

**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION IN KIRTIPUR  
MUNICIPALITY**

**A Dissertation**

**Submitted to the MPhil-PhD Program in Sociology, Central  
Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University  
For the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For the Degree of MPhil in Sociology**

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**Third Batch**

**T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu**

**2025**

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**TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY**  
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**MPhil – PhD program in Sociology**  
**2025**

**APPROVAL LETTER**

This dissertation, entitled “Causes and Consequences of Migration in Kirtipur Municipality” is submitted by Mrs. Nirmala Ghimire for final examination to the MPhil-PhD program in Sociology, Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Master of Philosophy in Sociology. The Research committee hereby certifies that the dissertation is found satisfactory and accepted for the degree.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express a deep gratitude to the supervisor of my dissertation, Professor Dr. Surendra Mishra for providing a valuable guidance, instructions and encouragement in the process of this thesis, without his valuable guidance, I would not have completed it on time. He was always encouraged and supported me.

I am grateful to all faculty members of Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University Kirtipur for their support during the classes time and afterward for mentoring me and providing sources of material for my research, inviting me on other seminar conducted by department and sending related documents regularly via email.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the iconic role model of the department of sociology Prof. Dr. Chaitanya Mishra, Prof. Tulsi Ram Pandey, Prof. Dr. Yuba Raj Luintel, Dr. Tikaram Gautam, Professor Madhusudan Subedi, Dr. Dinesh Prasai and other professor for their valuable contribution for enhancing my knowledge.

Last but not least I am very much humble to my family for pushing, encouraging and supporting for every step in my academic carrier specially to my beloved husband Nirmal Koirala for encouraging me in my difficult phase.

Thank you all for your valuable support.

Nirmala Ghimire

## ABSTRACT

Causes and Consequences of migration in the Kirtipur Municipality is the subject I choose to do research for my dissertation. The main aim of this research in this area is to find out the causes and consequences of migration. Geographic and Demographic profile of this settlement has been changed drastically since one and half decade because of migration. The major Causes of Migration in the ward No. 2 of Kirtipur Municipality are associated with pull factors along with push factors of Migration.

Migration, defined as a semi-permanent or permanent change of residence, significantly impacts demographic profiles and urbanization processes. This study focuses on the migration trends in Kirtipur Municipality over the past years, where rapid population growth has transformed cultivated land into urban infrastructure. Utilizing a mixed-methodology approach that combines quantitative and qualitative interviews, this research examines household livelihoods before and after migration, the causes driving migration, and human development indices.

Kirtipur's diverse population primarily comprises Newars and other ethnic groups engaged mainly in the service sector. The findings indicate a notable shift from traditional agricultural practices to business-oriented occupations among native residents. A majority (74%) of migrants possess secondary education or higher, reflecting their pursuit of improved educational and economic opportunities. Migration decisions are largely influenced by existing networks of relatives (70%), with significant information gaps regarding destination areas noted among some respondents.

The living conditions of the migrated people prior to migration were not satisfactory due to inadequate health services, poor transportation, unemployment, and financial instability—factors identified as push factors for migration according to Lee's theory. Households were categorized based on housing types post-migration, revealing varying motivations such as business opportunities, job transfers, education needs, and political instability.

Overall, rural-to-urban migration is reshaping socio-economic landscapes in Nepal; while it enhances living standards through remittances and employment

prospects in urban centers like Kirtipur, it also poses challenges such as decreased agricultural productivity and altered settlement patterns. Addressing these complexities requires integrated policies aimed at sustainable development amidst ongoing demographic changes driven by migration.

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## ACRONYMS

CBS	:	Central Bureau of statistics
CEDA	:	Centre for Economic Development and Administration
ESCAP	:	The Economic and Social Commission for Asia the Pacific
GCC	:	Gulf Cooperation Council
GNP	:	Gross National Product
LDC	:	Less Development Countries
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
UAE	:	United Arab Emirates
UK	:	United Kingdom
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
USA	:	United States of America
VDC	:	Village District Community

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# CHAPTER – I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Generally, migration is that very movement of people from one place to another place, it may be temporary or permanent. It is a locational movement where people change their residential place in search of better destination. Many scholars have given their opinion regarding migration. In a true sense, a person who migrates either shifts stepwise or circular by changing place temporary, semi-permanent, seasonal or permanent. Singh (1998) people shift from one geographical region to another, and such paradigm of shifting may be permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. Migrants are those people who migrate away from their residual to another geographical region and settle there. It is a continuous process and social movement that generally occurred due to social, psychological, economic, political and institutional. Other phenomena associated with it are of economic, social and cultural change where people make adjustment (Chhetri, 1987). Migration is not newly coined word rather it is as old as human history remains. The movement of people towards new location with the aim of seeking better livelihood standards.

International migration is the movement of individual, or people's group who move from one country to another, one geographical location to another. It is driven by various factors such as economic opportunities, environmental changes or social circumstances. Such type of migration can be classified into forced and voluntary categories, and is significantly impacts population dynamics, demographics and overall composition of region, influencing social structures and economic conditions. Agriculture is an important source of livelihood strategies of Nepali people which improves their livelihood standards. Agriculture is one of the sole and fundamental aspect which plays an important role in order to sustain people's livelihood. Because of the high rate of young, physically fit workers leaving rural areas for urban centers in search of better opportunities, internal migration in Nepal has a significant impact on agriculture by creating labor shortages that result in decreased productivity, land abandonment, and a decline in agricultural output. Although migrant remittances can increase household income, they are frequently not reinvested in agricultural development, which exacerbates the problems, but the migration issue has hardly

held insignificantly from the government of Nepal. The policy of the government in spite of a decade long pattern of migration.

The present population situation of Nepal leads to emigration as well as immigration. Traditionally there are three types of emigration and they are a. military recruitment related movement, b. agricultural and other economic activities related movement and c. marital migration.

More than 90 percent of the immigrants belong to hill and mountain. Instances of Nepali immigration were known then. According to Kansakar (1984), since the treaty of Sugauli 1816, Nepali people began to migrate to India in order to join British Indian Army. The surge of the First Army Tattalian was Sirmoun Tattalian among the Nepalese war captives marked the turning point in a bulk immigration of Nepalese people. Similarly Nepalese people were gone to Tibet for trade and business, the number of such immigrants were 400 to 500 families. Hence, that small scale was not contribute anything towards Nepalese immigration phenomenon (Subedi, 1991). Small scale migration does not create any significant contribute in the field of migration.

People have been moving from place to place within nations and across countries, since time immemorial in search of new and better social, economical, political, institutional and other reasons related to the livelihood strategies (Singh, 1988).

According to CBS (1995), migration is a stage of geographical movement where people change their residual inhabitants across clearly defined geographical regions. Outmigration refers to the movement of individuals across national or regional boundaries within a country. In contrast, Bhende and Karnitkar (1998) say that emigration specifically refers to international migration, where individuals leave their home country to settle in another.

Similarly, Peterson (1978) claims that there are such influencing factors that assumes human mobility, international migration are in two types such as voluntary migration and involuntary migration. It means migration is a decision of a person or a group of people. It keeps important role in the fluctuation of birth rate and death rate. It changes the population dynamics, but migration at any point of time can be

caused large scale fluctuation. The study of migration plays an important role as it signifies the birth rate, death rate. It decides the size of population including population growth rate and the composition of total population size.

Migration is a key factor that brings social alteration. According to history when industrialization and economic development took place, people used to migrate from agriculture to industry, village to town, from one town to another and country to another country. Now in this era of modern times, technology change takes place in Nepal due to this people go through enormous town to city migration. Migration is studied by economists due to the impact that migration has on the availability of semi-skilled and skilled manpower, business development sectors and industries, resulting in the altering structure of employment of people who migrated. The making of economic policies goes hand-in-hand with the process of migration due to the impact migration has on a country's economic and social progress. (Sociology discussion on migration, [sociologydiscussion.com/communication/migration](http://sociologydiscussion.com/communication/migration)).

Recently in Nepal there is a trend of rural-urban migration) which is the form of internal migration. It means an inter-continental migration. It generally refers to the movement of people from a part to another part of the same country. In our country, people generally migrate rural areas to metropolitan city which has been increased in a rapid manner and its proportion is high. People migrate rural to urban is due to employment opportunities in urban areas. Other reasons such as different types of lacking such as health, education, so rural-urban migration can be seen in high proportion. In case of developing countries like Nepal, migration can be considered one of the significant features of livelihood. The major factors in rural-urban migration are pull-push factors. The major push factors such as drought, low agricultural productivity, famine, lack of irrigation, road, health, education, employment push people from rural areas where as in case pull factors availability of job opportunities, housing condition, health condition, better income opportunities play vital role in rural-urban migration (Castles and Miller, 1993).

According to Lee (1966), in migration, kinship, social network and economic development are important factor that fosters migration. It is quite conventional so as to distinguish push from pulling factors in the analysis of immigration. The high rates of unemployment in the area of origin are generally distinguished as inducing

factor in migration within a conservative, security maximizing nature whereas the latter one i.e. economic expansion is the destination are taken as the responsible factor that encourage risk taking and income maximizing in migration process. There remains distinction between external migration and international migration based on geographical regions.

According to World Bank Report, migration is one of the major demographic factors that brings change in the size of population, physical infrastructure and its distribution. It is generally known as a geographical form of population movement that are involved in changing their usual place of their habitant. Internal migration is closely connected with the change of place of their habitat within the national boundary. It is the movement of people from one geographical situation to another one. It remains permanent or temporary settlement. The region where people are dwelling is also known as to the source whereas the region to where people are go is generally as the destination place, but rural-urban migration is the people's movement from rural areas to urban or city areas. In recent years it deliberately seen that the rate at which people migrate from rural to city is high proportion. Hence, urban or city centers are increasing in terms of population and the rural areas are being hollow and empty.

UN, Global Urbanization project exposes that the literature has built as migration started to take part from rural to urban centers. Its data exposes that rapid migration from rural to urban has created ubiquitous phenomenon in urban centers. It has created surplus labour and it is the major cause of unemployment problems in city areas. According to United Nations information, 55 percent of the total population in lease developed countries like Nepal lived in urban areas up to 2014, compared to 26.1 percent in 1975 and by 2050 it will reach 68 percent of the world's total population in urban areas. It further postulates that in 2000, 34 percent, Sub Saharan African population was umpled more than 62 percnt within 15 years. As per the United Nations, Africa and Asian countries are rapidly urbanizing than other geographical region and it will be reached 56 to 64 percent upon 2050 (Todaro, 1976). The urban population growth rate in urban areas has stepped up last five decades. The process of migration has constraining effects in many ways. Though migrations are largely undertaken with the positive hope of a better life in an

unexplored world, it brings many negative and contentious issues in a society. Migration, either voluntary or forced, may involve individuals or families, and even whole communities. Both --internal and international migration--- produce various effects. The trend of internal migration in Nepal has changed with the passage of time and now it is by and large the migration from rural to urban areas. Even the international migration also helps follow the trend of internal migration by encouraging the rest of the family members back home to leave the village and shift to the urban areas. Such a pattern of migration mainly affects the structure of the family, the distribution of the population and the social environment.

It is right to say that migration has been a human phenomenon throughout the history of mankind. But the trend of migration, as mentioned before, has changed with time and circumstances. The migration was basically family migration, and the purpose of which would by and large be to escape brutal social sanctions against the family or a member of a particular family. There is no doubt that people used to migrate to search of a “better life”. But such migrants’ number used to be very small as the definition of “better life” for them was different as compared to today. In other words, they were not crazy for materialistic gains as are observed today. Rather, they would be happy if they could get access to arable land. They had no hesitation to work in the field, and produce food for their survival. Also they had no craze to settle in the city or nearby places.

As we see above information, rural to urban migration is happening since last many decades, hence, it can be said that the tendency of migration from rural to urban is existence from the very beginning. It has been found as evidence that the urban cities grew because of the rural people coming to their homes and settling as inhabitants. The urban population is growing fast. Taking as example, the total population of Kirtipur Municipality according to the 2001 census was 40,835, and according to 2021 census it became 81,578 , near to double in two decades. Overall population growth rate of Nepal in two decades was near to 26%, which shows urban population has been increased rapidly. For increasing the urban population migration is considered one of the major factor growth in urban city of Nepal. There is quite contrast between rural and urban migration. In urban centers there is vague situation due to it. In such a situation, one has to think about rural – urban migration.

The main effect of rural-urban migration has been increased rapidly in different sectors. The ample pressure for house and services in the urban centers has rapidly frayed the urban centers. In the same way in Kirtipur Municipality, it has created many problems. Due to rural-urban migration Kirtipur municipality is also facing multiple problems in order to maintain it in terms of physical infrastructures, employment problem and sanitation. Similarly, the encroachment of fertile land has been rapidly increased. Public transport facilities are seen over loaded. Crowded and problems can be seen in roads, public latrines and spots, the water supply system is also not sufficient for people which has created different types of health related problems.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problems**

Different factors that influence people's decision to relocate towards urban areas. Factors such as economic opportunities, better living condition, political stability and presence of family or community network which are called pull factors apart from pull factor. Push factors also influence people to move other settlements like economic hardship, political instability, lack of fertile land, lack of better education and health services. These migrant people are young and adult. All of them move towards urban areas for various reasons, among them economic reason is most vital factor. Majority of the migrant respondents who were migrated in Kirtipur were young with their higher educational level. The respondents were migrated in Kirtipur because they were long prospectus of earning and their probability seems higher in that place. The most commonly stated reasons for migration in Kirtipur settlement is for employment. The large scale of employment like industrialization is not the source of this settlement, people were emigrated in this region specially who are engaged in the job of service sector. Although people have migrated in the destination, the availability and accessibility in urban areas are also in crisis. People from different parts of the country migrate in the urban centers. Many facilities such as public health education, transportation, sports and recreation, industries available in the urban area, which has generated and increased higher value of jobs and this has lead more employment opportunities. Therefore, most of the people were frequently migrated into the urban areas to access a well-paying job in urban centers.

As more and more people migrated in the Kirtipur Municipality, the consequences of internal migration are positive as well as negative. People migrated from nearby district in this area are for employment, better education for their children, higher education for themselves. The Kirtipur Municipality Ward No. 2 has facing multiple challenges like encroachment of fertile land, scarcity of drinking water, air pollution and open space. The migration brings pressure on the destination in terms of housing and environment. Generally people migrants arrive from rural areas, living on the land as a security and makes shift on accommodation before establishing themselves. The high proportion of population growth in the study area lessens the quality of life because it directly destroys resources such as water and forest for their sustainability. The migration creates the problem of over population in the urban centers. Due to such problems it creates different types of crimes in the society. Rural urban migration creates vacuum in the development in rural areas.

Rapid influx of migrants into Kirtipur has led to urbanization challenges, including increased pressure on housing, transportation, sanitation, and other essential services. The existing infrastructure may be strained beyond capacity, impacting the quality of life for both migrants and long-term residents. Migrants often move to urban areas like Kirtipur in pursuit of better economic opportunities. However, this influx can exacerbate socio-economic disparities as job markets become increasingly competitive, potentially leading to wage suppression and unequal access to resources. The challenges of social cohesion and cultural preservation among the group of cultural, ethnic and linguistic are growing in the Kirtipur Municipality because of migration.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

Research questions for this study are as follows:

1. What are the causes of migration in the study area?
2. What are the consequences of migration in the study area

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The prime objective of this research is to analyze different aspect of migration in Kirtipur Municipality Ward No.2 of Kathmandu, whereas the main objective of this study are as follows:

1. To find out the causes of migration across the country to Kirtipur Municipality.
2. To analyze the consequences of migration in the Kirtipur Municipality-2.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Migration is one of the serious problems in the urban areas Nepal as many people across the country move towards it. Different researches have been carried out regarding the rural – urban migration, but there is still lack of studies focusing on cause and consequences in the study area. This study equally helps to identify the causes and consequences of migrants to this area. The outcomes of the study may be useful for planning commission for drafting the policies focusing on the dimension of development because of the redistribution of the population.

#### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The dissertation consists of main five chapters, which discusses background of study and research questions, what are study objectives, statement of problems and signification of study then definition of key words in chapter first. In this study literature and theoretical review are discussed in chapter two. The chapter three incorporates methodological portion of the study whereas the fourth chapter discusses causes and consequences in internal migration in Kirtipur and last chapter is for summary and conclusion.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

A Literature review is a comprehensive and critical summary of existing research on a specific subject. It is a process of research work to analyzing, evaluating and synthesizing the published information to understand the current state of knowledge, identify gaps and provide context for new research. It refers to the study of practical as well as theoretical insights regarding migration. It helps to find out the desired topic to be more effective and more experimental for the study. To do research, review of literature is an important aspect of study. The researcher needs to have collected previously conducted research report, objectives, methods and findings of such previously conducted researches which guide to present researcher to develop him/her new ideas. It equally helps to identify the new problems associated with the research problems. Researchers can identify gaps in the literature where further investigation is needed, guiding them to areas that require more research. It helps researchers avoid duplicating previous work, ensuring that their research is original and contributes new insights to the field. Literature review helps new researcher to refine their research question to be more specific and relevant.

#### **2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature**

Since last many years, different types of disciplinary and multi-disciplinary theories regarding migration have been trying to provide the basic and fundamental understanding regarding the integral phenomenon of migration. Since, today there are multiple theoretical as well as empirical studies which are talking about the characteristics, determinants and impact of migration. They are both conducted in national and international levels. Some theories regarding the migration have been reviewed in the following headings and subheadings:

##### **2.1.1 Raven Stein's Law of Migration**

Raven Stein has developed the law of migration theory in 1880s decade, which is taken as a pioneer work in the field of migration. He has studies different studies and devised the established law of migration that how migration is occurred. The law is a series of migration that generalizes about the characteristics of migrants, their main causes and migration flows. His laws are the majority of migration move

short distance and the volume of migrants diminishes with distance. Long distance migrants always prefer to move towards the centers of trade and industries. According to him, migration occurs in different states, as he claims it will initially nearby location and then to the most rapidly developing geographical locations. The primary function of migration is that the current of migration creates a counter current in the destination urban cities. The natives in the destination are less migration than rural native, hence there comes tussle. In migration females are appear more pre-dominant among short migration as compare to male members of the migrants. In the destination urban centers, there comes shortage and tussle in development of transport, industry and the economic reason are paramount between pull and push factors of migration.

While seeing more broadly the Raven Stein's idea, it is generally formalized and elaborated different researcher regarding its importance of the economic stimulus in the migration decision. The discouraging effect of distance, and the process of step migration is sustainably validated by empirical observation.

### **2.1.2 Lee's Theory of Migration**

Lee (1966) developed a general scheme of theory that directly address the spatial movement of the people. Lee's prime concern is to figure out a number of conclusions with regards the factor that directly impact in the act of migration. The volume of migrating in the development of streams and counter streams, and characteristics of migrants.

Lee specially talks about the factors that are important in the act of migration and they are push and pull factors. Push factors are associated with the area of origin and pull factors generally associated with the place of destination. Pull factors in the destination turns to be a good factors whereas the pull factors in the origin turns to be hindering factors. Lee's claim is that push factors are more importantly working in the place of origin that that push factors in the place of destination areas. These factors concerned with the areas of origin and destination are governed by personal factors which directly affect individual boundaries and facilitate in order to commit migration. Lee also talk about the "intervening obstacles" interposed between the

place of origin and destination. These factors constitute "friction" in the migration process and may reduce migration.

Generally, push-pull theory of migration can be considered as an off spring of the neo-classical economic theory. Many theoretical formulations of migration have been applied in the study of urban-urban migration specially in the developed of the world, but it's application is rarely used in rural-urban migration. Push-pull factor's concept is simple, it is a useful framework in the categorization and possible factors that encounter in migration (Gmelch and Zenner, 1996).

### **2.1.3 Migration of Harris – Todaro Model**

The issue of migration has been developed in recent years specially in less developed countries (LDCs). In this respect Toadaro (1969) and Harris-Todaro (1970) have caste their ideas regarding the theory of migration which is most influential works with respect to the migration specially in developing countries like Nepal. In the early 1950s, economists paid their special attention towards the problems of population growth and economic development in the LCDs. In that time it was natural because the formulation of policies which emphasized industrialization would not only increased national income, rather it was the main factor that keeps the capacity to relieve the overpopulation of the countryside. During the time of 1960s, this view came into existence which deliberately challenged as it became exposure that inequality and poverty has persisted was apparent in the Gross National Product (GNP).

Harris-Todaro model expose that in certain parametric ranges, migration certainly increases in urban employment and it will help to increase GNP. Hence, rural – urban migration assuming potential factor that helps positively in countries growth rate and employment in higher level.

Harris-Todard in his model takes it as a tool that adjusts mechanisms where workers able to sell their labour or they may able to find works in labour markets in urban centers. And equally it emphasizes that the density of people in rural areas would lessen, So that Haris-Todaro model talks about the supply of labour in urban areas from rural and remote villages.

Generally, in this model, they talk about the situation of migrants who tend to migrate towards city centers is due to the probability of employment opportunities. Migrants migrate towards the destination as they are not satisfied with the current income they are doing in the origin and destination gives much more opportunities than that of rural areas. This is because, migrants always expect better wage that would be able to compensate past losses in the long run. It also hypothesized that some of the migrants are mainly pushed out from their origin or their residence due to unfavorable conditions and forces that made him/her to forsake this place in search for new and better options. Similarly, some of the migrants are allured with situation of better options in the destination locations. Regarding the issue Bekure (1984) claims that "Migration took place when conditions in the place of origin turns to be intolerable or when the destination found to be attractive and more generous" (p. 608).

#### **2.1.4 Migration and the Dual Sector Model of Economic Development**

This dual sector model discusses agricultural and rural sector that is characterized by zero marginal productivity of labour. The urban/industrial model which is high demand for labour and it also offers high wages that are higher than that of rural areas. Lewis Dual claims the agricultural sector is a purely subsistence that consists of surplus labour, low productivity, less income and considerable underemployment. Most of the rural labour force assumed that it consists of redundant or surplus in its nature, it contributes nothing to output. The industrial sector assumed to be tectonically advance with higher level of investment, income and operating in an urban environment (McCatty, 2004).

It is stated that there is the existence of ample labour in the rural areas. Therefore, people generally migrate to the industrial sectors in order to obtain employment (McCatty, 2004). Beside the manufacturing sector, demands of labour generally transfer in order to increase its productivity. Generally in modern sectors, the migrants are thought to be attracted due to the better wage. Todaro's high level of rural – urban migration can continue even when urban unemployment rates are high and has been known to potential migrants.

## 2.2 Empirical Review

The pattern of migration is not uniform across the globe but its shape is designed by various factors like geographic, economic, social, political and other factors which make distinct pattern of migration in across the global. The larger corridors for migration is shaped from developing countries to larger economies. Nepalese have a long history of immigration. Teenage hill youth used to move to the *Lahore* city in North Punjab in early 19<sup>th</sup> century to find employment in Ranjit Singh's army. Nepali recruits from there came to be popularly referred to as *Lahaure*. After the Sugauli Santhi (Treaty) Nepalese people were recruited in British East-India Company as a Gurkha in 1814 British Army India started to provide employment to Nepalese males. Following the indepence in India, The British took British Amry India regiments with them and some of the regiments were left in India. Since, Nepalese males are continually recruited since today in Indian Army and British Gorkha Regiments. Similarly, Nepalese people were recruited in Indian regions such as Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts and Sikkim and Asam for the work of tea industries. Equally Nepalese people were started to go there in order to work in coal mining. United Nation postulates the migration rate of Nepal in different years in different ways. The current net migration rate of Nepal in the year 2025 is 3.21 percent within 1000 population and it was less in 2024 i.e. 22.32 percent. The migration rate of Nepal in 2024 was 4.14 per 1000 population to 18.26 percent in 2023. Similarly, the net migration rate of Nepal in 2023 was 5.04 in 1000 population and 16.47 percent decreased from 2024. The net migration rate of Nepal in 2022 was 4.35 per 1000 population, a 19.72 percent increased from 2021.

**Table 2.1***Nepal Net Migration Rate*

Year	Migration Rate	Percent
2025	3.219	-22.32
2024	4.144	-18.26
2023	5.07	16.47
2022	4.35	19.72
2021	3.636	24.53
2020	2.92	32.55
2019	2.2	48.25
2018	1.486	-181.10
2017	-1.832	-64.43

Source: United Nation -World Population Prospects

According to Baral (2021) during the period of Maoist insurgency, India was the better and safest destination of migration. Individuals generally in that period used to go India. People also started to migrate towards Malaysia and Gulf countries in order to achieve their livelihood. Later on, they started migrating to Malaysia and Gulf States in order to achieve better earnings and migrants moving towards India reduced gradually. UN (2020) estimates that an overwhelming number of South Asian migrants like India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman and Bahrain. More than 80 percent of Nepali people were migrated to the GCC, UAE and Malaysia since 2013-14.

Even today, Nepalese people are massively migrated to India. It's main reason is to open broader between these two countries. The main cause of such situation is due to the legal procedures where people between these two countries may go and return without any travel documents. The census report 2021 also shows that 85.2 percent migrants were in Indian cities. Census (2021) also shows that 8.41 percent destined to Arabian countries, 3.93 percent towards Asian countries, 0.19 percent towards USA and Canada and 0.41 percent were moved towards European countries.

According to Gurung (2002), the internal migration also rapidly increased since the time of national building. In the early time, internal migration was

massively directed towards the east Terai regions especially from the mountains and hilly regions of Nepal including Darjeeling too. Now, there is a shift of migration has been shifted towards the western part of Terai region of Nepal. During the time of 1952/54 and 2001, the trend was increased sixth time in western part of Nepal. Finally, it seems that people from western hilly region to Terai region massively increased over the years.

According to KC (1995) of the total migration from rural to urban was 17.2 percent which was increased to 25.5 percent in Kathmandu valley alone received 40.9 percent out of the total rural urban migrants in 2001 (K.C., 2003). The data shows that migration is a common socio-economic phenomena in Nepal. It provides the context for more recent migration at the internal and international level. It is on the way of emerging trend that determines the social and economic development of the country. Migration is the main source of income in Nepalese context. According to CBS (2004), the share of remittance in total household income among recipients was 26.6 in the year 1995/096, which was increased to 35.4 percent in the years 2003/04. In Nepalese context, remittance is applied specially in housing, education and household consumption. Thus, it can be said that its contribution to poverty reduction. Work related migration has also contributed to almost 20 percent in order to decline poverty. The employment probability and treating rural – urban migration mainly taken as an economic phenomenon, the Harris- Todaro model, then it demonstrates that in certain parameter ranges. An increase in urban employment may actually result in higher level of urban employment and even reduction national product.

Migration is considered as a significant feature of livelihood strategies in developing countries. Migration and its remittance is specially deployed in Nepale peoples pursuit of better living standards. Rural – urban migration flow is based on traditional push-pull factors, these push factors are the circumstances at home they face. Circumstances such as famine, drought, low agricultural productivity, unemployment are the main factors to push from their origin. In the same way, pull factors to those conditions found in the destinations. There are many factors that play voluntary role in migration are urban job opportunities, housing conditions, better income opportunities and so on. There is no doubt that apart from these factors,

urban centers also offer a chance to celebrate better lifestyles, that's why push-pull factors in rural-urban migration are vital circumstances.

International migration is the movement of people from one political boundary to another one that consists of migrants researched, although the long history of international movement to the UK and other western countries over the last 30 or so years, and the more recent flow to the Middle East in the last decade, is quite well-known. Internally, permanent rural to urban migration is thought to be preponderant among current migration flows in Bangladesh. Although Bangladesh is one of the least urbanized areas in Asia, with only 15 percent of the population living in urban areas in 1981, the country is experiencing one of the most rapid rates of urban growth in the world. In the inter census period 1974-81, the urban population grew at an estimated rate of 10.6 percent per annum.

Castles and Miller (1993) takes migration is the main factor of the modern worlds' main factor that brought disorder in the life of people. According to them, over the last ive centuries mass migration have move from one place to another place that played a major role in colonialism, industrialization, emergence of nation-states and the development of the capitalistic mode of world trade. International migration has never been as pervasive as socio-economic and political significant today.

Collison (1994) claims that migratory movement is at once perpetual, partial and universal. It never ends. Its diverse affects every people and although at a given moment is sets in motion only a small number of each population. Hence, no one remain isolation from migration that describes about the migration in Europe, collision concludes. Migration has always played an important role in economic, political and socio-economic development in European society. It is a process that has on balance proved enriching. Countries like France, UK and the Federal Republic of Germany, the immigration of foreign workers from 1950 to the 1970s constituted a key element in the post-war economic boom. The immigrants have contributed in many important and positive ways to the cultural and social life of the countries in which they settled. '

Similarly, ESCAP (1995) sees the migration trend from rural to urban areas was continued in a rapid way in many countries of the regions, and it was often

beyond the capacity of towns, cities and metropolitan areas in order to cope up with the increasing numbers upon 1991. ESCAP describes the potent factor of rural-urban migration in India. In India, there is considerable debate on determining factors of rural-urban migration. It is widely conducted that the main reasons for male migration towards urban centers are economic factors, whereas the females determinant factor towards urban centers were non-socio-economic reasons such as marriage. Females were migrated as they get married with her new family. Among the researches, majority of them determine the main cause of migration as rural poverty. Due to the poverty in rural areas, most of the people migrate from rural to urban centers in the aim of get release from it.

In the same way Todaro and Smith, (2003) describe the relationship between migration and development. Rural-urban migration, in the previous situation was taken as the favourable situation for the development of the Nation. Similarly, international migration was turn to be a good factor that plays crucial rule because it directly help rural sectors to provide needs and surplus amount. Rural-urbanization supplies the labour force that is essential in both industries and urban social services, but migration is not a long term problem solving idea that is essential in order to solve problems of growing urban labour demand.

CBS (2011) studies the migration trend in 1952/054. In first time, the reliable description of migration was found in the final report of population census 1952/054. The census report of 1961, 1971, 1991, 2001 and 2011 was also obtained regarding the issue of information about migration trend. In these periods too migration was occurred but the trend of it was not as at the present condition.

Dahal (2011) has conducted his research entitled "Trend analysis of population in Nepal where he has specially talk about the factors such as political implication of migration, dealing with internal migration, components that were implicated in the migration and socio-political environment that were played important role in Migration. IN this research, he concluded that in the past decades India was provided a "Safety Value" for growing population in the hilly regions of Nepal. The basic reason of migration was high density on arable land, lack of employment and arable land, malaria eradication in plain area.

CEDA (1973) claims that there is absence of other activities except agricultural works which are responsible factor for migration from rural to urban areas of the country. Similarly, poverty was another reason that compelled to move people from one place to another place. In the hilly areas, the push factors such as lack of employment, hunger, lack of opportunities whereas as such factors were easily available in the Terai region hence, people massively migrate towards rural to urban or Terai region.

Similarlry, Kansakar (1974) in his research talks about the basic reasons of migration from Hill to Terai. His findings shows that the poor economic condition was the prime factor therefore, people from hilly region were migrated towards Terai regions. The government of Nepal also brought the policy of migration. Many Mangolian tribe people were migrated towards Terai region and settled down in boarder areas. Hence, the government policy is another factor that foster migration from Hilly region to Terai regions. People from Hilly region to Terai region was migrated as the policy of migration was due to low agricultural productivity and insufficiency of land in the origin, presence of friends and relative, free distribution of land, easier clearing of the forests, high fertile land, presence of health facilities, low price of land were the push factor in the destination.

In the same way Pathak (1995) carried out his research in the area of Dachula district where he has discussed regarding the issue of migration typology and making historical analysis of migration of that region. The pull factor of that area was population pressure, insufficient land, shortage of food grains, rural debt, social stigma were the main cause of migration in that area.

Kunwar (1993) studies the causes and consequences of internal migration in Bharatpur municipality. In his research he concludes that the present socio-economic condition was the responsible factor. People were migrated towards Chitwan district as they were living hard life with poor socio-economic condition in the hilly regions where they were migrated. In the same way, the pull factors such as the availability of physical facilities such as school, transportation, hospitals, extension of business opportunity, were the main cause of migration.

KC (1995) provides a detail description of the contemporary internal

migration trend of 1991. His finding shows that the trend of migration from hill to Terai is in increasing trend which is quite threatening and problematic issue because it generates different types of problematic situation in the place of origin. It creates socio-economic gap in the hilly region. KC further writes that if the migration trend remains in this way, once the hilly region of Nepal will remain vacant.

Similarly, National Population Report (2068) explains the social and cultural determinants of migration in Nepal. According to it, all of Nepal's five development regions consists of mountain, hill and Terai ecological belts. Studies have shown that a large volume of migration take place across the ecological belts than across the development regions, which special deals with the causes and consequences of international Migration. The study specially collects empirical resources and reach into the conclusion. Development variables are closely related with it and hoses the useful interpreting both internal and international migration. There are three levels of development indicators i.e. overall composite indicates and individuals indexes related to poverty, socio-economic development, deprivation and women's empowerment are used in order to examine their relationship with migration variables. Variables such as resettlement program, availability of fertile land, opportunity of employment, comparatively more facilities of communication and transportation are closely intricate with migration. This study find outs that low agricultural productivity and lack of land in origin, presence of friends and relatives were the factors that forcefully push from the origin and in case of destination, high fertility of land, easily availability of health institutions, and low price of land in Chitwan were the pull factor in migration.

Acharya (2001) identified in-migrants in Pokhara sub-metropolitan city are the availability of physical facilities, social amenities, chances of greater opportunities and presence of relatives, friends and spouses, own self-networking in Pokhara were the main causes of migration. Trade/business land education were the major reasons for in-migrating from both rural and urban areas to Pokhara city is the most of the in- migrants came to Pokhara city by their self-decision for both rural and urban areas.

Kansakar (1974) observes the basic reasons of migration from Hill to Terai. His findings of migration were due to poor economic condition. The research paper

shows that the basic needs to develop the hilly region and make bilateral efforts are essential between Nepal and India in order to control migration, which identified that in one, every four household i.e. 25.42 percent i.e. 1.38 million household were reported that at least one member of their respective household are absent from their origin. In this way, the total number of absent population seems 1921494 i.e. 0.76 million in 2011. Most of the people i.e. 44.81 percent were absent from their origin of their age group 15-24 years. This shows that the young age people are absent from their origin.

Similarly, Dahal (2011) carried out on "Trend analysis of population in Nepal." Developing region of the nation of the district extensively discusses regarding the issue of migration, typology and making historical analysis of migration. This study also concludes that not sufficient land in the hilly areas and poor crops growing in the field were the main aspect of migration.

In the same way, Shrestha (2001) views, "Migration leads by political instability". In Nepalese context as: Besides the two most important biological variables-fertility and mortality affecting population size, there is another very crucial variable, migration which determines population growth rate in the developing country like Nepal, whose international border is open since time immemorial. Migratory movement is the outcome of social, cultural, political and economic circumstances of the individual. In Nepal, migration has been playing a very significant role in the size and population growth from the early age. People tend to migrate to Nepal from India, Tibet, Bangladesh and Burma, whereas in small unit migration from Nepal to other neighboring countries is also observed.

Nepal Rastra Bank (2013) report on "Demographic dynamics and economic development in Nepal" mentions the consequences of internal migration in Nepal. Migration is based on geographical regions. It is based on rural-urban characteristics. It has several consequences in both origin and reviving areas in general. Population structure and socio-economic status are equally responsible in determining factors in terms of migration and they are equally responsible for the migration purpose.

According to Haan and Roglay (1966) claim that migration effects variety of backgrounds, and different groups. In migration specific occupations; such as

migration streams are strongly segmented. Migration streams such as ethnic groups, caste, and other indicators such as landless and landownership are also equally responsible for migration. This research shows that there is less migration among and between those people who were landless. It means poor people's migration rate from a variety of districts is less.

### **2.3 Research Gap**

Research on migration in Nepal has helped us understand its history, theories like Ravenstein's and Lee Laws, Push-Pull Theory, and the Harris-Todaro Model, and the general flow of people moving within the country. But there are still some important topics that haven't been studied enough. First, while we know that people often migrate due to reasons like poverty, lack of jobs, or poor farmland, newer reasons—like climate change, changes in government systems, and online job opportunities—need more attention. Second, migration involving women (especially for work or education instead of marriage) is still not studied much, and we need to understand how gender roles affect their experiences.

Another gap is in urban studies, which usually focus on the attraction of city jobs but often ignore problems like slums, housing shortages, or how migrants adjust to city life. Although climate change is seen as a reason people leave their homes, we still don't have enough research on how things like land damage, water shortage, and natural disasters influence these decisions in Nepal. Also, most research focuses on people leaving Kirtipur, but not much is known about those who return—especially after working in Gulf countries or during the COVID-19 pandemic—and how they fit back into society.

There are also gaps in how the government handles migration. For example, we need to look more closely at why some foreign employment policies fail, and how local governments can help manage migration under Nepal's new federal system. Another missing piece is research comparing migration patterns between regions, especially Nepal's long-standing migration connection with India. Finally, most studies only look at one point in time. To really understand the long-term effects of migration, we need studies that follow people over many years and combine different fields of knowledge. Filling these gaps would help us create better migration policies and support development more effectively.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology consists of the ways and methods used in this thesis where empirical as well as theoretical works are required in methodological portion. Each and every research has its own research methods based on their objectives. Hence, the present study is also empirical research regarding cause and consequences of migration in Kirtipur Municipality of Kathmandu. It also requires scientific method for its accomplishment.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Exploratory as well as descriptive type of research design has been used in this thesis. The basic and fundamental objective of this study was to analyze the causes and consequences of migration in Kirtipur Municipality, the descriptive research design was helpful so as to describe the socio-economic characters of the respondents. Similarly, the exploratory research design was helpful to analyze the major causes and effects of migration in the destination place. The data used in this research are qualitative as well as quantitative in nature.

#### **3.2 Nature and Sources of Data**

This research was based on both primary and secondary sources of data, because only one method was not sufficient and convenient for the agglomeration of information. Therefore, primary data was collected from field survey and secondary data from various sources such as library, related institutions, research reports, bulletins, statistical records, websites etc. was used for this study.

#### **3.3 Sampling Procedure**

Sampling Procedure defines the method or technique used to select the data from overall population for research. The size of the sample should be accurate to represent the population. The Kirtipur Municipality Ward No. 2 has been selected as the area of the study, where there are 8,025 persons living in 2,443 individual households as per CBS 2021. These households are purposively selected for the study, because in this ward maximum migrants' people are lived on. Out of 1895

migrated households, 50 households were selected for random sampling size. From these 50 households 150 respondent were participated in the field survey.

### **3.4 Data Collection Techniques and Tools**

The necessary data for this study were collected through interview, household survey and observation checklist. For this study, both primary as well as secondary data sources were used in order to collect data. Interview was one of the main methods which was deployed in this to collect qualitative information. It was used to define a two way systematic conversation between interviewer and interviewee.

#### **3.4.1 Interview**

Interview is a process of getting information from the respondents. Informal and semi-structured interviews with respondents were conducted to gather information on their views, roles, suggestions, and other relevant details. Interview was conducted with the preset of question. A participatory approach was adopted as much as possible to encourage open and honest discussions.

The set of questions was related to causes and consequences of migration. Apart from specific question of migration, I asked some informal question to make environment open and interactive. I experienced a mixed response from the respondents. Some people were welcoming and eager to share their experiences, especially older residents who had witnessed significant changes in migration patterns. They appreciated my interest in their lives and were cooperative in answering questions. On the contrary, some respondents were initially reluctant and skeptical. Some feared that their responses might be misinterpreted or used for official purposes, which led them to be cautious in their responses. Others were simply too busy with their daily activities and showed little interest in the investigation.

However, once I explained the purpose of my study and assured them that their identities would remain confidential, many became more comfortable. Some even shared personal stories, reflecting their emotions and struggles as migrants. Conversations often extended beyond the interview itself, turning into informal

discussions about the socio-economic challenges faced by migrant families in Kirtipur.

### **3.4.2 Household Survey**

This method was used to understand the causes and consequences of migration. During the time of conducting this survey among migrated household, the sample size were 50 out of 1895 migrated households. Some respondent were open to answering questions, others were reluctant to discuss financial matters or personal struggles. Some respondents provided brief, to-the-point answers, while others elaborated on their migration experiences.

In some cases, people expected some form of benefit in return for answering the survey. They assumed that my research was related to government programmed or financial assistance, leading them to either exaggerate or downplay their economic situation. I had to carefully navigate these situations by clarifying that my study was only for academic purposes.

One challenge I faced was interviewing women in some households. Cultural norms and household responsibilities sometimes restricted their participation, as they were hesitant to speak openly or were interrupted by other family members. On the contrary, some women were very engaged and eager to share their perspectives, especially about how migration had affected their families and social lives.

### **3.4.3 Observation**

Observation was another key qualitative research tool used in this study. Visiting various parts of Kirtipur Municipality, I focused closely on the living conditions, social interactions, and visible economic activities of migrant households. Some people were more open and welcoming, perceiving me as part of their community, while others were more reserved, viewing me as an outsider with academic motives rather than as a fellow migrant.

In some cases, people expressed curiosity about my research and responded by asking me questions. They wanted to learn about my experiences as a migrant,

my future plans, and how I perceived the socioeconomic conditions in Kirtipur. This mutual exchange fostered trust and enriched my observations.

I also noted that people's willingness to engage varied according to their socio-economic status. Wealthier families tended to be more reserved and private, while lower-income households were generally more open and expressive about their struggles. Some respondents invited me to their homes and shared meals, while others maintained strictly formal interactions.

Despite certain challenges, my fieldwork in Kirtipur Municipality was an enriching experience. It allowed me to witness firsthand how migration has reshaped the community, both economically and socially.

### **3.5 Data Processing and Analysis**

After the collection of data through a field survey with the respondents, the process of data collection was completed. After the completion of data collection, it was cross checked in order to minimize the possible errors. The collected data were entered in excel sheet and developed tabulated format. The tabulated data were interpreted based on percentage distribution using simple statistical way such as number and percentage, whereas qualitative type of data have been included in the descriptive manner regarding the cause and consequences of migrant people in the study area. The collected data were analyze by suing analytical as well as a descriptive manner. Those information in quantitative form have been presented in descriptive manner and qualitative type of information have been presented in an analytical way.

## **CHAPTER – IV**

### **CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN KIRTIPUR**

Kirtipur Municipality is an ancient and historical place where it people particularly living their lives in a traditional way. Kirtipur Municipality has been divided into 10 wards. If we see its population composition, except core Newari area such as Panga and Baghbhairav, there is mixed settlement in terms of caste and ethnicity. The municipality is directly linked with its geography with Kathmandu Metropolitan city in the east and is 7 km far from the central Kathmandu. The main occupation of its people under this municipality is business, agriculture, foreign labour, employment and so on.

This study has been carried out in Kirtipur Municipality, located in the Bagmati Province of the Kathmandu District. This municipality is divided into 10 wards, covering an area of 14.76 square kilometers. Among these wards, Ward No. 2 was selected for the study.

In the post-unification era, after its conquest, Kirtipur continued to be an important cultural center in the Kathmandu valley. Even today we can see and feel the preserved vestige of Newari culture, architecture and language. Kirtipur was known for its economic activity for its agricultural productivity, handicrafts and weaving industries.

In modern era, Kirtipur became the educational center for the people of within and outside the country. It is the largest and oldest universities of Nepal. It attracts the people from across the country and people from outside the country.

A large number of people who migrated from all over the country to Kirtipur Municipality were for better education, to improve the livelihood and to maximize the wealth. Large numbers of households who migrated to Kirtipur were from the government service sector, university professors and students.

In Kirtipur in terms of ethnicity, there is majority of people consisting 37.3 percent Newars, Hill Brahmin 24.2 percent, 20.4 percent Chhetry, 5.2 percent Tamangs, 3 percent Magar and others, indicating growth of migration in this region

itself. Newar community in Kirtipur are still engaged in their traditional business which is trade and commerce, agriculture, farming etc. Most of the economic activities of the migrant people are engaged in the service sector. The standard of living and lifestyle of the migrant people is better than that of the ethnic Newar castes of Kirtipur Municipality.

The migrated household were fully hoped that if they migrate in this area, physical infrastructure and other services such as health and education will be easily available and affordable, consequently, they will spent their in an affordable and simple way.

#### **4.1 Causes of Internal Migration**

Internal migration means moving people from one place to another within the country. Migrant can be seasonal, permanent, temporary or semi-permanent depending upon the period of migration. The factors which are prominent to make movement of the people with in the country or region are.

- Economic Reason
- Social and Demographic Reasons
- Political Factors
- Environmental factors

##### **4.1.1 Economic Reasons**

Economic reason is one of the major factor for the people who are migrated from their origin or place of birth. People migrated from nearby region in the Kirtipur Municipality for their betterment of economic hardship, to diversified the sources of income, to explore the job opportunity and to improvement of livelihood status and investment opportunities. People start to migrate out from the native place when people face lack of job opportunities, economic instability, poverty and lower wages.

##### **4.1.2 Social and Demographic Reasons**

People are migrated from one place to another place within the local area, outside the local area but within the municipality, outside the municipality within the

boundary of district, intra province and within the country for family reunification, marriage, education or better cultural and social opportunities. Few People of this area choose this place because most of their native are settled here to pursue their professional or educational goals. Marriage is one of the demographic factor for migration in this region. Most of the woman in the household of Kirtipur ward no.2 are migrated by the way of marriage. In this region majority of migrant people are within the age group of 20 to 60 years.

#### **4.1.3 Political Factors**

Government policy, economic and environmental policy, conflict and war are the political factor which encourage or discourage the people to move another place. Employment of government sector is another political factor which encourage the people to migrate in this region. Political factor helps to maintain the peace, security, development policies, law and order in shape.

#### **4.1.4 Environmental Factors**

Environmental condition plays vital role for the migration of people from one place to another. Drought, flooding, crop failure and land sliding are the major environmental factor for migration. In Kirtipur region some household was migrated due to crop failure, flooding and drought. These household people are struggling to get employment in this region.

#### **4.1.5 Push Factors of Migration**

Relocating from one's birthplace to another location is not a matter of mere choice but rather a consequence of circumstances or necessity; to explain this I listed out some major causes of migration and asked some question to the respondent and analyses their answer in my study. Everett S. Lee developed push and pull theory of migration in 1966. Condition that drive people away from their birth place is called push factors. Push factors of migration are

- a) Economic Hardship
- b) Political Instability
- c) Environmental disasters

- d) Lack of services
- e) Geographical Disaster
- f) Lack of qualitative education
- g) Lack of good health
- h) Transfer the Job
- i) Marriage
- j) Business

I tabulated these factors on priority list and asked to respondent the causes behind the migration. Their response was present in the given below table with their priority.

#### 4.1.5.1 Push Factor of Migration for Household Distribution

To analyze the causes of migration on distributed household I have divided the household in different cluster, where household name was given as a group. Group 1 household – Owned household, Group II- Rented household as a flat, Group III- Rented household as a room.

**Table 4.1**

*Causes of Migration for Household Distribution by Push factors*

Causes of migration	I	II	III	% I	% II	% III
Limitation of Business	11	4		0.22	0.08	-
Limitation of quality education	14	16	8	0.28	0.32	0.16
No Fertile Land	-	-	12	-	-	0.24
Limited urban facilities	8	13	6	0.16	0.26	0.12
Natural Calamities	-	-	8	-	-	0.16
Transfer the job	9	15	4	0.18	0.30	0.08
Family already migrated	8	2	7	0.16	0.04	0.14
Geographical difficulties	-	-	5	-	-	0.10
Total Household	50	50	50	100	100	100
Household Type I	Owned Household					
Household Type II	Rented household as a flat					
Household Type III	Rented household as a room					

Household was divided into three categories. Owned household, rented household as a flat and rented household as a room. In total 150 respondents had been questioned regarding their causes of migration. The causes of migration were different from the type of household and from the respondent, people having their own household have different causes from the people who don't have their own house and rented house as well. The main cause of migration of the people who have their own household was due to limitation of business, quality education, health and transfer of job and marriage which were 22% for limitation of business, 28% for better education, 16% by the reason of lack of urban facilities, 18% for transfer of job, 16% for migration of family members etc. whereas household having no own house but living with a rented house on a flat have different causes of migration in which 32% of the sample said that their main cause of migration was better education followed by innovative business with 8%, 26% for better health services and so on. The third category of household represents household who lives in a rented house in a room. Household belongs to this category; a major percentage of the migrated people were left their birth places because of no fertile land which was 24% of the sample size of population. The second most percentage of migrated people's cause of migration was better education which was 16%, followed by natural calamities cause which was also 16% of the sample size and so on.

The people who are migrated from their origin to destination not only by push factors but also by pull factors. Pull factors attract the people to shift in the destination area by their better developed infrastructure, better education, better health facilities, better employment opportunity etc.

#### **4.1.6 Pull Factor of Migration for Household Distribution**

People moving from place of birth to another settlement for improvement of quality of life, better education, urban infrastructure, better health, multiple avenues to growth, better governance and law of order, better security, to experience diverse cultural, to properly utilize the foreign remittance and so on. These factors act as a magnet to attract the people from other regions. In the field survey of the destination area the factors which drive the respondent to migrate are tabulated in the table form.

**Table 4.2***Pull Factor of Migration for Household Distribution*

Causes of migration	Types of Household and Number of respondent along with their percent					
	I	% I	II	% II	III	% III
Business opportunities	8	0.16	5	0.10	5	0.10
Urban Facilities	11	0.22	7	0.14	1	0.02
Higher Learning	4	0.08	13	0.26	7	0.14
Better Health Services	7	0.14	5	0.10	2	0.04
Fertile land and better geographical structure	3	0.06	3	0.06	1	0.02
Multiple job avenues	8	0.16	11	0.22	18	0.36
Presence of family and friends	2	0.04	2	0.04	7	0.14
Marriage	7	0.14	4	0.08	9	0.18
Total Number of Respondents	50	100	50	100	50	100
Household Type I	Owned Household					
Household Type II	Rented household as a flat					
Household Type III	Rented household as a room					

Source: Field Survey 2024

Household was divided into three categories. Owned household, rented household as a flat and rented household as a room. In total 150 respondents had been questioned regarding their causes of migration. The causes of migration were different from the type of household and from the respondent, people having their own household have different causes from the people who don't have their own house and rented house as well. Respondents from Type I, 22% of respondents said that their cause of migration was urban facilities, 16% of the total sample population said that multiple job avenues were the cause of their migration, followed by business opportunities with 14%, 14% of the sample population said that better health was the cause behind their migration, followed by another 14% with the causes of marriage and so on.

Respondents from Type II households had causes of migration with their priorities higher learning at 26%, followed by multiple job avenues at 22%

percentage, third priorities cause of migration in type II household was urban facilities by 14 percentage, followed by 10 percentage each by the factor of business opportunities and better health services. Marriage is another cause of migration in this type of household with 8 percentage of sample population.

Third category of household represent household who lives in the rented house in a room. Household belongs to this category major percentage of the migrated people were attracted in the destination places by the cause of multiple job avenues which was 36 percentage of the sample size, followed by marriage with 18 percentage, 14 percentage each by higher learning and presence of family and friends, 10 percentage of population size by business opportunities and so on. Housing types correlates with migration reason the dominant factor was economic opportunities.

## **4.2 Consequences of Migration in Kirtipur**

Migration is a process of moving people from place of low opportunities and bad safety to the settlement of better safety and multiple opportunities. Migration leads to problems and benefit to the settlement; people migrate to and people migrate from. Consequences of migration can be observed in :

- Economic Consequences
- Geographical Consequences
- Environmental Consequences
- Demographic Consequences
- Phycological Consequences
- Political Consequences

### **4.2.1 Economic Consequences**

Migration of people from one geographical location to another geographical location certainly creates significant impact on economy. Economy consequences can be positive as well as negative in the settlement. Positive economic consequences for destination region are

- Economic growth and labor supply
- Increased consumer demand

- Tax revenue growth
- Innovation and Entrepreneurship

**Table 4.3***Economic Status of the Household*

Wealth Quintile	Frequency	% of Frequency
Poorest	0	0
Poorer	1	2
Middle	2	4
Richer	14	28
Richest	33	66
Total	50	100

Study area is the receiving region for the migrated people. In this area 6063 people are migrated from other region which consists of 76 percentage of the total population of this region. The economic condition of the migrated people in this area shows that 66 percentage of the sample size come under the richest category. Correlating the relation of migrated people with the economic status of the household in this reason we can conclude that migration is one of the factor for the economic growth of the people. Remittance is one of the positive consequences for origin region which give financial support to their families and increased the local consumption. Migration also helps to decrease the unemployment in the origin region by easing the pressure on local market. Returning migrant bring back new technique and ideas, capital and knowledge which helps to create new job and business in the receiving origin.

Apart from positive consequences on economy, migration also creates negative impact and consequences in the place of destination. Large volume of migrants may cause negative effect on transportation, housing, health and education systems. Due to over migration the wage rate of un-skilled labor has depressed.

#### **4.2.2 Geographical Consequences**

Geographical consequences means the outcomes that comes from natural disaster, migration and infrastructure development and government policy in the

destination area that may be either positive consequences or negative. Geographical positive consequences are modernization and development of city, cultural diversity, improvement in connectivity and transportation in the destination area. Positive geographical consequences in this region are:

- Cultural Diversity
- Labor Force Availability
- Land Use Optimization
- Urban Development
- Increased Investment

#### **4.2.3 Environmental Consequences**

Migration into Kirtipur Municipality has brought positive environmental consequences. Educated and youth people are migrated in this region due to this an active participation for environmental campaign and activities has been increased such as tree plantation and cleanup operation. In this region wellness activities, green park concept and Hazard management system has improved rapidly. Migrated household also participate in community-based sustainability programs which steer this region towards greener and more sustainable urban environment.

Consequences are like double sword edge, migration also brought negative environmental consequences like positive. Migration towards Kirtipur led to many environmental problems. Environment pollution by plastic, sewage and garbage leads to land and water pollution in this region. Municipality has lost its green space and cultivated land due to migration. Air and noise pollution is another negative environmental consequence in this region. The main source of transportation in Kirtipur municipality is private vehicle, most of the respondent have their own vehicle which are built on integrated compact engine model which generates air pollution by producing carbon. Water resources has been strained in this region because of migration. Households are used to purchased water from commercial suppliers for their daily consumption. Water supply by department of water is not sufficient in this region. Sewage system of this region is not good so water pollution rises alarmingly.

#### **4.2.4 Psychological Consequences**

Study conducted in the region examine the physiological effects of internal migration on migrant and locals. Kirtipur is one of the most attractive region for migrated people due to low cost of land, easy access to education and near to Kathmandu and Lalitpur metropolitan city. During the field survey I found that some of the migrants' experience severe physiological problem including stress, anxiety and loneliness specially in the age group of above 65. To overcome these problem, people of this age groups have started to meet in common places for chanting god's songs. Some of the migrants have said that it was difficult to adjust the city culture, secure employment and maintain necessities all of which generated emotional tension. At the same time, indigenous citizens were also subject to the mental stress amidst rapid urbanization, overcrowding, and enhanced competition for such fundamentals as work, housing and education. In addition community well-being intermittent tension between immigrants and locals had the impact of social division and affecting community wellbeing. Despite this problem, the study established that there was lack of official access to mental health care in the region.

#### **4.2.5 Demographic Consequences**

The pattern of demographic changes in this region is astonishing over the few decades. The main cause behind this is migration. Evident impact is the rapid growth of population as people migrated from nearby region for better opportunity. In this study area the percentage of working age group(15-59) is 75 % of the overall population (5,999 out of 8025) . The migration has reshaped the demographic pattern of kirtipur, its population size, age structure and social composition. Kirtipur having diverse culture of ethnicity, composition of population in this region is mix. Majority of migrated people are from caste of Chhetri and Brahmin followed by Newar and Tamang. The harmony between different religion in this region is very strong, people exchange their cultural difference with warm and smile in between them. In the study I found that in few cases young generation from the migrated families have been involved in those activities which are punishable by the law, specially from the categories of middle-income household.

#### 4.2.6 Political Consequences

Internal migration into Kirtipur Municipality has significantly influenced its political landscape, yielding both constructive and challenging outcomes. On the positive side, migration has enhanced political participation by diversifying the electorate and increasing civic engagement, as new residents form advocacy groups and demand better public services. This influx has also spurred policy reforms, pushing local governments to adopt more inclusive measures addressing housing, employment, and infrastructure needs. Additionally, the growing population has strengthened local democracy by reducing the dominance of traditional elites and creating opportunities for migrant communities to contribute to leadership, fostering a more representative governance structure. Economically, the rise in taxpayers and consumers has boosted municipal revenues, enabling greater investment in public projects and attracting higher-level government attention.

However, migration has also introduced political complexities, including heightened ethnic and social tensions due to competition over resources and services, which political actors sometimes exploit for electoral gains. The rapid population increase has strained local governance, leading to administrative overload and, in some cases, corruption in land and housing allocations. Electoral dynamics have become more contentious, with parties engaging in vote-bank politics by catering to migrant demographics, raising concerns about gerrymandering and fair representation. Furthermore, the traditional political influence of Kirtipur's indigenous Newar community has faced challenges as migrant populations grow, occasionally sparking conflicts over cultural preservation and language policies in local administration.

In conclusion, while migration has invigorated Kirtipur's political environment by encouraging inclusivity and economic growth, it has also introduced risks of social fragmentation and governance inefficiencies. To harness the benefits while mitigating disruptions, policymakers must prioritize transparent urban planning, equitable resource distribution, and initiatives that promote social cohesion between long-standing residents and newcomers. Future research could further explore the long-term electoral shifts and the effectiveness of integration policies in maintaining Kirtipur's socio-political stability

Migration has historically played a crucial role in improving living standards in Nepal, with agriculture serving as the primary livelihood for much of the population. Over the years, rural-to-urban migration has been driven by a combination of low agricultural productivity, high unemployment rates, and the lure of better opportunities in urban areas. These factors have compelled many individuals and families to leave their rural homes in search of improved living conditions and employment prospects in cities like Kirtipur. This migration trend has been a significant aspect of Nepal's socio-economic landscape, influencing demographic patterns and contributing to the urbanization process.

One of the notable consequences of migration on Kirtipur and similar regions has been the shift in the labor force within the agricultural sector. As a large portion of the male workforce migrates to urban areas, the agricultural sector has increasingly become female-dominated. This shift has led to a reduction in overall agricultural productivity, despite the fact that remittances sent back by migrants have improved household incomes. The absence of a significant portion of the male workforce has resulted in changes to traditional agricultural practices and a decline in productivity, affecting the overall economy and livelihoods dependent on farming.

To analyze the migration in the destination area we should consider the things which are affected most. Amongst the most but less visible change in settlement is the land ownership pattern change. Land ownership change tends to happen before the formation of land use and the expansion of the city in the destination settlement (Bryant et al., 1982). Research done by Subba (2003) in urban fringe of Kathmandu he discovered two factors which instigated land fragmentation: the internal force and external force. The internal force is derived from the family members who are the owner of the land and the external force is linked with the demand for land, increase in land value and market operation. Because of internal and external forces the agriculture land of Kirtipur Municipality is almost empty.

Rural-to-urban migration has significantly contributed to high urbanization rates in developing countries, including Nepal. This rapid urbanization has put immense strain on urban infrastructure, housing, and essential services. In the case of Kirtipur, the population has grown substantially, leading to challenges such as

inadequate housing, transportation issues, and strained sanitation facilities. For instance, Kathmandu's population has grown from around one million in 2001 to an estimated three million, exacerbating challenges in infrastructure, employment, and sanitation. These pressures have necessitated urgent attention to urban planning and resource management to accommodate the growing population and ensure sustainable development.

Migration is nothing different rather it is an interplay of pull and push factor, and they directly infested by unemployment problems in the origin and destination as well. Low agricultural productivity in rural areas, while pull factors involve job opportunities and better living standards in urban centers. The majority of migrants are young adults with higher education levels who are seeking better economic prospects. This demographic shift has profound sociological and economic implications for both rural and urban areas. The migration process often involves significant input from social networks, including family, friends, and relatives, whose advice and support play a critical role in the decision to migrate.

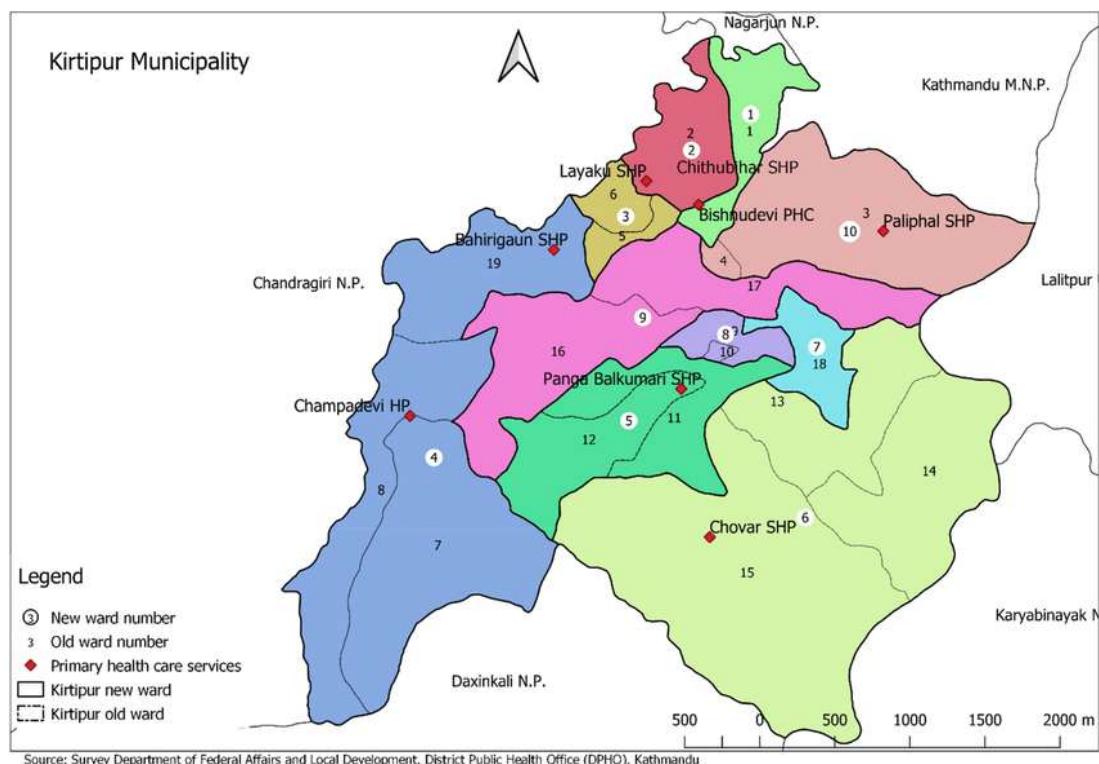
Rural-to-urban migration in Nepal has significant socio-economic impacts, influencing agricultural practices, urban infrastructure, and overall demographic patterns. This trend poses challenges for both rural and urban areas, requiring comprehensive policy attention to manage its effects. Effective policies need to address the root causes of migration, improve agricultural productivity, and develop urban infrastructure to support the growing population.

Migration has significantly impacted the agricultural sector in the region. The labor force in agriculture has shifted from being male-dominated to female-dominated, resulting in reduced overall agricultural productivity despite remittances improving household incomes. The absence of a substantial portion of the male workforce has led to changes in traditional agricultural practices and production methods, affecting the economic stability of rural areas dependent on farming.

### 4.3 Geographical Structure of Study Area

**Figure 4.1**

*Geographical Structure of Kirtipur Municipality*



Kirtipur Municipality is located at south part of Kathmandu Municipality. It is surrounded by Lalitpur Municipality on eastern part, Matsenarayan VDC on western part, Chalnakhel VDC on Southern part and Tinthana VDC as well as Kalangki on Northern part. Total area covered by this municipality is 14.76 sq. km. Kirtipur is an old settlement on a double knoll having 19 ward bordering with Lalitpur, Karyabinayak, Daxinkali, Chandragiri, Nagarjun and Kathmandu. Kirtipur Municipality was formed in 1997 by combining eight VDC namely Chovar, Bahirigaun, Chithubihar, Champadevi, Balkumari, Bishnudevi, Palifal and Layaku. The altitude range of Kirtipur Municipality is in between 1284 to 1524 meters from mean sea level. Here the climate condition is in the type of subtropical.

### 4.4 Demographic Profile

Demographic profile is a collection of data which describe the characteristics of a population selected for the sample. It helps to understand the composition, needs and behaviors of the people. Demographic profile of the migrated household of the

Kirtipur is diverse with the ethnic/caste, age, gender, income, causes of migration, know your destination area and condition of infrastructure and utilities.

**Table 4.4**

*Population Distribution in Study Area*

Ward No.	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	3377	3002	6379	8
2	4217	3808	8025	10
3	2632	2617	5249	6
4	5499	5451	10950	13
5	6315	5445	11760	14
6	5569	5313	10882	13
7	3249	2442	5691	7
8	2034	1718	3752	5
9	4996	4112	9108	11
10	5359	4423	9782	12
Total	43247	38331	81578	100

The total populations of the Kirtipur Municipality as per census 2021 is 81578 out of which 43247 are male and 38331 are female. The percentage of distributed population in ward no. 2 is 10 percentage of total population. Ward No 4 and 5 are having more population than other ward which are 13 percentage and 14 percentage each.

#### **4.4.1 Age of Respondents**

Age is the important component of the demographic profile to present the impact of migration. In my study, I selected the age group in between above the 20-60 population in different households are 150 of 50 household. Table 4.2 shows the age composition of sample respondents. Age segmentation helps to understand the distribution of various age categories within the population and provides insights into the needs, preference and behavior associated with each group. The age group of sample population was presented in the table.

**Table 4.5***Age Composition of Sampled Respondents*

Age	Frequency	Percentage
0-9	18	12
10-19	23	14
20-29	40	27
30-39	27	18
40-49	20	14
50-59	12	8
60 above	10	7
Total	150	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Above table 4.5 depicts the age composition of the respondents. Of the respondents majority of the respondents were 20-29 age group with 27 percent. The total number of people in the study area were 3393 including 4632 male and 3393 female population within 1863 households (CBS, 2021). The economically active population (20-59) is the higher number which consist of 67% of the sample size belongs to this category which clearly indicate that people are younger and more productive. Age group of 60 and above is 7% of the total population size who are settled here on and after their retirement age. some of them are settled here after their retirement life, who are literate and independent engaged in various social work seems happy do not have any regrate of migration. On other side migrated senior citizen have faced not only health problem but also social, mental and cultural problem, moving to the new city after leaving their hometown having strong bonding with ample of emotion may not make them happy. The study suggests that most of the migrated senior citizen reported that they were not faced any health problem. Similarly they were get rid from social, mental and cultural problems, moving to the new city leaving their origin. By this information, it can be concluded that old age people were the problems like disability, age factors and social isolation as they were migrated from different parts of the country, they deliberately remember their origins and longing towards it. The government policy was another problematic factor of their problems. The age group of the respondent's people of the study were 14% of

sample size belongs to 40-50 years, where most of male population were engaged in the service sector and female population were engaged in the household. Some of the respondent's occupation were business or trade. 18% age group belongs to 30-40 years, 27% age group belongs to 20-30 years People are migrated in this municipality for betterment of their livelihood, education and health.

#### **4.5 Educational Status**

Education plays an important role in migration. As theorists of migration believe, less educated people are less migrate than that of educated one. In Kirtipur Ward No. 2, mainly people were migrated from Dhading, Makawanpur, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Baglung, Sangja, Jhapa and Tanahu to Kirtipur reflects a complex interplay of improved opportunities and persistent challenges. While migration to urban centers like Kirtipur offers better access to higher education and diverse learning opportunities, economic, social, and infrastructural barriers continue to affect the educational attainment of migrant children. Addressing these challenges requires targeted policies and programs to support migrant families and ensure equitable access to quality education.

The literacy rate of Kirtipur Municipality was 88.8% in which male literacy was 94.9% and female literacy was 81.8% whereas literacy rate of Nepal was 76.2% in total where female and male literacy was 69.4% and 83.6% respectively. From the above comparative statistics we can conclude that the people of Kirtipur Municipality are more educated than the overall people of Nepal. The literacy rate of Kirtipur Municipality Ward No. 2 is 91.68% of the total population of ward no. 2, among them 96.19% was male literacy and 87.18% was female literacy compared to the total literacy rate of Kirtipur Municipality was 88.8%, male literacy rate 94.9% and female literacy rate was 76.2% which was much higher than overall literacy of Nepal as well as Kirtipur Municipality(Census, 2021).

##### **4.5.1 Literacy Status of the Respondents**

Study of the migrated people about literacy is an important component of the migration research. The literacy status gives an idea about the people and their behavior towards society, their economy class and social rights. Every opportunity is opened first for literate people. In this study I have analyzed the literacy status of the

migrated people age between 20 and above. In this settlement I found that all the respondents to whom I met was literate. My sample size shows 99% literacy among my selection. My finding result is understated in the table 4.6.

**Table 4.6**

*Education Status of Respondents*

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Literate	5	10
Primary	8	16
Secondary	12	24
Bachelors	16	32
Masters	9	18
Total	50	18

Source: Field Survey 2024

Above table 4.6 depicts that all the respondents within these 50 households were no one illiterate. Most of the respondents are bachelors which is 32 percent of the total respondents. A literate, educated household has planned for the future of the children and the family. Literacy also provides migrants with greater access to resources and opportunities.

#### **4.6 Ethnicity and Religion**

Ethnicity and religion are important factors in the study of migration. Migration trends in Nepal vary significantly due to the division of labor within society and the influence of various religions and castes. Brahmins, for instance, are traditionally utilized according to their caste roles as priests, religious leaders, and scholars.

Conventionally, many Brahmins have excelled in both government and private sector jobs. As a result, the migration trend among the Brahmin caste tends to gravitate towards urban cities. In contrast, Kshetris and Janjatis are typically employed in the army and police forces, both in Nepal and India. Additionally, Indian army retirees, who hail from the hilly regions of Nepal, often settle in border area communities.

According to the National Planning and Housing Census of 2021, the proportions of five major castes among the Nepali population are as follows: Brahmin were 11.3 percent, Chhetris were 16.4 percent, Magars were 6.9 percent and Tamang were 5.6 percent. These demographic patterns play a significant role in shaping the migration trends across the country.

Kirtipur Municipality in Nepal is a historically significant and culturally vibrant community that has long been a stronghold for the Newar ethnic group, the original inhabitants of the Kathmandu Valley. The Newars have a unique language, customs, and social hierarchy, with various sub-castes traditionally associated with specific trades. The community continues to maintain its cultural heritage through festivals, culinary traditions, and artistic contributions, making Kirtipur a celebrated center of art and culture in Nepal.

Kirtipur has become a diverse and multicultural hub due to migration and urban growth. The Brahmin and Chhetri communities are prominent in governmental roles, education, and commerce, with many working at Tribhuvan University. Other ethnic groups like Tamang, Magar, Gurung, and Rai are also present, engaging in various industries such as agriculture, labor, military, and hospitality. Each community upholds its customs and traditions, with the Tamang community celebrating festivals like Lhosar, while the Magar, Gurung, and Rai communities maintain their cultural practices like Udhauli/Ubhauli and Sorathi dance performances.

The text discusses the presence of Dalit communities in Kirtipur, Nepal, such as the Kami, Damai, and Sarki, who historically held specific occupational roles based on the caste system. Despite some individuals moving away from traditional professions, these communities still play important roles in Kirtipur's society and economy. The influence of urban development and modern education has led to a more diverse range of career opportunities for residents. Kirtipur is described as a place where Hindu and Buddhist traditions coexist, as seen in landmarks like the Bagh Bhairab Temple and Chilancho Stupa. The municipality is evolving as a center for culture and education, blending traditional practices with contemporary influences. Additionally, as Kathmandu expands, Kirtipur maintains its significance as a living representation of Nepal's historical, artistic, and ethnic diversity.

According to National Planning and Housing Census 2021, five major population by their Caste/ Ethnicity group and sex in Kirtipur Municipality was 31.1% of Newar where male composition was 29.1% as compare to female was 33.3%, where as second largest population by their caste was kshetri whose composition was 23.3% on the population of Kirtipur in which male ratio was 23.8% following by female at 22.8% similarly in the largest third caste was Brahmin whose ratio comes to 21.3% of the total size of Kirtipur population. Male percentage was 22.3% followed by female with 20.3%.

**Table 4.7**

*Structure of the Ethnic Households*

Caste/ Ethnicities	No. of H.H	Percentage
Brahmin	30	60
Chhetri	10	20
Janjati	9	18
Dalit	1	2
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Above table presents that 60 percent of the sample households were Brahmin, followed by Chhetri with 20 percentage, 18 percentage household are of the caste of Janajati and rest 1 percentage are Dalit caste. The total sample size of household was 50 out of 2443. The sample size of the Household is 50 in which 18 percentage household are janajati. Most of the migrated household was from near by region like Makawanpur, Dhading, Chitwan, Nawalpur, Tanahu and Kaski.

#### **4.5 Internal Migration**

Internal migration means moving person from one place to another within the same municipality, same VDC, different Municipality, VDC within the District, different District and different Province

Migration from the Dhading, Makawanpur, Kavre, Nawalparasi, Baglung and Tanahu regions to Kirtipur is driven by a combination of economic, environmental, and social factors. Limited employment opportunities, poor agricultural productivity, and inadequate access to education and healthcare in rural areas push individuals to

seek better livelihoods in cities. In contrast, urban areas offer diverse job prospects, higher wages, and superior services, including quality education and healthcare. Additionally, social networks and existing migrant communities in cities provide crucial support, easing the transition. Consequently, the decision to migrate involves weighing the potential benefits against the challenges, with the hope of achieving improved living standards and greater opportunities for personal and family advancement.

#### **4.5.1 Internal Migration Pattern of Nepal**

In an internal migration fertility and mortality is the least researched and understandable component of demographic dynamic in Nepal despite the fact, most of Nepal's socio-economic and political problems are closely related with the migration either it is internal or external (SKC, 1998)

In mid- 50s the government has launched the state sponsored resettlement program of hilly people to Tarai which create 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of migration. Resettlement program was launched with the primary objective to colonized the Tarai land and increased the agriculture production. Rapti Valley Development Program (RVDP) and Nepal Resettlement Company (NRS) was formed and active till the late 80s in Nawalparasi and Chitwan. Goringhate is one of the settlement under the resettlement program of NRS . Many migrants who were migrated from hills they were unable to get land under the government scheme, consequently they started to encroach forest areas of Nawalparasi, Chitwan and Rupandehi districts of Terai (Shrestha, 1990). In Nawalparasi more than 10,000 spontaneous settlement and NRS has settled 1504 families under this scheme period, followed by Chitwan with the families of 5,233 under the RVDP scheme. Around 7000 families were spontaneously settled in Tarai region.( Word bank 1978, cited by Shrestha 1990).

Collection of Internal migration data of the migrated people were started from 1961 census. At that time 422,402 people were migrated to another district. As per 2021 census people migrated from other palika within the districts were 2,612,713 and other districts 5,690,225 which comes to 8,302,938 in total migrated people intra district and inter district. In the midst of six decades the increased migrated population were 20 fold in between 1961- 2021. Total population of the country as per census 2021 are 29,164,578 out of which 8,302,938 people are

migrated within the state which shows that 28.5% of overall population are migrated people in the country.

**Table 4.8**

*Internal Migration in Kirtipur Municipality*

Category	Population	Percentage
All native born	80,725	99
Born in same palika	33,593	42
Born in other palika of same district	5,783	7
Other district	41,349	51
Foreign born	853	1
Total	81,578	100

Source: National Population and Housing Census.

Table 4.8 describes the pattern of migration in Kirtipur Municipality. As per the census of 2021, the total population of the Kirtipur Municipality was 81,578 out of which 33,593 was born in Kirtipur, where 41,349 people were migrated from other district and 5,783 people were migrated from same district. In this region 51 percentage of the total population are migrated from other district. 42 percentages of population are born in same region, 7 percentages of the population are migrated from other settlement of same district and 1 percentage of the population are born in foreign places and migrated in this region.

**Table 4.9**

*Internal Migration in Ward No.2*

Category	Population	Percentage
All native born	7,863	98
Non Migrant	1,800	23
Migrant	6,063	77
Foreign born	162	2
Total	8,025	100

Source: National Population and Housing Census 2021.

Table 4.9 describe the migration pattern of the people in ward No. 2 of the Kirtipur Municipality, the quantitative data has been taken from National Planning Housing Census 2021 which shows that 76 percentage of population of this ward are migrated population. Did my qualitative research on migration. The pattern of migration in this area is alarming, 76% of the population in this settlement are migrated family. In this region total population are 8025 where migrated population itself are 6063 as compare to 1800 non-migrated population.

**Table 4.10**

*Comparative Migration Pattern of the People*

Category	In Nepal	% of Migration	In Kirtipur	% of Migration	In Ward No. 2	% of Migration
Migrated People	8,302,938	28	47,087	58	6,063	76
Total Population	29,164,578	100	81,578	100	8,025	100

Source: National Population and Housing Census 2021.

Table 4.10 describes the overall picture of the migration trend of the country, municipality and the area of study. From this comparative table researcher can make the conclusion that migrated people in this region are rapidly growing so government or local authority should make systematic development plan to cater the negative consequences of migration.

#### **4.6. Decision to Migrate**

The decision to migrate is a significant and life-altering choice influenced by various factors, primarily social networks and familial connections. Decision to migrate depends upon the factor of migration. Migration due to environmental factor all the decision has been made by the responsible person of the family.

**Table 4.11***Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Persons Deciding to Migration*

Migration decision	Respondents	Percent
Neighbors	30	20
Family/parents	33	22
Relatives	70	47
Friends	17	11
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Above table 4.11 depicts that majority of the respondents were migrated from their place of origin because of the influence of relatives who were already migrated to that place. This accounted for 47% of the total respondents. Interestingly, only a small percentage of respondents sought advice and made plans with their friends before migrating to Kirtipur. Family or parental advice played a role in the decision to migrate for only 22% of the respondents, while neighbor's advice accounted for only 20%. This suggests that none of the respondents made the decision to migrate on their own, but instead sought advice from others. Migration is a significant and life-changing decision, and it is important for individuals to consider the advice and input of others before making such a move.

Overall, the decision to migrate is shaped by a combination of personal aspirations for better opportunities and the social dynamics of family and community, emphasizing the interconnectedness of migration decisions within social networks.

#### **4.7 Information about Destination Area**

Kirtipur attracts migrants from the hill and Tarai regions due to its diverse economic opportunities, better educational facilities, and improved healthcare services. The presence of Tribhuvan University makes it a significant educational hub, drawing students and academic professionals. Additionally, the city's infrastructure, including reliable electricity, water supply, and transportation networks, enhances living conditions. Established migrant communities provide crucial social support, easing the transition to urban life. However, challenges such

as affordable housing, social integration, and economic vulnerability remain. Addressing these issues through targeted policies can help ensure sustainable urban migration and improve the quality of life for migrants in Kirtipur.

**Table 4.12**

*Information about Destination Area*

First Time move out	No. of Households	Percent
Yes	36	72
No	14	28
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

A significant finding from the table reveals that previous undertaking the migration, a substantial 72 percent of respondents were already well-informed about the destination area. This highlights the diligent approach taken by the respondents in preparing for the move to their chosen location. Furthermore, an interesting aspect to note is that many respondents had the advantage of having close family, friends, and relatives already residing in the destination area, which likely played a significant role in their decision-making process.

#### **4.8 Living Condition before Migration**

Before migrating to urban areas like Kirtipur, individuals from the native district Dhading, Chitwan, Makawanpur, Nawalparasi, Tanahu, Kavre and Sindhuli often face challenging living conditions. Some of them, the terrain is rugged and less conducive to agriculture, leading to subsistence farming with low productivity. These areas are also prone to natural disasters such as landslides, which can destroy homes and farmland. Access to basic services like education and healthcare is limited, with schools and health facilities often being under-resourced and distant. In the Bhitri Madesh region, although the land is more fertile, frequent flooding can disrupt agricultural activities and displace families. Additionally, the socio-economic infrastructure in both regions is underdeveloped, with inadequate roads, electricity, and water supply. Economic opportunities are scarce, leading to high levels of underemployment and poverty. Social issues, including caste-based and gender discrimination, further exacerbate the difficulties, making daily life in these rural

areas particularly challenging and prompting many to seek better prospects in urban centers.

**Table 4.13**

*Living Condition before Migration*

Living Situation before Migration	Households	Percent
Problematic	38	76
Comprehensible	12	24
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2024

In the specific study area, it was discovered that a significant majority of respondents, accounting for 76 percent, encountered difficulties in their daily lives in their place of origin. These challenges arose from prevalent issues such as poverty, insufficient job opportunities, limited access to education, and a lack of basic services. These adverse conditions were powerful drivers for the respondents to seek migration as a means of improving their conditions. One third of the overall respondents had stated that their living condition before migration was comprehensive. The people were migrated from different districts of the country with different types of socio-cultural inheritance which they cannot forget easily and dilute in the environment and socio-cultural arena of Kirtipur Municipality. Despite being problems and nostalgic situation, migration keeps on movement because the reason behind this are marriage, better education of their child's, placement of job, health condition of their family members and better economy livelihood.

## CHAPTER - V

### SUMMERY AND CONCLUSION

#### 5.1 Summery

Migration means the movement of people from one place to another place in search of better lifestyle, it may be temporary or permanent. Receiving origin means origin where migrated people want to settle and original origin means place of birth of the migrated people. Migration significantly impact on the demographic, economic and social structure of the settlement.

According Lee (1966) migration are different types; such as temporary, permanent or semi- permanent. The internal or external migration—one of the greatest demographic issues of all countries and a major reason for the urbanization process and social changes—has been the concern of the demographer and policy makers. In addition to the natural population increase due to changes in birth and death rates migration by itself causes a shift in the demographic profile of a settlement.

Study area is a growth city near Kathmandu and Lalitpur metropolitan city. The growth rate of population in this region has increasingly rapidly. Nearly double the population in the two decades. The major driver of the migration are education, employment and better services. Besides the positive consequences of migration it also carries a strain on infrastructure, housing, water supply and sanitation. In addition, fertile land invasion, contamination and social harmony issue arise due to arrival of ethnically and culturally diverse population.

Research was based on mixed methodology that is quantitative and qualitative techniques to provide a comprehensive analysis on causes and consequences of migration in Kirtipur Municipality. The research structure has exploratory and descriptive goal to analyze socio economic characteristics as determents for key migration drivers. Data were collected through primary sources by way of filed visit including interviews with 150 respondents in 50 randomly selected household. Secondary data were collected by way of census publication, university dissertation, research paper and published studies. During the data collection, I learned useful information about the experiences of migrants along with

some problem. Most of the respondent were happy to answer the question and some respondent didn't answer freely, they were not comfortable to share their causes and consequences of migration. In some cases, cultural traditions made it hard for women to take part in interviews. Also, some communities expected to be paid for their participation, which affected how honestly they answered. Even with these challenges, the fieldwork still gave important real-life information about how migration is changing Kirtipur's economy and society.

Kirtipur Municipality, located near Kathmandu and known for its culture and history, has seen a lot of people moving in from other parts of Nepal. This is mostly because of good schools like Tribhuvan University, better job opportunities, and city facilities. A study done in Ward No. 2 found that people move to Kirtipur for many reasons—economic (jobs and better pay), social (education and marriage), political (peace and stability), and environmental (problems like land damage or natural disasters). People leave their homes because of poverty and lack of services (push factors), and are attracted to city life and job chances in Kirtipur (pull factors).

Migration has many effects. Economically, it has helped the area grow with more labor and money sent by family members working elsewhere (remittances). But it also caused problems like pressure on services and lower wages for unskilled workers. Demographically, most of the people in Kirtipur now are of working age (15–59 years), and there are more people from groups like Chhetri, Brahmin, and Newar. Environmentally, the fast growth of the town has caused pollution, loss of green areas, and water shortages. However, some migrants are helping with environmental projects, which reduces the harm a little.

Mentally, many migrants feel stress and loneliness, and local people feel pressure from overcrowding and more competition. Politically, migration has brought more diversity in leadership, but also some ethnic conflicts and difficulties in local administration. Another big change is that more women are now working in farming in rural areas because many men have gone abroad, which has made farming harder even though the families are getting money from remittances.

The growing problems of housing shortages, crowded spaces, and poor sanitation in Kirtipur show that better city planning is needed. Overall, migration has

helped improve lives, but in the future, Kirtipur must carefully manage its development, protect its culture, and use its resources wisely.

To analyze internal migration in Kirtipur, the households were classified into five groups: owned households, rented whole-floor households, rented duplex-room households, rented single-room households, and temporary galvanized-sheet households. The field survey discovered various migration priorities in these groups. Business was the primary reason for migration in Group I, followed by job transfer, education, health, and marriage. Group II prioritized job transfer, business, education, health, political instability, and economic hardship. Economic hardship was the first cause for Group III, followed by education, health, marriage, and environmental disaster.

Migration has been an important factor in enhancing living standards in Nepal, with rural-to-urban migration being influenced by low productivity in agriculture, high levels of unemployment, and more favorable opportunities in urban centers. This movement has had a considerable influence on areas such as Kirtipur, leading to urbanization and population changes.

One of the important effects of migration is the change in the agricultural sector. As a large proportion of males migrated to urban places, agriculture has become more of a female domain, and this has led to lower productivity despite increased household incomes through remittances. Land ownership trends and fragmentation have also changed settlement patterns, and hence agricultural land in Kirtipur became largely vacant.

Migration influenced by push factors (agriculture, unemployment, low productivity) and pull factors (availability of employment opportunities, higher living standards). Young, educated individuals are the prime migrants who often rely on social networks. Even though migration unlocks economic prospects, it also deforms agriculture production, infrastructure and population flows, calling integrated policies to address its challenges and attain sustainable development.

## 5.2 Conclusion

The main causes of migration of people who leave their origin may have different. In this research, people were migrated to Kirtipur Municipality multiple reasons such as in search of better jobs, education. Political instability was another main factor for their migration. People were migrated in order to escape problems like poverty, poor services, and natural disasters such as landslides and droughts. People are especially attracted to Kirtipur because of its urban lifestyle, job opportunities, and well-known schools like Tribhuvan University. Most of the migrants are young (aged 20–59), fairly well educated (32% have a bachelor's degree), and mainly from Brahmin and Chhetri communities. Migration has greatly changed the local population—about 76% of Ward No. 2's residents are migrants, which is much higher than the national average of 28%.

There are multiple consequences such as pressure on infrastructure, lower wages for unskilled workers, and unplanned housing. Environmentally, it has led to more pollution, loss of green spaces, and water shortage. Socially, migration adds cultural diversity but can create tension between migrants and the original Newar community. Psychologically, many older migrants feel lonely, while younger ones struggle to adjust in order to settled them in new environment. As this thesis discusses the cause and consequences of migration, being a educational hub of the nation, many people specially come to here in order to educate themselves and their students. The migrants to Kirtipur come from diverse backgrounds, including the government service sector, university professors, and students. The Newar community in Kirtipur continues to engage in traditional businesses like trade, commerce, agriculture, and farming, while the migrant population is mostly employed in the service sector. The living conditions and standard of living of the migrant population are generally better than that of local Newars, which has brought positive changed in them also, because they came to contact with migrants people way of life such as eating, doing, studying, and so son. The migration to Kirtipur is driven by factors such as poverty, insufficient job opportunities, limited access to education, and a lack of basic services in the hill and Tarai regions of Nepal. The migrants have a better understanding of the destination area and often have social support from family, friends, and relatives already living in Kirtipur. The decision to

migrate is influenced by the advice and input of relatives, family, and neighbors, rather than being an individual decision. The educational status of the migrant population is diverse, with most having at least a bachelor's degree. The presence of Tribhuvan University, the oldest and the largest University in Nepal, is a significant factor in attracting migrants to Kirtipur. However, challenges such as affordable housing, social integration, and economic vulnerability remain for the migrant population can be found in the study area.

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## APPENDIX – I

### Questionnaire

#### Demographic characteristics of migrants

1. Name of the respondent:
2. How old are you?  
Age:
3. Sex
  - a) Male
  - b) Female
  - c) third gender
4. What profession do you belong to?
  - a) Business
  - b) government job
  - c) private job
5. What is your education qualification?
  - a) Illiterate
  - b) Literate/read and write
  - c) Primary
  - d) Secondary
  - e) Bachelor above

6. Where is your birth place?

#### Patterns of migration

- 1) What was your previous place of residence?
2. Which year did you migrate to Kirtipur?
3. Which factor motivate you to migrate?
  - a) Family future
  - b) personal future
  - c) For the education
  - d) for the business
4. Is this place is your place of birth or not?
  - a) Yes
  - b) No
5. Did you contact any person reside at Kirtipur at the time of migration?
  - a) Yes
  - b) No
6. Who influenced you to leave your place of birth for migration?
  - a) Neighbors
  - b) Family/parents
  - c) Relatives
  - d) Friends
7. Did you have any pre information about living condition of the Kirtipur Municipality?
  - a) Yes
  - b) No
8. Before moving your place of birth, did you have any relative and house at the Kirtipur Municipality?
  - a) Yes
  - b) No

### Causes or reason of migration

1. Before your migration, what was the living condition of Kirtipur?
  - a) Problematic
  - b) Comprehensible
2. Was the condition of road, transport and infrastructure of the Kirtipur is in like this at the time of your migration Or not?
  - a) Yes
  - b) No
3. How was your financial position while migrating to Kirtipur? Did you have any loan or not?
  - a) Yes
  - b) No
4. When you first moved out from your place of origin what was your occupation and did you switch off your occupation after migration in the Kirtipur? If yes which is your current occupation?
  - a) Agriculture
  - b) Business
  - c) Domestic work
  - d) Job/Service
  - e) foreign employment
5. While migrating to Kirtipur, what are the factors which drive you to leave your origin?
  - a) Lack of opportunities
  - b) Lack of education/health
  - c) Lack of employment
6. While migrating from your origin to Kirtipur, did you face any problem?
  - a) Yes
  - b) No
- 7) What is your suggestion to Kirtipur for development?
- 8) What is your suggestion to coming migrants?
- 9) What socio-cultural impacts have you seen due to migration in this area?
- 10) Did you have land at place of origin?
  - a) Yes .....
  - b) No.