

Survey findings



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Chapter: 3**Analysis AND RESULT DISCUSSION OF SURVEY FINDINGS****Detail OF THE AREA:**

Before get downing the analysis it is necessary to cognize about the country on which this research has been done. So this research has been done on the economic impact of the foreign remittals of the small town Manki Tehsil Chotta Lahor District Swabi. Manki is situated about 13 kilometers from Jehangera and about 19 kilometers from swabi. The population of the small town is about 25, 000. Basically most of the population of the small town are husbandmans or they have their ain little stores or mechanics.

Migrants Profiles:

This chapter of the survey nowadays profile of the emigres i. e. the information about age and twelvemonth of schooling of the emigres every bit good as size and construction of the emigrant households of the sample family. Similarly this chapter besides presents the analysis of the interviews from the sample families. The sample study for this survey was conducted in small town Manki, Tehsil Chotta Lahor, District Swabi (N. W. F. P.) The sample size interviewed was 25 which had work forces presently working abroad. These sample families have 40 emigres.

1. AGE DISTRIBUTION

The following table 3. 1 revealed that the people in the age group between 31-40 were more nomadic than those of other age groups. Our survey has revealed that `` 4 " (i. e. , 10 %) out of 40 emigres were in age group & A ; It ; 21, while 12 (i. e, 30 %) out of 40 were in the group 21-30 and 18 (45 %

) were in the age group between 31-40 likewise 6 (15 %) out of 40 were in the age over 40 old ages.

2. LITERACY Rate

This shows the literacy rate or literacy degrees of the immigrants that how much people (emigres) are literate and how much are the nonreader.

The given informations show that the higher per centum of emigres consists of illiterate people, which confirm that nonreader people are more in demand for the sort of occupations for which work force is required abroad.

Furthermore, even among the 16 literate migrators merely 4 (25 %) have completed 11-14 old ages of instruction and bulk i. e. 12 (75 %) have completed less than 10 old ages.

The ground of small attractive force for literate people to migrate abroad for gaining motor might be the sort of occupation market for which the states demand labours i. e. the occupations are normally ordinary in nature and one more accomplishment oriented instead than literacy oriented.

Furthermore, as less pay rate is offered in these occupation markets due to the nature of the occupations hence literate people are themselves non much interested in migrating abroad. So from the above informations it can be concluded that in Manki (Swabi) more migrators are illeterate and most of the people of this small town are making work abroad as a labor.

3. SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF EMIGRANTS FAMILY:

About the size of emigre 's households it was found that really little figure of them were in the bound of & A ; It ; 5 and 6-10 and those who were holding the divide household construction most of them were consist of & A ; It ; 5.

The undivided household construction was dominant in the country. 30 out of 40 i. e. 75 % of the emigres were holding the undivided or joint household construction, and most of them were in the bound of 11-15 and 16-20.

Family construction information is depicted in following tabular array.

So from the above informations it is easy concluded that most of the migrators households are in joint household construction the ratio is that in entire out of 40... . 30 are in joint household construction and merely 10 are in divided household construction and largely they are from 11 to 15 and less than 20.

4. OCCUPATIONS OF EMIGRANTS

It is of import to observe that ordinary labourers constitute the highest per centum of employed emigres followed by the 2nd largest occupation class of drivers. Rest of the 25 per centum emigres is distributed among the different occupation classes viz. mechanics, tradesmans and linemans etc. , with 8, 7 and 6 per centum workers severally.

Before out-migration the occupation position of the people was rather dismaying as the bulk of the sample emigres i. e. 48 % emigres were idle followed by the 2nd and 3rd largest occupation class of labourers and husbandmans. Rest of the 22 % emigre 's bulk i. e. 6 % emigres fell into the occupational group of drivers and that of pupils.

5. INCOME OF MIGRANTS

It shows the income degree of the migrators that how much they are gaining abroad.

A major part 60 % of the migrators falls in the income bracket of RS. 12, 000-15, 000 and neither of the migrators are gaining less than RS. 9, 000 a month.

So the field study suggests that none of the emigres of the small town are gaining less than 9000 a month. Their income starts from 9000.

6. DURATION ABROAD

It was found out that 50 % of the entire emigres have been working abroad for five old ages or less, and 25 % for ten old ages or more

7. Beginning OF FINANCE

In reacting to this inquiry most of the respondents were hesitating. But it was found out that most of the fundss were arranged by the migrators from their ain beginnings including adoptions from relations, friends and sale of ain assets. Most of the migrators told that their beginnings of finance are their (ain money+reletives adoptions) none of them told that they have taken loan from Bankss to finance because of the high involvement rates charged by the banks. So they largely prefer to take adoptions from their ain relations.

Remittances

Remittances are the income sent by the migrators to the families left behind. Here the informations gathered from the sample sing the mean monthly and one-year remittals, beginnings of income for the families and part of remittals to the families ' income.

1. PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER CAPITA INCOME

The determination of the study were that an mean one-year of Rs. 187, 768 or Rs. 15, 647 per month for the twelvemonth 2007-08 of the sample families taken in general. The one-year per capita income was Rs. 16, 620 or Rs. 1, 385 per month.

So the field study shows that the most of import beginning of income for the villegers are the remittences which contribute 3479200 which is 81. 02 % of the entire 100 % . The 2nd largest beginning is the transit which portion is 11. 64 % .