

## Nepalese foreign migration: Economic opportunities and social tragedies

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### Abstract

*The purpose of this paper<sup>i</sup> is to justify foreign migration is boon and bane in Nepal. Assistance in poverty alleviation, upliftment of socio-economic status and avenue for life chances is the one but promoting social vices to the demised cases in abroad is the other. In this paper, my argument is based on the ambiguous impact of foreign migration in Nepal from the dichotomy of remittance-based nation's economic prosperity to the social tragedies- bereaved families, single motherhood and senior citizen headed household caused by internal, semi-internal and external level of migration.*

### 1. Background

In developing countries like Nepal, foreign migration has been a growing inclination and a lucrative move. It has become one of the ways of livelihood in Nepal. The majority of the families' survival is entirely dependent upon remittance and school level children are able to continue their school with the help of migrated breadwinners. Migrating under student visa for earning purposes to the developed countries has also become a dramatic fashion in the current situation to uplift the economic standard in Nepalese societies. In the past, people migrated from one place to another only for survival, i.e. for food and exploration of new places. But with the span of time, the concept of migration is being changed and it has become very common and crucial to each and every corner of the world for various purposes.

In Nepal, the history of foreign labor migration dates back to the beginning of 19th century. 'Lahore culture' (going abroad) began at the beginning of the 19th century in which Nepali youths from hill part went to Lahore city of Northern Punjab to be recruited to the army of Ranjit Singh. In the year 1886 recruitment of Nepalese in British Army was formalized after which Nepali young men fought in first and second world wars from the side of British government. Recruitment of Nepali youth in the British Army and Indian Army, as 'Gurkhas' is still prevailing in some of the culture (Sijapati and Limbu, 2012). Brustle (2010) argues that the reasons for international labor migration in Nepal can be traced beyond "push and pull" factors as the Gurkha migration is taken as the norms by the Gurungs in the middle part of Nepal and Rai, Limbus and Magars in the eastern

region of the country (Bhandari, 2014). Nepal-India Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1950 provided the avenue for India as the destination for Nepalese as a job market. Foreign Employment Act in 1985 opened the way for labor migration beyond India which was ignited with the economic liberalization after 1990's democratic restoration resulting into Gulf countries and Malaysia as the major destination for Nepalese people (ibid).

Nepalese literacy rate still hovers around 65 % only. Nation's political instability, poor social welfare provisions, unemployment rate, caste-based discrimination and mafia culture are some of the push factors still existing here. Most of the people are semi-skilled and low skilled. Since they lack high skilled knowledge they cannot get a good job in home country and with the dream of making money they are obliged to migrate to the gulf countries. On the other side, gulf countries are demanding low skilled or semi-skilled workers from developing countries for their economic prosperity offering the reciprocal incentives to them. All these factors invisibly buttress the Nepalese people to leave this nation either voluntarily or obligatorily in a huge margin.

## **2. Introduction**

We live in a fast changing world where foreign migration has played an important role in this process. On the one hand, the process of shifting people from one place to another has played a crucial role not only in economic development of the nation rather it is also creating many more opportunities for the people residing within the territory of own nation. On the other, it has left multiple impacts out in Nepal from promoting social vices to the demised cases in abroad. As a result, changes we experience and the challenges we face are so profound and difficult to predict that all an ordinary person can do is let all the things happen without being able to make any significant influence on this process.

The topic of the 8<sup>th</sup> Next-Generation Global Workshop, "Demographic Challenges in the Era of Global Ageing and Migration" talks about the very important aspects of everyday life in society: drawing foresights about the future, which means discussing the demographic challenges faced by different countries for the construction of the sustainable human society in a near future.

Thus, in this paper I am at clarifying demographic opportunities and challenges in Nepal in relation to the foreign migration. I will attempt to argue about the ambiguity of foreign migration by answering to the research question- what is foreign migration in Nepal? Staying in the center, I will argue that Nepalese foreign migration is both economic opportunities and social tragedies along with its consequential benefit and couple of repercussions. The word 'foreign migration' or 'migrants' has been used throughout this paper to denote those Nepalese citizens who went only for labor and study purpose in abroad (other associated purposes are excluded in this paper).

This paper consists of three parts. In the first one, I will start with methodology- how data was collected and how the research was done. In the second part, demographic opportunities will be

discussed under the section of economic opportunities including two subtopics. Finally, I will justify demographic challenges under three subtopics of social tragedies at the bottom of my paper.

### **3. Methodology**

This paper is based on the findings of the field work that the researcher had conducted at Kagatigaun Village Development Committee (Nuwakot)<sup>ii</sup> and Bhaktapur district of Nepal in two different time frames. The paper explores the ambiguity of foreign migration attempting to answer the single research question- What is foreign migration in Nepal with two (2) major arguments; i) Nepalese foreign migration is economic opportunities and social tragedies and ii) Foreign migration is also the major cause behind child marriage and ageing predicament in Nepalese societies. Three (3) sets of data- Archival sources (published and unpublished), my undergraduate level research entitled - “factors affecting child marriage in Nepal” carried out with 29 early married cases from August, 2012 - March, 2013 and ten deceased cases in abroad from September 3, 2014 - February 28, 2015 has been employed to answer the research question and generate the arguments of this paper. The first argument has been generated by reviewing the national level secondary data, United Nation’s report, archival sources and field study. And the second argument has been generated amalgamating the second and third sets of data along with some major support from the available literatures.

The researcher had relied on different qualitative data collection technique, i.e. in-depth interview, direct observation, case study and documentary evidences. These different data collection techniques helped to deal with limitation of each technique (Bista, 2012). Interviewing bereaved families and friends and asking questions to them is very difficult since they have gone through trauma- losing their family members in foreign countries. Grounded theory<sup>iii</sup> has been employed to deal with bereaved families and friends for the collection of the third sets of data. However, since retrospection with deceased family is very sensitive, the researcher visited same person time and again so that in-depth information about the subject matter can be figured out through empathy and rapport building. The Snowball approach was used to select the participants for both the second and third sets of data. After every formal interview and completion of open-ended questionnaires, respondents were asked if they could refer someone else in their network, who might be interested in sharing life experiences. Generally, it took about 50 minutes to fill out a questionnaire and an average of 2 hours for the interview. Prior permission was taken before collecting the data. The major criterion to decide trustworthiness of data is the saturation of information (Seidman2006: 48).

### **4. Economic opportunities**

#### **4.1 Remittance, nation’s economic aspects and social sides**

Remittance has become one of the major visible structures of Nepalese society which carries

the equal level of value to the different category of stratified people in Nepal. From manual laborers to the owners, proletariat to the bourgeoisie, middle class to the higher class, high caste group to the lower one and vice versa, it carries the equal sense of dependency and finger counting reality for its arrival even though the mode of expenditure and investment depends upon the group, situation and more importantly to their social requirement. The contribution of remittance to the nation's economic sectors has the marvelous price to offer in Nepal which contributes to the different dimensions featuring in state level, regional level, social level, community level, family level and personal level. Each year it travels through three levels of units: macro, mezzo and micro in receiving country like Nepal.

Nepal was the fifth largest remittance receiving country in terms of GDP ratio in the world with 23 percent of GDP in 2009 (WB 2011a). Similarly, till 2011, Nepal stands as the fifth largest country in the world map in terms of the contribution of remittance to nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (K.C, 2012). Migrant worker's remittance is a strong source of foreign exchange earnings in Nepal. It is estimated that in 2004 money transferred from migrant Nepalese have crossed R.s. 100 billion- making it a bigger source of foreign exchange than tourism and all exports combined. This is why, national level data reveals that, one fourth of the nation's annual budget has been supported by remittance where as 55.8% of total households are receiving remittance in Nepal (Nepal living standard survey 2010/11).

The income of migrants from the foreign employment has not only increased their personal income but also their social prestige. The rural people lying below the poverty level have succeeded to uplift their economic standard receiving the opportunity of foreign employment. For instance, Jeevan<sup>iv</sup> whose son has employed since five (5) years in Malaysia told, "I still remember those days when nobody supported financially to my son when we asked for loan with some *thalus* (local elite) of our village for the manpower fee because they feared about our ability for repaying their money back in time and compelled us to estimate our lower social profile then time. But now every month Prakash (referring to his son) sends money around 45,000- equivalent around \$450- and we have good savings now, people's perception has changed as I am invited for the tea while I walk across somebody's house in the evening in our village." Moreover, the downside of remittance reflects the view that the shortage of labor due to migration has not only forced to keep barren land in rural areas but also hamper agricultural productivity and ultimately the country would be liable to import the large quantity of food grains from elsewhere (Bhattra B, N.D). This is why, Remittance is positively related with service sectors which demands for imported goods and is also negatively associated with agricultural productivity (Farid Makhoulouf, 2011:14).

#### ***Revenues for Government and private sector***

Today, through the means of tax and fees, remittance has become an important source of

revenue to the government. These fees include fees paid by manpower companies, passport fees, value added tax and other non-tax revenues. Similarly, private sectors are also promoting their existence since remittance has become an important source of revenue for the private sector as well. Various recruitment agencies, agents, medical institute, orientation institute, training institute, advertisement, photograph shop, air-ticketing, local transport, hotels, restaurants, etc has been collecting a significant amount of revenue – Rs 107 million per day, since the foreign labor migration has become a common phenomenon and ongoing process in our country. Not only this, foreign migration not only surplus the remittance, it has also created employment opportunities for thousands of unemployed youths of our country.<sup>v</sup>

#### **4.2 Remittance versus poverty**

Nepal ranked among thirty one (31) out of forty eight (48) poorest of the poor country: world least developed countries in the report released by United Nations (UN) in the year of 2012.<sup>vi</sup> Lower Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product, lower per-capita income (\$490), ten years long Maoist insurgency (1996-2006), wider issues of poverty and industrialized states in the west and growing economies in the middle east and gulf countries are working as a major push and pull factors for poor Nepalese to find their life opportunities overseas. This is why; national level data reports that at least around 1500 youths each day leave this country for foreign employment and education purpose (Department of foreign employment, 2013/14) which catalyzes 55.8 % of the total population to receive remittances back in Nepal (Nepal Living Standard Survey 2010/11). This is a sharp rise from the year 2003-04 when only 31.9 per cent households in Nepal received remittances. Income received as the Nepali workers' remittances working abroad has become an automatic instrument for poverty reduction in Nepal. It has been recognized as a key to solve various economic ills afflicting the country despite having the various unrequited questions. The national newspaper reports that, Nepal mobilized total remittance of Rs 490.95 billion in the first 11 months of 2013/14 - a rise of 26.4 % compared to figures of the same period of 2012/13 (Nagarik News, 2014).<sup>vii</sup> Total remittance mobilized in the first 11 months of 2013/14 is equal to 25.83 % of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 2013, the World Bank ranked Nepal in the third position in the world in terms of the contribution of remittance to GDP. Remittance flow in the review period surpassed the country's total remittance income in 2012/13 by Rs 56.37 billion. In 2012/13, the government had mobilized Rs 434.58 billion in remittance (ibid).

It is estimated that approximately 2.2 million Nepalese is working as migrant workers in various countries. Nearly 90 percent of migrant workers have found employment in Qatar, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Kuwait. Among them, 10 per cent of migrant laborers are female. According to Bal Bahadur Tamang, the President of Foreign Employment Association of Nepal, the growing construction business in the Gulf countries has created a demand for large numbers of

Nepali workers. “Qatar is hosting a showpiece World Cup Football tournament in 2022 and therefore, the amount of construction work happening there has increased the demand of Nepali workers substantially,” informed Tamang.<sup>viii</sup>

Money received from foreign employment provides the brainstorming strength for fighting class people in Nepal as both the government and private sector have failed to create an adequate number of jobs available to their citizens. The trainings, vocational classes, empowerment program, income generating programs like micro finance and micro credit and the like given by different GOs, Civil societies, NGOs, INGOs and Nepalese government for poverty alleviation finds its real connection and ground level implementation right after the remittance flows in rural Nepal from the distance of seven seas on a regular basis. For example, Aruna (an early married female) told, “as an uneducated female I used to get number of vocational trainings and empowerment classes along with my other friends from different NGOs and INGOs but if I do not have money to support that learning or in fact to transfer that knowledge into something which let us to earn some amount of money in this village than that expertise would waste without achieving something. My husband send me 30,000 R.s (equivalent to \$ 300) from Qatar every month which I am saving right now to establish poultry farm when my husband gets back to Nepal in his vacation in mid July 2014<sup>ix</sup>. I am also gathering different advised from my village development committee and involving in different program conducted by developmental organization around my village.” Similarly, Komal (another early married female) shared, “before my husband had good salary in Kuwait I used to work with one single tailoring machine provided by our village development committee after training. We were hardly succeeding in sending my both children to an English school<sup>x</sup>. Now I have three years of tailoring experience and my husband is also having good salary, we are planning to open a big tailoring shop with in two month in Kathmandu<sup>xi</sup>. This is why statistic in Nepal report that there is 18 percent of decline in absolute poverty in between of six years from 2003-04 and 2009- 10 because of the remittance.<sup>xii</sup> According to the government estimation the incidence of poverty would jump from 19.3% to 35.3% if remittance stops (Bhattra, 2005). This data shows that remittance has worked in both private and public spheres for the riddance of poverty in Nepal.

## **5. Social Tragedies**

### **5.1 Foreign migration promoting early marriage: But how?**

Most of the people may wonder how foreign migration promotes child marriage in Nepal or moreover elsewhere. My undergraduate level research entitled “*Factors affecting child marriage in Nepal*” carried out in Kagatigaun VDC from August 2012- March 2013 with 29 early marriage cases revealed that out of 29 cases 10 early married cases were found to be the repercussion of foreign migration. But before presenting directly how foreign migration promotes child marriage, let us simply process through the types and category of foreign migration occurs in Nepal.

Piore, (1979) argues that immigration is not caused by push factors in sending countries (low wages or high unemployment), but by pull factors in receiving countries (a chronic and unavoidable need for foreign). Four types foreign migration took place in Nepal focusing solely on earning purpose despite the nodes of leaving this country might be different. The first is the poor and vulnerable group of people of society who migrates to India and is only able to expense a little money for their trip. The second type of migrant workers are from little bit well up family, but not educated (in most of the cases) and able to find money up to 1,00,000 rupees (either taking loan or selling parental properties). They are attracted to migrate as a foreign labor towards Middle East and Malaysia. The third types of people are from the middle or higher middle class family who are motivated to migrate in East Asian countries like Japan and South Korea. They have the capability to spend 400,000-700,000 rupees and ready to bare higher risk for higher income. Most of the educated youth who leaves this country for earning purposes in developed country in the name of student visa fall under this category. The fourth types of people are from well up family who are motivated to migrate in Europe, America and other developed countries in Asia Pacific region. They can spend more than one million rupees and also earn a higher amount of money than others (Bhattra, 2005).” Under first and second category, Nepalese youth migrate for mainly three (3) reasons: i) they are extremely poor which compels them to go abroad and perform manual labor ii) they are poor and uneducated and go along with their social company and friendship networks to earn money with high level of dream and imagination and iii) they are persuaded by their parents to go abroad because of their involvement in social vices<sup>xiii</sup>. People migrating from this category will be around twenty (20) years of age who use to get marry either voluntarily or convincingly before their departure. Boys may agree to fulfill their immature sexual needs without thinking much about it since most of them are uneducated who have hardly completed primary education. But from the side of their parents the verdict interest is to fill the quota of the labor requirement to their family right after their son’s departure. Some family who send their son (because of their involvement in social vices) also believes that engaging their son in marriage before departure will motivate him to work honestly in abroad and will send good amount of money back to Nepal at least for his newly married wife. The bitter cultural reality and social trend in Nepal clutch that the bride should be at least 4 to 5 years smaller in age than that of groom to be perfect for their wedding. This is the landmark where child marriage took place in Nepal when girls get married around their fourteen at the age of their secondary school. This is why, there is popular Nepalese slang derived from this context– *jaba keta passport ko barema sochna thalchha taba usko pariwar uslai bihe garne keti khojna thalchha* (when boys think of making passport his family think of finding a girl for his marriage).

For instance, Harina who identifies as an early married female in an innocent tone narrated, “I got married at the age of thirteen (13) when I was studying at grade 8 in my village school. Neither I was interested to engage nor I was satisfied with my possible husband’s background, my family

forced me to get marry because my fiancé (now husband) was about to leave for Malaysia then time which was taken as an golden opportunity for my parents to secure my future as an *Lahure's* (a person who stays in abroad)wife and to have a *Lahure* as a son-in-law. Now as an elder daughter-in-law I have an entire responsibility in my home from clean on from the morning to the lean on up to the night. However, I am eagerly waiting for my husband's arrival. Similarly, the researcher met with one woman who was appearing at her late 30's and has secured one daughter-in-law through early marriage. I asked, "*Aama*" (respectful word representing mother) I am a student who is here for research purpose and I have heard that you have daughter-in-law named kopila whom you secured as your daughter-in-law at her fifteen just seven months earlier. She replied tactfully but with a furious emotion, "what do you think we have committed blunder to have her in her school age? Rather she is lucky to be the part of our family. At least she has enough food to eat in my home compared to her natal home, she has *Lahure* husband who lives in Qatar and sends money every month. I had also got married at the age of my 12, see! I had endured that, I had tackled that. If we come in this earth as a daughter we have to go others' home, the thing is only earlier or later. I had also done enough work at my time and now she is also doing the same. So I don't think we have to worry about her age. I had my first baby at 14. If I could do that than why can't she?"

Nepal is still a patriarchal society even though there are lots of women's right protection acts and numbers of human rights commissions working to abolish the gender domination against the women. But most of those voices are rumored in annual meeting and conference halls rather than making a significant change to the local level in Nepal. And the interesting reality is that most of the marriages in Nepal are fixed by the parents and their relatives rather than boys and girls themselves. Since Nepalese family adopts the joint family structure where parents took the whole responsibility for the well being of their children from birth to marriage, children are socialized from the beginning that choosing a marital partner by themselves may hurt their parents and some time may blow away the family prestige if it is related with the issues of Casteism.<sup>xiv</sup>

## **5.2 Shifting family structure, ageing solitary and social tragedies**

The 1990s political movement in Nepal introduced the global phenomenon of economic liberalism, constitutional provisions for the right to freedom and speech, right to mobility and a political freedom was established (Bhandari, 2014). Increase in access to governmental positions and the establishment of private sector jobs detached the individuals from the subsistence farming and promoted three levels of migration in the country rapidly- semi-internal migration (migration occurs between backward rural areas to the headquarters), internal migration (occurs between headquarters in the developed city along with capital one), and external migration (migrating under study visa and working visa to abroad).The mobility of a family member away from the home and witnessing short



term internal migration has established the 'rented house culture' in Nepal. In the rented culture, individuals pay certain amount of money in monthly basis for a room, an apartment or a whole house, thus creating many households in a simple house with distinct community of the rented people. At the present day, bigger cities in Nepal consists of female headed rented families with their male counter parts migrated in the foreign country for labor and study purpose(ibid).Meanwhile, female-headed households in the country have increased by about 11 point percent from 14.87% in 2001 to 25.73% in 2011 (CBS, 2011).

The latest census report of 2011 shows that one in every four households (25.42%; 1.38 million households) reported that at least one member of their household is absent or is living out of country. Total number of absent population is found to be 1,921,494 against 0.76 million in 2001. Regarding the household size, the average household size has decreased from 5.44 in 2001 to 4.88 in 2011 at the latest census. The highest proportion (44.81 percent) of absent population is from the age group 15 to 24 years (ibid).

By standing the impact of foreign migration, the wives of migrants leave the rural house and rent in urban areas for life opportunities and better education of their children whereas old parents left behind in the village making the elders' living standard more flimsy and brittle. Speaking with painful tone, Juneli an early married female said, "I got married at my thirteen and right after two months of my marriage my husband left for Dubai giving our first child in my womb. I left my conjugal home after our first child turn five years of age and second one two years and went to Kathmandu for their education. I feel my compulsion to leave my mother-in-law and father-in-law back to home at their late 70's. Neither we could invite them to Kathmandu<sup>xv</sup> to stay with us nor we could find a way to make them happy living without us. All the times, when I, along with my children go back to our home on an occasional basis, I am speechless seeing their desperate condition and hearing the painful situation they have gone through in our absence."

Similarly, married life is also affected. The migrants marry between the few days of their holidays and should return immediately. The newly married wife will meet their husband only after waiting a couple of years (Brustle, 2010). Neither male nor female migrants to the Middle East are usually accompanied by their families. Likewise, the foreign migration trend has resulted in increased divorced rates, broken families with a high number of children resorting to drugs due to lack of proper parental guidance (Upreti, 2013). Finally, incidents of family break-up due to migration are reported to be increasing. Sociologists have found a high potential towards bigamy or polygamy as a result of separation of married couples through migration (Dias 1984; Eckenrode and Gore, 1990).

### **5.3 Death of migrated breadwinner: An avenue for fixed deadlock**

The latest census report shows that there are 54.2 % of total economically active populations

in Nepal (CBS, 2011). Being the patriarchal society, majority of the Nepalese houses is operated with the exclusive earnings from the male populations. The families' prosperity, social image and children's future largely depend upon their fathers' and elder brothers' income and their level of access to the economic environment. In order to fulfill this social expectation and family's prosperity, everyday around 1500 youths (including the female portion as well) leave this country, making a total tentative figure of 500,000 annual departures (Foreign employment promotion board, 2013). But not all of them could make their dream successful of making good amount of money abroad. On the one hand, national figure records the remittance's contribution to the nation's economy and assistance in poverty alleviation but on the other Nepal is also witnessing widespread death of her migrants in a huge margin intruding 2-3 coffins each day from Tribhuvan International airport.<sup>xvi</sup> 461 Nepalese reported dead in last six months, whereas 521 in 2010, 828 in 2013 and 549 in 2014 (ibid). These shows, More than 500 migrants are dying annually in abroad leaving their family into delicate and fragile condition.

Death of breadwinner has last long mourning effect to the deceased family back in Nepal. It often appears as a boulder against the bereaved families in their social progress. Social cohesion, level of unity and consolation only become tangible during the funeral ceremony only. Manohar- a bereaved father with watery eyes shared, "it's been three months since my son suicide in Japan. Since we are from middle class family he thought of going to Japan to balance both his study and good earning. He was my only son to whom I have invested putting my house and properties into Bank. Unable to bear the loan pressure and balance the study-work<sup>xvii</sup> schedule in his early age (21 years) we think he had suicide back there, but we cannot assure this might be the single cause. Most of my relative stepped back to bring his dead body back here since it cost huge amount of money, it has been only possible to receive his coffin at our airport's arrival gate with the help of Nepalese students and migrants' circle working and studying back in Japan. Now, I have 1,000,000 (\$ 10,000) loans in Bank and I have middle level private job in marketing company, can you feel and suggest me some inputs to overcome from this fiasco?"

The migrants' death has become the life changing issues when it connects with the marital life in Nepal. Embedded issues of Casteism, orthodox trend, patriarchal superiority and endogamy practice et cetera has already made the females' life narrower and complicated in the domain of social and cultural practices in Nepal. The study finding suggests that, when it comes to facing the widowhood because of the migrated husband's death, it is more than putting kerosene to the ignited fire. Subadhra<sup>xviii</sup> with total confusion in a sobbing voice said, "I lost him four months earlier (September, 2014) and since then I have gone through struggles and problems which is not countable in my finger. For the first one month I was in a coma, embraced mental health issues; frustration, insomnia, denial, dizziness, amnesia and I am still having hallucinations. Most of my relatives provided the temporary nature of sympathy and left. The more time passes the more I am being the

victim of everything from the evil and sin to the family to burden to their prosperity. We don't have children. My husband left right after the one month of our marriage with his vow to come back with good money in three years and wouldn't go second time. But, he couldn't make it and so do I. Now, I have to encounter stigmas each day and have to hear a nasty proposal from filthy boys to be their wife.”

## **6. Conclusion**

This is evident that foreign migration has ‘gain and pain’ impact out in Nepal. Poor people are able to uplift their economic status at least to the certain level. Middle level school going children are able to find good education according to their savings. Life sustaining trainings given by different developmental organizations are being fruitful supported by the imported money. On the contrary, migrants’ death has widespread disruption. The level of effect it does to the concerning families and kinship remains out of measurement. Most of the parents trapped into loans and mental illness from which they barely overcome. The majority of the bereaved loved ones goes through hallucination throughout their life. Widowhood is most painful surrounded by social stigmas and culpability which may some time lead to suicide. Social relationship and stability hindered and scattered which directs to change in demographic composition through semi-internal and internal migration. Children’s future remains into conundrum and senior citizens cuddle more painful and humiliating days ahead without affectionate parental care and state level social compensation.

## Notes

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<sup>i</sup> This paper has been written under tents because of the devastating damaged caused by recent earthquake (25<sup>th</sup> April and 12<sup>th</sup>May) took place in Nepal.

<sup>ii</sup> Located 228 km Northwest of Kathmandu city

<sup>iii</sup>In this paper by the Term ‘Grounded Theory’ researcher mean the act of taking an interview with same respondents with 2 to 3 times for the validity of the information

<sup>iv</sup> Every respondent’s real identities has been changed for the ethical consideration

<sup>v</sup> <https://visitskc.wordpress.com/2012/06/07/effect-of-remittance-in-the-economy-of-nepal-shekhar-kc/>

<sup>vi</sup> <http://www.ibtimes.com/poorest-poor-un-releases-report-worlds-least-developed-countries-1137623>

<sup>vii</sup> [http://www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news\\_details&news\\_id=79277](http://www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=79277)

<sup>viii</sup> <http://www.newbusinessage.com/Cover%20Story/704>

<sup>ix</sup> This data was collected between august 2012-march 2013.

<sup>x</sup> Most of the Nepalese parents wish to send their child to the private English school no matter how hard for them to pay their fee because government school in Nepal have extremely poor quality of education in school level.

<sup>xi</sup> Capital city of Nepal

<sup>xii</sup> <http://www.newbusinessage.com/Cover%20Story/704>

<sup>xiii</sup> This is also partially applied to the third and fourth category of migration

<sup>xiv</sup> Issues of Casteism has long debate and life changing affect in Nepal

<sup>xv</sup> According to the respondents, Inviting them would cost them extra 6,000 – 8,000 (\$ 60 - 80) Nepali rupees which is equivalent to pay their both son's tuition fees

<sup>xvi</sup> The only international airport in Nepal

<sup>xvii</sup> In Japan, a student can only work up to 28 hours a week legally but almost all the Nepalese students work fulltime illegally to balance their loans

<sup>xviii</sup> Respondent had died in the devastating earthquake (25<sup>th</sup> April,2015)encountered in Nepal recently

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