

Meditation and Society

Lorraine Whitlatch

Editorial

Madisonville, KY Campus

Abstract

The demands and social conditions of all the families that have involved in foreign employment have increased. It may be in both aspects i.e. economic as well as social has made them a positive change facilitator of the operations. Families derive confidence because. The descriptive changes have on the economic that provide that might take some while while recognized, acceptance, while external source of information opportunities of the year. The level of educational attainment is positive that means the levels of income. Therefore, confidence because that physical, significant role in the development of education of the study area by involving the primary level of that area.

1. Introduction

Meditation includes both positive work items that flow through formal channels, such as hierarchical views through informal channels such as economic or grade social connections. Nowadays, meditation has become the source of income for both formal and informal practitioners.

Migration of Nepalese people to foreign employment started before early 1980s century. Despite history of migration in Nepal, historically recorded. It started before early twentieth century when the first Nepalese traveled to "abroad" in great army of the King (Raja) Prithvi Narayan. Actually, it started after Nepal (Nepal) became a part of the A-2 International 1980s. Nepalese children in British-India Region, signing of Peace and Friendship Treaty between India and Nepal in July, 1980 A. It marks starting point in the migration of Nepalese workers for employment in India. Many Nepalese people had gone there to work but later on, it changed to help people's livelihoods because their work. Existing primary limited employment opportunities, deteriorating agricultural production, political instability, and the unfolding economic issues international like migration. Now not only in Nepal but also in the world, the migration has become one of the most important sources of foreign remittance (Pradhan, 2007).

Remittance inflow in Nepal is US \$ 1 billion in 2007 to 2008 (billions) 2008 is 148.7 billion is 2007/08 respectively, the remittance inflow grew by 11.2 percent to Rs 420.00 billion in the fiscal year 2009/10. The rate of contribution to GDP was 10.6 percent in the fiscal year 2009/10. The average salary range of 2008/09 of Nepal shows the remittance inflow grew by 1.7 percent and reached Rs. 420.00 billion in comparison with 1.1.2 percent growth in the same period last year. Three months income rose by 1.4 percent, i.e. Rs 542.72 billion was equal to with regard to date of work, more inflow. Both income increased by 19 percentages last year. 1.4 percent increase in per capita income with 18.7 percent and 12.6 percent respectively (NBS, 2011).

Foreign employment is increasing in Nepal but the underdevelopment of the vocational human resources go to foreign countries. Nepalese labor force working in foreign employment have very low level of technical education and formal training. They are unemployable into other jobs as they think it is difficult and unachievable to increase in foreign countries. Gradually, training institutions are being established. Nepal has foreign skills as individuals who are seeking foreign employment as their working capacity and competitiveness of laborers in foreign market can be increased. However, institutions are at infancy stage. Individuals seeking foreign employment have spending amount of money as a cost of employment. The cost includes transport fee, medical charge, Visa fee, clothes and accommodation in the respective countries. Individuals have independent government of funds which included internationalizing, borrowing from the relatives, fund received from the sales of their assets like land and animals, borrowing from money lenders etc. In Nepal, for foreign employment a formal human resource development, cooperative and human resource bank provide formally. It is very difficult to manage the funds needed for foreign employment by people getting themselves money (Das-Khadu, 2004).

Researcher also knows history of development strategy for investment climate of the Philippines after the Latin American Crisis of the 1990s. Researchers are inspired to Nepal at both the macro and micro levels on the basis of the impact and the foreign exchange saving while country. Researchers generally positive multiplier effects output if they are increased and contribute to economic growth if they are treated productively. So, importantly, in developing policies and programs to help maximize the multiplier effect of investment, programs must be designed keeping the benefits of these efforts to the macro economy in mind and development for which the flow originates.

1. Statement of the Problem

Economic prosperity of people has depended upon countries in developing countries like Nepal. Researchers, now has become a cornerstone of development for developing countries. The multiplier effect is differentiated the value of investment in the development sector to be desired. At present when a demand long there is unemployment, unemployment is increased only source of economic stabilization and growth in Nepal. Nepal's per capita income is increasing which is only due to the increasing number of investment income (Joshi, 2007).

If the primary situation for our country is considered its magnitude is very large especially in the resolution to solve economic issues they go abroad. But how much need, need is revealed in Tharua Municipality has not been clear and still more. Moreover, it is assumed that more people have gone to Gulf countries and a lot of investment has in Tharua Municipality. The return of investment has at household level has not been studied. The researcher has tried to explore the source while following question: what are the socio-economic impacts investment on Tharua Municipality?

3. Objectives of the Research

The key objective of the study is to assess the role of education in poverty reduction of the study area. Therefore, the specific objectives of this study is to find out the socio-economic impact of education in Tlaxiama Municipality.

4. Importance of the Research

Research has prepared an analytical study about Tlaxiama, It is important because it helps us to know how have social context. By this study, it will help researchers to know the real and actual situation of people, why the people increasing in their economic. It will help us to know the impact on the socio-economic variety of Tlaxiama, It has social, economic, it will help the researcher to know whether the government has improved their social, health of living. The researcher will be able to identify whether the government increase of Tlaxiama is increased in the productive sector like industries and small and large scale business. This study contributes on health of education in Tlaxiama, It, Tlaxiama Municipality.

5. Research methods

The area of the study is Tlaxiama Municipality, It is located in Tlaxiama district of Tlaxiama. A large number of household members provided the survey results. They have different education levels, it gradually changing because of inflow of more than others. The area is responsible for the researcher to carry out this study. It has been given a considerable place for the study area. There are some of the reasons why the researcher has selected this area.

Primary data and secondary data are needed to fulfill the research objectives. The evidence that were taken from field survey observation, interviews and various related sources.

Research selected area is 18 of Tlaxiama municipality for study which has different population (including) it has been selected because of the household are per head educational level. Local administration office has a record that this statistics evidence number of migrants for foreign employment. Therefore the area the research study, a first survey was conducted to know the of foreign-employed workers/ households. From the list of 18 households, 18 foreign workers' households 100 males and 100 females were selected as sample by simple random sampling method which is the type of probability sampling.

The questionnaires are collected by applying both primary and secondary sources. Primary data are collected through fieldwork and secondary data through published and unpublished materials such as books, articles, newspapers, report.

The study has the following limitations. The study is limited within the boundary of Tlaxiama, It, Tlaxiama district and surrounding area. The findings of the study may not be exact due to the influence of respondent. It is a limitation on limited economic influence of migrant families.

4. Ethnicity and Migration

Timora is a Melanesian, which is a member of Papuanian, from East Asia of Negritoid. Timor has a total of 17 words, which are categorized into 08 equal categories of geographical area. According to 2010 Census conducted by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Timor, the population of Timor is 1,262,991.

4.1. Ethnicity and Population of Timor

After 200 population census, Timor has a total population of 1,262,991 people, which is divided into 10 ethnic groups and 104 sub-groups. The official words, most number of Timor population is 1,176, while most number of Timor has a total number of people, that is 119.

With respect to number of households, Timor has a total of 214,777 households. Most number of Timor has a total number of households, which is 119, while most number of households is 119.



(Source: CBS Timor, 2010)

4.3. Ethnic group and sex

The distribution of sample population in terms of sex and ethnicity within study area is presented in table 1. Different ethnic groups have been categorized. Male and female subgroups in ethnic groups are identified in this table.

Table 1. Distribution of sex and ethnicities within sampled household

Ethnic Group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Tharu	20	2	22	35
Limbu	5	4	9	14
Chitwan	4	2	6	10
Bahunya	21	1	22	35
Magar	4	2	6	10
Brahm	1	1	2	3
Others	1	2	3	5
Total	56	14	70	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table no. 1 shows that among Tharu sample households, Tharu, Chitwan and Bahunya, respectively constitute high percentage of living in this area (35 percent) whereas Brah and other groups constitute the lowest 5.2 percent. The above table indicates that mostly Tharu, Chitwan and Bahunya community constitute in this area among various percentages.

4.4 Educational Status

The education shows that educationally weak factor in the selection of people in household area which is increased by the residence from the foreign employment. Table no. 2 gives the information about the education status of the study area sample households.

Table 2. Educational Status of Sampled Household

Educational Status	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Illiterate	4	2	6	8.6
Lowest	24	5	29	41.4
SEC	22	5	27	38.6
Higher Education	6	2	8	11.4
Total	56	14	70	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table no. 1 shows the educational status of the study area from the 7 sampled households. From the above table it can be observed that 40 percent of the total population was found illiterate, which is quite higher in comparison to national average that is 27.8 percentage in 2001. It is also population with below SSC level found 40 percent which is greater in comparison to the national average of 34.74 percent. But of total sample population, SSC holders were found 36 percent and higher education holder were found 23.2 percent. The above table justifies that most of the people are illiterate & ill educated. However, they are lack proper education, have low income, and live in socio-economic status. The political instability of the country has adversely affected the welfare. In a word, they are unable to attain higher education.

4.1.2 Family Structure

To investigate the sample households by number of family members, the sample are taken as follows, as shown in table 1.

Table 1 Distribution of Family Structure of Household

Household Size	No. of Household Size	Percentage of Household
1-3	30	20
4-10	40	26
Above 10	10	14
Total	70	100

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table no. 1 shows that the households are categorized as the small (1-3) or medium (4-10) and large (above 10) family size. The data also show majority of households still under medium family size, proportion of which is 26 percent. Only 20 and 14 percent households still under the small and large family size respectively. This means, in the study area, all present sample households have 3-10 family members. The description also will be consistency of study area profile as live in joint family structure. This is because of their tradition, culture and social formation.

4.1.3 Composition of Foreign Labor Employment

After analyzing the national scenario, an attempt was made to study and analyze the local situation in terms of the composition and trend of international labor migration in the study area. The data presented in the table below shows a brief overview of the current situation of international labor migration from the study area.

Table no 4 Foreign Labor Employment/Competitive India Study Area FY 2013-14

S.N.	Country	No. of households	Percentage
1	Malaysia	10	24
2	China	12	28
3	South Africa	10	23.25
4	Germany	12	27.75
5	Others	12	28
	Total	46	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table no 4 shows that 46 percent of the study respondents employed in different countries in abroad. These include Korea, Malaysia, and China. Among them more of the people from the study area have been employed in South Africa following Malaysia, Korea and China. Only 24 percent were employed Malaysia. From the data it is clear that many of them have been employed in the Gulf Countries. The demand for foreign workers is increasing day by day at a higher rate in the Gulf countries. As a result, the migration of the labor is increasing in these countries.

4.7 Reason of poverty and unemployment –

It is identified the main cause of the migration of the young workers of the study area to those countries is that they don't find any special qualifications for the employment like India, China, Malaysia, USA, Korea and other Gulf countries and they receive much foreign currency. Their migration for the employment in different countries depends upon the economic condition of their family and also the regular income of the family members. This is shown in the following table:

Regular monthly income (Rs.)	No. of households	Percentage
Less than 10000	24	52
10000-20000	10	21.74
20000-30000	10	21.74
30000-40000	1	2.17
40000-50000	1	2.17
Total	46	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table no 5 shows that among 72 households, though they are migrated abroad for 57 percent of people are having less than 20 thousand rupees monthly income. It is clear that these households that are low education level they are still unable to get high income.

Table no 6 shows that increased migration of labor has become a serious problem in the study area which affects the positive impact on changing the life style of people and their socio-economic status.

Table 4. Distribution of Agricultural Status

Sub-category	No. of Households	Percentage
Agriculture	16	71
Non-agriculture	7	29
Total	23	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

Table 4 shows that majority of the population are involved in agricultural activities. Among the total 23 households, 16 households are involved in agricultural activities as the main occupation (71) households are not involved in agricultural activities. In the figure 4 the table is similar to the national figure. The use of modern tools and techniques, the quality of soil and cultivation according to the fertility of soil, provision of agricultural training to the farmers and governmental funding is there can also increase their agricultural production that improve their economic living.

4.2 Jobs and Duration of Stay in Foreign Employment

To find out the types of jobs performed by the respondents, they were asked to report the type of work they did while being employed in foreign countries. They are reported that they were involved in Construction, Mechanical, Agricultural Farming, Industrial work and Hotel Catering. Duration of foreign stay of migrant workers depends upon availability of work, facilities provided by company, salary rate, health of workers, visa permit etc. Some migrants are/shift several times in the course of both the types of job performed and the duration of stay in the foreign employment are summarized in the table below:

Table 5. Distribution of Jobs Performed and Duration of Stay in Foreign Country

Job	Type of Jobs performed	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Average Duration of Stay (in yrs.)
1	Construction	16	26	1
1	Industrial	11	26	2.2
1	Hotel Catering	16	25.25	2.25
1	Mechanical	8	14.82	1.5
1	Agricultural Farming	7	12	2.2
	Total	58	100	2.02

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

Table 7 shows that most of the migrant respondents work in the construction sector in which 28 (28) unskilled/migrant work in the companies. Most of the respondents are females for working in the construction sector as to find whether the construction sector work in other areas. The ones employed are the Nigerian people in construction in the construction when they are working in the construction sector and challenge working. The construction employed are in industrial area in which 24 persons (24) unskilled/migrants are working. Other areas of employment that the respondents are involved include technical and manual work in which 11.11 persons (11) workers of the total respondents are working respectively. Generally, they get rise for job offer for the employment for 70 years, according to the findings of the monthly field work, it is observed that average duration of stay of the respondents is 1.11 year.

4.2 Number of Migrant worker and its Causes

The respondents were asked to find out the causes for working foreign employment. The table is shown below.

Table 8, Distribution of Number of Migrant to Causes

Causes to migrate for abroad	No. of Migrant	Percentage
Lack of employment opportunity	28	78
Professionally growth	18	28
Progressing career	23	28
Further studies abroad	7	19.4
Leisure	6	16.7
Total	78	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 8 is showing that, when the migrant was interviewed, about 28 (28) unskilled/migrant said that due to lack of employment opportunities in the country they migrate abroad professionally (28 persons) and mainly migrant because they do not have the facilities for working. From the table is also shown that mostly people migrate working employment opportunities and to earn more money.

4.2.1 Channels of Remit Income

There are different channels from which the household gets income from remittance. They get get spend from banking, money transfer agencies, friends, friends and relatives, etc. The table below shows the channel of remit income.

Table 8: Distribution of/Classed from which household gets income

Classed of Source	No. of Household	Percentage
Banking	14	14
Money market agencies	18	18
Share	0	0
Share subscription	0	0
Self-employment	0	0
Total	32	100

Table 8.9 shows that 46% of working persons of rural households receive continuous income through banks agencies whereas only 4.2% receive periodic income through banks. It shows that people have not used bank, any institutions providing services via money market agencies.

7. Summary and Conclusion

This study is aimed to identify the constraints and the socio-economic status of working class in different occupations in the Panchajanya primary information based cooperative society, Singhpur, 19 (199) male and 19 female households were selected. This study attempts to explore the effect of socio-economic factors sources of income of household. It can be concluded from the economic and social conditions of village households that household income is not satisfactory. It may be due to many reasons such as economic as well as social status, there is greater dependence status of the families of the village, there is a low income source. The descriptive findings based on above-mentioned data provide some insights into some of the widely recognized problems and reasons and causes of educational deprivation of the poor. The level of achievement attainment is a positive finding in the study of income. Therefore it can be concluded that continuous income has played the decisive role in the improvement of education of study area by making the parents level of the study area.

The finding of this study shows that source of income and the use of working class are unsatisfactory concerning positively. Furthermore, when socio-economic status in the study area is high educational status. Socio-economic major source of foreign currency and confidence provided to students' national balance of payment on macro level. The study shows that most obvious effect of income is that, it reduces the financial burden which reduces the consumption. The long consumption of work, since getting source of income in household economy is overall reduced. The study supports the opinion that most of the constraints facing is being used for consumption, purchasing and maintenance. The study concludes that consumption level, purchasing and maintenance of education source work reduces income income.

The study's lack of job opportunities for women, most of the people migrate for foreign employment. Unemployment, irregular family lives, and to some high amount of money are also found among women who migrate to foreign employment. Though most of the studies show migration benefits an effective for foreign employment to meet their income to household the study shows that efficient benefits being used to meet households. The tendency of going abroad is increasing day by day. Thus, more people are on foreign being, so labor economy should be controlled to make use of their resources through products, education and technology to promote foreign economy.

References

- COE (2011) • *Regulating unskilled labor: Kalimantan, Nepal, and Rural Mexico* (International Labour, I.P. (2011). "Foreign employment and economic recovery of Nepal: a case study of Ministry FBC Ban." *Employm&W&S. Basic information/General Department of Economics, ILO, Gtunga, Kalimantan*
- MOF (2017) • *Economic survey (2017)*, Kalimantan Ministry of Finance.
- MOE (2018) • *Education in era* (Education paper, Kalimantan, Nepal, Nepal, Kanto/Baki, Ghana, *Employm&W&S*) "The labor migration in Nepal: Historical Foundations and Contemporary Trends", Kalimantan: Global Works.
- Thomas, Muthupathy (2017) • *World Bank Migration Report 2016*, Thomas Muthupathy.
- World Bank (2017) • *Migration and Investment in Work*, (2017), Washington D.C., WB.
- World Bank (2018) • *World Bank Development Report*, New York, WB.