. Review of literature is defined as comprehensive, in-depth systematic critical review of scholarly publication, unpublished scholarly print materials audio visual material and personal communications. The investigator carried out extensive review of literature on selected topics both research and non-research in order to gain maximum relevant information and to perform in a scientific manner.

#### **2.1 Review on Theories**

The theoretical literature review establishes what theories already exist, the relationships between them, to what degree the existing theories have been investigated, and to develop new hypotheses to be tested. Often this form is used to help establish a lack of appropriate theories or reveal that current theories are inadequate for explaining new or emerging research problems.

**Migration Concept in Functionalist Theory:** Functionalist models are based on the assumption that people make rational decisions to optimize income. At the macro-level, these individual optimization decisions are expected to equate to an optimal allocation of factors of production, the transfer of labour from poor to rich areas and countries, and concomitant reverse flows of capital from rich to poor countries to decrease economic gaps between origin and destination areas and countries. The functionalist theory assumes that ‘most people migrate in the expectation to find better opportunities at the destination. (Haas, 2014) Functionalist assumes socioeconomic forces tend towards equilibrium through migration. As well as this theory sees a general pattern of disruptions, dislocations and migrations intrinsic to capitalism.

**Neoclassical Theory:** Introducing these concepts, Stark largely had in mind the risk aversion of poor households in developing countries where there are rarely institutional mechanisms present, such as government programs or private insurance markets, and therefore migration provides a meaningful strategy in dealing with different market failures. Remittances play an important and integral part in the new economics of migration research as they directly support the concept of household interconnectedness and the diversification of risk while

analytically connecting the empirical study of the causes and consequences of migration. (Taylor, 1999.) The neoclassical theory understands migration to be driven by differences in returns to labor across markets. The most basic model originally developed to explain migration in the process of economic development. The central argument of the neoclassical approach thus concentrates on wages. Under the assumption of full employment, it predicts a linear relationship between wage differentials and migration flows. (Kurekova, 2011) International migration is caused by differences in wage levels between countries and labour markets. If wage differences were eliminated, labour migration would stop. This theory argues that potential migrants estimate the cost and benefits of moving to alternative locations. Labour migrates where they expect greatest returns over a specific period of time. The human capital of each migrant may increase his/her probability of employment in the destination country as well as his/her expected earnings.

#### **The New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM):**

This theory does not reduce the importance of individual activity in decision-making for migration. The actions and performances of individuals could be explained in the framework of decision-making unit with his whole household. This theory has established a unique relation with analytical approach of migration from an economic perspective and the more sociological view in which human behavior has been examined. Therefore, remittances among household are integral to migration under the new economics of labour migration (NELM). (Abdul & Fredericks, 2015)

The New Economics Labour Migration Theory (NELM) claims that migration is not caused by the difference in wages and work opportunities. NELM sees as the main cause of migration the lack of social security, investment opportunities, credits, loans, insurances and capital. Migration is a way to diversify the risks of a household economy in a country where these structures are missing or are insufficient. (Grune, 2017)

New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) provides a framework and linkage explaining how migration and remittance could impact household decision. One of the unique features of NELM is that migration occurs as they not only migrate to maximize expected income but also to minimize the risks that could arise from sudden drop in income or production. (Adhikari, 2015)

**Migration Concept in World system theory:** World system theory sees migration as natural consequences of economic globalization whereby companies now operate across national

boundaries. World system emphasizes how social, economic, cultural and political structures constrain and direct the behavior of individuals in ways that do not generally create greater equilibrium, but rather reinforce such disequilibria. They argue that economic and political power is unequally distributed, and that cultural beliefs and social practices tend to reproduce such structural inequalities. They emphasize the role of states and businesses in shaping migration and they tend to see labour migration as providing a cheap, exploitable labour force, which mainly serves the interests of the wealthy, and therefore reinforces social and geographical inequalities (Wallerstein, 1974) world systems theory focus on forces operating at an aggregated macro-level. Dual labour market theory links immigration to the structural requirements of modern industrial economies. World systems theory sees migration as a natural consequence of economic globalization and market penetration across national boundaries. The world society approach focuses on cultural globalization, where people increasingly share cultural values worldwide, and therefore also perceive economic imbalances and migrate as a consequence. (Piore, 1979)

**Push and Pull Theory (Lee' Theory):** Everett Spurgeon Lee, Professor of Sociology at the University of Georgia is known for his pioneering theory of migration, which is known as the Push and Pull Theory, or also as Lee' Theory. Everett Lee has conceptualized the factors associated with the decision to migrate and the process of migration into the following four categories: (1) Factors associated with the area of origin; (2) Factors associated with the area of destination; (3) Intervening obstacles; and (4) Personal factors.

Lee elaborates all these four categories by pointing out that, in each area, there are numerous factors which act to drive away the people from the area, or to hold the people in the area or to attract the people to it. In this respect, there are significant differences between the factors associated with the area of origin and those associated with the area of destination. Migration may take place after both these are properly weighed. Usually, however, a person has a better and more realistic knowledge about the place of origin, while his knowledge about the place of destination is somewhat superficial and inexact. Migration is broadly understood as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence. In other words, migration may be defined as a form of relocation diffusion (the spread of people, ideas, innovations, behaviors, from one place to another), involving permanent moves to new locations. The reasons that people migrate are determined by push and pull factors, which are forces that either induces people to move to a new location, or oblige them to leave old residences. These could be economic, political, cultural, and environmental. (Lee, 2010)

In sociology we can summarize migration theories in three perspectives as:

1. **The optimist's perspectives:** In the Developmentalist era of the 1950s and 1960s, it was widely assumed that, through a policy of large-scale capital transfer and industrialization, poor countries would be able to jump on the bandwagon of rapid economic development and modernization. From this perspective, migrants are perceived as important agent of change, innovators and investors that leads to a North-South transfer of investment capital and accelerates the exposure of traditional communities to liberal, national and democratic ideas, modern knowledge and education. This perspective used to see migration on the positive way where, functionalist theory and neo-classical theory is included. This perspective deals with the migrant and origin country are benefited from migration. While analyzing in micro and macro level this perspective address that at the origin country optimal allocation of factors of production, the transfer of labour from poor to rich areas and countries, and concomitant reverse flows of capital from rich to poor countries to decrease economic gaps between origin and destination areas and countries. And at the micro level it says that migrant are benefited from migration which help them to uplift their livelihood and they may out from the poverty and economic crisis.
2. **The pessimist's perspectives:** This perspective concerns about negative side and brain drain; after experiments with return migration policies focused on integration in receiving countries; migration largely out sight in development field. In this perspective world system theory is included. Migration pessimists have also argued that remittances were mainly spent on conspicuous consumption and "consumptive" investments and rarely invested in productive enterprises.
3. **Pluralist perspectives:** New economics of labour migration and livelihood approaches: The New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM) emerged the concept of Optimists and pessimists. This perspective resurgence of migration and development optimism and a sudden turnaround of views: brain drain, remittance and diaspora policies but greater tolerance for high-skilled immigration.

It seems that none of the theory of sociology defines directly for returnee migrant. But somehow few theory indirectly define the returnee migrant and use of remittance in own country. World system says that most of the people don't invest their remittance on productive thinks or in place. And other theories define the use of remittance in the origin



country. But none of them talk about the skill learn from the destinations country and use of the skill in origin country.

While comparing to different theory and perspective of migration this research does not match totality with any theory. These research results have more differences with functional and neo-classical theory/optimist perspective. Likewise same condition is applied with world system theory/ pessimist perspective. And have more similarity with NELM theory/ pluralist perspective. In term of using of skill and money there is similarity with NELM theory. As well as in this research, it try to find out the social relation which one is similar with NELM. In research find out both Negative and positive side of the migration, where optimist look only for positive side of the migrant and pessimist look only for the negative side of the migration.

## **2.2 Empirical Review**

Empirical literature review is a summary of research that has been conducted in the past on a certain subject of interest. The purpose of the literature review is to discover the gaps in literature. In empirical review researcher select review from similar objectives or statement of the problems. In line with conceptual framework, the empirical strategy is to see impact of migration and remittance in ownership of business enterprise. Since the objective of the paper is to examine the nexus between labor migration, remittance and entrepreneurship taking ownership of enterprise as proxy of entrepreneurship.

### **SKILL**

The highest probability for entrepreneurship depends on the education level, overseas savings and how long time before a returnee came back to Nepal. Social structure, family members' age structure, geographic location, road networks, market access, and the migrant's work sector before migration also influences entrepreneurship after return. Although business investment is small portion it is playing a positive role to use local resources, create jobs and consequently reduce the poverty from the long-term perspective. Returned migrated viewed that power shortages and frequent strikes as the major barriers to investment in Nepal. Existing unclear investment policy and insecurity are other barriers. Political instability and an inefficient bureaucratic system are other hindrances to investment. (Devkota, 2016)

Migrant worker has positive and significant impact on the ownership of the business. In particular, there is 7 percent more likely that a household having a migrant worker owns a

business. There is no evidence of impact of remittances on starting up the business. The relationship also suggests that other variables also matter for starting up business. The possible route of explaining this phenomenon could be the migrant's exposure to better working environments and technology thereby enhancing their skills. Important bearing that knowledge, skills and knowhow that migrants labor earns abroad could be instrumental for starting up or expanding business activities in Nepal. The insignificant remittance implies that it is going for consumption and perception based survey results at still 80 percent of remittance is used for consumption purposes. (Adhikari, 2015)

Only 15.1 % of returnees are currently employed in the same occupational category as abroad, and this share varies considerably by the last destination country. The skills acquired by returnees are not necessarily being utilized in the internal labour market as the majority of returnees have either opted out of the labour market (43.8%), are employed in a different occupation than the one they have acquired international experiences in (27.7%) or are unemployed (13.4%). Over 75% of returnees are employed in the informal sector and this share varies considerably by the last migration destination. In particular, a high share of returnees from India is employed in the informal sector (86%) while this share is lower for returnees from other countries (31.2%). An in-depth analysis of the factors contributing to the employment outcome of returnees is recommended. In Nepal, the major three sectors hiring recent returnee migrant workers are Construction (28.4%), Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing Industries (20%) and Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles (14% (Nepal, Migration report 2020)).

To emphasize that return and investment intentions are closely correlated, which indicates great opportunities to be explored by local authorities for community development. In 2016 only 7 per cent of the total average remittance value from long-term migrant workers was directed towards productive investment in a business, farm or other activity. Nepali migrant workers are as likely interested to invest in the public sector (46%) as in the private sector (44%). Many migrant workers still maintain a return intention to their place of origin and care about the development of their community. On average, those with a higher return intention are also more likely (50%) to have an investment interest in their community. What is noteworthy is that about a quarter of migrant workers without return intention still maintain an interest in investing in their local community with either local public authorities or the private sector. This phenomenon opens significant scope for local authorities and their partners to engage with their citizens abroad. (Zwager & Ruslan, 2017)

In general, saving and investment is a necessary condition for wealth creation, and access to finance supports the build-up of wealth. If migrants and their families are appropriately oriented to increase their propensity to save part of the remittances, this will potentially lead to promotion of investment and wealth creation. (Devkota, 2016)

## **REMITTANCE**

With remittances going mostly toward construction and other non-productive activities, there seems to be little entrepreneurship among returnees. An additional difficulty in using savings productively is the lack of applicable skills brought back from abroad. That most workers fail to acquire new skills abroad and migrant workers received no training whilst abroad, but was simply paired with a team for three months to learn the technology used. (Bellay, 2011)

Migrants are unable to convert remittance savings into productive investments in the absence of skills gap, economic diversity, and a financial system that is able to mop up small amounts of savings from multiple sources and channel them into productive business purposes. Other measures that could work, given country socioeconomic and political contexts, are reducing the cost of remitting money, financial literacy, lowering barriers to entrepreneurship, and maintaining overall macroeconomic stability. (Tuladhar, Adhikari, & Sapkota, 2014)

If return migrants enter in the market with innovative products, then it will help to create new jobs, contribute to building a prosperous society. The basic principle of economics is to use available resources (here remittance) in the most efficient way. However, the latest Nepal Living Standard Survey 2010/11 reports that 25.16 percent of the population lives below the poverty line (CBS, 2011), most remittance is used for normal expenditure (79 percent) while a very small portion (2 percent) is used for investment. The nominal household per capita expenditure except the tenth deciles increased by over 120 percent between 2004/05 and 2010/11, but the average real GDP growth rate stood at only 4.01 percent (CBS, 2011b). As a percentage of GDP, the merchandise trade deficit has increased from 13 percent in 1989/90 to 25 per cent in 2010/11. Remittance finances these imports. This scenario increases the real exchange rate but decreases the price competitiveness of tradable goods in the external sector. Another reality is huge remittance money is used for urban housing and to purchase urban land plots. Hence most of the remittance is not used in the productive sector in Nepal. Next, the deposits in Commercial Banks are increasing year by year due to huge remittance inflow in Nepal. (Devkota, 2016)

From above empirical studies it seems similar to many researches, that remittances going mostly toward construction and other non-productive activities, there seems to be little entrepreneurship among returnees. (Bellay, 2011) To support this statement (Tuladhar, Adhikari, & Sapkota, 2014) found that, to convert remittance savings into productive investments in the absence of skills gap, economic diversity, and a financial system that is able to mop up small amounts of savings from multiple sources and channel them into productive business purposes. (Devkota, 2016) Indicated major barriers to investment remittance in Nepal are power shortages, frequent strikes, unclear investment policy, insecurity political instability and an inefficient bureaucratic are the major barriers to investment in Nepal. Among these reason power shortage, frequent strikes and political instability problem seems to be solved out. But unclear investment policy, insecurity and inefficient bureaucratic are as it is. Labor migrants who returned have weak integration into the home labor market. This may be due to constraints on, or choices made by, the returned labor migrant. The returned labor migrant's work experience, financial capital, labor skills, and other competencies they may have acquired at destination. (Bank, Youth Labor Migration in Nepal, 2018)

Migration report of Nepal government-2020 has represent survey of whole country situation. From ministry report we can find out where people are more involve after return back from aboard country. This report doesn't analysis the data but it only represents the data. On ministry survey report there are some issues which are missing. Like it shows the policy for foreign employ returners but doesn't represent how that policy has been success. This report does show the ground level reality. There is 7 percent more likely that a household having a migrant worker owns a business. But migrant want to invest more in own community, (Zwager & Ruslan, 2017) research show that, Nepali migrant workers are as likely interested to invest in the public sector (46%) as in the private sector (44%). As well as Nepali are more likely to develop their own community and so on. (Bellay, 2011) Conclusion shows that in context of Nepal remittances going mostly toward construction and other non-productive activities, there seems to be little entrepreneurship among returnees. What workers learn from aboard country it's seem gap on skill and technology. That's why migrant worker who learn skill from aboard they are not able to apply skill due to skill and technology in Nepal and other country.

**Research Gap:**

In sociology there are many research and theories which are based on migration, remittance and skill learn from labor migration. This thesis also based on the migration, remittance and skill. From above empirical studies and theoretical review it has been shown that many of them are based on use of remittance and effect of migration. And few researches have been included the utilization of same skill learn from labor migration. But none of the theories and research included the motivational factor to invest the remittance earn and skill learn from labor migration. It seems that in case of motivational factor to invest capital and skill there is research gap on sociology. This thesis is orientated to fulfill gap of research on sociology that how people are motivated to use capital earn and skill learn from labor migration? In additional none of the research and theories studies on reasoning not to use same skill learn from labor migration in own land. This thesis also help to find out how the reason behind not to use same skill learn from labor migration.

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

As research methodology is the heart of the any research. In another words research methodology is the analysis and interpretation of research topic using various tools and techniques. In simple words research methodology is the systematic way to solve the research problem. The research methodology chapter describes the methods and process applied in this research paper. This chapter includes research design, sources of information, population and sampling, tools of data collection and analysis and interpretation. Keeping in the mind about an importance of research methodology following methodology have been adopted in order to fulfill the research objectives.

#### **2.1 Selection of the study area**

Study area of this thesis Pokhara Lekhneth metro-municipality-26 has been selected. In present condition many Nepali youth are motivated for aboard labor migration. Among them few of them are return back to Nepal at time of youth, where they can utilize their own skill or manpower. Researcher has been interest to study for these people who are returnee. In Pokhara ward-26 returnee has been invest in various sector like in agriculture, business, in service area and in transport. As well as many youth are returned from various countries like from Gulf country, Korea, Malaysia, England and from India. As well as in this ward there are various ethnic and caste group who are returnee from aboard country. For sociological research this ward have suitable environment where we can find various respondents with This ward have multi respondent who are involved by using various skill involve in different business, return back from various countries, and with different ethnic and caste and age group,, that's why in this thesis Pokhara Lekhneth metro-municipality-26 has been selected.

#### **2.2 Research deign**

In general, when a research topic has been fixed, particular research area has been identified, research problem defined, and the theoretical framework and related literature have been reviewed; the next step is to build research design. Choosing an appropriate and effective research design is really important for the noteworthy research. This part of the research ultimately determines the quality of the research. As faulty research design guides to the faulty and misleading findings therefore authentic data and effective research design is pre-requisite for any good research

In this thesis inductive method has been applied. From inductive method we can find from grounded level. Why youth are motivated to use skill and remittance learnt and earned from abroad country. In present condition majority of youth are attracted towards foreign employment. But very few are motivated to stay in own country and utilize their skill and capital.

As we know that interpretative approach need to study on deep. There might be many reason for those people to choose that option and Interpretive social science (ISS) approach help to find out the social value that was constructed from re-settlement on own country. And it question and re-examine ordinary events that have an “obvious” meaning to those involved. Participator might have different factor with long experience to choose own country. To identify motivation factor, social status and economic changing pattern of re-settlement youth deep study is essential. Another objective of this study is to find the government support for those youth who are motivated to use skill and capital earn from abroad country. To know the support of government we need to do deep study on it.

## **2.3 Nature and Source of Data**

This thesis data has been collect on both qualitative data and quantitative data. From qualitative data it easier to know the changing pattern of life before employed in abroad countries, at the time of after re-settlement in Nepal. To know the motivation factors to utilization of skill and capital on own country qualitative method can be more effective. From life experience people might take decision to re-settlement in own country. From qualitative data it can be explained how the social relation is changing. To know the support of government, it will be more helpful from qualitative data. From quantitative data economic condition and its effect on family as well as individual life has been explained.

On case of data this thesis is based on both primary data and secondary data.

### **Primary data**

Primary data has taken from interview, of people who return from abroad country and involve in entrepreneurship. While collecting the primary data Pokhara Lekhneth metro-municipality-26 people interview has taken. While taking interview different dimension of life has been focus like economic, socio-status, life lesson. Interview: To collect the authentic and effective data the researcher prepared structure question along with possible options and

32 respondents of different age, gender and occupation were asked the questions along with possible answers, during field visit, and as per their respond the answer was checked/tricked.

### **Secondary data**

In secondary data, secondary source like newspaper, report, thesis, journal, books and government and various online sources like e-Library, Google, Encyclopedia and some web site have been used.

## **2.4 Universe and Sampling procedure**

Non-proportional sampling method has been applied to conduct this research. In this research only the returnee population has been selected. Thirty two respondents with different age, gender and occupation, interview have been used for data collection. The questions were asked along with options and the answer of respondent was tricked/ checked.

Researcher reason behind to choose Pokhara ward-26 are returnee have been use their skill in different field like in agriculture, business, in service area and in transport. As well as many youth are returned from various countries like from Gulf country, Korea, Malaysia, England and from India. This ward have multi respondent with various number of occupation, country, and with ethnic and caste group.

Where the respondents were doing something in field and asked for responding the defined interview question for instant the researcher went to people who was working in their land, farm, their house, shopkeepers, animal rearing, farmers and working on their field.

Primary similarities of the all respondents are all of them spent minimum one year in aboard country for labor migration and start their own business in own country. Similar features of all respondents are all of the respondents are belong to the middle class family, reasons behind to select middle class family is especially. Lower class people cannot effort to go aboard country and upper class family don't migrant for the labor. Another similarity of the all thirty two respondent is all of them get marriage.

## **2.5 Data Collection Technique**

Data was collected after getting approval from concerned authority i.e. Tribhuwan University. The purpose of the study was explained to the respondents' and informed consent was obtained from all respondents before data collection. Objectives were clearly explained to the respondents before data collection. They were assured that they are free to withdraw



from participation at any time if they want. Data was collected by using self-administered structured question interview. Privacy and confidentiality was maintained. Interview was in English medium and the researcher translates the all interview question into Nepali language which helps to respondents to understand easily.

## **2.6 Analysis and Interpretation**

This research has been conducted with both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. Thereafter, the obtained data has been analyzed in systematic way. As this research is about the utilization of remittance and skill learnt and earned from abroad, therefore by visiting field i.e. ward no. 26 Pokhara-Lekhneeth metro- Municipality, by applying interview methods primary data has been collected. On the other hand from various sources like Ministry of migration and social security, websites, published articles, thesis, Journal, book, magazine and various online sources like e-Library, Google, Encyclopedia and so on, secondary data has been collected and are analyzed and interpreted according to different approaches of quantitative and qualitative data analysis and are presented accordingly. The collected data was coded and entered in Microsoft Excel with validated command. SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) Program version 20.0 was used for analysis of the data. Finally, by analyzing and interpreting the obtained data, conclusion has been drawn.

## **2.7 Limitation of the Study**

Migration and remittance is the national issue in present days. Likewise in every sector of nation migration and remittance has been touched (like politics, culture psychology, economic and so on). Likewise from every part of Nepal youth are migrating in abroad country for labour. This study has been conducted on Pokhara-Lekhneeth metro-municipality ward-26. This study has been focused on single ward. This study is focused on issue of sociology. This study has touches to those youth who are involve in self employment or own business return labour migration. As sociology is inter-related/connected and political science is inter-disciplinary subject some concept, thought, idea, ideology, process and methods in this study were borrowed from other social science too. Dimensions of sociology like economic, social status and knowledge has been focus on this study. The findings of the study may not be representative of overall migrant returners.

## **CHAPTER-IV**

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF RETURNEE**

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from the respondents. All the obtained data were analyzed according to research question and objectives. As data gathered from primary sources are of raw data so the raw data or unprocessed data have to process in order to make them understandable. Raw data gives us little and insufficient information therefore it must be arranged, compiled, analyzed and interpreted in order to get complete and comprehensive information. Here in this research paper, different processes or steps have been used in order to examine and extract the information from collected data. Here both qualitative and quantitative data has been collected so while analyzing and interpreting them both qualitative and quantitative tools/techniques have been used.

The entire interview was taken by researcher himself and collects the primary data. Every question was thoroughly checked after the collection of the entire structure interview question distributed. With the help of SPSS program, software all response of respondents are preceded, categorized in their respective disciplines. This chapter has been divided into different three parts.

In this section researcher present/explain the data collect from field survey in 2020 from Pokhara-Lekhnath ward 26. In this chapter researcher have not explain finding from any theoretical perspective. In this part the output of SPSS program has been presented and interpreted under four sections. The first section discusses about social, religious and education status with the help of descriptive statistics. In the second section, describe the life of respondent on aboard country, in this section also descriptive statistics has been used. Same section describer the different reason behind return back to Nepal. Third section describes the entrepreneurship on Nepal and motivational factor describe through tabulation. This section also describes and examines the government program and policy that has been targeted to migrant returners. In this chapter while researcher has been explain the finding with sociological perspective. From finding topic researcher compare, find difference and similar between the empirical review that has been done before. It tries to find out the gap between the research that has been done before and present in empirical review.

## 4.1 Social-status

The study has undertaken gender, caste, marital status and education as variables of social status. The table and bar chart has been explained the objective of the research in the following ways.

### *Age*

Among 32 respondents, 2(6.3%) were from 25-34 years of age group, 18(56.3%) were from 35 to 44 years of age, and 10(31.2%) were from 45 to 54 years of age group. And from 55 years age to 60 years old 2(6.3%) people has been selected.

**Table 1: Age of respondent**

Age Group	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
25-34	2	6.3	6.3	6.3
35-44	18	56.3	56.3	62.5
45-54	10	31.3	31.3	93.8
55-60	2	6.3	6.3	100.0
Total	32	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Field survey 2020)

While comparing the returnee age group with national population it seems little bit similar with each other. Government migration report 2020, also have the age group 18 years to 24 years old but in this thesis those age group have not included. Likewise in context of age group from 25-34 years old it have quit difference, in national population this age group present 18% and this thesis this present 6.3%. Both government report and this thesis have highest number of returnee age group of 35-44 has been represented. Likewise government report hasn't induced age group 55-60 years old but this research has included.

### *Gender*

Migration report of Nepal government 2019 shows that among 4,108 totals aboard migrant worker of Kaski district on FY2018/19 3,715 were male and 393 were female. In FY 2017/18 among 4,759 totals aboard migrant worker 4,361 were male and 398 were female. (Nepal, Migration report 2020) Male respondent are 88% where female respond are only 12%. The majority of respondent are male. Perspective of Nepali society effect on gender where male are allowed to go outside the house but the female are not allowed to go outside the house for job or for earning.

**Table 2: Gender of respondent**

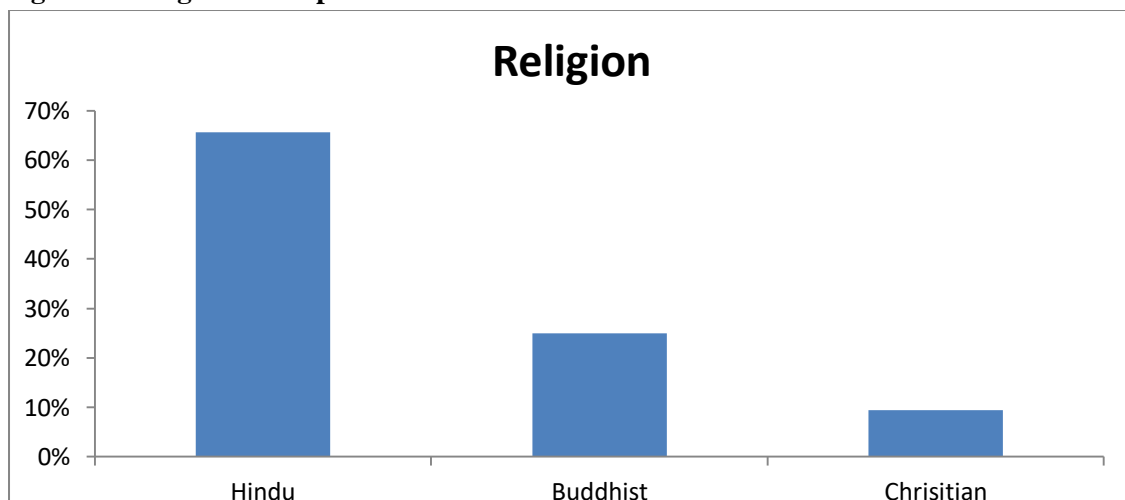
Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	28	87.5	87.5	87.5
female	4	12.5	12.5	100.0
Total	32	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Field survey 2020)

On case of marriage all of the 32 respondent are married. Even those people who were single while going to aboard country even they get married when they come in vacation in Nepal. In Nepali society people used to get marriage after start to earn or involve in some things to for daily life. From this result we can see how the Nepalese’s society perspective has effect in marriage.

## **Religion**

**Figure 1: Religion of Respondent**



(Source: Field Survey 2020)

Pokhara-Lekhnath ward no.26 have different religious group. Among them in this study three religious respondent are included as Hindu, Buddhist and Christian. Among 32 respondent 21(65.6%) respondent belong to Hindu religion, 6(25%) respondent are from Buddhist religion and 3(9.4%) respondent are taken from Christian religion. In this ward many of Buddhists are involve in British and Indian army. But in case of entrepreneurship in Nepal their participation is very low. One of the respondents Min Bahadur Gurung says that in our culture many people are who return back from *LAHURE* (Indian/British army) either they go to other country for employment or they do some small work on as guard on bank, school and so on. He added that very few from our religion or Ethnic group only involve in entrepreneurship in Nepal. But who retune back from Indian/British army one of the

department store has been open and from that department store five respondents has been selected. From above explanation we can say how the social values influences people to choose the labor, in Gurung society people are oriented to be Indian army and British army. Other caste groups are motive for other labor migration.

### ***Family***

**Table 3: Types of family**

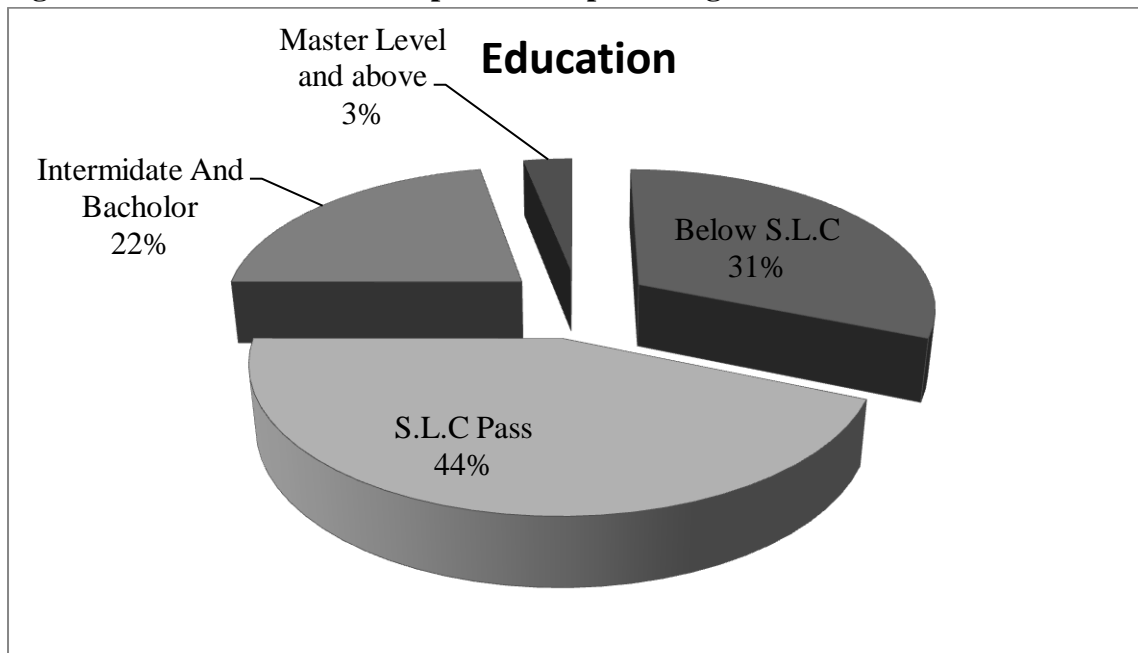
Types of family	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nuclear	16	50.0	50.0
Join	13	40.6	90.6
Extended	3	9.4	100.0
Total	32	100.0	

**(Source: Field survey 2020)**

In context of family among 32 interviewee, highest number of interviewee 16 (50%) belongs to nuclear family, lowest number of interviewee belongs to extended family which present 9.4% (3) out of total. Among 32 pollees 13 pollees which present 40.6% lives in join family. In context of Nepal there is more numbers of nuclear family, and in nuclear family there are few numbers of family member and certain income sources, because of this reason from nuclear family people used to migrant in aboard country more. In Nepal number of extended family is lower than other family, and those who live in extended family they are involve in agriculture and have more family property so the number of people from extended family very few number people go for labor migration. It seems that the family structure and family occupation also determine the people decision on their occupation choices.

## Education

Figure 2: Education level of respondent in percentage



(Source: Field survey 2020)

The educational achievement of respondent describe as, the highest number of respondent 14(44%) pass out SLC (School Leaving Certificate). Among lowest number of respondent 1(3%) has pass out the Master level. Seven number of respondents (20%) education level is intermidate (+2) and Bachelor pass out and 10 respondent (31%) education status is below the S.L.C. In term of education data shows that majority of respondents with S.L.C pass out have been went in labor migration. And minority of respondent with master degree went for labor migration. People's with lower education level don't have good opportunity to earn in Nepal or may not get highly earn job so these people are more to like to went in labor migration in aboard country. In context of Nepal people with higher education qualification they used to go for other country like in Europe, America and Australia and in other Asian country for education purpose.

## 4.2 Life in Aboard Country

In this section respondent life experience in aboard country has been explain. In this section economic condition of respondent in migrant country, time duration spend on particular country, lesson learn from work and from aboard country, and social behavior has been describe. Respondent response has been present in table and in figure and some of the story of respondent on aboard country has been described in quantitative form.

## Migrant Country

This section deals with the countries where respondents had been gone for the labor migration.

**Table 4: Migrant countries**

Aboard country	Responses		Percent of Cases
	Number	Percent	
India	3	7.7%	9.7%
U.K	3	7.7%	9.7%
South Korea	2	5.1%	6.5%
U.A.E	8	20.5%	25.8%
Qatar	7	17.9%	22.6%
Afghanistan	1	2.6%	3.2%
Saudi Arabia	5	12.8%	16.1%
Iraq	1	2.6%	3.2%
Oman	2	5.1%	6.5%
Israel	2	5.1%	6.5%
Malaysia	5	12.8%	16.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>125.8%</b>

(Source: Field survey 2020)

(Note\*: Out of total respondent 7 respondents had gone more than one country that's why percent of case is 125.8%)

Table 4 present the migrant countries went by respondent. Out of 32 pollees 7 respondents went more than one country. Highest numbers of respondents were work in U.A.E which present 20.5% and in percent of case present 25.8%. In Oman and Afghanistan only one respondent went there which present 3.2% of case and 2.6%. In second Qatar respondents went for labour migration which present 17.9% and 22.6% of cases. Majority of the respondents (59%) went in Gulf countries (U.A.E, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Iraq) which extant 71% of cases. After gulf country 16.1% of cases (13.2%) respondents were involve in Malaysia as a labor. Three countries (Oman, Israel and South Korea) 2 pollee (6.5% of cases) work as migrant worker. In India and U.K (United Kingdom) three respondents work as army that present 9.7% of cases. Reason behind work more than one country was searching for good opportunity, and to earn more money.

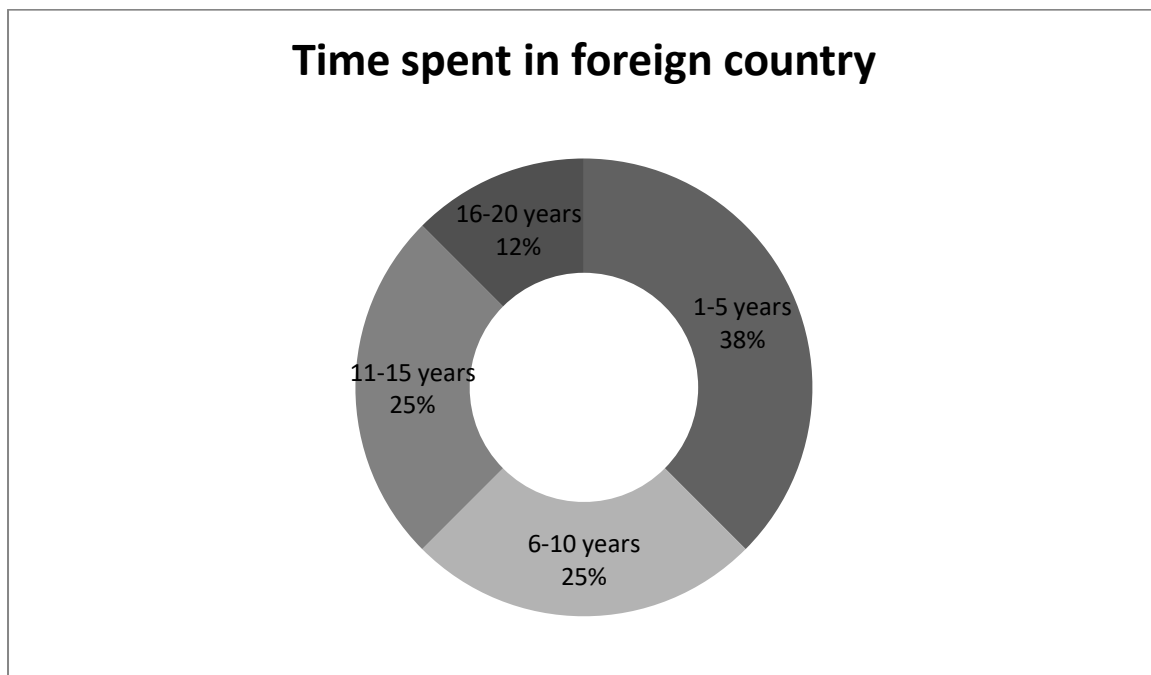
Those respondents who work more than one country, out of them one of the respondents worked in Afghanistan for 7 month. He says that because of high risk of security and not able to get work what he wish, need to return back soon. And one of the pollee says because of promotion on work and company itself transform from one country to another country for work purpose. Out of 32 respondent two respondents who work in Iraq and Qatar they were working from illegal process. In Iraq at that time period there was not to get legal visa for migrant worker from Nepal he works there as illegally. Another respondent, at first he got visa for Qatar after working there for six months he become sick and unable to work there. From illegal channel he enters into Saudi Arabia.

While comparing the respondents working countries and education it seems there is relation between the education and the country. People's with lower education level don't have good opportunity to earn in Nepal or may not get highly earn job so these people are more to like to went in labor migration in aboard country. In context of Nepal people with higher education qualification they used to go for other country like in Europe, America and Australia and in other Asian country for education purpose.

### ***Total Time Spent in Foreign***

In this topic researcher has been included the respondent's time they spend in destinations country for labor migration. Researcher had chosen only those respondents who have spent, more than one year in aboard country for labor migration. In this time table workers time spent on aboard country had been counted, it doesn't include the workers time spend on holiday on Nepal.

**Figure 3: Total time spend in foreign country**



**(Source: Field survey 2020)**

From figure no. 4 we can say, out of 32 Interviewee maximum interviewee 12(37.5%) spend 1-5 years in aboard countries as worker. Respondent who work in aboard country for 6-10 years and 11-15 years are in same number, in both cases 8/8 respondents (25%/25%) were participator. Out of 32 respondents only four (12.5%) interviewee spend long time period in aboard country for 16-20 years. All four interviewee were involved in Gurkha army in India and in U.K. Gurkha army need to stay for long time period to get pension. But one of the



pollee get bullet on his leg and get injured so he stay only for 7 years. To get pension person need to stay in army for more than 17 years.

Three of the respondents spend 5, 6 and 7 months respectively on three different countries Qatar, Oman and Afghanistan. But those respondents spend on other countries more than one year. Respondent who work in Qatar for five months got problem in health. After health problem he went in Saudi from illegal process and stay there for 2 years. Like wish, pollee who spend only 6 months in Oman because of work change and transform from company. After he got promotion on work he was shifted from Saudi Arabia. At first his work was in U.A.E for 6 years and after promotion on work he got promotion on work and company transforms him in Saudi Arabia. In Saudi Arabia he works there for 8 years. From above figure and data we can see that Nepalese people used to stay in aboard country for labor migration certain time of their youth age in aboard country.

### ***Types of Occupation***

This topic explains the types of work done by labour migrant in destinations country. Types of working field have been categories into different eight groups according to their nature. And in each working field there are various types of occupations. From this table we know that people have done in various fields of work. Some pollees have work of experience in more than one occupation or more than one field.

Figure no.5 shows that, in service field maximum number of pollee got experience from destination country. In service field 14 number of pollee had done work in destination country which content 46.9% of cases and 40.5 in percent. In Case of gender in service field 14 men were involve and 3 women were involved. In service field 6 number of pollee were engage in Gurkha army in India and British. In this ward from ethnic group and specially Gurung are involves in Gurkha army. In second position respondents were involve in service field like housekeeping where 4 pollee were involve which includes 10.8% and 12.5 % of cases. In housekeeping work out of four pollees 3 are women and one is man. Man work in office as office boy and women work in Israel as housekeeping. Two different pollee works in two different occupation cleaning and tailor.

In agriculture and supervisor lowest number of workers were involve. In both respective field only one pollee get experience, that represent 2.7% and 3.1% of cases. 19.1% of respondent were involve in Electrical and mechanical technician field that include 7(21.8% of cases). In this respective field women participation was zero.

**Table 5: Types of work done in destination country by pollee**

Types of work/occupation	Responses		Percent of Cases	Gender	
	Number	Percent		Male	Female
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Agriculture	1	2.7	3.1	1	0
<b>Construction</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
Painter	1	2.7	3.1	1	0
Carpenter	1	2.7	3.1	1	0
Building construction	2	5.4	6.2	1	0
<b>Driver/ Machine operator</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
Driver	1	2.7	3.1	1	0
Machine Operator	5	13.5	15.6	5	0
<b>Electrical and Mechanical Technician</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
Plumbing/Pipe fitting	3	8.3	9.4	3	0
Engineer	1	2.7	3.1	1	0
Welder	1	2.7	3.1	1	0
Safety Officer	2	5.4	6.2	2	0
<b>Service</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>
Cleaning	1	2.7	3.1	1	0
Housekeeping	4	10.8	12.5	1	3
Security Guard	3	8.1	9.4	3	0
Army	6	16.2	18.8	6	0
Tailor	1	2.7	3.1	1	0
<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Security Supervisor	1	2.7	3.1	1	0
<b>Administrative</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Office Assistant	2	5.4	6.2	2	0
Cashier	1	2.7	3.1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>

(Source: Field survey 2020)

(Note\*: This table has been presented on multi response option.)

Six respondent experiences were in field of driver and machine operator which present 16.2% and 18.7% of cases. In field of construction four pollees (10.8%) get work experience that includes 12.4% of cases. In field of driving/machine operator and in construction work men participation was 100% and in case of women even single women was not involve. But in a

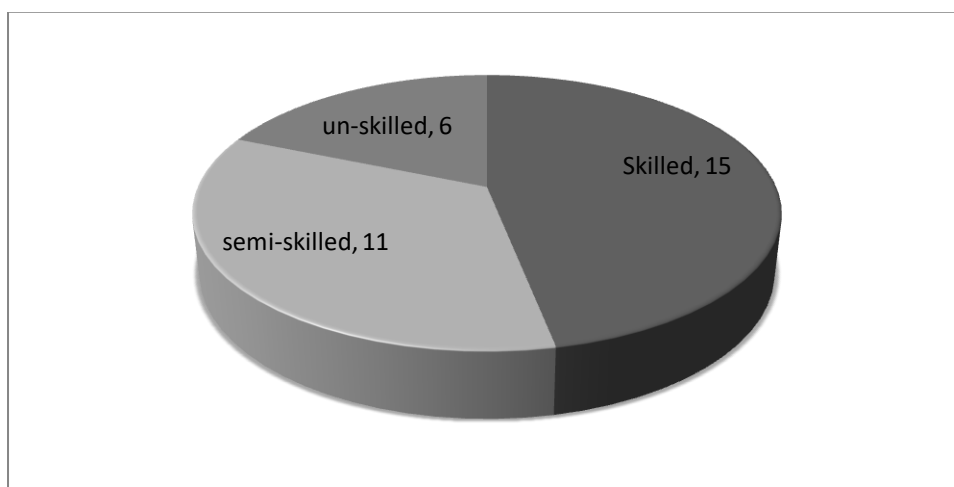
case of administrative field one woman and two men got experience in cashier and office assistant respectively.

Reason behind working more than one field or occupation were; promotion on work and changing countries. One of the respondent start work as helper in office after work as helper in office for 3/4 moths he got promotion and get work of safety office for 5/6 years. After work as safety officer he got promotion and chance to study in aboard get work as engineer after study complete. After time up of visa in respective country four respondent come back to Nepal and return back to another countries, on those case these people also change the occupation and field as well as. But in case of one respondent at first he work in hotel as cleaners in Qatar and after get problem in health he enter in Saudi as illegal and involve in agriculture work. From above data explanation we can see that how the occupation is differ from gender, where all female are involved in administrative and in household work and male are involved in different field and they none of them involved in administrative field. Migration report of Government 2020, also have similar data, where female haven't involved in construction work, in transport and in security guard and they are more involved in household work and in administrative work. And more male labor are have been involved in construction, transport, and in services field and few of them are only involve in administrative and in household work.

### ***Types of Skill***

This topic represents the respondent's skill they learn from the labor migration. Three different skill levels have been categories on this topic. Categories of skill have been explained in first chapter on topic of sociology of skill.

**Figure 4: Types of skill learn from labor migration**



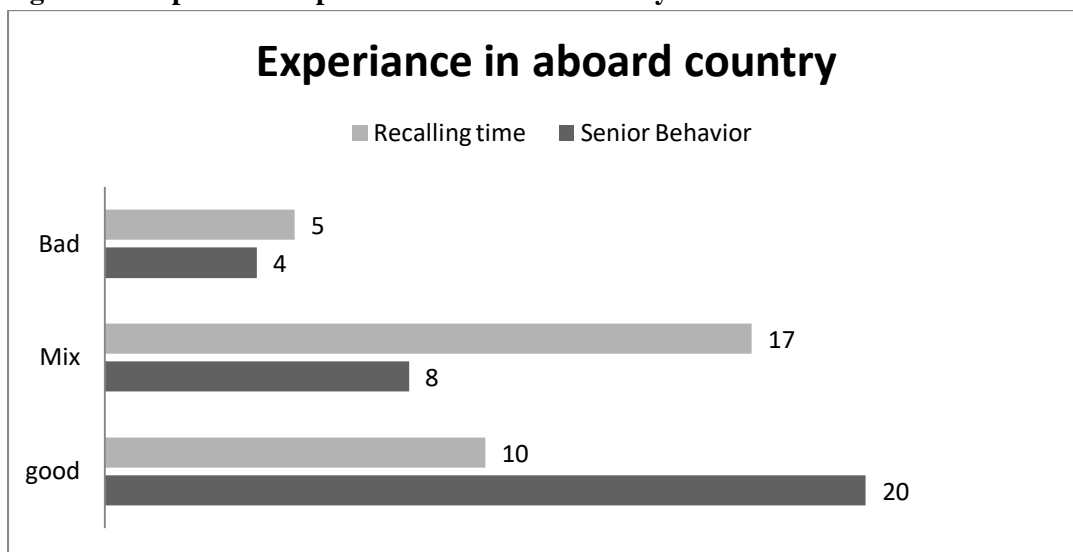
**(Source: Field survey 2020)**

Figure 5 explore the pollee skill learn from destination country maximum number of pollees learn skill work, which included army, engineering, technician, safety officer, office assistant and cahier. Fifteen pollees have learned skill labor manpower from destination country. Eleven numbers of pollees learn semi-skill labor manpower which included welder, tailor, painting, driver, machine operator and security guard. Minimums number of pollees work in destination country on un-skilled manpower. In un-skill manpower housekeeping, cleaning and agriculture work is included. Some of the respondents learn more than one skill because of promotion, work change and country change.

### ***Respondent Experience in Aboard Country***

Every person has their own experience on destination country some people may have good experience some may have bad and some people may have mix experience. In this section respondents experience has been presented. For this topic question was open-ended and their different experience was different. Researcher tries to sum up similar experience. And those people whose experiences were different, those experiences have been explained below.

**Figure 5: Respondent Experience in Aboard Country**



**(Source: Field survey 2020)**

Figure 6 shows the experience of interviewee in aboard country from senior behavior toward interviewee and whole experience in aboard country. In term of senior behavior majority of interviewee have good experience. Many of them told that our senior behaves well in term of behavior and they support, co-operative us in term of salary and in work. One of the respondents says “in Malaysia one of my boss used to support me a lots, once I became sick because of typhoid and he take me hospital. Until I didn’t recover he frequently visit me and get fruits for me” Another respondent added that he was in under American company that’s

why he get good behave from senior worker. Those interviewee who work in S.Korea they say in Korea elder worker use to work with us and respect us as well as.

In term of recalling time of aboard country only ten number of interviewee says they have good experience in aboard country. One of the interviewee says in “Malaysia there is no any disturbance of society. In Nepal there is no working environment; system is bad people feel jealous on other work. In Malaysia I have my own life there is no one to disturb.” Three interviewees say they want to go back in aboard country again for work. Gurkha armies say that because we are from Gurkha army there was good response from our senior. 5 respondents say that there was there was no problem at all there was enjoyment and have lot of fun with work.

Seventeen number of respondent says their senior behavior was mix some time they become happy with them and some time they become sad or angry. Three interviewee say at first senior use to miss behave us but later they but after few time spend they start to do good behave. One respondent says that Bengali senior worker use to dominate us first one year after one year all thing gone well.

In term of recalling time in aboard country majority of interviewee say they have mix experience in aboard country. Most of the respondent experience was that in time period of festival, becoming sick in aboard country and hot weather makes hard, there was Nepali society also but it cannot fulfill family need. One of the interviewee says “when I was sick I think myself that I am in Qatar for family happiness and in another part I don’t have my family when I need. Than what’s the value of my life I spend in aboard country” he also added “ after I recover from sickness it make me easy to stay in aboard country, and I thanks to my foreign friend who support me who help me a lot when I was sick. Because of all this think either I can say aboard country experience was good for me nor bad, its mix for be like life experience like day and night.” British and Indian army experience was quite different first training time period there was so hard but after training complete all thing gone smooth they answer.

Few number of interviewee says their senior behavior and recalling time in aboard country was worst/bad. In term of senior behavior only four interviewees says they get badly behave from senior. Those people who got bad behave from senior was elder worker give us hard work, bulling us and didn’t give salary in time.

Only five interviewee experience was worst in destination country. Common problem all respondents face in aboard country was there was no more option more than duty, no time for enjoy, no time for family. One of the respondent say one of my friend from Nepal he dead at night but at that time also I cannot go to see my friend face, that make me so sad. At time period of festival and when interviewees become sick they feel bad in aboard country. One of the respondent needs to stay in prison for one month and need to pay some fine at Dubai because of his fault while driving. He says that “I was driving and small accident happen, at that time I don’t know what happen, but later on I know that was my mistake. I don’t know what my mistake was but that country was not mine I need to stay in prison for one month and need to pay 1000 Dubai currency. That’s why my time was worst in foreign country so I don’t want to remember my time spend at Dubai”

From above explanation we can conclude that people behavior, work experience vary by the social structure, on both cases those who got behave from other and those how behave to other. Some respondent got miss behave because they are Nepali and some respondent face good response because they are also Nepali. And some of the respondent got miss behave by senior because they belong to Bengal. As well as the in every society every senior tries to exploit to joiner this condition also apply here. And this data shows how State/country rule and regulation impact in lay man life style.

#### ***4.1.1.1 Work Change in Destination Country***

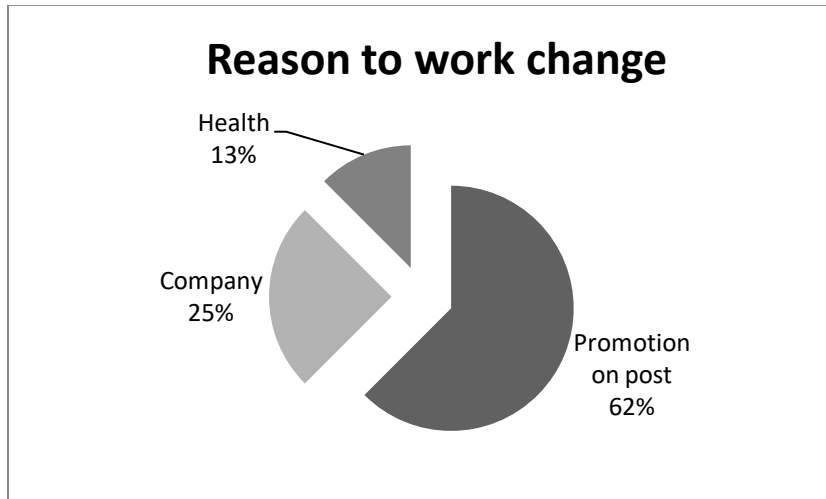
This topic presents the number of respondent who change the work or company while working in same country or in same visa time, which one is shown on table no.6. As well as in this topic respondent’s reason to change has been explained.

**Table 6: Respondent work change in destination country**

<b>Work change</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	8	25.0
No	24	75.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source: Field survey 2020)

**Figure 6: Respondent reason to work change**



**(Source: Field survey 2020)**

Table 6 show the respondent work change in destination country and figure 7 explain to reason behind work change. Minority of interviewee 8 (25%) had change the work in destination country. Majority of interviewee 24 number (75%) interviewee didn't change the work while working in destination country. those interviewee who change the work in aboard country had three reason which are promotion on post, company reason and health problem. Among three reason 62% (5) interviewee had change the work because of promotion in work. One respondent change the work because of problem in health, at first he works Saudi as helper in hotel and after he got health problem he went in Qatar by hiding and work in farmer. Two of the respondents change the work because of company, after financial crises on another company as contract they change work for 6 months and work in another company. Other respondent change the work when they change the country after time up in one country, which one not included in this figure and data. Out of 32 respondents eight number of respondents change work and their reason to change work are promotion on work, because of company and because of health problem.

### ***Pollee Spent Money on Aboard and Send Money at Home (Nepal)***

In present scenario in Nepal around 29% GDP is dependent on remittance. On Introduction part there is mention that Nepal is in fourth position in world to dependent on remittance. In this topic researcher is gone to explain the pollee money spent themselves in aboard country and sending money on home. All 32 respondents used to sent money through from formal channel in Nepal, through remittance or through banking. Table 7 shows the pollee sending money on home and spending money by themselves in aboard country in percentage.

Maximum numbers of respondents send 100% of their monthly salary in Nepal. Thirteen numbers of respondents don't spend even 1% of income in aboard country on themselves. Daily expenditure of respondents lodging and accommodation was paid by company or by military that's why they used to send all monthly salary in Nepal. In case of extra expenditure they mange from bonus and from extra duty. Gurkha army said that even if they want to spend extra expenditure they don't get opportunity to spend.

**Table 7: Amount of money spent in aboard and sends in Nepal in percentage cross tabulation**

% of amount spend in aboard	Percent of amount send in Nepal					Total	
	50-59%	60-69%	70-79%	80-89%	90-99%	100%	
<b>00%</b>	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
<b>01-10%</b>	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
<b>11-20%</b>	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
<b>21-30%</b>	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
<b>31-40%</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>41-50%</b>	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	2	1	2	5	9	13	32

**(Source: Field survey 2020)**

Only one respondent spent 31-40% of monthly salary in aboard country and send 60-59% of monthly salary in aboard country. Two numbers of respondent spent 50% of amount in aboard country for themselves and 50% of salary send in Nepal. These respondent uses to spend more money for lodging and accommodation. One respondent says that “if company helps us in lodging and accommodation I would work more on aboard country.” Second highest number 9 respondents send 90-99% of monthly salary in Nepal and spend 1 to 10%. In third position only 5 numbers of respondents send 80 to 89% of monthly salary on Nepal and spend 11-20% in aboard country.

All respondents' expenditure in aboard country was in same field for: lodging and accommodation. Six respondents say that they spend money in enjoyment like to do party and for drinks. In entertainments only 1 to 5% of monthly salary were spend by respondent. Three of respondents say we need to give donation up to 5%of our salary in different funds. Some time some people ask for disaster funds happen in Nepal, sometime some relatives become sick and we collect money from us and send them. Sometimes we need to give fund for program as well as in development program that happening in Nepal. One respondent says “we cannot deny if someone ask for fund, because we are in other country and we don't know what will happen next day, I think myself that time if I need help next time I have to ask for help. To make path open to ask help I need to help. Sometime we cannot deny



because the problem and the situation touch our health.” From this we can say at first according to company facility its depend what amount of money send in home and spend on aboard, in second factor fund determine to send money send in Nepal.

This data shows that how the income/salary or the company service given to employee determine the employ remittance send in own country. As well as it show that nature of work determine employ where to expenditure their money, where British and Indian army were not able to expenditure their money according to their choice.

### ***Monthly Salary in Aboard Country***

This topic has been based on respondent’s monthly salary earn in aboard country. This topic also explains respondent’s monthly salary enhancement. In table 10 pollee’s salary has been shown when they start, monthly salary before return back to Nepal, percentage of salary increase and respondents promotion on work.

Table 8 shows that almost respondent’s salary was increase. Out of 32 respondents 28 respondent’s salary was incensement. Only four number of pollee didn’t get incensement in salary. Seven respondents salary were increase by 100%. Among seven respondent’s one respondent salary was increase by 189% which one is the highest salary incensement. His starting salary was Rs45,000 at end his salary was increase by 189% and become Rs1,30,000. This respondent story was different he says that “at first I start work as helper and after get promotion on post after few month I become safety officer. After working few years I get an opportunity from office to study an engineer course, I grab that opportunity and I become engineer and work as in engineer.” Other six respondent’s salary was increase by 157%, 150%, 150%, 140%, 118% and 105% respectively. Three respondents salary was increase by 100%. No one of the respondent’s face the problem of salary that has been deal in Nepal. Eight respondent’s salary was increase by less than 50%.

Whose salary was increase in lowest percentage was by 23%. His starting salary was Rs 65,000 and salary before return back to Nepal was Rs 80,000. Ten respondents salary was incensement by 50% to 99%. Out of 32 pollees, 31 pollees get salary on time. One of the respondents says that “our company use to give us salary on 15<sup>th</sup> date of each month, company use to give us salary by banking system.” Some respondent’s salary was given by cash and some respondent salary was given by banking system.

**Table 8: Respondents monthly salary and promotion on work**

S.N	Starting salary	Ending salary	% of salary change	Promotion on post
1	30,000	40,000	33	Yes
2	16,000	35,000	118	Yes
3	80,000	1,00,000	25	No
4	1,25,000	2,50,000	100	Yes
5	35,000	90,000	157	Yes
6	50,000	1,20,000	140	Yes
7	35,000	50,000	43	No
8	40,000	60,000	50	No
9	40,000	40,000	00	No
10	45,000	1,30,000	189	Yes
11	35,000	65,000	85	Yes
12	25,000	25,000	00	No
13	12,000	15,000	25	No
14	45,000	70,000	55	Yes
15	17,000	25,000	47	No
16	45,000	70,000	55	Yes
17	1,00,000	1,80,000	80	Yes
18	8,000	8,000	00	No
19	15,000	30,000	100	No
20	20,000	50,000	150	Yes
21	20,000	35,000	75	No
22	40,000	50,000	25	No
23	35,000	60,000	71	Yes
24	45,000	70,000	55	NO
25	65,000	80,000	23	No
26	17,000	35000	105	Yes
27	25,000	25,000	00	No
28	20,000	50,000	150	Yes
29	15,000	30,000	100	No
30	20,000	35,000	75	Yes
31	30,000	50,000	66	Yes
32	25,000	40,000	60	Yes

**(Source: Field survey 2020)**

One of the pollee didn't get incensement in salary as well as he didn't get salary in time. That respondent is the only one respondent who didn't get salary in time. That respondent salary was the minimum salary among 32 respondents. While asking "working for only eight thousand was low salary than work or evaluation?" he replied "when I work in Qatar at 1997,

at that time eight thousand had good value or there was value of money, but later company didn't increase our salary as well as value of money also decrease, even they didn't get salary on time that's why I need to return back to Nepal." One respondent says that "there was big opportunity to incensement in salary, I need to return back Nepal one month before salary incensement. It was sure to increase in salary because of family problem mine big opportunity was lose."

Condition of promotion on post of employment 15 number of interviewee didn't get promotion. Out of 15, 10 respondent reasons not to get opportunity for promotion on work were lack of skill and lack of qualification. According to the occupation, who work in housekeeping they also didn't get promotion on work. On case of Gurkha army, only one Gurkha army say that he got injured in war and need to return back without promotion on post as well as he didn't get opportunity to incensement in salary also. On other Gurkha army other respondents get increase in salary as well as got promotion on work also. One of the respondent says "In Malaysia I have good relation with my boss, If I have more education qualification I don't need to work hard/physical work I had opportunity to get desk work." one respondent added.

From above table and explanation we can say that majority of respondents salary was increase from starting salary. Two respondents didn't get promotion on salary whereas in highest number one respondents salary was increase by 189% from starting salary. And few numbers of respondents didn't get incensement in salary because of different reason. On case of work seventeen respondents get promotion on work. Those who didn't get promotion on works was because of lack of skill, education qualification and some of the respondents didn't get promotion because of work type.

### ***Total Amount of Money Save by Pollee from Labour Migration***

In this belongs to total amount of money save by pollee from labour migration. In save amount it includes neither investment nor expenditure. It includes only money pollee have on cash after return back in Nepal and before investment.

Among 32 respondents maximum number of respondents 5 respondents (15.6%) respondents save money from aboard country. Four respondents didn't save even single money from aboard labor which presents 12.5% of 32 respondents. Those pollee who didn't save even single money, they expenditure their money in different purpose like household, loan pay, in

education and so on. Among 12 respondents every four respondents save money from foreign employment respectively two lakh's, ten lakh's and twenty lakh's that present 12.5% in each amount. Respondents who save maximum amount of money from aboard labour is four crore. At second, third position respondents save 1 crore, fifty lakh's and twenty five lakh's respectively by each respondent.

**Table 9: Total amount of money save from aboard Labour**

S.N	Money saved	Frequency	Percent
1	00	4	12.5
2	100000	1	3.1
3	200000	4	12.5
4	400000	5	15.6
5	500000	1	3.1
6	800000	2	6.3
7	1000000	4	12.5
8	1200000	1	3.1
9	1400000	1	3.1
10	1500000	1	3.1
11	2000000	4	12.5
12	2500000	1	3.1
13	5000000	1	3.1
14	10000000	1	3.1
15	40000000	1	3.1
	Total	32	100.0

(Source: Field survey 2020)

Those respondents who were unable to save single money from foreign employment their economic condition and family condition were same. One of the respondents says “in my home I was the only one person who earn the money, and I need to pay in different field like to pay lone, that I have taken before I went to Qatar. As well as I have to pay school fee of children's, on another hand some part of household expenditure also depend on money.” Another respondent say he need to pay penalty in prison on Dubai. He make accident in Dubai and stay in prison for six months. Another respondent's story was similar to him but he went in prison of Qatar because of illegal stay. In previous topic there is explain how respondent enter in Qatar after get health problem. After working in Qatar for one and half years he needs to stay in prison.

From this table we can say that almost all respondents save money from foreign employment, which shows the positive side in saving money. Those respondent's who don't save money

from foreign employment reason were because of expenditure of money in household purpose/ fine and need to pay penalty in prison of aboard country. Twenty eight respondents save money from one lakh's to four crore. Respondents capital saving is depend upon the family structure and way of living pattern. Those respondents who have other family member to earn those people were able to save money. Those respondents who have maximum field to expenditure their money they are unable to save money. As well as those respondents who were giving good education to their children they were also unable to save their capital that they earn from lobar migration. From above explanation we can say the person saving is determine by the family economic structure and the salary given by the company.

### ***Reason to return back in Nepal***

In this topic present respondents reason to return back in Nepal. On this topic question was in open ended, after respondents response main reason has been sum up. Epically respondents choose more on family, time up of working visa, Health and life lesson (self motive) which has been separated. Where only one respondent response has been place in other categories.

**Table 10: Reason behind Return Back to Nepal**

<b>Motive to return Back Nepal</b>	<b>Responses</b>		<b>Percent of Cases</b>
	<b>N</b>	<b>Percent</b>	
<b>Family</b>	18	39.1	58.1
<b>Time Up</b>	11	23.9	35.5
<b>Health</b>	3	6.5	9.7
<b>Life Lesson</b>	10	21.7	32.3
<b>Other</b>	4	8.7	12.9
<b>Total</b>	46	100.0	148.4

**(Source: Field survey 2020)**

**(Note\*: This table has been presented on multi response option.)**

Table 10 present the respondent's reason behind return back to Nepal. Majority of pollee return back to Nepal because of family which represent the 39.1% and 58.1% of cases. In case of women two of them told that when they leave the house children were small and they cannot give time to children, so love of children force them to return back to Nepal. Because of death of parents two respondent return back to Nepal and after family responsibility they cannot go back to aboard country. One respondent says "after marriage I went to Malaysia, I stay there for seven years. But we were unable to give child birth. So I need to return back to Nepal."

In second position respondent's reason to return back to Nepal was time up of visa, which represents 23.9% and 35.5% of cases. Among 11 respondents 4 respondents say that they

were planning to go again back aboard country but family love and attachment don't allow them to return back. Only 3 respondents (6.5%) return back to Nepal because of health reason because their body doest support the weather of aboard country.

At third position 10 respondents (32.3% of cases) inspire to return back to Nepal because of lesson taught by life. Among 10 respondents 9 respondents says that "we have done lots of efforts and hard work in aboard. If same effort and hard work we have done in Nepal that might help us more." And one respondent says "I have done lots of work on aboard country on under of other people. Then I think if can invest some money on Nepal I can give some people employment in Nepal."

Four respondents (8.7%) return back to with different reason. Among four two respondents had same reason because of staying prison in aboard country. On previous topic both story has told. Among this two respondents one respondent another reason was family. He was newly married and he becomes father so he returns back to Nepal. One respondent say "one of my Rai friend dead in Qatar after than I want to return back in Nepal, after his death family care, attachment attack me more." One respondent reason to return back to Nepal was quite different. He says "after listening the song *challis katye paxi ramula* (चालिस कटे पछी रमाउला) I cannot stay aboard for long time. From this we can say how the life of people can be determined by culture or song.

From above explanation and the data we can say how the family or one of the social structure impact on personal life as well. It shows that how there is bond between the family/ social structure with individual/ agency.

### **4.3 Life after Return Back to Nepal**

In this section, researcher explains the respondent's life after return back to Nepal. Respondents different dimension like social, economic and family has been describe after return back to Nepal which data was collect from field survey 2020. In economic dimension in which sector are they doing entrepreneurship, where does respondents expenditure on different field the total amount of money earn from aboard country has been explain. In social dimension what sorts of behave they are facing after return back in Nepal from local people. As well as in this section we try to find out the government policy and implementation on ward-26. Whether pollees are using same skill or different skill that respondents learn from aboard country has been explained.

## Respondents Expenditure Money on Different Field

**Table 11: Respondents Expenditures of Money in Different Field**

S.N	Household %	House construction %	Land Plot %	Business %	Education %	Loan repay %	Saving %	Luxury things %	Marriage %	Other %	Total %
1	15	25	-	10	15	25	-	5	-	5	100
2	10	25	-	25	10	25	-	5	-	-	100
3	10	-	-	-	75	10	-	5	-	-	100
4	10	-	-	5	75		-	10	-	-	100
5	-	80	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
6	10	-	-	10	-	20	-	5	55	-	100
7	10	-	50	10	10	-	-	-	20	-	100
8	-	-	65	10	-	-	-	-	25	-	100
9	20	20	-	-	10	20	30	-	-	-	100
10	40	10	-	5	35	5	-	5	-	-	100
11	50	-	-	25	-	15	-	-	-	10	100
12	-	50	-	-	35	-	-	15	-	-	100
13	-	-	-	-	25	70	-	-	-	5	100
14	40	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	100
15	25	50	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	100
16	10	20	40	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	100
17	10	-	-	15	70	-	-	5	-	-	100
18	20	20	-	-	20	30	-	-	10	-	100
19	10	20	50	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	100
20	10	20	20	20	8	15	-	5	-	2	100
21	-	-	50	15	10	20	-	5	-	-	100
22	10	-	-	50	25	15	-	-	-	-	100
23	30	-	-	50	-	10	-	5	-	5	100
24	20	20	-	30	20	5	-	5	-	-	100
25	10	25	25	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	100
26	20	20	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	100
27	30	-	10	-	10	-	20	20	-	10	100
28	-	30	20	-	10	5	35	-	-	-	100
29	5	30	10	15	-	20	-	20	-	-	100
30	20	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	100
31	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	25	15	-	100
32	50	25	-	10	-	15	-	-	-	-	100
<b>total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3200</b>

(Source: Field survey 2020)

Respondent's remittance expenditure on different field they earn from aboard country has been explained. In this part respondent total amount of money they spent in different field

from starting time period while working in abroad country to after return back to Nepal has been explained. Different ten fields have been selected and respondent's money expenditure according to percent of amount on specific field has been present on table. Ten different field, household, marriages, loan pay, house construction, land plot, education, saving, luxury things, business investment and other has been selected. In other section agriculture, transport is included. Agriculture and transport has been put inside other because very few respondent and in low percentage respondent has done expenditure.

Table 11 shows the individual respondent's money spends in different field on basis of percentage. Table 13 presents respondent's money expenditure in different field is scatter. Among different ten fields maximum respondents have use money on house construction. Among 32 respondents 20 respondents had utilize money to construct house and out of 3200%, 690% amount of money has been used. More than five respondent's majority of their income was expenditure in house construction.

Out of 100% of their income 80%, 75%, 70%, 65% and 60 % was used in house construction who use maximum amount. In minimum some respondent use only 5% to 10% of their income in construction of house. And those One of the respondents says "first I want to invest money on business, but the condition of house was worst, there was no other option then utilizes money to make house."

In second, maximum amount of money was invested on children education out of 32,000% 568% of amount was used by different twenty respondents. In education sector also four different respondents use majority of their income as 75%, 75%, 70% and 60% respectively. And some respondents use small part of their income which represents 8%, 10% and 15% of their salary on house construction. One of the respondent's says "in our country education is so expensive, if quality education was available in minimum cost I may not need to go abroad country for labor." Twenty four respondents use money earn from abroad country in household purpose. Among different ten fields maximum numbers of respondents use money on household purpose which represents 495%. Those respondents who use money on household purpose they invest less than 40% but numbers of respondents were more so the percent of amount use in household show little bit more.

Out of 3200% of total cash, 365% and 360% money were used by respondent in business investment and to buy land plot. Small amount of money was used in other section which



present only 47% out of 3200%. Among 47% two respondents use 12% amount of money on agriculture and 10% on transports. Those respondents who expenditure on other field as 25% they didn't explore the title where they spend. Only nineteen respondents use money they earn from aboard migration on business field. Other thirteen respondents invest money on business later on, which will explain on next topic.

Seventeen respondents pay loans from foreign migration income which represents 335% out of 3200%. One of the respondent pay loan 70% of his total income earn from aboard country. But in case of loan pay majority of respondents had loan they take to go aboard. Out of 32 respondents 17 respondent some part of their income were used in buying luxury things like mobile, washing machine, television and so on. To buy luxury things seventeen respondents spend 160% of amount. In different ten fields minimum cost of income was use by individual to buy luxury things. In case of luxury things maximum amount was use only 25% and many respondents use only 5% of their use. One respondent of his 55% of total amount was use on marriage of brothers, sisters and himself. In marriage field different seven respondents spend 145% of amount. Only four people were able to save some amount of money earn from aboard country. Only 105% of total amount was saved by respondents. In case of saving out of four respondents three respondents give loan to relatives and one respondent save money on fix deposit account.

While comparing to empirical literature review with this report it seems similar on that majority of respondents invest their income on unproductive field, which is similar to (Bellay, 2011) and (Adhikari, 2015) like in field of house construction, household, marriage, loan repay and luxury things. And in case of productive investment respondents have been used capital earn from aboard country to buy land port, for children education for business and in saving. In this case we can use (Tuladhar, Adhikari, & Sapkota, 2014) view that migrants are unable to convert remittance savings into productive investments in the absence of skills gap, economic diversity, and a financial system that is able to mop up small amounts of savings from multiple sources and channel them into productive business purposes.

Pokhara-Lekhnath- ward-26 is town area and people are interested to make more attractive house. As well as we can see how the urbanization impact on people life. In second place respondents invest their capital in household work from this we can say that how the Nepalese people life is depend on remittance.

## Motivation factor to entrepreneurship in Nepal

After return back from destination some people are engage in different field, some people are working as employ, some people are back to another country for work and some people are not done anything. This topic explain motivational factor to do business or entrepreneurship in Nepal from selected respondent. Many respondents explain more than one motivational factor to investment in Nepal so, multi response technique is applied on table 14 to know the frequency of all pollee motivational factors behind investment in Nepal. After collecting the data from respondents summery of all response were taken and as respondent's response is tabulated below:

**Table 12: Respondents motivational factor to invest their capital in Nepal**

Motivational factor to invest in Nepal	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Family	9	19.1	28.1
Old Age	3	6.4	9.4
Time Utilization	5	10.6	15.6
Patriotism	12	25.5	37.5
Life lesson	14	29.8	43.8
Opportunity	4	8.5	12.5
Total	47	100.0	146.9

(Source: Field survey 2020)

(Note\*: This table has been presented on multi response option.)

Respondent's response to invest in Nepal is spread. Many respondents life lesson inspire to invest their capital in Nepal which represents 14 respondents which include 29.8% and 43.8% of cases. Many respondents says "After doing lots of struggle in aboard country, we need to face many sorrow and stumbling which teach us to investment in own country and stay with family." Pollee's who say life teach us to investment in Nepal their second reason were family and patriotism. One respondent say "I work in aboard country more than ten years till that time I don't know how much I perspire and I stay without family. Then I realize if I had done same hard work and struggle on own land then I can earn some money on own country as well as I can get support and love from my family." One respondent says "life teach me that for self satisfaction I need to open own business." Another respondents reason was different he say "we face lots of struggle from childhood to study I need to do go daily wage labor, in aboard country also I struggle a lot, then I realize to make parents happy and time to family I have to start own business on own country." One respondents start to teach in school after return back from foreign country and to utilization of his knowledge he establish his own dairy farm.

In second 12 respondents reason to investment in own country was because of patriotism which include 25.5% and 37.5%. On this reason respondents explanation was similar to reason behind life lesson. One respondent says “in Korea I have done work under other country people than I think if I invest in own country and I give some employment to some people on own land, and few people get some employment and may not get sorrow and struggle in foreign country has I have done.” *EX* British and Indian army says “we fight for other country for many years and after return back to Nepal. We realize that we give our life blood and many thing to other country then we realize we have to contribute to own country then we deseed and start department store”

Among all respondents third reason to investment was because of family which presents 9 respondents including 19.1% and 28.1% of cases. Out of 9 respondents 5 respondents has explain as secondary reason. Among four respondents one pollee’s reason was because of inspiration and support of wife he starts fancy shop. Two respondents invest in own land because of family economic responsibility.

Out of 146.9% of cases 15.6% of cases, which include 5 respondents motive to invest their capital in Nepal is to utilization of time. Among 5 respondents three respondents invest their skill and money because of old age. Their reason was similar like in old age they were unable to go aboard country at old age and to utilize their time they start small business in Nepal. And two respondents were searching for good aboard country. Until they don’t get the working visa in aboard country they start business in Nepal for utilization of time. These two respondents are ready to aboard country if they are got opportunity what they are searching. Among two respondents one respondent is searching for good working visa, if he got good working visa he is ready to sell his business and transport. But in case of another respondent he is not searching for visa but if someone offer he is also ready to go aboard country.

After analyzing the market and knowing the social need four respondents inspire to invest in Nepal which includes 8.5% and 12.5% of cases. One of the respondent says “after return back from Dubai again I was planning to go another country but till that time I study the market and see good oppportunity of business, than I think better to invest on own business rather than invest to go again aboard country.

From table 12 and above explanation we can sum up main motivational factors of respondents to invest in Nepal are: many respondents lesson teach by life that it’s better to do

something in own country rather than work in foreign country, to utilization of time, family support, caring and love and by seeing the opportunity of market.

## Respondents Investment of Capital

This topic represents the respondent's investment of capital on different field after return back to Nepal. While collecting data from field survey some of the respondents start entrepreneurship after few years they return back from destination country. And some respondents have investment of their capital in more than one respective field.

**Table 13: Respondents capital investment in respective field**

Investment in respective field	Responses		Percent of Cases	Gender	
	N	Percent		Male	Female
<b>Business</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>
Grocery shop	7	15.5	21.8	5	2
Fancy shop	2	4.4	6.2	2	0
Gold Shop	1	2.3	3.2	1	0
Grocery store	6	13.3	18.8	6	0
Share Holder	1	2.3	3.2	1	0
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
Animal husbandry	3	6.6	9.4	3	0
Farming	3	6.6	9.4	3	0
<b>Service</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Plumbing	2	4.4	6.2	2	0
Tailoring	2	4.4	6.2	1	1
<b>Transport</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
Transport	8	17.8	25.0	7	1
<b>Hospitality</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
Hospital	1	2.3	3.2	1	0
Restaurant	5	11.0	15.6	4	1
<b>Cottage Industry</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
Wood mill	1	2.2	3.1	1	0
Dairy Farm	1	2.2	3.1	1	0
Homemade production	1	2.2	3.1	1	0
Rice mill	1	2.2	3.1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5</b>

(Source: Field survey 2020)

(Note\*: This table has been presented on multi response option.)

Table 13 is constructed on basis of calculating multi response. And some respondents had done few works on different field before starting the entrepreneurship on present field. Some respondents have done same work what they have done in aboard country and some respondents have done different work or using different skill that they have learn from aboard

which has been describe on another topic. Comparing to other fields maximum respondents invest their skill and capital on business which include 17 respondents which represent 37.8% and 53.1% of cases. In business 7 respondents invest on grocery shop which includes 15.5% and 21.8% of cases. While explain the respondents motivational factor to invest in grocery each respondents have their own logic. Out of seven four respondents says they saw scope on grocery shop. Their logic was now ward -26 is becoming crowed day to day and people need of grocery is also increasing so by feeling people need they invest in grocery shop. At first one respondent was interest to invest in transport after loose in transport and feel secure on shop later he invest on shop. One female respondent have already grocery shop in her house already. She added "I return back to Nepal because of children love and I feel its good opportunity to stay with family and to care children then I continue on shop." Another female also have similar reason, having shop on own house she can give care to family so she invest on shop. One of the respondent's searching for better working visa until he don't get opportunity what he want he feel secure to invest in this field.

In second among business six respondents invest their investment in grocery shop which presents 18.8% of cases and 13.3%. Grocery is a group business of all ex British and Indian army. As above mention ward-26 is becoming crowded day to day and their was not any store when they start. They open the store on 2013A.D; in that store there are total 10 shareholders.

Out of 17 respondents who invest on business among them two respondents invest on fancy shop, which presents 4.4% and 6.2% of cases. Among 2 respondents one respondent was inspire by his wife to open fancy shop. Another respondents reason to invest in fancy shop was seeing secure and opportunity. Only one respondent invest their capital on gold shop and in share holder which present 2.3% and 3.2% cases in each field. Pollee who have gold shop his reason to invest his capital was before going to aboard he work on gold shop and have skill of making gold material. And the pollee who is share holder of school he has invested share on school while he work in aboard country already.

At second position out of 140.6% of cases, 25.0% of cases invest on transport which presents 17.8% and eight numbers of respondents. Out of eight respondents, four respondents use transport as a primary economic source. They ride transport them self as taxi service. These respondents reason to invest in transport or in taxi are; feeling secure field, one respondent reason was because he dot have other option rather than this, one pollee have skill of diver

and to utilize and he have skill of driver as well as he work in aboard country as an driver. And four respondents use transport as secondary economic source. Reasoning to invest transport for these four respondents in transport as supporting tools for their main business like grocery shop and in additional by provide service as transportation.

In cottage industry and in service field among 32 respondents, lowest number of respondents invest, which include 8.9% and 12.5% respectively. In cottage industry there are four sub-fields and in each field's only one respondent invest their capital respectively. Among four sub-fields the respondents who invest on wood mill his reasoning to establish wood mill was he saw good market of wood product. Owner of dairy farm his reasoning to invest on respective field was he sees secure and opportunity on this field. One of the respondents establishes homemade production goods on his own house, like broom, *DOK*, *NAMLO* and similar production. At first he was interest on agriculture but later he didn't get profit from agriculture. Then he got an idea and motivation from his friend because his friend also has same cottage industry. Reasoning to open rice mill was in local place *TOLL* , there was lack of rice mill, near to his rice mill there are two rice mill and they are old and costumer were not satisfy with those mills. And his grocery shop market was falling down and by seeing good opportunity on rice mill he open. In case of service among four respondents in each two sub-fields two respondents involve in tailoring and in plumbing. All four respondents reasoning to select respective field was they are using their skill. Both plumbers work plumbing in aboard country. In case of tailoring only one interviewee work as tailor in aboard country and another interviewee had done tailor before go to aboard country.

In agriculture and in hospitality six respondents invest their capital and skill which represents 13.3% and 18.8% of cases. In agriculture in each sub-field animal husbandry and farming three respondents were involve which presents 6.6% and 13.3% of cases. In case of animal husbandry one respondent have dairy farm and his reasoning to invest his capital on animal husbandry was by knowing market demand. On case of other two respondents one respondents reasoning to do animal husbandry was, at first he kept buffalo only for home purpose for milk, ghee and curd, after demanding of dairy product high in market he start to make it as an business. He says that "some tie I cannot fulfill the market demand and I need to buy milk from other house and need to sell on market." And next respondent has aim and interest from ten years ago to do agriculture.

Among six respondents from hospitality five respondents are involve on restaurant which presents 11.0% and 15.6%. Among five respondents who are owner of restaurant their motivational factor are; one respondent have fish farming to make side business and lake view restaurant he open restaurant, another respondent have skill of hotel, as well as he work in Dubai as an hotel manager. One male and female establish hotel by demanding of restaurant. Male responded added “I have leg problem in leg because I got bullet in war, I have some idea of hotel and by knowing market need I establish hotel.” Likewise in case of hospital only one respondent establish hospital which present 3.2% of cases put of 140.6% and 2.2%. Reasoning to open hospital was his attachment with his father and seeing good opportunity on hospital because of lack of hospital in local area. He also added “after return back from Iraq I start to work on big F.M and then start work on hospital, I got good experience on metro hospital, and I see huge possibility of hospital on local area.”

From table 15 we can sum up many respondents are investing their capital on business, transport, service and in agriculture. Some interviewees are owner in multi field. Main reasoning to invest in respective field because ward-26 is becoming crowded/city area day to day and need of different service and business like, open business, creating different service like transport, plumbing, agriculture product and so on. In second people use their skill in entrepreneurship what they learn from aboard country and learn before go to aboard country. Very few respondents select respective field to invest capital because they want to stay with their family and want to care of family. In case of family support and care only women are using their capital for entrepreneurship. From above data and explanation we can analyze that how the urbanization impact on people and their capital investment. In this research many respondents have invest their capital on business that shows how capitalism influence to invest their capital.

While comparing to government report with this research it seems difference, in Nepal migration report 2020 maximum number of returnee are involved in construction and in agriculture but in this research respondent are more involve in business and in transport respectively. Government migration report 2020 is included in appendix III.

Business investment is small portion it is playing a positive role to use local resources, create jobs and consequently reduce the poverty from the long-term perspective. Returned migrated viewed that power shortages and frequent strikes as the major barriers to investment in Nepal. Existing unclear investment policy and insecurity are other barriers. Political instability and

an inefficient bureaucratic system are other hindrances to investment. (Devkota, 2016) Devkota finding are similar on some cases and on some cases it seems quite different. In similar case we can find playing a positive role to use local recourses, create jobs and consequently reduce poverty. But in case of barriers have been change like now there is no problem in power shortage and frequent strikes. But return migrants are not able to use same skill because of lack of opportunity, lack of good environment and not interested in respective field. From above explanation we can say how market influences people to invest their capital in different field. According to the need of market and social need people used to invest their capital in market.

### **Satisfaction Level on Own Entrepreneurship**

This topic is explain about the respondents satisfaction level on own entrepreneurship or self work. Satisfaction is the perceived level of pleasure and contentment derived from individual performance. Satisfaction, in addition to values and competence, is the motivating force for occupational behavior. Meaning is the importance or significance an individual identifies within an occupation. Level of satisfaction might be different according to respondents, according to respondent's response different five satisfaction levels are presents. While measuring the satisfaction level of respondent different five dimensions has been included: good income, good relation with family, have better social-status, good relation with society and have good children education.

**Table 14: Respondent satisfaction level on own entrepreneurship**

<b>Satisfaction level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Dissatisfaction	1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Slightly Satisfaction	4	12.5	12.5	15.6
Neutral Satisfaction	5	15.6	15.6	31.3
Satisfaction	9	28.1	28.1	59.4
Very Satisfaction	13	40.6	40.6	100.0
Total	32	100.0	100.0	

**(Source: Field survey 2020)**

From table 14 we can say that majority of respondents are satisfy with their entrepreneurship. Level of satisfaction and number of respondents satisfaction have directly proposition (satisfaction level  $\propto$  number of respondents). Maximum numbers of respondents are very satisfied with their work which includes thirteen number of respondents and 40.6%. Respondents with very satisfaction they have five reasoning or different five dimension which included: good income, good relation with family, have better social-status, good



relation with society and have good children education. These respondents says “we are very satisfy with our work/business, we are in family we are getting love and care from family, economic condition is becoming better day to day because of our business and work.” Similar reason was said by respondents who response on satisfaction which include 9 respondents and 28.1%. Respondent with satisfaction also good condition on all above mention dimension but out of five dimensions in one dimension their condition is slightly weak. In satisfaction categories many respondents have weak in social-status and some of the respondents have weak in the children education.

Those respondents who response they are slightly satisfaction and neutral satisfaction include 4 and 5 respondents and 12.5% and 15.6% respectively a, they says “we are satisfy with our work but we also think we can do better than the present condition.” Respondents with slightly satisfaction and neutral satisfaction have weak condition on two dimensions and in three dimensions respectively. But respondent dissatisfaction on different dimension is differing from respondent to respondent.

Two respondents from slightly satisfaction says “I am happy and satisfy with my work but society, country management make me dissatisfaction somewhere in my heart, society people are not helpful and they are also jealous with our successful. And the country corruption make unhappy on my mind.” One respondent says “I am doing well in business and satisfied with my work but I want to go aboard because I don’t like the country disbandment.” Among four women respondents two say they are very satisfy with their work and two respondents say they are in satisfaction level with their work.

Only one respondent’s response in the dissatisfaction with his work, main reasoning to dissatisfaction with his work was he was not able to do work from his expectation. He says, “When I was in Korea I have big dream, but when I start work in Nepal I cannot achieve my dream and that make me dissatisfaction on my work.” As well as he was not satisfy with social and country working pattern.

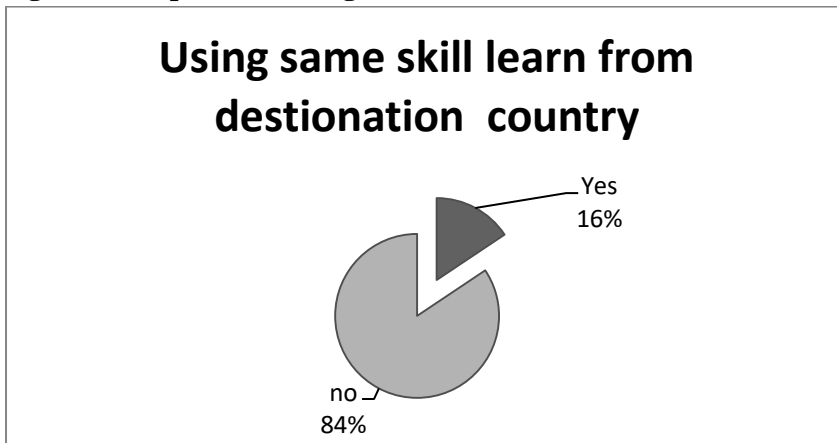
From table 14 we can conclude majority of respondents are satisfy with their work or business. Respondents who are dissatisfy with their work because they are unable to achieve their dream. And those respondents who are slightly satisfy or neutrally satisfied because they are unhappy with society and with condition of country and corruption. Almost respondents say at first they feel difficult and hard in their work to adjust and for marketing. Later after few experience on their field they feel easy, comfortable and satisfy with their work. From

above table and explanation we can say how the social structure and state/country system impact on satisfaction of individual life.

### Using same skill learn from aboard country

In this topic researcher presents the either interviewee are using same skill or not learn from aboard country as first part and in second part interviewer explain the comfort place to use their skill in aboard country or in own country. Finally, at third part researcher explain the main reasoning not use same skill in aboard country and in own country.

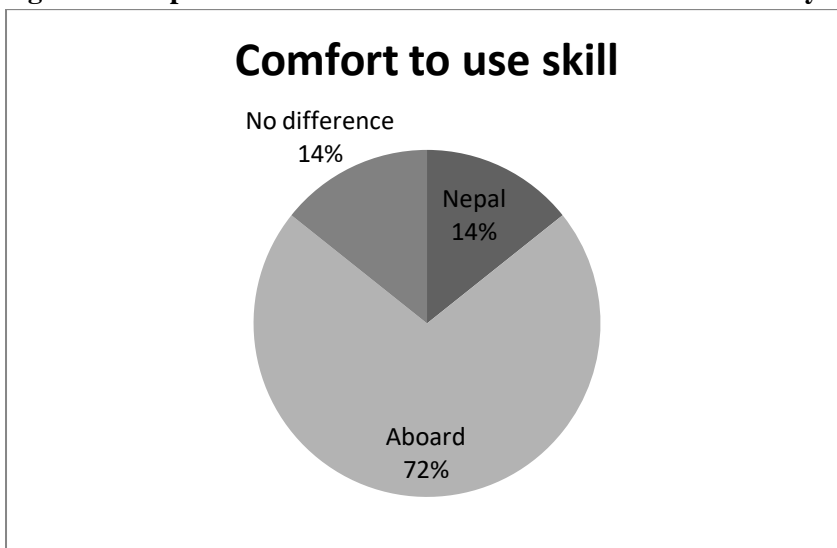
**Figure 7: Respondents using same skill learn from destination country in percentage**



(Source: Field survey 2020)

Figure 8 represents the respondents using same skill learn from destination country. Among 32 respondents five respondents use skill learn from aboard country in Nepal which present 16%. Majority of respondents are not using skill learn from aboard in Nepal which include 27 respondents and 84%.

**Figure 8: Respondents comfort to use skill on the basis of country**



(Source: Field survey 2020)

Figure 9 shows the comfortable zone for respondents who are using same skill in aboard country and in Nepal. While collecting the data only five respondents use same skill but in this figure it present the seven respondents comfort to use skill either in aboard or in Nepal. Additional two respondents use same skill in aboard and in Nepal before collecting the data. Out of seven respondent's majority of respondents five respondents response they response it's easier or comfort to use skill in aboard country, which represents 60% out of 100%. Reasoning to feel comfort in aboard country for respondents are tools and techniques are more available in aboard, in aboard country it's easier to work here, because respondents need to search work themselves.

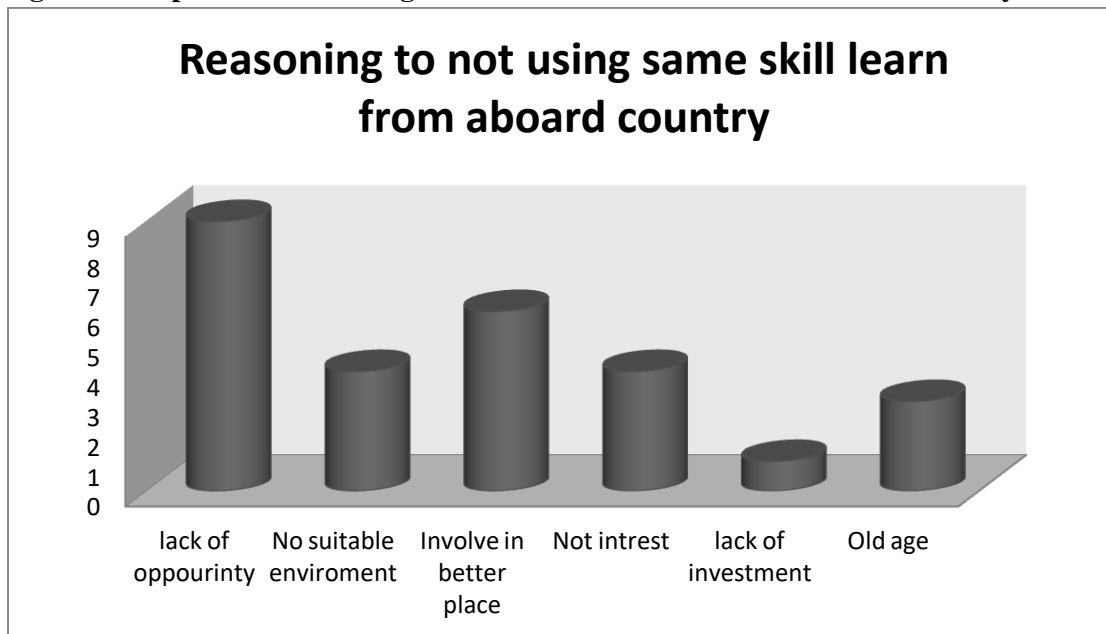
Out of seven respondents, one respondent response, there is no difference to using same skill in aboard country and in Nepal. He says "in aboard we need to work under on other people, we have to work without saying festival, sick, day and night. But in case of working tools techniques and respect of work we found on aboard country, in case of freedom on work like on case of festival and sick. So I don't feel difference on using same skill in aboard and in Nepal."

Only one respondent say he feel comfort to use his skill in Nepal rather than aboard country. while asking the reason behind feel comfort to use skill in Nepal compare to aboard country he says ' in Nepal here is freedom, in Dubai I make small accident in while driving, than I need t pay penalty as well as need to stay in prison for six moth. If I had done same accident in Nepal by paying small amount of penalty i don't have to pay other fine like staying prison" he also added but in case of road Dubai road is far better than Nepal which make easier to drive. From this we can say to use skill respondents feel more comfort to use skill in aboard country rather than Nepal, because of available of different tools and equipment. Because of freedom of law and own decision respondent feel comfort to use skill in Nepal.

In Pokhara-Lekhnath ward 26 among 32 respondents, 27 respondents don't use skill learn from aboard country in Nepal. Figure 10 present the respondents reasoning not to using same skill learn from aboard country. Among 32 respondents two respondents use their skill in Nepal for few years and later they change the work. Here researcher, present in figure 10 as well as in figure 9 also. While explaining the figure 10 data, two respondents reasoning to change work in Nepal also change. At first researcher collect the data then according to the respondents reasoning the option has been summarize which is present on figure no. 10.

Figure 10 shows that out of 27 respondents, nine respondents did not use their skill learn from aboard because of lack of opportunity in Nepal. In case of searching opportunity these respondents don't get technical work like safety officer, security officer, army and machine operator. Respondents say they don't have huge amount of capital to open themselves and in local place there is absent of office and company. Among 27 respondents, 6 respondents involve in better place in Nepal then work in aboard country. These respondents work in aboard country in unskilled manpower like housekeeping, office boy and house constructor. Likewise in case of Nepal they are owner in semi-skilled manpower like grocery shop, rice mill and in driving.

**Figure 9: Respondents reasoning not to use same skill learn from aboard country**



**(Source: Field survey 2020)**

In two different reasoning because of not suitable environment and not interest on same skill four, four respondents respectively didn't invest their capital on same field. While describing the not suitable environment they says "in case of Nepal here is lack of suitable environment, we are not able to gets raw material and we need to pay more tax and vat for machine. " One of the respondents at first his work invest his capital in same field and later he change his field. At first he invests in UPVC (Unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride) he says "people are not aware of quality of goods. In Nepal here are many country product and those products have different quality. And there is unusual competition in market so I get rid out from invest." And other four respondents were not interest in their work where they were involved in aboard country.

Respondents who were retired British and Indian army they said “in old age there is no chance to become army and because of old age we are not able.” Only one respondent doesn't involve in same work because of lack of investment. These respondents say “at first I work in same field as iron welder but later I want to open my own business, but unable to start own business so I change the working field and involve as taxi driver.”

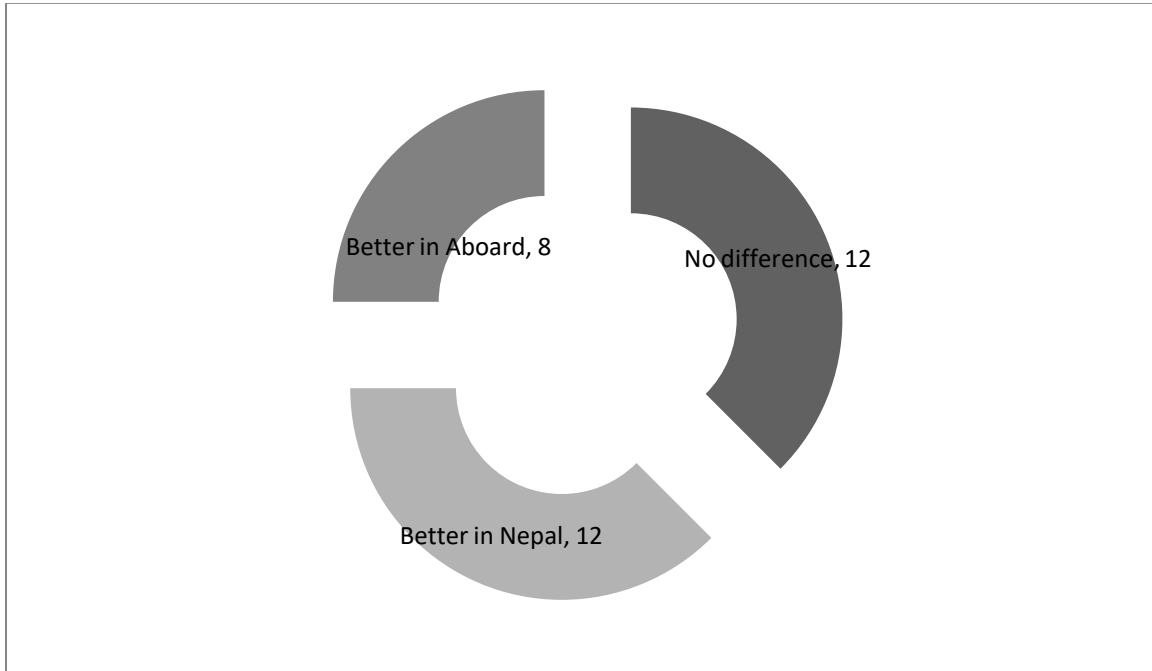
From figures 9, 10 and 11 we can summarize that in ward-26 majority of respondents don't work in same field as they work in abroad country. Those respondents who have investment in same field they feel more comfort in abroad country rather than in Nepal. Because of lack of opportunity, lack of good environment and not interest in same field majority of respondents don't invest their capital in same field. But few of respondents says they feel more comfort to use same skill in own country rather than in abroad country.

Only 15.1 % of returnees are currently employed in the same occupational category as abroad, and this share varies considerably by the last destination country. (Nepal, Migration report 2020) This report and government report seems similar to each other in case of using same skill or occupation on abroad country and in Nepal.

### ***Social and family behave while working in abroad country and after start work in own country***

In this topic researcher present the social and family behave face by respondents while working in abroad country and after start work in own country. In this section researcher try to explain what short of different respondents feel in family relationship/hominess and condition while working in abroad and working in own land. At first interviewer collect data from open-ended question and later after sum up the respondent answer researcher categories in three section as in relation, warmth there is no difference, better in abroad and better in own Nepal. Respondent's response has been present in figure 13.

**Figure 10: Respondents family relation while working in aboard and in own country**



**(Source: Field survey 2020)**

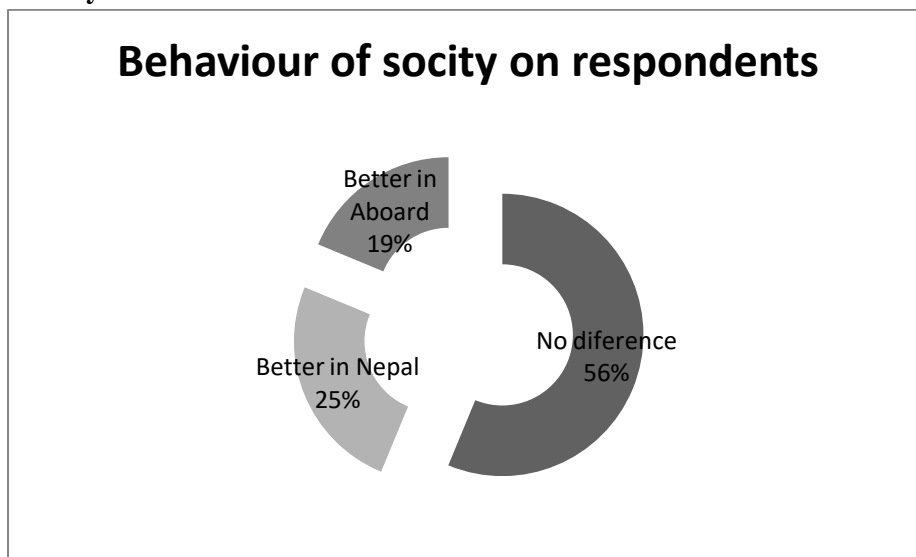
Figure 11 respondents response is miscellaneous. Among 32 respondents, respectively 12 respondents equally response they don't feel any difference of family love, warmness and relation either in aboard country and nor in Nepal. Respondents who response they don't feel difference in family relation, warmness, loving and caring they says " it doesn't matter where we live or stay family is family, there might me some misunderstanding while staying together and staying aboard, and might we may face different discussion which is normal in our life." One of the respondents says that "I miss more family in aboard at time period of festival and suffer from diseases, but in case of family love, relation and in care I don't feel any difference." One respondent say "while I stay in aboard country my wife couldn't give child birth. While staying 8 years in aboard I came in Nepal for 5 times but we cannot have child, because of that we got problem on our relation also. After that I return back to Nepal and after few treatments we got children and our relation, warmness and love increase in our family. After child birth our love, care and warmness become double."

Those respondents who say they feel good relation, warmness and more care while staying in Nepal were 12 respondents. Out of 12 respondents, 9 respondents have similar statement which include "family is family, the loving, caring and relation also determine by distance. While staying with family we celebrate festival together at time of joy, happy and sorrow the intimacy also increase. At time of sickness we feel more hominines." Two women

respondents return back to Nepal after feel the gap between children and mother. One respondent says “before going to aboard country I don’t feel more family needs, I used to think I can live my life without family support, love and care. After going aboard my life and aboard country teach me a big lesson about the family support, relation, love and family value. After return back to Nepal my relation with family, warmness and hominess increase more than before in my life.”

Only eight respondents say their relationship, warmness, hominess and love was better in aboard country rather than staying and working in own country. Some respondents deny explaining reason behind why they feel family love care and warmness in aboard country rather than in own country. Few respondents says “while staying in aboard country we used to send money as much as they need so they feel happy and their family warmness also increase.” One respondent says “we have Nepali proverb *JATI TAADA UUTI MAYA GAADA* (which mean when distance increase love also increase) I experience on my own life.” Another respondent got problem in case of marital, while staying in aboard his wife start marital affair with another person. After respondent return back from aboard they get divorce. Now that respondent gets new marriage with another girl.

**Figure 11: People and social behave face by respondent while working in aboard and in own country**



(Source: Field survey 2020)

Figure 12 represent the respondents response on social behave face while staying in aboard and after return back in Nepal. In this context respondents share their experience they feel in aboard society and in Nepal. Figure 14 shows that majority of respondents which present 56% of respondents don’t feel different behave in aboard country and in Nepal. Respondent

Suray Dhungana says “whether we work in Nepal or in aboard, it concern to us not to society.” Badrinath Bhandari says in aboard we get respect on case of work and in case of Nepal people use to support, there are some positive and negative things in both aboard country and in Nepal.” One respondent say in aboard country foreign labour are exploit and in Nepal there is no respect for semi-skill and un-skill manpower work.

Out of thirty two respondents eight respondents who feel better social behave in Nepal their common experience are in aboard country there is not society, there were only worker they don’t have social life. In Nepal people get support and help from society. And some respondents say while working in aboard Nepalese society people judge us in negative. After establish or start to do own work people start to give respect. In case of women out of four three respondent response they feel better response in Nepal rather than aboard country. They say that in aboard there society judge in negative way and even Nepalese society don’t digest us working in aboard country. But after start work in Nepal society start to give them respect and support. Bishow Rana Bhat says “while coming in Nepal in vacation our relatives don’t recognize me.” Out of eight respondent two respondent say at first people don’t respect them but after success of business and own work people use to give them respect.

Only six respondent responses they got better response by society while working in aboard country rather than in Nepal which present only 14%. Common experience of these respondents is in aboard country there is equal respect for each level of work but in Nepal society give respect to only for skill manpower and highly professional work. Bishow Adhikari says “people feel more jealous in Nepal and try to put down people who achieve success in work.” One respondent say in aboard country people have their own life and there is no interfere in other life, but in the context of Nepal people/society try to interfere in other life. Hari Bishwokarma say “in our society people use ko give respect according to country. It doesn’t matter types of work what we have done. If worker are from gulf country people don’t so respect on us and those who are from western country and work low level of work people give respect on them.”

From figure 13 and 14 we can sum up respondents have mix of experience in term of family and social relation. In both case of family and social relation at first position people don’t feel different on relationship, behave and response in on respondents while they work in aboard country and start own work in Nepal. In second people feel better in Nepal in case of social



and family relations. And at last minority of people feel better in aboard country in case of social relation and family warmness.

## **Government Policy**

According to youth skill and capacity learn from foreign employment to produce more employment Nepal government included policy provision on Policies and Program of Nepal Government 2073 B.S. This policy is more targets to those youth who return back to Nepal from foreign employment. In this topic researcher show the how many respondents are benefited by government policy that has been start from 2073 B.S. This topic has been divided in three different sub topics which present, at first how many respondents know about the government policy; second how many pollees are benefited by government policy and at last and what short of benefit they are getting from government? has been explain.

### **Aware about Government Policy**

Out of 32 respondent twenty two majority of respondent know the policy of government which has been targeted for return back from aboard labour migration, which present 68.8% of total cases. And minorities of respondent's ten out of thirty two respondents doesn't know the policy that is made for foreign labour migrant returners which present 31.3%. Those respondents who don't know the government policy they start their own work or business before making the policy by government. And few of them were so busy on their own work and some were unaware because of lack of government publicity.

**Table 15: Aware about Government Policy**

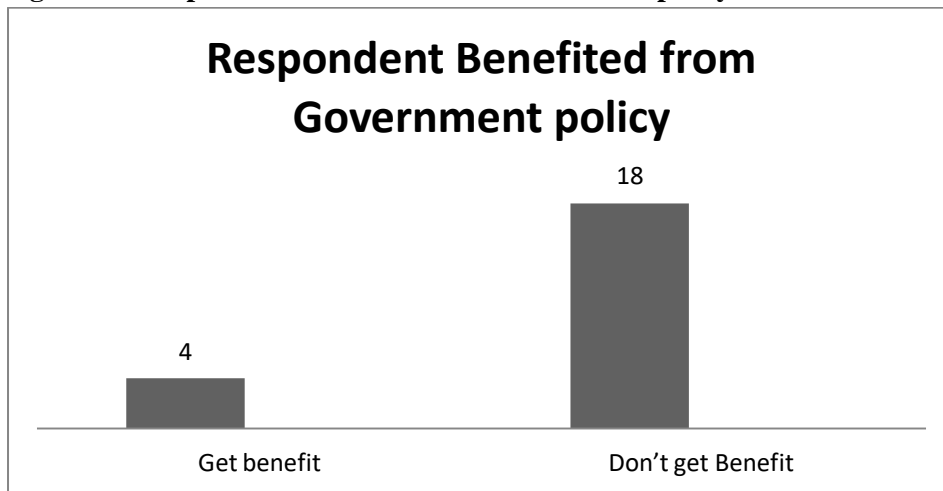
<b>Aware government policy</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	22	68.8	68.8
<b>No</b>	10	31.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	32	100.0	

(Source: Field survey 2020)

### **Benefitted from government policy**

In this topic researcher has explain only on those respondents who were aware about government policy and for this section total cases has been counted as twenty two respondents. This section explain the how many people benefited from government policy and what short of support and in which government policy they are involve has been explain. As well as in this section researcher explains the reason why respondents are not getting benefited from government policy.

**Figure 12: Respondent Benefited from Government policy**



**(Source: Field survey 2020)**

Figure 13 shows that minority of respondents are participant on government policy. It shows that out of twenty two respondents who were aware about government policy only four numbers of respondents are benefited from government policy which presents only 18.2%. And 18 respondents are not able to get benefit from government policy or they don't need government policy for their entrepreneurship. Respondents reasoning to not having benefited from government policy or participation have main four reasons. Among them first reason is and major respondents say they only hear government have policy for foreign returners but don't know the process to get benefited and how to participant. In second reason respondent know the whole process and by knowing to participation or to get benefit they need to involve in long and complex process they don't participant and don't apply for process. Third reason is three respondents apply for loans, tools and materials but their request has been denied from government. One of the respondent says "to get loan and to get benefited from policy we need power and sources of leaders and politician, I don't have such power so I was unable to benefitted from policy. After going to follow the process within one month I was unable to know where my application form has gone what process has been applied." And one of the respondents reason not to apply for policy was he have sufficient capital, resources and skill so, he don't feel need for government policy.

All four respondents who are participation on government policy have been benefitted from loan. Out of four respondent two respondents are benefited only from loan and two respondents are benefitted from materials and tools. One respondent get agriculture resources like seed, agriculture tools, and fertilizers. Another respondent get fish foods, fish and tools

required for fish farming. All four respondents get interest loan in zero percentage interest loans.

From figure 13 and table 15 we can sum up minority of respondent are benefitted and participant on government policy. And majority pollees are aware about government policy. Main reasoning not to participation on policy are don't know the full process, because of long and complex process, request denied by government and respondents don't need the support from government. Those respondents who are benefitted from government policy they got zero percent interest loan and agriculture tools and materials. Those people who are benefitted from government policy majority of people are benefitted from other program and policy not by the program and policy from returnee targeted programs. Implementation of government program and policy of returnee targeted programs on Pokhara-Lekhnath ward-26 has been describe on following points:

- 1) **Recognized Prior Learning:** The (Foreign Employment Board) FEB in coordination with the National Skills Testing Board (NSTB) helps returnee migrants certify their skills and experience acquired abroad free of cost. In this policy government haven't
- 2) **Soft Loans to Returnee Migrant workers:** In this case some of the respondents are benefitted from government policy from soft loans or from zero percent loans.
- 3) **Felicitation of Returnee Entrepreneurs:** From this program people are benefitted on entrepreneurs from government.
- 4) **Returnee targeted programs at the provincial level:** None of the migrant's returnee are benefitted from returnee targeted programs at the provincial level. As well as Gandaki province have not make any kind of policy that targets for migrants returners.

From above data and explanation we can say that government program and policy have not implemented or have not success as government try to make it. Some people are unaware about program and some were not able to benefit from program because of complex and long processes as well as some of them were unable to get benefitted because of lack of political power. As well as we can say its lay man are unable to achieve the government policy and program.

## **Economic Condition in Nepal**

In this topic researcher represent the economic condition of respondents after start entrepreneurship in Nepal. At first this topic explains the respondent's monthly income from

business and from entrepreneurship is tabulated in table 18. As well as this topic compare the economic condition between working in aboard country and start work in own country. While comparing the economic condition of respondents in aboard country and in Nepal paired sample T-test has been used. As well as in some qualitative explanation of respondents on economic situation has been presented.

**Table 16: Respondent Monthly income in Nepal**

Monthly Income	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
22000.00	1	3.1	3.1	3.1
25000.00	1	3.1	3.1	6.3
30000.00	7	21.9	21.9	28.1
35000.00	2	6.3	6.3	34.4
40000.00	9	28.1	28.1	62.5
45000.00	2	6.3	6.3	68.8
50000.00	1	3.1	3.1	71.9
55000.00	2	6.3	6.3	78.1
65000.00	1	3.1	3.1	81.3
75000.00	1	3.1	3.1	84.4
90000.00	2	6.3	6.3	90.6
100000.00	1	3.1	3.1	93.8
140000.00	1	3.1	3.1	96.9
190000.00	1	3.1	3.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(Source: Field survey 2020)

Table number 16 represent the respondents monthly income earn from own business/work done by respondents. Out of 32 respondents there are fourteen different figure of income earn by respondents in own country. Respondents who earn minimum income in Nepal is twenty two thousands which present only 3.1% out of 100%. Respondent who earn maximum number of income from their business is one lakh forty thousand which present 3.1%. Maximum number of respondent's have forty thousand of monthly income from their business, where nine respondents out of 32 respondents and 28.1% out of 100% is included.. In second seven respondents earns thirty thousand monthly incomes which include 21.9% out of 100%.

### **Comparing economic Status between aboard country and in Nepal**

At first researcher calculate the average monthly income of respondents from starting salary and ending salary in aboard country, which is present in Table no.10. Researcher use SPSS software and use paired sample t-test to know the respondents different monthly between working in aboard country and start own work in own land.

**Table 17: Respondents Income Mean and Standard Deviation T-test value**

Income	Mean	N	T-value	Level of Significant	Degree of Freedom
Income in Aboard	50187.5000	32	-1.684	.102	31
Income in Nepal	52718.7500	32			
Mean Difference	2,531				

Mean of respondents monthly income earns in aboard country by respondents is 50187 and in Nepal is 52718. Respondent's monthly income has been increased by Rs2,531.

To compare respondent's monthly income between Nepal and aboard country first need to create hypothesis.

Given Value:

Level Of significance= 0.05

Degree of freedom (d.f) = 31

Tabulated Value= -1.684

P value= .102

Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) = Monthly income of respondents in aboard country and in Nepal is similar.

Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) = Monthly income of respondents in aboard country and in Nepal is difference.

Testing Method: Since we have to compare the Monthly income of respondents earn in aboard country and in Nepal we go for Paired sample t-test.

Result,

Since, t-value (-.168) is not significant ( $p= 0.102 > \alpha=0.05$ ) at the 0.05 level of significant on 31 degree of freedom. It is enough evidence to accept null hypothesis. Therefore, Monthly income of respondents in aboard country and in Nepal is similar.

Many respondents say that what "we earn little better money in Nepal but in condition of saving and in economic condition it seems we earn more in aboard country. While working in aboard country we used to get salary monthly so, we have to save for our self, need to send some money to Nepal. But in condition of Nepal we save little, some days we spend more money than we earn from our work." Few respondents say they earn more money on aboard country rather than in Nepal and some respondents say they earn capital in both foreign country and in Nepal.

From table no.16, 17 and 18 can be concluded that respondent's monthly income in aboard country and in Nepal seems similar. Some of respondent earn better money on aboard

country and some of the respondents earn better money in Nepal. But majority of respondents experience says that money earn from aboard country seems more than money earn in Nepal. But in other case respondents feel more comfort and satisfaction in Nepal in case of relationship and so on.

## **CHAPTER-V**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

This chapter explains the conclusion of all the research that has been analysis from quantitative and qualitative data and primary and secondary sources that has been conducted on Pokhara-Lekhnath- ward-26. As well as in this chapter researcher have analyzed, compare and contrast with the finding with different theoretical perspective of migration.

#### **5.1 Summary**

Result of this research has been mentioned below:

- With low educational qualification respondents seems more migrant in aboard country comparing to those respondent who have high level of educational qualification.
- In context of gender majority of male migrant in aboard country comparing to female. And in the context of country this research find majority of respondents migrant in Gulf counties than in other countries.
- In term of working categories respondents of this research were involve in different eight categories, where female respondents were involve in housekeeping and in administrative work. Male respondents were involved in company work, security guard, safety officer, in driving and in construction work.
- At first maximum numbers of pollees learn skill manpower work in second position pollees learn semi-skill manpower work manpower from aboard country. Minimums number of pollees work in destination country on un-skilled manpower.
- Respondents experience on aboard country has mix up experience. Maximum numbers of respondents have either good experience or mix but few numbers of respondents have bad experience. On condition of senior behave on majority of respondents have face good behave and mix but in few number of respondents face bad behavior from senior or owner.
- Majority of respondents got promotion on salary and in work. In case of salary respondents get incensement from 25% to 189% from stating salary. And few numbers of respondents didn't get incensement in salary while working in Aboard country. Two respondents didn't get promotion on salary.
- Majority of respondent reason to return back in Nepal was family love, and attachment. After that time up of working visa, life lesson and health impact to respondents for making decision either work in aboard or in own country.

- Respondents invest their income on unproductive field comparing to productive field. On case on unproductive pollee invest on house construction, household, marriage, loan repay and luxury things. In case of productive pollee invest on business, children education, land port and in saving.
- Major motivational factors of respondents to invest in Nepal was lesson teach by life that, it's better to do something in own country rather than work in foreign country, to utilization of time, family support, caring and love and by seeing the opportunity on market.
- Respondents investing their capital earn from aboard country shows that numbers of respondents invest on business, transport, service field, transport, hospitality and in agriculture randomly.
- Reasoning to pollee use respective field shows that need of market and population and crowded in ward-26, some of them using same skill learn from aboard country and few of them choose because they want to stay with family.
- On term of using same skill learn from aboard shows that, majority of respondents doesn't use same skill because of lack of opportunity, lack of good environment and not interested in respective field.
- Monthly income in aboard country and in Nepal seems similar. Some of respondent earn better money on aboard country and some of the respondents earn better money in Nepal.
- On case of respondents experience in family and social relation and social status have mix-up result. Where majority of respondents don't feel different on relationship, warmness, love and behave, where some respondent feel better in own country and minority of them feel good in aboard country.
- Majority of respondents are satisfy with their work or business start in Nepal. And those respondents reason behind slightly satisfy or neutrally satisfied because they are unhappy with society and with condition of country and corruption. Almost respondents say at first they feel difficult and hard in their work to adjust and for marketing. Later after few experience on their field they feel easy, comfortable and satisfy with their work.
- Minority of respondent are benefitted and participant on government policy. And majority pollees are aware about government policy. Main reasoning not to participation on policy are don't know the full process, because of long and complex



process, request denied by government and respondents don't need the support from government. Those respondents who are benefited from government policy they got zero percent interest loan and agriculture tools and materials. Those people who are benefited from government policy majority of people are benefited from other program and policy not by the program and policy from returnee targeted programs.

## 5.2 Conclusion

In this topic researcher has been analyzed the major finding of this thesis with the major sociological perspective of migration.

- **Optimist's perspective:** Optimist view on migration and this paper results are little bit similar with each other and have much more difference on it. Respondents are slightly benefited from migration but not as optimist perspective define. People are benefited from economy and learn new skill. In this perspective functionalist theory assumes socioeconomic forces tend towards equilibrium through migration. As well as this theory sees a general pattern of disruptions, dislocations and migrations intrinsic to capitalism. But people feel discriminated because they migrate on aboard country as well as people see discriminated on basis of destination country. Some of the respondents got family problems because of labor migration. As well as in Neo-classical theory it seems more difference from this research.
- **Pessimist's perspective:** This research finding and pessimist perspective have some similarity and some distinguish. In this perspective world system argue that economic and political power is unequally distributed, and that cultural beliefs and social practices tend to reproduce such structural inequalities. in this case there is more similarity and less different. As well as they emphasize the role of states and businesses in shaping migration and they tend see labour migration as providing a cheap, exploitable labour force, which mainly serves the interests of the wealthy, and therefore reinforces social and geographical inequalities but in this case world system perspective doesn't match on this research, where people are involve in skill manpower, none of them were exploited on labor force majority of people got support from company and from destination country.

- **Pluralist perspective:** This research finding and pluralist perspective have some similarity and some differences. The New Economics Labour Migration Theory (NELM) claims that migration is not caused by the difference in wages and work opportunities. NELM sees as the main cause of migration the lack of social security, investment opportunities, credits, loans, insurances and capital. Migration is a way to diversify the risks of a household economy in a country where these structures are missing or are insufficient. On ward 26- none of the respondent have hand mouth problem but they migrant in aboard country for investment opportunity, credits loans and for better life.

Main reasoning factor of respondents to return back to Nepal was social factor which include family love, and attachment. After that time up of working visa, life lesson and health impact to respondents for making decision either work in aboard or in own country. Major motivational factors of respondents to invest in Nepal was lesson teach by life that it's better to do something in own country rather than work in foreign country, to utilization of time, family support, caring and love and by seeing the opportunity of market.

On case of respondents experience in family and social relation and social status have mix-up result. Where majority of respondents don't feel different on relationship, warmness, love and behave, where some respondent feel better in own country and minority of them feel good in aboard country. In a case of economy there seems no difference while comparing the economic status while they stay in aboard country and they start their business in Nepal. In additional, minority of respondent are benefitted and participant on government policy. And majority pollees are aware about government policy. Main reasoning behind not to participation on policy are respondent were un-aware about full process, some of them don't go to process because of long and complex process, few respondents request was denied by government and very few number of respondents don't need the support from government. Those respondents who are benefitted from government policy they got zero percent interest loan and agriculture tools and materials.

## REFERENCE

- Abdul, D. K., & Fredericks, D. L. (2015). The New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM): Econometric Analysis of Remittances from Italy to Rural Bangladesh Based on Kinship Relation. *International Journal of Migration Research and Development (IJMRD)*, 01-17. Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/277956359>
- Acharya, L.-G. &. (2013). The impact of remittance in poverty and inequality. A micro-simulation study of nepal. *Asia Journal of Emperical Research*, 1061-1080.
- Adhikari, N. (2015). Linkage between labor migration, remittance and self employed. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Economic Issues*, 49-50. Retrieved 12 30, 2019
- Amota, I. (2019, 09 14). *Wikipwdia*. Retrieved 12 30, 2019, from <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remittance>
- Bandita Sijapati, A. L. (2012). *Governing Labour migration in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Himal Books.
- Bank, W. (2018). *Youth Labor Migration in Nepal*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Bank, W. (2019, 09 26). *World Bank*. Retrieved 12 30, 2019, from <http://www.worldbank/brief/migration-and-remittances>
- Bellay, J. d. (2011). *Returnees from migrant labour: Welcome home*. Kathmandu: United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator's Office (UN RCHCO).
- Devkota, J. (2016, 06 14). Do Return Migrants use Remittances for Entrepreneurship in Nepal? *Journal of Economics and Development Studies*, 99. Retrieved 12 28, 2019, from *Journal of Economics and Development Studies*: <https://doi.org/10.15640/jeds.v4n2a8>
- Encyclopedia. (2020, 12 29). *Encyclopedia*. Retrieved from Encyclopedia: <http://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences-and-law/sociology-and-social-reform/sociology-general-terms-and-concept/skill>
- Finanace, M. o. (2019). *Economic Survey 2018/19*. Shaha Darbar, Kathmandu : Government of nepal.

- Government, N. (2019, 05 03). Retrieved 12 30, 2019, from Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <https://mofa.gov.np/nepal-republic-korea-relations/>
- Grune, A.-J. F. (2017). *To what extent does the New Economics of labour migration Theory (NELM) explain refugee remittance?* University of Helsinki.
- Gupta, A. (2020, 12 29). *Sociology Group*. Retrieved from Sociology Group: <https://www.sociologygroup.com/social-effects-remittances-migration/>
- Haas, H. d. (2014, 11). Migration Theory. *Quo Vadis?*, p. 7. Retrieved 02 11, 2020, from [www.migrationdeterminants.eu](http://www.migrationdeterminants.eu)
- Hung, Y. (2008). The Positive and Negative Impact of Remittance and household remittance. *The economic Journal*, 591-630.
- Jone, K. (2019, 08 18). *Spotlight*. Retrieved 01 02, 2020, from <https://www.spotlightnepal.com/2019/08/08/nepal-received-rs784-remittance/>
- Kunwar, L. S. (1015). Emigration of Nepalese People and Its Impacts. *Economic journal of Development Issues* , 78.
- Kurekova, L. (2011). *Theories of migration*:. London: University College London.
- Lamichhane, S. (2018). *A Study of Labor Migration and Remittance Economy of Nepal; a System Dynamics*. Bergem, Norway: University of Bergen.
- Lee, J. (2010). *The Great Migration*. Whitefish, Montana: Kessinger Publishing, LLC.
- Mahmud, H. (2020, 12 29). *Wiley online library*. Retrieved from Online library: <http://doi.org/10.1111/issj.12247>
- Nepal, G. o. (2019). *Economic Survey*. Kathmandu: Ministry of Finance.
- Nepal, G. o. (2020). *Migration report 2020*. Kathmandu: Ministry of labour, employment and social service. Retrieved 07 20, 2020, from <https://moless.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Migration-Report-2020-English.pdf>

- Nepal, G. o. (n.d.). *Migration report 2020*. Kathmandu: Ministry of labour, employment and social service. Retrieved 07 20, 2020, from <https://moless.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Migration-Report-2020-English.pdf>
- Piore, M. (1979). *Birds of Passage: Migrant Labor Industrial Societies*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Prasain, S. (2019, 04 10). *The Kathmandu Post*. Retrieved 12 30, 2019, from <https://kathmandupost.com/money/2019/04/10/nepal-is-19th-largest-receiver-of-remittance-with-81-billion>
- Riddell, T. (2020, 7 31). Retrieved from esub construction software: <https://esub/unskilled-semi-skilled-skilled-labor-defined/>
- Shiva Chandra Dhakal, P. K. (2020, 02 28). Remittance and its Impact on Nepalese Economy. *ACTA SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE*, 01. Retrieved from <http://www.actascientific.com/>
- Simon J, K. N. (2015, 09 29). Retrieved 12 29, 2019, from NCBI: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/book/NBK379428>
- Subba, A. (2016, 05 08). Retrieved 01 03, 2020, from Online Khaber: <https://www.onlinekhaber.com/2016/05/425013>
- Taylor, J. E. (1999.). *International Migration*. London: Oxford University.
- Tuladhar, R., Adhikari, N., & Sapkota, C. (2014). *Effects of Migration and Remittance income in Nepal Agriculture Yield*. Mandaluyong City: Asia Development Bank. Retrieved 12 28, 2019
- Wallerstein, I. (1974). *The Modern World-System* (Vol. 4). New York: Academic Press.
- Yang. (2008). The Positive and Negative Impact of Remittance and household remittance. *The economic Journal*, 591-630.
- Zwager, N. d., & Ruslan, S. (2017). *Maximizing the Development Impact of Migration in Nepal*. Kathmandu: International Organization for Migration (IOM). Retrieved 12 29, 2019, from <http://www.iom.int/nepal>

## APPENDIX

(This interview question has been prepared for migrant returnee of Pokhara-Lekhnath ward-26 respondents)

### General (Part-1)

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_
2. Age \_\_\_\_\_
3. Gender a. Male            b. Female
4. Religion  
a. Hindu    b. Buddhist    c. Muslim    d. Christian    e. others
5. Types of family a. Nuclear Family    b. Join Family
6. Numbers of family members \_\_\_\_\_
7. Marital status  
a. Single    b. Married    c. Others

### Before Return Back to Nepal (Part-2)

8. In which country you have gone for an employment? \_\_\_\_\_
9. When did you have gone foreign country for an employment? \_\_\_\_\_
10. How many years you have worked in aboard? \_\_\_\_\_
11. How much money you have invested to go aboard? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What sort of work you have done in aboard? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What sort of skill you have learned from aboard?  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. While working in aboard what kind of behavior you have experienced from owner or senior?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. How you recall the time you have spent in foreign employment?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. While working in foreign country did you got promotion and incensement in your salary?  
a. Yes            b. No
17. Did you change the work or company while staying in aboard?  
a. Yes            B. No  
If yes
18. Why did you change work or company?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
19. How many times you came back to Nepal during your foreign employment?  
\_\_\_\_\_
20. Did you get salary on time?  
a. Yes            b. No

21. How much money you spent for your personal use and how much money you remittance to family/Nepal while staying aboard?

22. Monthly salary you earn from foreign employment? \_\_\_\_\_

23. How much money you have saved from foreign employment? \_\_\_\_\_

24. What inspire you to return back to Nepal?

**After return back from aboard country (Part-3)**

25. What percentage of money you have spent in the following headings that you have earned from foreign employment?

- a. House construction( )
- b. Household ( )
- c. Luxury things( )
- d. Land plot ( )
- e. Business Investment ( )
- f. Agriculture ( )
- g. Education ( )
- h. Loan Repay ( )
- i. Saving ( )
- j. Marriage ( )
- k. Others ( )

26. In which sectors you have invested the money you earn from foreign employment?

- a. Agriculture \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Business \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Transport \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Hospitality \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Others \_\_\_\_\_

27. Why do you select the respective field/s to invest your money?

---

---

28. What thinks motivates you to do business/entrepreneurship in Nepal?

---

---

---

29. Would you please share the experience of doing business or being an entrepreneur in Nepal?

---

---

30. Are you using same skill that you have learned from aboard?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If no

31. Why don't you use the same skill that you have learned from aboard?

---

---

If yes

32. While using same skill, where did you feel more comfortable? In aboard or in own country? \_\_\_\_\_

33. What kind of feeling you have got after doing own business/work in your own country?

---

---

---

34. Before working in aboard and after starting to work in own country, what was the different in behavior of people and society?

---

---

35. What differences you found in family matters like relationship/warmness/hominess/condition etc, while working in aboard and working in your own country?

---

---

36. Do you know about the Nepal government's policy for youth like you, who are investing remittance from foreign employment?

a. Yes            b. No

If yes

37. Are you getting benefit or support from government policy?

a. Yes            b. No

If yes

38. What sort of support you are getting from government?

---

---

39. Are you satisfied with your own work? \_\_\_\_\_

40. Could you please, explain your economic status, while you were working in aboard and start working in your own country?

---

---

41. Do you want to say anything else?

---

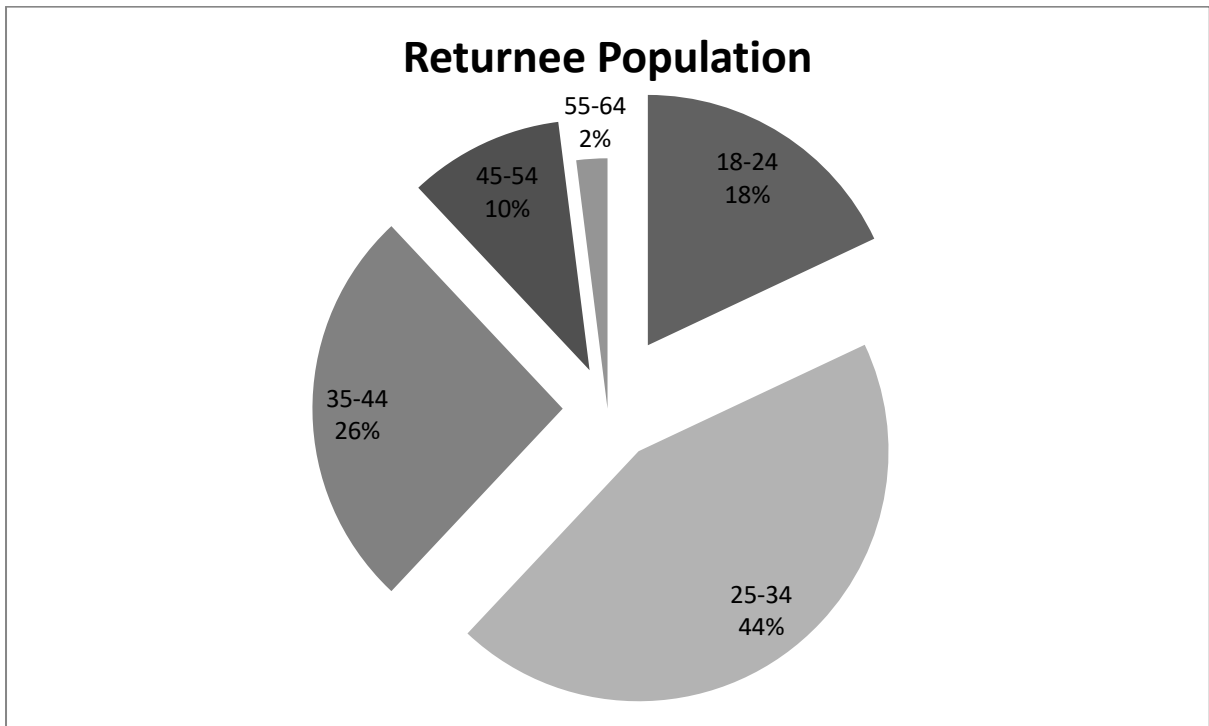
---

**Thank you**



## Appendix 2

### Return Population by Age Group



Source: (Nepal, Migration report 2020)

### Appendix 3

#### INDUSTRIES THAT RETURNEE MIGRANT WORKERS ARE CURRENTLY ENGAGED IN (NEPAL)

OCCUPATION	INDIA	MALAYSIA	GCC	OTHER	ALL
	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28.6	21.7	15.2	13.3	20
Mining and quarrying	1.5	0	2.1	0	1.2
Manufacturing	14	12.4	12.8	11.8	12.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.2	0.4	0	0.3
Water supply	0	0	0.1	0	0
Construction	30.1	23.3	31.9	18.1	28.4
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	10.9	13.3	14.7	24.4	13.9
Transportation & storage	6.6	10	10.2	1.6	9
Accommodation & food service activities	5.5	10.2	5.4	0	6.6
Information & communication	0	0.8	0	0	0.3
Financial & insurance activities	0	0.1	0	0	0
Professional, scientific & technical activities	0	0.8	0	0	0.2
Administrative & support services activities	0.6	0	0.5	0	0.4
Public administration & defense; compulsory social security	0.5	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.8
Education	0.3	0.3	2	3.5	1.2
Human health & social work activities	0.5	0.6	0.8	16	1.3
Arts, entertainment & recreation	0	0	0.4	9.9	0.6
Other service activities	1	5.9	2.1	0	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: (Nepal, Migration report 2020)

## Appendix 4

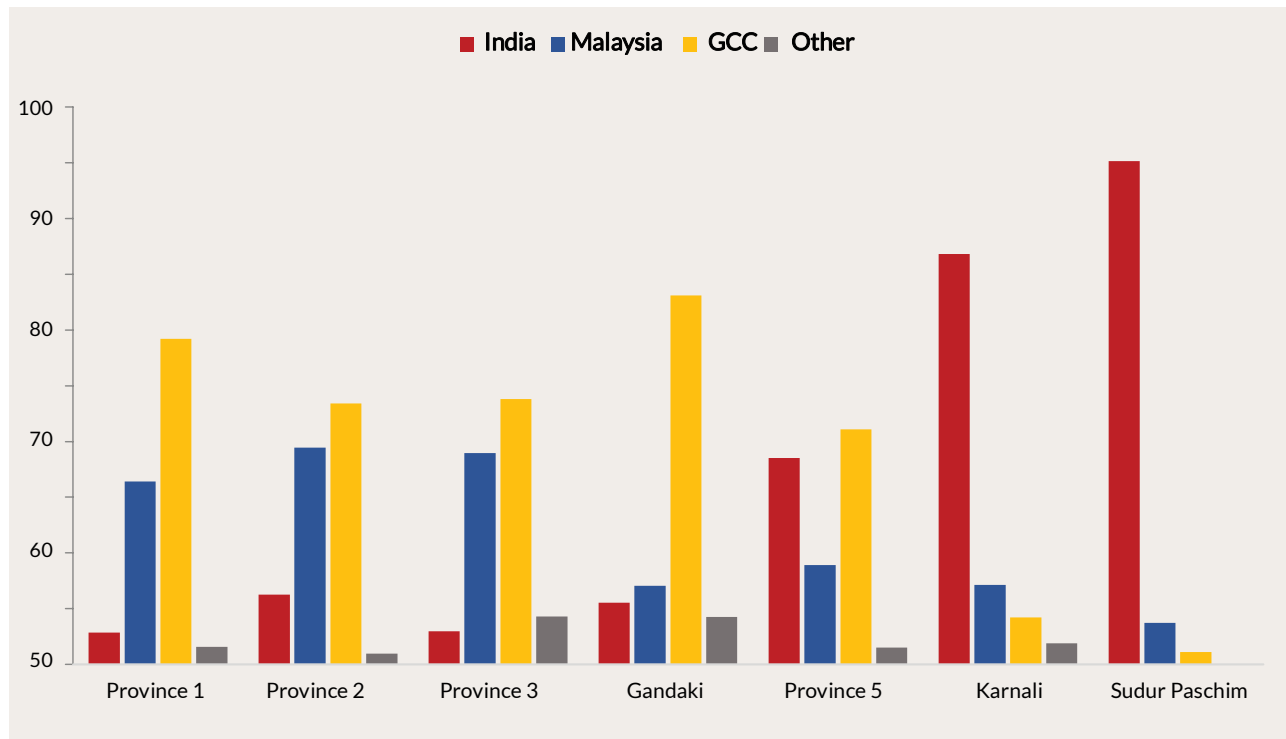
### VARIATION IN EMPLOYMENT STATUS DISAGGREGATED BY LAST DESTINATION

DESTINATION COUNTRY CATEGORIES	DIFFERENT OCCUPATION	SAME OCCUPATION	UNEMPLOYED	OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE
	%	%	%	%
All Destinations	27.7	15.1	13.4	43.8
India	23.9	10.6	9.6	55.9
Malaysia	34	17.1	14.8	34.1
GCC	26.6	18	15.8	39.6
Other	33.6	9.3	11.2	45.9

Source: (Nepal, Migration report 2020)

## Appendix 5

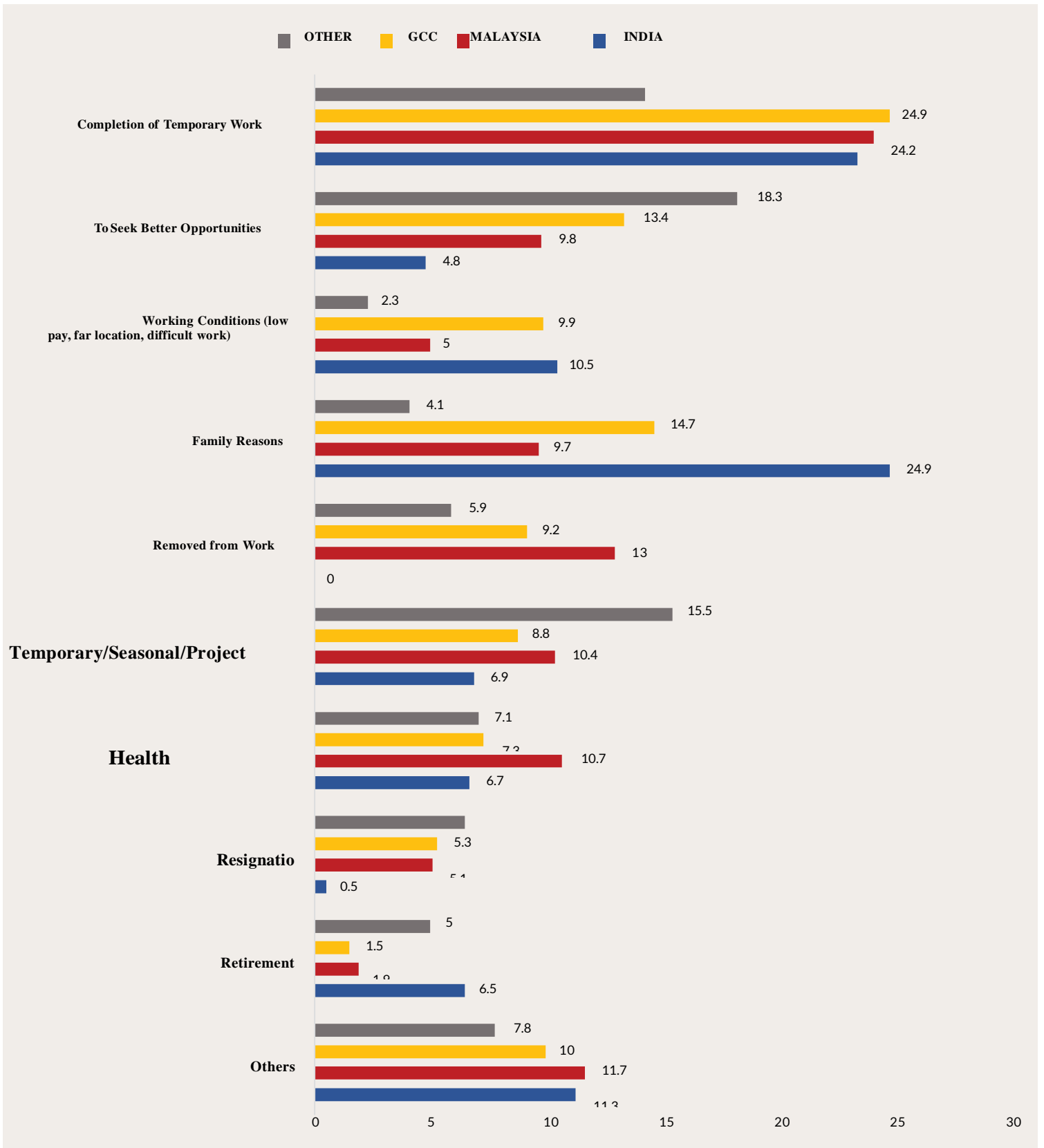
### LAST MIGRATION DESTINATION OF RETURNEES BY PROVINCE (PER CENT)



Source: (Nepal, Migration report 2020)

## Appendix 6

### REASON FOR RETURN TO NEPAL BY DESTINATION



Source: (Nepal, Migration report 2020)