

**Urbanization and its Effects on Socio-Economic and Demographic Aspects in  
Kirtipur Municipality**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted to Department of Health and Population Education in  
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Master Degree in Population Education**

**Submitted by**

**Bina Basnet**

**Tribhuvan University**

**Faculty of Education**

**Central Department of Education**

**Health and Population Education Department**

**Kirtipur, Kathmandu**

**2023**

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**Kirtipur, Kathmandu**

**2023**

**Submission Date (AD):15/02/2023**

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## **Declaration**

I hereby, declare that to the best my knowledge, this research work is my original work. No part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to any University, college or educational institutions. The subject matter presented in this research work is the result of my own work. Whatever data and information I have presented and included in the study except for those cited in references.

Date: February 2023

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**Bina Basnet**



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The thesis work entitled “**Urbanization and its Effects on Socio-Economic & Demographic Aspects in Kirtipur Municipality**” is prepared by **Bina Basnet** under my supervision, as a part of the requirement to complete Master of Population Education. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and carries useful information on population education teachers. I forwarded this to the thesis committee for final viva-voice.

Date: 12/02/2023

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### Approval Sheet

The thesis work entitled “Urbanization and its Effects on Socio-Economic & Demographic Aspects in Kirtipur Municipality” is submitted by **Bina Basnet** in partial fulfillment of the requirement of Master Degree in Population Education has been approved.

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Date: feb,2023

Bina Basnet

## **Abstract**

The study entitled “Urbanization and its Effects on Socio-Economic and Demographic Aspects in Kirtipur Municipality.” Unprecedented population increase, internal migration, and haphazard development efforts in the area have led to urbanization with a lack of infrastructure. Consequently, urbanization in the area pose great impacts on social, economic and demographic sectors. The main purpose of this study was to explore the urbanization and its effects on socio-economic and demographic aspects in Kirtipur municipality.

The study was conducted in the Kirtipur Municipality, which has a high rate of urban growth. Both primary and secondary data were collected. Primary data was collected through questionnaires and focus group discussions in ward no. 5, while secondary data was obtained from census reports. Systematic sampling was used for questionnaire. Apart from that locals, local leaders and people representatives were included for focus group discussion. The questionnaire data was analyzed using descriptive methods, while the focus group discussion responses were analyzed qualitatively.

The study in Kirtipur-5 found that the area is rapidly urbanizing, with an increasing population size, high population density, and a shift towards non-agricultural occupations. Urbanization has brought both positive and negative socio-economic impacts to the area, including job opportunities, improved access to education and health facilities, and improved transportation and communication, but also economic disparities, social and economic stratification, gender imbalance, overcrowding, traffic congestion, increased crime rates, and smaller living spaces. Demographically, urbanization has led to a higher male to female ratio, declining fertility rates, and a high migration rate, with most migrants being young and seeking job opportunities and better living standards. To mitigate the negative impacts, there is a need for improvement in job opportunities, addressing economic disparities, promoting gender equality, better urban planning, ensuring and improving health and education facilities, and putting in place a better security system. The government and relevant organizations should work towards creating a more inclusive and sustainable urban environment for all residents.

## Table of Contents

Copyright	i
Declaration	ii
Recommendation	iii
Approval Sheet	iv
Acknowledgement	v
Abstract	vi
Table of Contents	vii-x
List of Tables	xi
List of Figures	xii
Abbreviations	xiii
<b>Chapter I: Introduction</b>	<b>1-5</b>
Background of the Study	1-2
Statement of the Problem	2-3
Objectives of the Study	3
Significance of the Study	3-4
Research Questions	4
Delimitation of the Study	4-5
Operational Definition of Key Terms	5
<b>Chapter II: Review of Related Literature</b>	<b>6-10</b>
Theoretical Literature	6-7
Empirical Literature	7-9

Implication of the Review of The Study	9
Conceptual Framework	10
<b>Chapter III: Research Methodology</b>	<b>11-14</b>
Research Design	11
Population of The Study	11-12
Population Sampling Procedure and Sample Size	12
Research Tool	12-13
Finalization of Tool	13
Data Collection Procedure	13
Data Analysis Procedure	13
Ethical Consideration	13-14
<b>Chapter Iv: Results and Discussion</b>	<b>15-50</b>
Trend and Pattern of Urbanization	15-21
Population Trend	15-18
Population Density	18-19
Population Growth Rate	19-20
Percentage of People Involve in Non-Agricultural Occupation	20-21
Socio-Economic and demographic Impacts	21-47
Economic Impacts	21-25
Occupation	21-23
Employment opportunity	23-24
Annual income	24-25

Social Impacts	25-40
Caste and Religion	26-28
Education	28-29
Health and Education Facility	29-30
Transportation and Communication Facility	30-32
Gender Equality	32-33
Housing Space	33-35
Water and Sanitation	35-37
Spread of Disease	37-38
Traffic Congestion	38-39
Crimes	39-40
Demographic Impacts	40-47
Age and Sex Composition	40-43
Fertility	43-44
Maternal and Child Mortality	44
Migration Pattern	45-46
Old Age Problem	46-47
Summary of the Findings	47-50
Trend and pattern of urbanization	47-48
Socio-Economic and Demographic Impacts	48-50
Economic impacts	48
Social Impacts	48-50
Demographic Impacts	50

<b>Chapter V: Conclusion and Recommendations</b>	<b>51-54</b>
Conclusion	51-52
Recommendations	52-54
Recommendations for Improvement	52-53
Recommendations for Further Study	53-54
<b>Reference</b>	<b>55-56</b>
<b>Annex 1</b>	
<b>Annex 2</b>	

### **List of Tables**

<b>Table No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1.	Population trend	16
2.	Population density pattern	18
3.	Time spent by the respondent's occupation in last 12 months	23
4.	Annual income of respondent's	24
5.	Education of the respondent's	28
6.	Respondent's perception towards health and education facility	29
7.	Respondents on transportation and communication facility	31
8.	Sex wise distribution of respondent's	41
9.	Age wise distribution of respondent's	42
10.	Migration pattern of household	45

## **List of Figures**

<b>Figure No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1.	Conceptual framework of the study	10
2.	Land cover map Kirtipur	12
3.	Population trend	16
4.	Population growth rate	19
5.	Involvement in non-agriculture occupation	20
6.	Occupation of respondents	22
7.	Caste composition of respondents	26
8.	Religion composition of respondents	26
9.	Major decision maker of the family	33
10.	Housing space utilized by the household	34
11.	Source of drinking water utilized by the household	35
12.	Type of toilet utilized by the household	36
13.	Respondent's perception towards the prevalence of disease	37
14.	Respondent's perception towards traffic congestion	38
15.	Respondent's view towards frequency of crime	39
16.	Fertility perception of respondent's	43
17.	Child and maternal mortality of the respondents	44
18.	Age composition of migrated respondent's	46
19.	Elderly people of household	47

## **Abbreviations**

ASA	American Sociological Association
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
UN	United Nations
MoFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration

## **Chapter: I**

### **Introduction**

This introductory part incorporates background, statement of problems and delimitation of study, objective and significance of the study.

#### **Background**

Urbanization is the process of population shifts from villages to cities. It is also referred as changes in the proportion of the population of a country living in defined urban areas. Urban areas are mainly defined on the basis of population size, density, economic activities, physical infrastructure and other facilities (Subedi, 2014).

Governments define "Urban" using a variety of criteria and methodologies, as evidenced by the national study. 105 countries base their statistics on administrative criteria, restricting it to the boundaries of state or provincial capitals, municipalities, or other local entities; of these, 83 use this as their sole means of differentiating between urban and rural areas. With minimal concentrations generally ranging from 200 to 50,000 people, 100 countries define cities according to population size or density; 57 of these, use this as their exclusive urban criterion. Economic factors are listed as important, though not exclusive, features in 25 countries when designating cities. The percentage of the labor force engaged in non-agricultural pursuits is typically used to define the urban population. 18 nations include the presence of urban infrastructure, such as paved streets, water supply and sewage systems, or electricity, in their definitions (Devkota, 2012).

According to the MoFAGA (2074) Nepal classified its urban area based on its population, physical infrastructure, and annual income in the city. In addition, a regional dimension is also acknowledged with respect to population size and annual revenue when granting municipal status to a settlement. Minimum population size should be 10,000 for Mountain, 40,000 for Hill, 50,000 for inner Terai, 75,000 for Terai and 100,000 for Kathmandu Valley while annual revenue of last 5 years should be NRs.10 million or more in the Mountain district and NRs 30 million or more in remaining region. Likewise, minimum urban facilities such as electricity, road, drinking water, communication and

other similar facilities are also considered as the rudiments of a municipality, irrespective of region.

The level of urbanization has been rapidly increasing in Nepal. It has increased from 2.9 percent in 1995-97 to 14 percent in 2001, 42 percent in 2015 and 62 percent in 2016. There is an overwhelming concentration of people in the Kathmandu Valley and a small number of major and medium-sized cities dominate Nepal's urbanization (Chapagain, 2018).

Economic growth and urbanization are inextricably intertwined, yet this has both beneficial and harmful effects. Economic development typically entails the conversion of agricultural land to urban purposes, such as industrial, residential, and commercial; this is a shift from an agrarian-based economy to a more urban economy centered on services and industry. Cities have always been the center of economic development and technical advancement. People are drawn to cities by the affluence and job growth that they offer. However, the unheard-of rate at which some cities have grown has had negative effects, including social violence, environmental pollution, and economic inequality (Irwin, 2004).

Urbanization affects social and demographic processes just as much as it does the economy. An urban environment changes societal organizations, demographic patterns, the family structure, how people work and what they do for a living, as well as who we choose to live with and how we live. Domestic roles and relationships are changing throughout the family, and ideas about who a person is and what their social responsibility is are being redefined (JRANK,2013).

### **Statement of the Problem**

Urbanization has always had a close relationship with factors such as fast population expansion, rural-to-urban migration, industrialization or deindustrialization, social transformation, and environmental change. While it isn't always feasible to fully understand. Identifying a variety of significant urbanization-related consequences is always crucial and necessary in order to disentangle the mutual causation between

urbanization and these other processes. This is especially true when considering how these consequences might manifest in rapidly urbanizing regions that are less developed and, therefore, less prepared to handle them (Peng, 2011). In Nepal, the proportion of urban residents to the overall population is growing. The urban population to total population ratio was 0.029 in the 1952–1954 census, but it has been steadily rising and reached 0.171 at the 2011 census. The Kathmandu Valley is home to a disproportionately large concentration of people, and only a few large and medium-sized cities account for the majority of Nepal's urbanization (Subedi, 2014). In 1997, Kirtipur, which is a portion of the valley, became a municipality, after that urbanization was rapidly increasing. Information about the pace of urban growth, as well as its trend, pattern, and extent, is necessary for effective and efficient infrastructure design in an urban environment.

Unprecedented population increase, internal migration, and haphazard development efforts in the area have led to urbanization with a lack of infrastructure. Consequently, urbanization in the area pose great impacts on social, economic and demographic sectors. Impacts may be positive and negative both. To identify the impacts is crucial for making the plans and policies to manage them. This study was focused on urbanization in Kirtipur-5 with the aim of identifying what were the effects of urbanization on social, economic and demographic sector of the study area.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of this study is to study the urbanization and its effects on socio-economic and demographic aspects in Kirtipur Municipality. Similarly, the specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- To analyze the trend and pattern of urbanization in Kirtipur Municipality.
- To assess the effects of urbanization on socio-economic and demographic aspects in the study area.

### **Significance of the Study**

According to a World Bank study paper titled "Nepal: Urban Growth and Spatial Transition: An Initial Assessment," the country has been quickly urbanizing. Urban areas in Nepal, particularly the Kathmandu valley, already face significant challenges from bad

business environments, chaotic planning, and insufficient infrastructure and Kirtipur is also the part of the valley so it is not apart from these issues.

With the new administrative division in Nepal, responsibility to manage urban concerns is now available to local governments but most of the study were conducted on the national level or in the level of entire valley which create a knowledge gap. This study was focused on municipality and ward level analysis which would help the Kirtipur Municipality for developing their plans and policies.

The main points of rationale of the study were as follows:

- This study fulfilled the gap in literature by analyzing the effects of urbanization in municipality and ward level.
- This study would be helpful to local government for making their plans and policies.
- This study provides the useful information for academicians and future researchers.

### **Research Questions**

This study explored the following research questions:

- What are the current socio-economic and demographic status of the households?
- What is the trend and pattern of urbanization?
- How did urbanization change the social factors like caste, language, health, education, crime, gender equality?
- How economic factors like occupation, economic growth, economic inequality and urban poverty were influenced by urbanization?
- What is the trend of demographic factors like population density, population growth, fertility, migration, age and sex composition relative to urbanization?

### **Delimitations of the Study**

The study was delimited in terms of study area, sample size, variables analyzed, budget and the time attributed for the study. Researcher expertise was also be the limiting factor.

In this context, this study had the following limitations:

- The study was limited in Kirtipur Municipality of Kathmandu district.
- This study was delimited to both primary and secondary sources.
- This study was limited to urbanization and its socio-economic and demographic effects.
- This study was based on only descriptive analysis.

### **Definition of the Key Terms Used**

**Urbanization:** Is defined as the process through which rural areas turn urban due to a growing economy and industrialization.

**Socio-Economic Aspect:** Social and economic factors like caste, language composition, health, education, crime, gender equality, occupation, economic growth, economic inequality and urban poverty.

**Demographic Aspect:** Demographic factors like population density, population growth, fertility, migration, age and sex composition.

**Households:** Is the combination of family members who live together in a house.

**Economic Inequality:** Unequal distribution of wealth among the people.

**Urban poverty:** Due to low-income (<19261 average annual per capita income) inadequate access to consumption, health, education and other facilities provided by the urban area (CBS, 2011).

**Crime:** Involvement of the people on any activities prohibited by states current laws.

**Gender Equality:** Situation on which all the people get equal opportunity regardless of their gender.

**Migration:** Is a spatial mobility of people from one geographical unit to the

## **Chapter: II**

### **Review of the Related Literature**

Literature review is the most important; for the development of any research. Review provides the idea about the research gap and variables to be examined. Published articles, thesis and textbooks were reviewed in this chapter.

#### **Theoretical Review**

Theories of urbanization are extensively addressed in the literature. However, the pattern of urbanization and its consequences on socio-economics and demographics are more complex and location specific, therefore there is no general consensus among researchers. Urbanization theories have existed for so long that they have merged into and intersected with views about cities, industrialization, and more recently, globalization.

Peng et al. (2011) explained urbanization on the basis four theoretical background; self-generated or endogenous urbanization theory, modernization theory, dependency theory and global cities perspective theory. Endogenous urbanization theory acknowledges industrialization driven urban to rural migration as the primary factor for urbanization. Modernization theory explains in addition to industrialization how technological advancement, information penetration and cultural dispersion would promote eventual urbanization. Dependence theory depicts social structure, technology and population dynamics as endogenous variables in development and urbanization that are limited by exogenous influences. And the global city perspective has moved the theorizing of urbanization both backward and forward to explicating the historical and contemporary relationship between industrialization (and now deindustrialization in the West), urbanization and globalization.

Benna et al. (2018) reviewed and categorized the urban theory based on industrial and information age. Urban ecology theory and new town theory were used to theorized urbanization in industrial age while world system theory, world policy theory and world culture theory were used to theorized urbanization in information age. Theories based on

industrial age only gives credit to internal drivers for urbanization and neglects the role of external drivers like globalization and capitalism. Theories based on information age identifies globalization caused by information technology as the major driver for the urbanization.

Historically, urbanization has been intimately tied to socioeconomic progress. People are drawn to cities that provide a variety of educational and career options, particularly in the manufacturing and service industries. In turn, urbanization has been a net positive influence for economic growth, poverty reduction, education and health improvement, and human development. However, it can have negative consequences such as economic inequality, urban poverty, violence, and even economic contraction. The demographic structure of urban areas is likewise altered by urbanization by reducing fertility and mortality while increasing rural-to-urban migration (UN, 2018).

### **Empirical Review**

Choe and Pradhan (2010) identified nonagricultural wages, nonagricultural enterprises, and housing were the three principal sources of household income in cities. Remittances were the second-largest source of income after farming in rural areas, with a surprisingly higher relative share than in metropolitan areas. Socio-economic impacts like violent crimes, youth unemployment, urban poverty; were increased. Fourteen municipalities had a poverty incidence of less than 10%, while 11 had an incidence of more than 30% (compared to a national average of 30.9%).

According to the 2011 census, Nepal's average urban population density is 1,381 people per square kilometer, compared to a total population density of 180 people per square kilometer. The population density is increasing rapidly in the Kathmandu Valley, along major routes, and towards the Indian border. Several metropolitan centers in Kathmandu Valley had population densities of more than 10,000 people per square kilometer in 2001, however Kirtipur had just 4,445 people per square kilometer. Though urbanization level was low in Kirtipur its rate was higher (5%) compare to valley (3.94%) (Thapa & Murayama, 2012).

Bakrania (2015) reviewed the urbanization and migration trend of Nepal. According to him, Nepal is one of the world's ten least urbanized countries, and the least urbanised in South Asia. However, with a rate of urbanisation of 3% between 1990 and 2014, Nepal was one of the top ten fastest urbanising countries in the world. Nepal, with a predicted annual urbanisation rate of 1.9 percent, would stay among the top ten fastest urbanising countries in the world from 2014 to 2050. It is likely to be one of Asia's least urbanized countries in 2050, but with a projected level of urbanisation of more than 30%. And also identified the internal migration as the major contributor to the urbanization.

Chapagain (2018) examined Nepal's urbanization status and discovered that the process of expanding urban centers and population has grown from 10 urban areas with 2.9 percent population in 1995/1997 to 217 urban areas with 41.7 percent population in 2015 AD. Following the adoption of a new administrative structure in 2015, 293 urban areas were designated, with 62 percent of the population residing in them.

Raghu (2019) conducted a study on *Push and Pull Factors of Urbanization in Nepal: Its impacts on Household Perspectives* and found that urban planning and design practices in Nepal are not adequate to support economic growth and improve standard of life. The paper examines the household perspective on urbanization and investigates the drivers of urbanization through secondary and primary data. The results showed that urbanization is driven by political factors, demographic factors, and development objectives, but the impact on biodiversity and infrastructure is negative. The study highlights the need for more focus on urbanization in the right direction to ensure sustainable development.

The study titled "Assessment of the Socio-Economic Status of Apartments in Kathmandu Valley" by Shrestha (2019) investigated the current housing situation in Kathmandu Valley due to the rapid pace of urbanization. The study found that the urban population in the valley is increasing, putting pressure on land and housing. Despite the presence of apartments, they are not affordable to all income groups due to the high cost of units and strict loan requirements. The high concentration of population in primate cities like Kathmandu has led to a scarcity of land and unhygienic living conditions. The

rich are moving to the urban fringe, resulting in social disparity and inequity amongst the people living in the same areas.

Timsina (2020) studied urbanization in Nepal, focusing on urban governance challenges in Kathmandu Valley. The study found that government decisions and rural-to-urban migration drove urbanization, while unplanned growth resulted in poverty, environmental degradation, and hazard exposure. Government efforts to balance development and enhance resilience faced resistance and coordination issues. Institutional and financial constraints and a constitutional provision limiting government control over private property hindered urban governance, making urban areas and populations vulnerable to hazards. The report provides insights for future inclusive, equitable, and resilient cities.

The study by Karna (2013) entitled "Urban Sprawl Modeling using RS and GIS Technique in Kirtipur Municipality" investigated the trend of urban sprawl in the Kirtipur area. The findings showed that the urban growth in the area has rapidly increased in the North West direction, mainly influenced by the Kathmandu metropolitan city. The entropy value indicates a high degree of spatial concentration and dispersion. The study also predicted the future developable urban area for the years 2020 and 2030 based on land use policies and environmental factors.

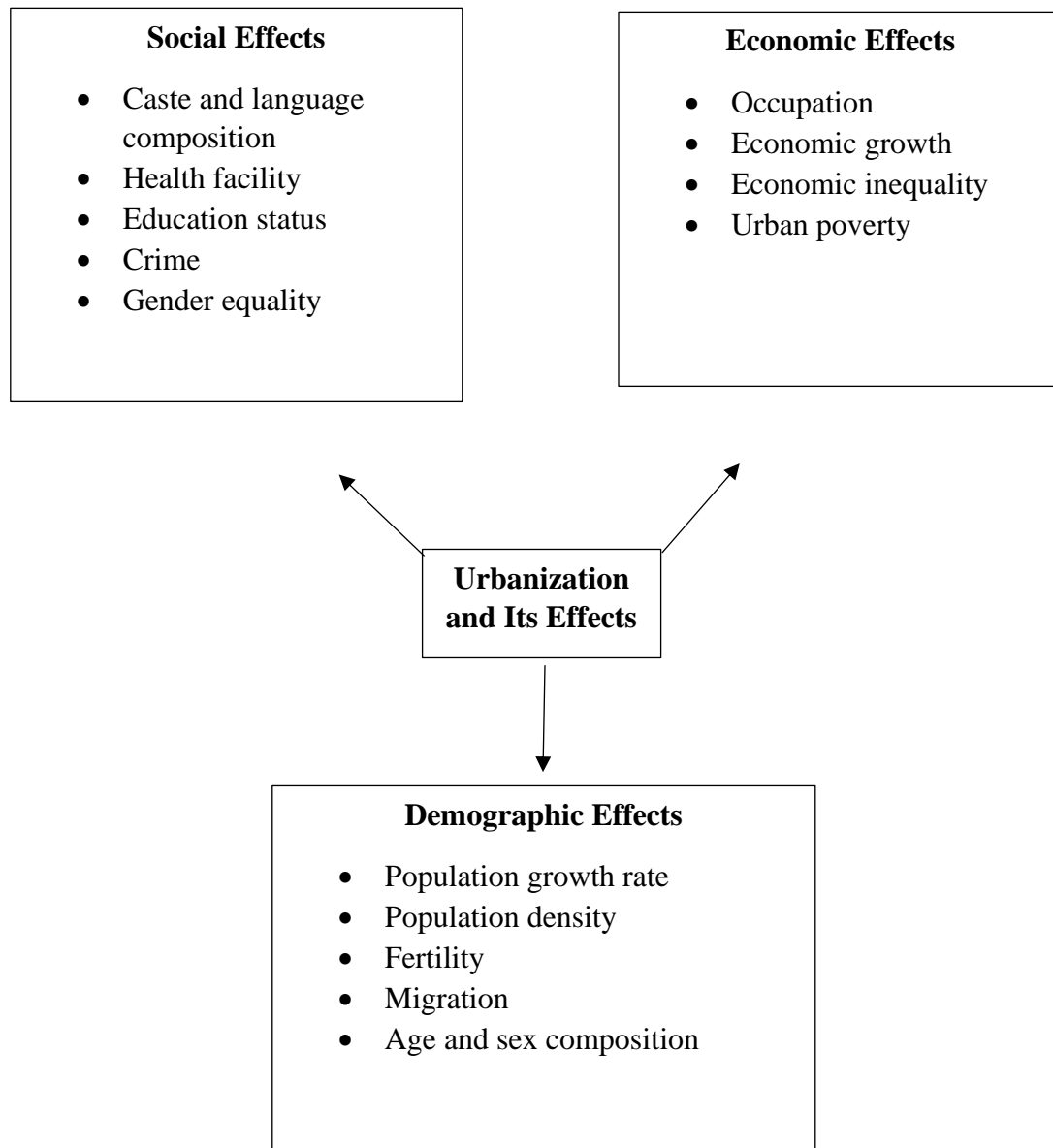
It is true that Nepal is rapidly urbanizing, as the rural population cannot feed themselves and their families solely via farming and remittances. The process of internal migration highlights the already deficient economic and physical infrastructure in urban areas. As a result, migration to cities has placed an undue strain on the city's limited infrastructure and social services.

### **Implication of Literature Review**

The literature review is the integral part of research process and provides a valuable contribution to the steps of the research. This review can be used as a secondary source for other study. It will be helpful to know about the urbanization and its effects of socio-economic & demographic aspects in Kirtipur Municipality, Kathmandu. It will be also helpful about selection of problems, background of the study, objectives of the

research, significance and limitation of the study respectively. It enriched the researcher to make a brief study about the research methodology where research design, sources of data, tools and procedure of data collection etc.

### **Conceptual Framework**



## **Chapter: III**

### **Research Methodology**

This research was conducted to study urbanization and its effects in socio-economic and demography aspects in Kirtipur Municipality. The research design, study area, data sources, sampling procedure, data collection method, tools for collection, and data interpretation all were covered in this chapter.

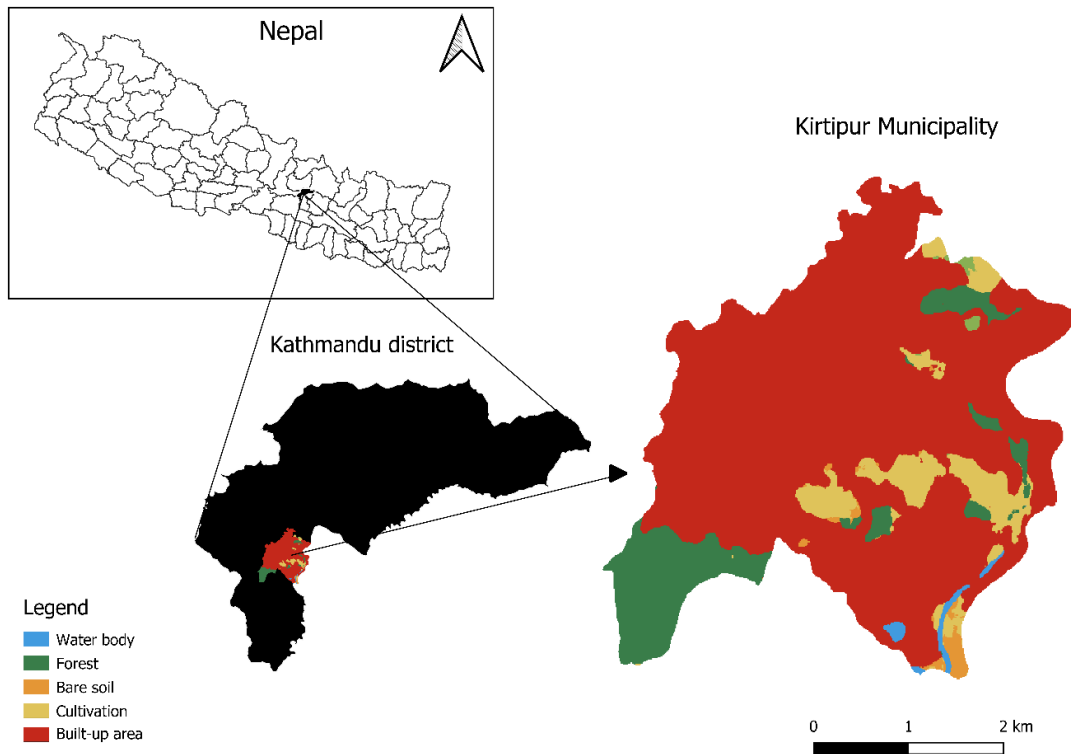
#### **Research Design**

This study was based on quantitative research design. Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources and analyzed descriptively.

#### **Study Area**

The study was conducted in the Kirtipur Municipality, which has a high rate of urban growth. Secondary data was collected for entire municipality while both primary and secondary data was collected from ward no. 5. Located 7 kilometers to the southwest of Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Kirtipur is one of the historical cities dominated by the Newar ethnic group. It is located between 27° 38' 37" and 27° 41' 36"N and 85° 14' 64" and 85° 18' 00"E, at an altitude between 1284m and 1524m above mean sea level. In 1997, it was incorporated as a municipality by fusing eight contemporary village development committees, including Palifal, Layaku, Bahirigaon, Chithubihar, Champadevi, Bishnudevi, Balkumari, and Chovar. Kirtipur Municipality, which is 14.76 sq. km in size. The Kathmandu Metropolitan City lies to the north, the Bagmati River to the east, Chandragiri Municipality to the west, and Dakchhinkali Municipality to the south.

Kirtipur is divided into 10 wards for administrative purposes. Among these ward no. 5 lies on south-east region, consists of 2027 households (CBS, 2014) which would be my study population.

**Figure 1.***Land Cover Map of Kirtipur***Sampling procedure and sample size**

Purposive sampling was used for the study. Purposive sampling is a non-probability sampling technique in which researchers choose individuals of a population as per need of the study and to meet the purpose of the study.

There were 203 households were selected as a sample for the study, which was more than 10 % of the total households (2027 households) live in the study area (CBS, 2014). Apart from that 8 households were selected for the group discussion.

**Data collection Tools**

Structured, semi-structured interview schedules and focus group questionnaire were created in order to collect the primary data. 26 different sorts of questions will be included in the two different topics of the interview schedule. In the first topic, participants were asked about their Background information, while the second was focused on the socio- economic and demographic effects of urbanization. In addition to

that 10 different questions were constructed for focus group discussion to gather the people view on urbanization and its impacts on socio-economic and demographic aspects.

### **Standardization of the tools**

The data gathering tools were altered in accordance with the supervisor's recommendation to make them more-clear. Then tools were tested on 10 households live in ward no. 6 and in order to validate them. After that tools were finalized and were used for the collection of required data to this study.

### **Data Collection**

The researcher visited the study area after they have the HPPE Department's letter of authorization. The researcher outlined the study's objectives to the chosen respondents before employing an interview and group discussion to gather primary data. Additionally, the researcher got secondary data from the ward and municipality offices.

### **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

Possible inaccuracies were fixed by the preliminary edition after the required data has been completed. I edited, arranged, tabulated, and presented the necessary facts and information in the appropriate parts. To demonstrate the outcome, the raw data were descriptively examined and displayed using figures, tables, graphs, pie charts, and bar diagrams.

### **Ethical Consideration**

One must evaluate the potential for harm, adhere to ethical standards, consider negative effects on participants, and safeguard oneself, supervisors, teachers, and institutions against accusations of inappropriate behavior or legal action (ASA, 2015). During my research, I made sure to uphold ethical considerations to ensure the integrity and validity of my findings. To start, I obtained a permission letter from my department, which helped to establish the credibility and legitimacy of my study. I also took measures to protect the confidentiality of my respondents by ensuring that their personal identification was not mentioned in my research and that their data was not misused or provided to any other parties. In addition, I made sure to respect the cultural and personal values of my

respondents by taking their consent before gathering any data. I explained the purpose of the study and provided clear information about what their participation would entail. This helped to establish a sense of trust and cooperation with my respondents, which was essential for the success of my research.

## **Chapter: IV**

### **Result and Discussion**

In this chapter, I have tried to use various statistical tools like tables, charts, figures to analyze and interpret the result. This study is concerned with the trend and pattern of urbanization and how it affects socio-economic and demographic factors in Kirtipur Municipality.

The results of this study are presented in two sections. In the first section, trend and pattern of urbanization is analyzed. And in the second section, effects of urbanization on socio-economic & demographic aspects are interpreted.

#### **Trend and Pattern of Urbanization**

This section provides the information about the trend and pattern of urbanization in terms of population size, population density, population growth rate and percentage of people involve in non-agricultural occupation of Kirtipur Municipality compared to the urban area of Nepal and national average.

#### ***Population Trend***

Urbanization can be defined as the process of increasing the proportion of people living in urban areas. One of the main indicators of urbanization is the growth of population size in urban areas. As more and more people move from rural areas to urban areas, the population of urban areas increases, leading to urbanization. This growth in population size is also a result of natural population increase, as well as migration from rural areas. This increased population size in urban areas results in the development of more infrastructure, job opportunities, and improved living standards, attracting even more people to move to these areas. As a result, urbanization continues to shape and transform the world we live in.

In 1997, Kirtipur, a part of the Kathmandu Valley, was established as a municipality, a designated urban area. Since then, three censuses have been conducted in Nepal: 2001, 2011, and 2021. Currently, only a preliminary report of the 2021 census has been released, and the full details are yet to be published. The population sizes of Kirtipur

Municipality, as well as the urban areas of the Kathmandu Valley, urban Nepal, rural Nepal, and the entire country of Nepal, have been recorded and tabulated based on these three censuses.

**Table 1.**

*Population of Kirtipur along with Population of Urban Kathmandu Valley, Urban Nepal, Rural Nepal and Nepal*

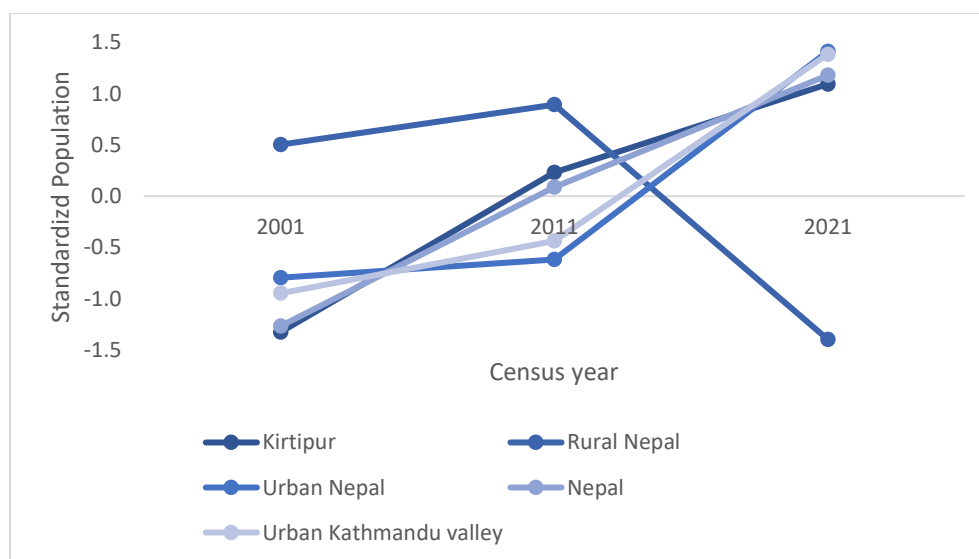
Census year	Population size				
	Kirtipur Municipality	Urban Kathmandu Valley	Urban Nepal	Rural Nepal	Nepal
2001	40,825	995,966	3,227,879	19,923,544	23,151,423
2011	67,171	1,426,641	4,523,820	21,970,684	26,494,504
2021	81,782	2,968,242	19,291,031	9,901,449	29,192,480

*Sources: CBS 2003, 2014, 2022*

Due to the differences in the scale of the data, each dataset was standardized by subtracting the average and dividing by the standard deviation. The standardized population was then plotted in a graph.

**Figure 2.**

*Population Trend of Kirtipur Compared to Population Trend of Urban Kathmandu Valley, Urban Nepal, Rural Nepal and Nepal*



From above table and figure we can see that population of Kirtipur, urban Kathmandu valley, urban Nepal and Nepal is regularly increasing in every census. But population of rural Nepal is increased slightly from 2001 to 2011 and it declined rapidly from 2011 to 2021. Majority of focus group discussion (FGD) participants agreed with this trend.

*Nepal is the developing country and it is rapidly urbanizing though most of the urbanizing areas are unorganized (FGD participant-3).*

*Not only in Nepal but also in Kathmandu valley more specifically in the fringe regions of valley like Kirtipur area, population is increasing and new buildings are rapidly built up in recent decade (FGD participant-7).*

Kirtipur and Nepal follow the same pattern of population trend. Their population trend in previous decade is steeper than recent decade. All FGD participants agreed with Nepal's trend and gave credit to the decreased birth rate for this. But most of them didn't want to admit the Kirtipur's trend. Though they admitted the decrease in birth rate of this region they didn't believe that decrease in birth rate is enough to overcompensate the effects of increasing immigration to decrease the slope of steepness. However, some participants also believed the Kirtipur's trend and gave credit to the COVID pandemic and the timing of census 2021 for this. They thought due to COVID pandemic many households are temporarily emigrated and other more weren't returned from the vacation of two largest festival, Dashain and Tihar.

*Due to increase in awareness about early marriage and birth control, the birth rate of the Nepal including Kirtipur is decreasing that might decrease the steepness of population trend of recent decade of Nepal. But I don't think Kirtipur's population trend steepness was decreased; here immigration is still increasing that must mask the effects of birth rate control and would increase the steepness of the trend (FGD participant-2).*

*I also think Kirtipur trend is still should steeped higher than previous but I always believe the census data. COVID pandemic may cause the temporary emigration, and Dashain and Tihar vacation just before recent census might bring the less steeped trend (FGD participant-5).*

Population trend of urban Kathmandu valley and urban Nepal is steeper in recent decade than previous one. Most of the FGD participants thinks that incline in urban population in recent decade is not only by the influence of immigration driven population growth but also by the increasing trend of declaration of rural area into the urban municipalities in recent decade. They also believed that later factor had stronger influence than the former one.

*Increasing rural to urban migration is constantly increasing the population of pre-existing urban area but that is not the only reason; increase in urban area by declaration of rural area into the urban municipalities is also the major contributor of this steep urban population trend in recent decade (FGD participant-1).*

*Increase in urban to rural declaration after implementation of federal system according to new constitution which is formulated within this recent decade, contribute the rapid increase in urban population (FGD participant-4).*

### **Population Density Pattern**

The pattern of population density is a major indicator of urbanization. Population density in urban regions is usually higher than that of the rest of the country. With a greater population density than both the national average and urban Nepal (Table 2), Kirtipur is considered to be one of Nepal's most urbanized cities.

**Table 2.**

*Population Density Pattern of Kirtipur Compared to that of Urban Kathmandu Valley, Urban Nepal and Nepal*

Census year	Population density				Urban area in km <sup>2</sup> (no. of urban areas)
	Kirtipur	Urban Kathmandu valley	Urban Nepal	Nepal	
2001	2,766	10,262	985	157	1,522 (58)
2011	4,551	14,703	693	180	5,472.3 (58)
2021	5,541	4,491	355	198	54318.27 (293)

*Source: CBS 2003, 2014, 2022*

Majority of FGD participants thought that Kirtipur's population is becoming denser and denser every year.

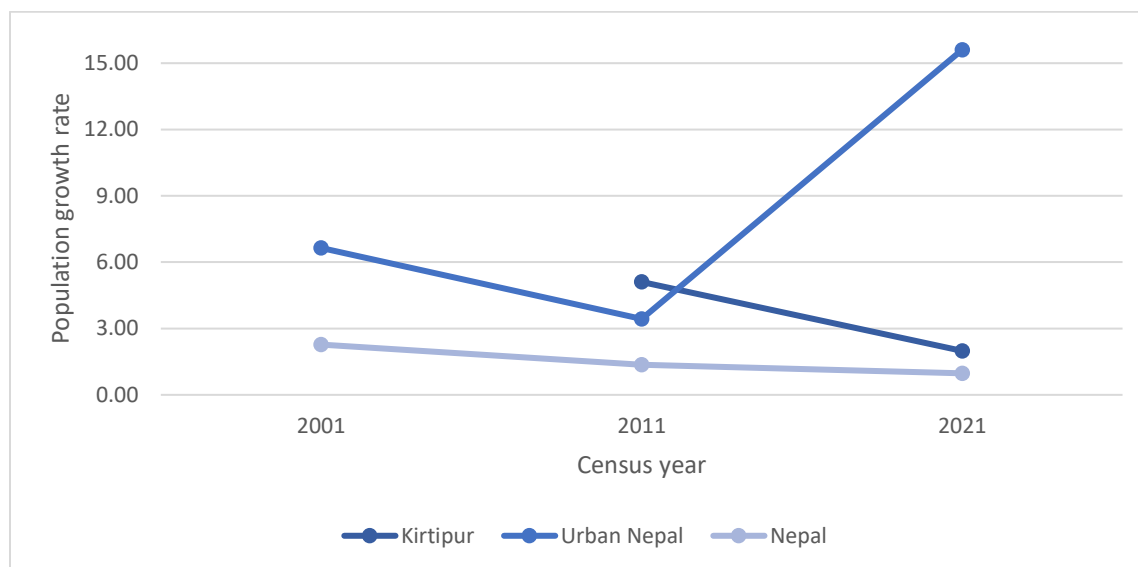
*Though the Kirtipur is ancient city of Nepal, it's very few areas had concentrated population in the past but nowadays it is increasing day by day (FGD participant-6).*

### **Population Growth Rate**

A general characteristic of the population in highly urbanizing cities is that their population growth rates are far higher than the national averages, and Kirtipur is no exception. The census data since 2011 clearly shows that the population growth rate of Kirtipur is far higher than the national average growth rates (Figure 2). The gap between Kirtipur's population growth rate and the national growth rate was 3.75 percent in 2011 and 1.01 percent in 2021.

### **Figure 3.**

*Population Trend of Kirtipur Compared to Population Trend of Urban Kathmandu Valley, Urban Nepal, Rural Nepal and Nepal*



*Source: CBS 2003, 2014, 2022*

The growth rate of urban Nepal increased rapidly and even surpassed the rate of Kirtipur in 2021. It should be noted that the higher gap between the growth rate of

Kirtipur and urban Nepal in 2021 is largely explained by the increase in the number of urban places. From 2011 to 2021, a total of 235 new urban areas were added (Table 2). The above-mentioned trend and reasoning were both validated by the opinions of the FGD participants.

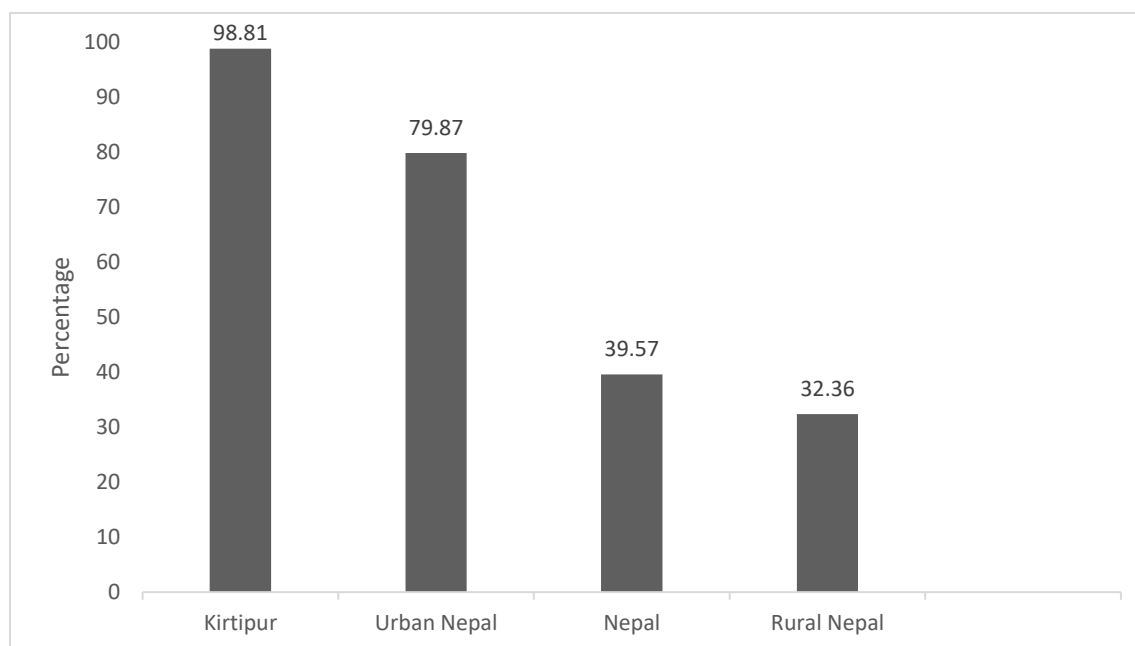
*The primary cause of the current steep urban population trend is the expansion of urban areas caused by the inclusion of rural areas into urban municipalities. This phenomenon is accelerated after the federal system was implemented in accordance with the new constitution, which was enacted in this decade (FGD participant-1).*

#### ***Percentage of People Involve in Non-Agricultural Occupation***

The percentage of people engaged in non-agricultural pursuits is usually used to define the urban population. To sustain the higher population density of an urban area, agrarian economy is shifted towards more urban economy centered on services and industry.

#### **Figure 4.**

#### *Percentage of People Involve in Non-Agricultural Occupation*



*Source: CBS 2014*

Figure 4 showed that Kirtipur has the largest percentage (98.81%) of people involved in non-agricultural activities compared to urban Nepal, the average in Nepal, and rural Nepal, while rural Nepal has the lowest percentage (32.36%). The FGD participants also thought that as a part of the national capital area, Kirtipur is more urbanized and has very few people involved in agriculture.

*Most of the agricultural land has already been converted into residential areas. So, where do people practice agriculture here? (FGD participant-3)*

### **Socio-Economic and Demographic Impacts**

In this section, impacts of urbanization on socio-economy and demography of households residing in Kirtipur Municipality, ward no. 5 was assessed. Urbanization has a significant impact on socio-economic and demographic aspects of a region. The growth of cities creates job opportunities, economic growth, and improved access to basic services but also exacerbates income inequality, overcrowding and strains on public services. Urbanization leads to a significant increase in the size of the urban population and attracts migration, resulting in a diverse mix of cultures. However, this can also lead to social and cultural tensions. Addressing these challenges requires inclusive and sustainable urban planning and development.

#### ***Economic Impacts***

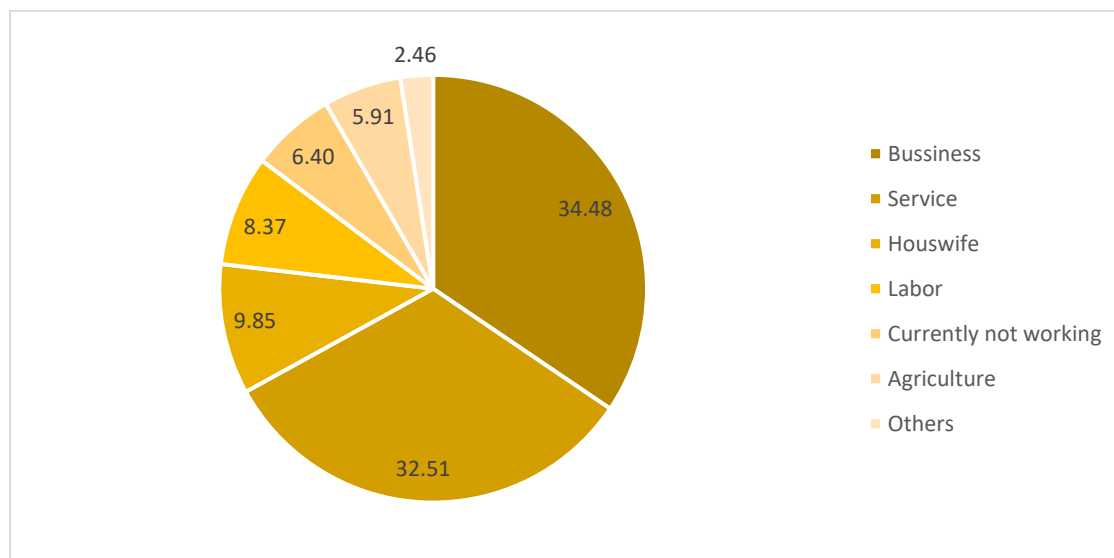
Urbanization can have both positive and negative impacts on the economy of a community. One of the key positive impacts is economic development, which can be seen through the creation of job opportunities and the expansion of businesses. This can lead to increased productivity and income for individuals and families. However, urbanization can lead to increased income inequality, as higher-income residents tend to benefit more from the economic development and job opportunities associated with urbanization.

**Occupation.** The occupation composition of an area can provide insight into the level of urbanization and the types of job opportunities available. Urban areas tend to have a more diverse range of job opportunities and a higher percentage of individuals

working in professional jobs, while rural areas tend to have a higher percentage of individuals working in agriculture and manual labor.

**Figure 5.**

*Occupations of Respondents in Kirtipur-5*



The occupation of respondents in Kirtipur Ward 5 can provide insight into the level of urbanization in the area. The data reveals that a higher percentage of respondents in Kirtipur Ward 5 are involved in business (34.48%) and service-related (32.51%) activities. This suggests that urbanization in Kirtipur Ward 5 has resulted in an expansion of business and service-related job opportunities. Conversely, the percentage of respondents in agriculture is notably lower in Kirtipur Ward 5 (5.91%) than national average (60.43%) (Regmi & Gautam, 2014). This indicates that urbanization in Kirtipur Ward 5 has led to a reduction in the number of agriculture-related job opportunities. Furthermore, Kirtipur Ward 5 exhibits a diverse occupation composition, which is in line with the characteristics of urban areas.

Most of the FGD participants thought that people involve in agriculture are declining rapidly in Kirtipur -5.

*Very few people are still involved in agriculture on small fragmented leftover land, but that will soon disappear. I don't know if it's good or bad, but that's the reality here.* (FGD participant-4)

Overall, the occupation composition in Kirtipur Ward 5 serves as a marker of urbanization, indicating an increase in business and service-related job opportunities and a decrease in agriculture-related job opportunities.

**Employment Opportunity.** Urbanization leads to an increase in job opportunities and economic growth through the expansion of businesses, leading to higher productivity and income for individuals and families. However, it can also lead to social displacement and a lack of employment opportunities for certain groups.

**Table 3.**

*Time Spent by the Respondents on Economic Activities in Last 12 Months*

Time spent on economic activities in last 12 months	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Below 3 months	52	25.62
3-6 months	8	3.94
6-9 months	46	22.66
9-12 months	97	47.78
Total	203	100
Average time spent (Median)	8 months 22 days	

Data on time spent on economic activities in Kirtipur-5 over the last 12 months shows that almost half (47.78%) of the respondents spent 9-12 months engaged in economic activities. This suggests that urbanization has had a positive impact on employment opportunities in the area. The average time spent on economic activities is 8 months and 22 days, indicating that people in Kirtipur-5 are actively engaged in economic activities throughout the year. However, 25.62% of respondents spent less than 3 months on economic activities, indicating a need for more diverse employment

opportunities in the area. The data suggests that urbanization has had a positive impact on employment opportunities in Kirtipur-5, but more work is needed to create additional job opportunities and ensure that everyone in the area can benefit from the positive impacts of urbanization. Most of the FGD participants thought that job opportunity is higher in Kirtipur -5 than rural area but most of the jobs are underpaid.

*Due to increase in business and service sector, job opportunity is higher in here than rural area but most of the employment are underpaid (FGD participant 5).*

Overall, the data suggests that Kirtipur Ward 5 is a relatively urbanized area, with a significant proportion of the population actively engaged in economic activities.

**Annual Income.** Urbanization can have a positive impact on an individual's annual income through an increase in job opportunities and higher wages in urban areas. However, it can also lead to a rise in the cost of living, which can put a strain on lower-income households. Urbanization can also lead to economic development and an increase in the overall standard of living for the population. Overall, urbanization can have both positive and negative effects on an individual's annual income, depending on their access to opportunities.

**Table 4.**

*Annual Income of Households in Kirtipur -5*

Annual income (in Rs.)	Household	
	Number	Percent
0-500000	176	86.70
500000-1000000	22	10.84
1000000-1500000	2	1.00
1500000-2000000	3	1.48
Total	203	100
Average annual income (Median)	289772.73	

The data for Kirtipur-5 suggests that urbanization has had a mixed impact on annual income. While the majority of households have annual incomes of Rs. 500,000 or less, a small percentage of households have annual incomes between Rs. 1,500,000 and Rs. 2,000,000, indicating income disparity within the area. However, despite this disparity, the median average annual income in Kirtipur-5 is higher than the national median average annual income. The median average annual income in Kirtipur-5 is Rs. 289,773 compared to the national median average annual income of Rs. 127,281 (CBS, 2011). This suggests that, on average, households in Kirtipur-5 earn more than the national average. Similarly, the median average per capita income in Kirtipur-5 is also higher than the national median average per capita income. The median average per capita income in Kirtipur-5 is Rs. 65,505 compared to the national median average per capita income of Rs. 25,093 (CBS, 2011). This indicates that individuals in Kirtipur-5 have a higher average income than the national average.

FGD participants noted that Kirtipur - provides higher job opportunities and earning potential, but also higher cost of living, leading to extreme poverty for marginalized communities.

*Urban life offers better jobs but also higher living costs. Those who struggle the most are often marginalized. We need fair and sustainable cities for all (FGD participant 5).*

*In urban cities, the class difference is clearly visible (FGD participant 2).*

Overall, the data suggests that urbanization in Kirtipur Ward 5 has led to an improvement in the standard of living for some households, but it has not been inclusive for all.

### ***Social Impacts***

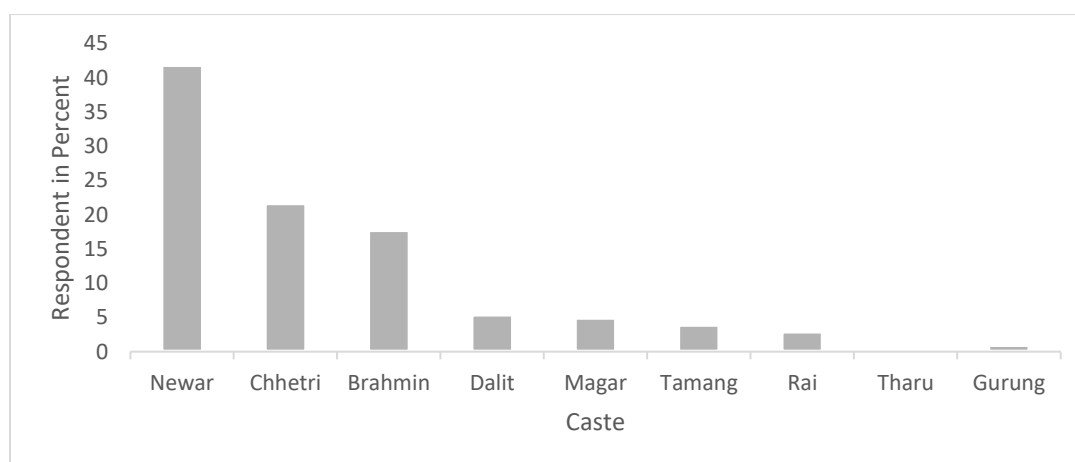
Urbanization, the rapid growth of cities, can impact social aspects in both positive and negative ways. Positive impacts include increased job opportunities, improved access to services, cultural diversity, and better living standards. Negative impacts include social isolation, crime, strain on public services, income inequality, and displacement of low-income residents. The outcome of urbanization on social aspects depends on the planning

and management of the process, and consideration of both positive and negative impacts is necessary for sustainable and equitable urban development.

**Caste and Religion.** Urbanization is the process of increasing population density in urban areas and the growth of urban centers. It can be characterized by changes in social and demographic composition, economic activity, and land use patterns. One aspect of urbanization is the changing composition of the population based on factors such as caste and religion.

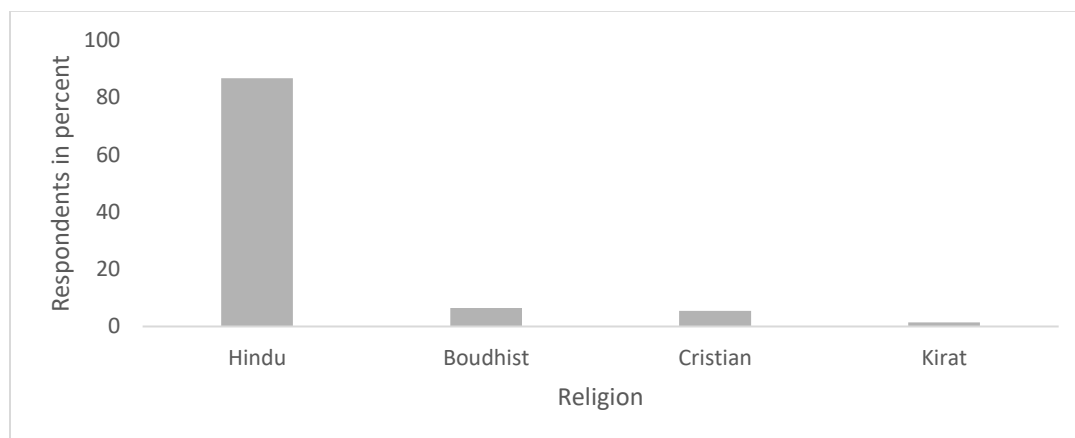
**Figure 6.**

*Caste Composition of Respondents in Kirtipur -5*



**Figure 7.**

*Religions of Respondents in Kirtipur-5*



The data presented in the figure above compares the caste and religion composition of respondents from Kirtipur ward 5 to that of Nepal as a whole. The data reveal that the majority of respondents from Kirtipur ward 5 are Newar, accounting for 41.87% of the total population. This is significantly higher than the national average of 5%. Historical settlements of Newar people in Kathmandu valley might be the reason for that. Additionally, the proportion of Chhetri and Brahmin respondents (21.67% and 17.73%) is also higher than the national average 16.6% and 12.2 % respectively (Dahal, 2014). On the other hand, the proportion of Dalit respondents is lower than the national average, at 5.42% compared to 13.6%. These findings suggest that certain privileged castes have a higher proportion in Kirtipur ward 5 compared to the national average, while certain marginalized castes have a lower proportion.

Similarly, the data also shows that the majority of respondents from Kirtipur ward 5 are Hindu, accounting for 86.70% of the total population. This is slightly higher than the national average of 81.3%. The proportion of Buddhist respondents is lower than the national average, at 6.40% compared to 9% (Dahal, 2014). The proportion of Christian and Kirat respondents is also lower than the national average. These findings suggest that certain religions have a higher proportion in Kirtipur ward 5 compared to the national average, while certain religions have a lower proportion.

Most FGD participants noted that while the majority of the population in Kirtipur-5 was originally from the Newar caste, the migration of people from other castes has increased diversity. However, the immigrants are not proportional to the national caste and religious distribution, with certain privileged castes being overrepresented.

*I've noticed that the Kirtipur-5 population was originally mostly from the Newar caste, but now there's a diversity of castes here due to immigration (FGD participant 8).*

*I agreed with participant 8, but it's important to note that the immigrants are not proportional to the national caste and religious distribution. It seems that certain privileged castes are overrepresented (FGD participant 4).*

Overall, the data suggests that urbanization in Kirtipur ward 5 is characterized by a changing composition of the population based on factors such as caste and religion. The

data shows that certain privileged castes and religions have a higher proportion in Kirtipur ward 5 compared to the national average, while certain marginalized castes and religions have a lower proportion. These findings indicate that urbanization in Kirtipur ward 5 may be associated with social and economic stratification and potential disparities in access to resources and opportunities. Further research is needed to understand the underlying causes of these patterns and their implications for urban development and social inclusion in Kirtipur ward 5.

**Education.** Education can be seen as a key indicator of urbanization because it reflects the availability of educational opportunities and resources in an area. As urban areas continue to grow and develop, the level of education among the population is likely to improve, leading to an overall increase in the standard of living.

**Table 5.**

*Education of the Respondents*

Education	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Illiterate	6	2.96
Literate but not schooling	11	5.42
Primary (1-5)	25	12.32
Secondary (6-10)	45	22.17
SEE and Intermediate	39	19.21
Graduates and Post graduates	77	37.93
Total	203	100

Urbanization of Kirtipur Ward 5, based on the education of respondents, shows a higher level of education compared to the urban Nepal and national averages. The majority of respondents in Kirtipur Ward 5 are either graduates or postgraduates (37.93%), which is significantly higher than the national average of 2.6% and the urban Nepal of 8.6%. Additionally, a significant portion of respondents have completed secondary education (22.17%), intermediate education (19.21%), and primary education

(12.32%). In contrast, the percentage of respondents who are illiterate (2.96%) is much lower than the national average and urban Nepal of 33.4% and 17.5% respectively (G.C. & Shrestha, 2014). This suggests that Kirtipur Ward 5 has a relatively educated population compared to the rest of Nepal, which is a characteristic of urban areas.

### **Respondent Perception Towards Health and Education Facilities.**

Urbanization can have a significant impact on the availability and accessibility of health and education facilities. On one hand, urban areas tend to have better access to healthcare resources and professionals, resulting in improved health outcomes. Similarly, urban areas offer greater access to educational facilities, leading to improved educational opportunities. However, urbanization can also lead to overburdening of healthcare and education resources, resulting in overcrowding and long wait times for services. Furthermore, urban areas are often associated with pollution and poor air quality, which can have detrimental effects on the health of residents. Additionally, urban areas tend to be more expensive, making access to healthcare and education facilities difficult for low-income households. Overall, the effects of urbanization on health and education facilities are complex and multifaceted.

**Table 6.**

*Respondents Perception Towards Health and Education Facilities in Kirtipur-5*

Health and education facilities	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Excellent	44	21.67
Good	71	34.98
Moderate	87	42.86
Poor	1	0.49
Total	203	100

The data provided suggests that the majority of respondents residing in Kirtipur-5 have access to moderate to good health and education facilities. 21.67% of respondents reported having excellent access to these facilities, while 34.98% reported good access.

This suggests that urbanization in Kirtipur-5 has had a positive impact on the availability and accessibility of health and education facilities. However, it is worth noting that 42.86% of respondents reported having only moderate access to these facilities, indicating that there may still be room for improvement in terms of providing equal access to these resources for all residents. Additionally, the small percentage of respondents (0.49%) who reported poor access to health and education facilities highlights the need to address and improve access for these individuals.

FGD participants thought that in Kirtipur, the health and education facilities are better than in rural areas, but overcrowding leads to strain on public hospitals and schools, while private options are not affordable for all.

*Here, the health facilities are better compared to rural areas, however, due to overcrowding, the public hospitals are becoming overburdened. Meanwhile, private health facilities are not affordable for everyone, leading to unequal access to quality healthcare (FGD participant 6).*

*In Kirtipur-5, not only are the health facilities better compared to rural areas, but the education facilities are also of a higher standard. However, the same challenges exist as with healthcare, where overcrowding and relatively lower facilities in public institutions and unaffordability of private ones creates unequal access to quality education (FGD participant 7).*

Overall, urbanization in Kirtipur-5 has had a largely positive impact on access to health and education facilities, but there are still disparities that need to be addressed.

**Transportation and Communication Facilities.** Urbanization has a significant impact on transportation and communication facilities. With an increase in population density and development, there is a higher demand for efficient transportation systems and advanced communication technologies. This can result in the expansion of public transportation systems, such as buses and trains, as well as the development of new infrastructure such as highways and airports. Additionally, urban areas tend to have a higher rate of access to modern communication technologies like the internet and mobile phones. This can lead to improved access to information and increased connectivity for

residents. However, it can also create disparities in access to transportation and communication facilities, with certain neighborhoods or populations being left behind.

**Table 7.**

*Transport and Communication Facilities in Kirtipur-5*

Response	Private vehicle		Television		WIFI	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	137	67.49	159	78.33	169	83.25
No	66	32.51	44	21.67	34	16.75
Total	203	100	203	100	203	100

The table above illustrates the impacts of urbanization on transportation and communication facilities in Kirtipur-5. The data shows that 67.49% of the respondents own a private vehicle, 78.33% have access to a television, and 83.25% have access to WIFI. These numbers are significantly higher compared to the national averages, as per the census of 2011, where only 54.9% of the population owns a television, 22.1% own a private vehicle, and 8.4% have access to WIFI (Kayashtha, 2014).

This data indicates that the urbanization of Kirtipur-5 has led to an increase in the accessibility and availability of transportation and communication facilities for the residents. Additionally, the improved access to transportation and communication facilities in Kirtipur-5 can also be attributed to the increased economic opportunities and job market within the area. With more job opportunities, residents are able to afford these modern amenities, leading to a higher standard of living. FGD participants also thought like that.

*Urbanization in Kirtipur-5 has improved transportation and communication with more residents owning private vehicles and having access to modern technology like TVs and WIFI (FGD participants 3).*

In conclusion, the data suggests that urbanization in Kirtipur-5 has led to an improvement in transportation and communication facilities, leading to a higher standard

of living for the residents. This supports the idea that urbanization can bring about positive changes in the socio-economic conditions of a community, but it is important to consider the potential negative impacts and plan for sustainable development.

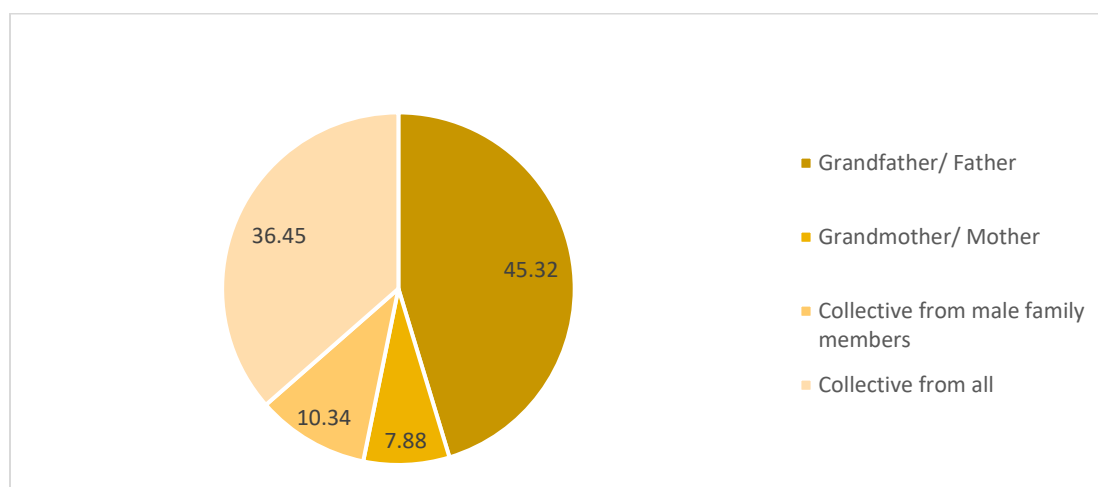
**Gender Equality.** Urbanization has drastically altered the traditional family structure and social dynamics, including the distribution of power and decision-making among family members. In many cultures, men have traditionally been the primary decision makers in the family, but urbanization has challenged this status quo by exposing women to new economic and educational opportunities. As women become more empowered, the traditional gender roles and power dynamics within families have shifted.

FGD participants believed that gender equality was higher in urban areas than in rural areas. This is due to the fact that knowledge and information are more prevalent in urban areas.

*I believe that gender equality is more advanced in urban areas compared to rural areas. This is because urban areas have greater access to knowledge and information (FGD participant 2).*

### Figure 8.

*Major Decision Maker of The Family in Kirtipur-5*



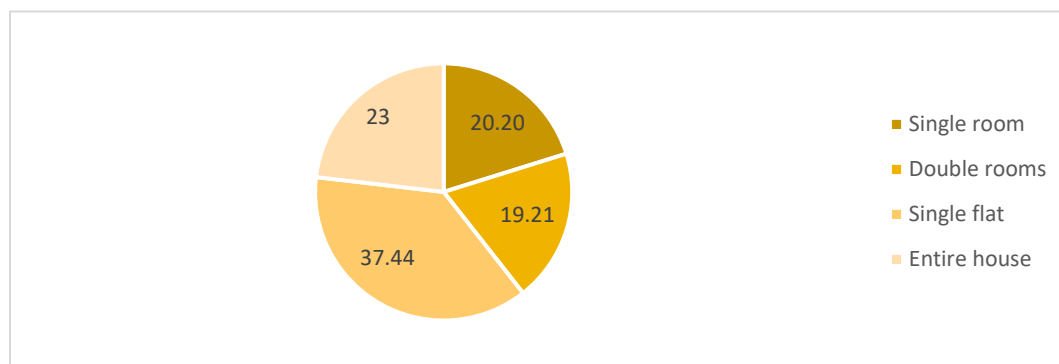
The data above shows the major decision makers in households in the urban area of Kirtipur-5. It shows that 45.32% of households are dominated by grandfathers or fathers, while only 7.88% of households are dominated by grandmothers or mothers. This highlights a significant gender imbalance in decision making, even in urban areas. The fact that 36.45% of households make decisions collectively, including both male and female family members, is a positive indication of the potential for gender equality. However, the low representation of women as sole decision makers highlights the need for further progress in this area.

The data aligns with the overall trend in Nepal, where 28.1% of female-headed households are found in urban areas, compared to 25.2% in rural areas (mono v2 2014). This suggests that while urbanization may bring new economic and educational opportunities for women, it may not necessarily lead to a significant shift in gender norms and power dynamics within families. The data highlights the need for continued efforts to empower women and promote gender equality in urban areas, such as through education and access to resources.

**Housing Space.** Urbanization has a significant impact on housing space utilization. Urban households tend to live in smaller living spaces due to high urban housing costs and the need for efficient use of space. This trend raises concerns about quality of life and overcrowding. Housing space disparities exist between socio-economic groups, leading to inequalities in access to adequate living spaces. Addressing these challenges is crucial for promoting equitable access to housing in urban areas.

**Figure 9.**

Housing space utilized by the respondents

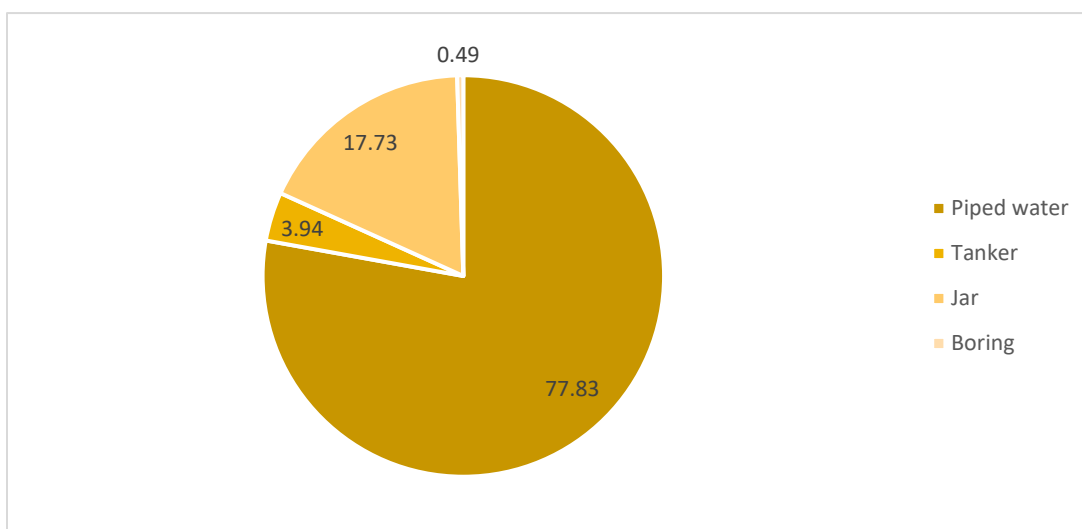
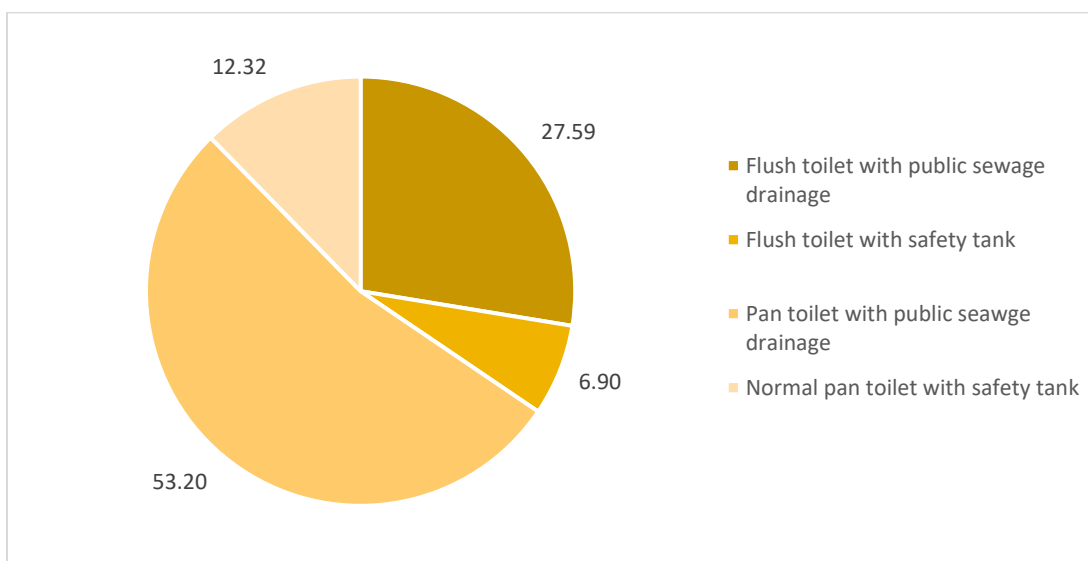


Urbanization has significant impacts on housing space in Kirtipur-5. The figure 8 shows that the majority of the households, 37.44%, occupy a single flat. This indicates a trend towards smaller housing spaces as people move from rural areas to the city in search of work and better opportunities. In addition, 20.20% of the respondents still occupy a single room, which is indicative of the overcrowding problem faced by many urban dwellers. This overcrowding is due to a high demand for affordable housing and limited space in the city.

On the other hand, 19.21% of the respondents occupy double rooms, which shows a moderate trend towards larger housing spaces. This could be due to the presence of higher income groups who can afford larger homes. The number of respondents who occupy an entire house, 23%, is relatively low, which indicates that owning a house is still a luxury in the urban environment. FGD participants believed that many individuals live here on rent and use single or double rooms. Those who own the house are also squeezed into a single flat.

*Many people here rent single or double rooms, and even those who own a house often have to squeeze into a small flat. Only a small number of households live in an entire house (FGD participant 1).*

**Water and Sanitation.** Urbanization affects access to water and sanitation, leading to health and quality of life challenges for urban residents. Inadequate infrastructure and unequal distribution of resources result in limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation for many, especially low-income households. Addressing these challenges requires investment in infrastructure and equal access to resources for all urban residents.

**Figure 10.***Source of Drinking Water Utilized in Kirtipur-5***Figure 11.***Type of Toilet Utilized by the Households in Kirtipur-5*

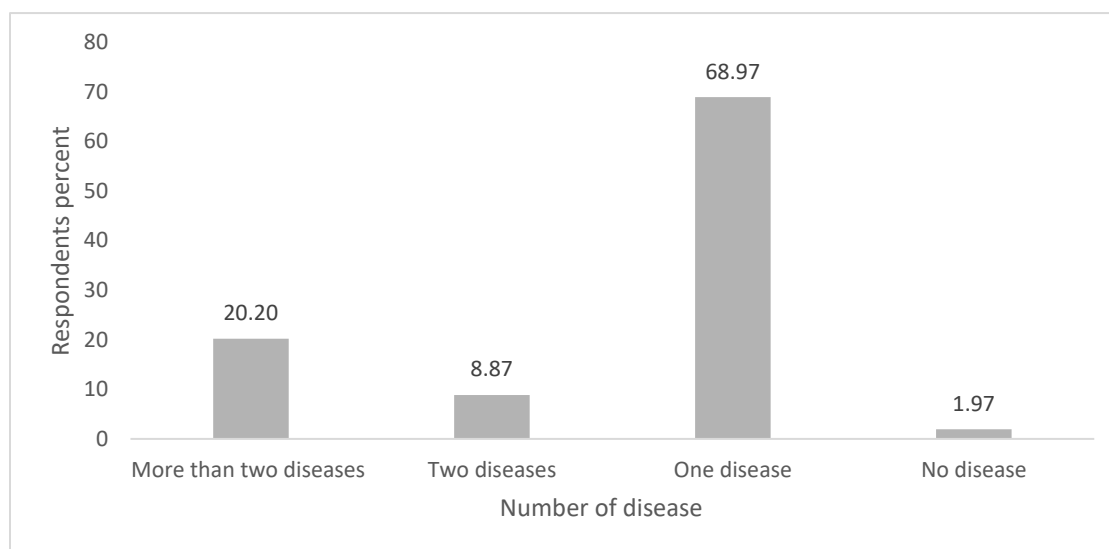
The data above shows the sources of drinking water and types of toilets utilized by households in Kirtipur-5, an urban area. The majority of households (77.83%) obtain their drinking water from piped water, while a small percentage (3.94%) rely on tanker

water. The remaining households either obtain drinking water from jars (17.73%) or from a boring (0.49%). This indicates that the majority of households in Kirtipur-5 have access to piped water, which is considered a safer and more reliable source of drinking water compared to tanker or jar water.

The data on toilet utilization shows that most households in Kirtipur-5 have access to a toilet with public sewage drainage. Specifically, 27.59% of households have a flush toilet with public sewage drainage, while 53.20% have a pan toilet with public sewage drainage. The remaining households either have a flush toilet with a safety tank (6.90%) or a normal pan toilet with a safety tank (12.32%).

These data suggest that while most households in Kirtipur-5 have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, there is still room for improvement. The high percentage of households with toilets connected to public sewage drainage could lead to issues related to the safe disposal of waste and potential contamination of the environment and water sources. Addressing these challenges is crucial for promoting equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation in Kirtipur-5.

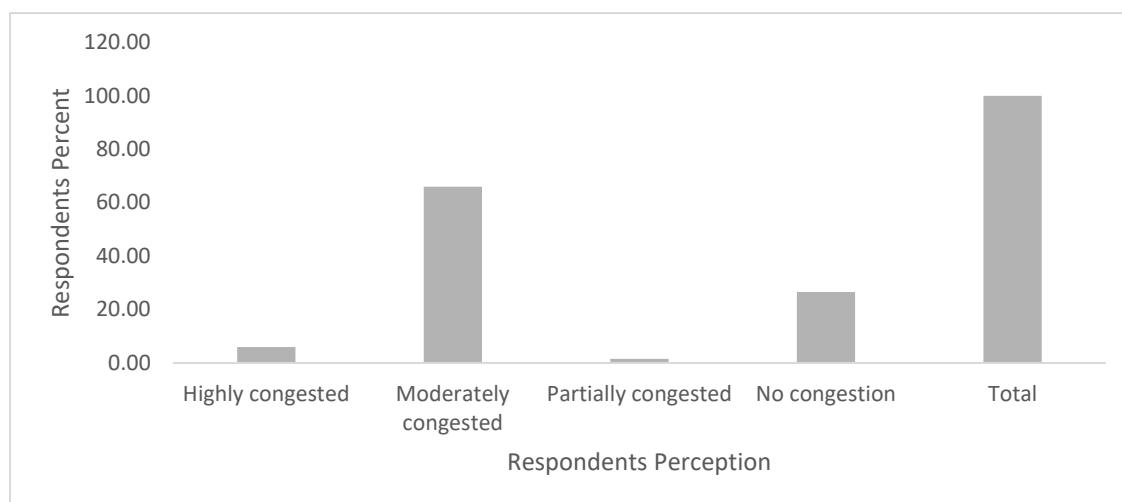
**Spread of Disease.** Urbanization has had a significant impact on the spread of disease, with a growing number of diseases being reported each year as a result of increased population density and human migration to cities. This has put a strain on urban infrastructure and public health systems, leading to the spread of infectious diseases and the reemergence of previously controlled diseases. The increase in disease burden in urban areas is due to factors such as overcrowding, poor sanitation, and limited access to healthcare, among others. These issues have led to a growing concern among public health experts and policymakers, who are working to mitigate the impacts of urbanization on disease spread.

**Figure 12.***Respondents Perception Towards the Prevalence of Disease in Kirtipur-5*

In Kirtipur-5, the data suggests that 68.97% of the respondents experienced one communicable disease per year, 8.87% experienced two diseases, and 20.20% experienced more than two. Only 1.97% reported no communicable diseases.

The high number of communicable diseases highlights the need for investment in health infrastructure and addressing social and economic inequalities contributing to the spread of disease. Urbanization exacerbates the spread of communicable diseases, and addressing these challenges is crucial for promoting healthy and sustainable urban development.

**Traffic congestion.** The impacts of urbanization on traffic congestion refers to the increased traffic flow and overcrowding on roads and highways in urban areas due to population growth and economic development. This can lead to increased travel time, air pollution, and accidents, affecting the quality of life for residents and negatively impacting the environment. Addressing traffic congestion is essential for promoting sustainable urban development and improving the lives of urban residents.

**Figure 13.***Respondents Perception Towards Traffic Congestion*

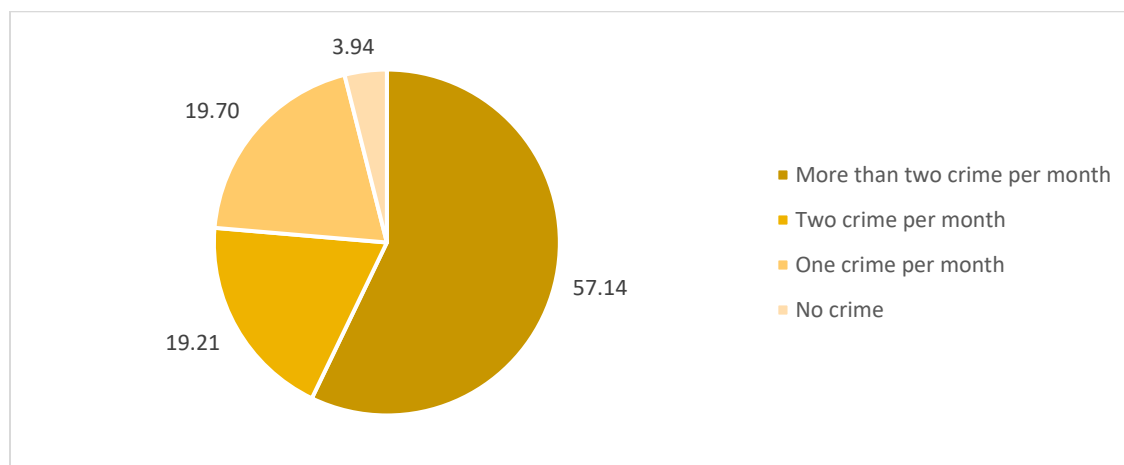
Urbanization has had a significant impact on traffic congestion in Kirtipur-5, as evidenced by the majority of respondents (66.01%) perceiving it to be moderate and 5.91% perceiving it to be highly congested. This suggests that the level of congestion has increased due to the growth of urban areas, leading to an increase in the number of vehicles on the road. This has led to longer travel times, increased air pollution, increased stress levels, decreased quality of life, decreased productivity, increased transportation costs, and a higher risk of road accidents. Effective transportation planning and management is needed to mitigate these negative impacts and improve the quality of life in urban areas.

**Crimes.** Urbanization results in increased crime rates as the population density in cities grows. Maintaining social order in densely populated areas is a challenge, leading to an increase in criminal activities. Urbanization typically leads to overcrowding and the breakdown of social structures, resulting in higher levels of crime, including theft, assault, and other violent crimes. The difficulty of maintaining social stability in these areas can also lead to the growth of organized crime and the rise of criminal gangs. As the population continues to grow, it becomes increasingly difficult for law enforcement and the criminal justice system to keep up with the increasing demand for their services.

As a result, crime rates continue to rise in urban areas, creating a major challenge for city officials and law enforcement agencies.

**Figure 14.**

*Respondents View Towards Frequency of Crimes in Kirtipur-5*



The data shows the perception of people in Kirtipur-5 regarding crime rates in the area. According to the results, 57.14% of the respondents reported that they experience more than two crimes per month, while 19.21% and 19.70% reported experiencing two and one crime per month, respectively. Only 3.94% of the respondents reported no crime. This data suggests that crime is a significant issue in Kirtipur-5, with a majority of the respondents reporting high levels of criminal activity. FGD participants believed that in order to maintain increased density, high socializing is required in urban areas, which is extremely difficult. So much crime will occur.

*To sustain high density in urban areas, there needs to be constant social interaction, which can be challenging. As a result, crime rates are rising. (FGD participant 1). We're seeing an increase in criminal activities like theft, fighting, and drug-related crimes in Kirtipur-5 (FGD participant 8).*

Urbanization can impact crime rates in various ways, including increased overcrowding, economic pressure, and the breakdown of social structures. The results of

this survey suggest that the urbanization process in Kirtipur-5 has resulted in a high level of criminal activity. The data highlights the need for effective strategies to address crime in Kirtipur-5, such as increasing community involvement, improving the criminal justice system, and addressing social and economic issues that contribute to crime.

### ***Demographic Impacts***

Urbanization is a process of growth and expansion of urban areas, resulting in an increase in population and the growth of cities. The process of urbanization has a significant impact on demographic aspects such as fertility, child mortality, maternal mortality, early marriage, old age problems, and migration patterns. These changes have both positive and negative effects on the populations of cities and need to be addressed by governments through investment in urban infrastructure and health facilities.

**Age and Sex Composition.** Age and sex follow the very distinct distribution pattern in urban area. Male to female ratio is generally higher in urban area. This is because males immigrate more frequently than females for job and other opportunities. Female migration is restricted by so called social values led by patriarchal thought of our society. In addition, urban population has greater proportion of elder people and independent groups, and lower children than national average. Higher independents population is due to their high immigration. Higher ratio of elder people is due to the healthcare facilities leading extended life expectancy of them. Children has lower proportion due to decrease in birth rate in the urban area.

### **Table 8.**

*Sex Wise Distribution of Respondents Along With that of Kirtipur, Urban Nepal and National Average According to Census 2021*

Region	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Respondents from Kirtipur ward-5	479	419	114.32
Kirtipur	43378	38404	112.95
Urban Nepal	9466213	9824818	96.35
National average	14291311	14901169	95.91

*Source: CBS 2021*

Sex ratio of respondents is 114.32, that is near to sex ratio of Kirtipur (112.95). These two values are higher than that of urban Nepal and national average. All of this shows that in Kirtipur ward-5, average 114.32 males are present per every 100 females. Which is higher than national average, where only 95.91 males are present per every 100 females. FGD participants thought that this disproportional sex ratio may be the consequences of disproportional immigration based on sex. Males immigrate more frequently than females for job and other opportunities. Female migration is restricted by so called social values led by patriarchal thought of our society.

*This higher sex ratio in Kirtipur ward-5 could be a result of various factors, such as migration patterns. For example, the migration of male workers to the area for employment opportunities could have led to an imbalance in the sex ratio. (FGD participants-6)*

*Our society's so-called social standards, which are dominated by patriarchal mentality, limit the movement of female. (FGD participants-7)*

### **Table 9.**

#### *Age-wise Distribution of Respondents*

Age group	Respondents	Percentage
0-14	1	0.49
15-59	179	88.18
60+	23	11.33
Total	203	100

The age composition of a population is an important demographic characteristic that can provide insight into the overall demographic profile of a specific area. The age structure of a population can also indicate potential trends in population growth, mortality, and fertility. This analysis examines the age composition of respondents from Kirtipur ward-5 based on data from a survey.

The data reveal that the majority of respondents from Kirtipur ward-5 are in the 15-59 age group, accounting for 88.18% of the total population. This suggests that the majority of the population is of working age, which can have implications for labor force participation, economic activity, and overall socioeconomic development. The age group of 0-14 accounts for a small percentage of the population, at 0.49%. This indicates that the population is relatively young and may have implications for future population growth and the potential dependency ratio. The age group of 60+ accounts for 11.33% of the population, which suggests that the population is aging, and may have implications for healthcare, social security and pension planning.

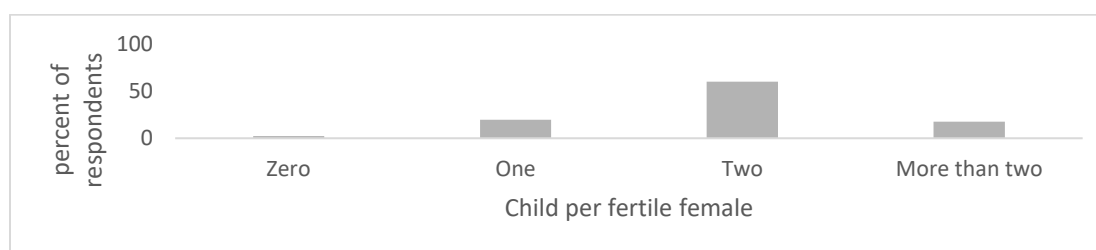
Overall, the age composition of respondents from Kirtipur ward-5 indicates that the majority of the population is of working age, with a relatively small proportion of young and elderly individuals. It is important to note that this analysis is based on a limited sample of respondents from one ward in Kirtipur and further research is needed to understand the overall demographic profile of Kirtipur. Additionally, it is important to consider how the age composition of the population may change over time and how it may be affected by factors such as migration, fertility and mortality.

*Here majority of people are active people that may be due to higher migration of them for job and other opportunities. (FGD participants-6)*

**Fertility.** Urbanization leads to a decline in fertility rates, as women become more educated and seek careers, and families have less children due to increased costs of living in cities. The availability of family planning facilities and increased access to information on birth control also contribute to lower fertility rates.

**Figure 15.**

*Fertility in Kirtipur-5*



The data of Kirtipur-5 shows the number of children per fertile female among 203 respondents. The results show that 60.10% of the respondents have two children, 19.70% have one child, 17.73% have more than two children, and only 2.46% have no children.

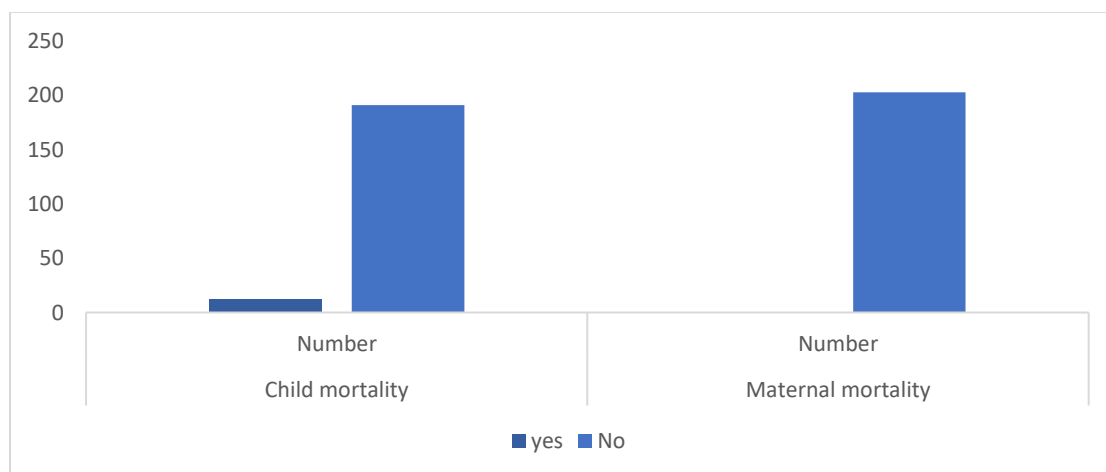
This data suggests that the fertility rate in Kirtipur-5 is relatively low, which can be attributed to the impacts of urbanization. The growth of cities and the concentration of people often lead to changes in cultural attitudes, with women becoming more educated and seeking careers, and families having fewer children due to increased costs of living in cities. FGD participants thought that the availability of family planning facilities and increased access to information on birth control also contribute to lower fertility rates in urban areas.

*Urbanization leads to changes in cultural attitudes, resulting in more educated women seeking careers and families having fewer children due to higher living costs and access to family planning facilities (FGD participant 4).*

**Maternal and Child Mortality.** The high concentration of people in cities often leads to overcrowding, and a lack of resources to support mother and children's health, leading to an increase in maternal and child mortality. However, better healthcare facilities, educational facilities, and improved living standards can reduce the risk of these type of mortalities.

**Figure 16.**

*Child And Maternal Mortality in Kirtipur-5*



The results show that 5.91% of the respondents have experienced child mortality, while none of the respondents have experienced maternal mortality. The results show that only a small percentage of respondents have experienced child mortality, while none have experienced maternal mortality. FGD participants thought that the availability of better healthcare facilities in cities and improved living standards can reduce the risk of child and maternal mortality in urban areas.

*Better healthcare and improved living conditions in cities can save lives of mothers and children (FGD participant 4).*

**Migration Pattern.** The migration pattern is one of the key indicators of urbanization. Urbanization often occurs as a result of migration from rural to urban areas. Urban areas tend to have a higher population density and a higher proportion of migrants compared to rural areas. The migration pattern of Kirtipur Ward 5 can provide insight into the level of urbanization in the area.

**Table 10.**

*Migration Pattern of Households Live in Kirtipur-5*

Migration pattern	Number	Percent	Origin of migration	Number	Percent
Migrants	139	68.47	Urban	91	65.47
Non migrants	64	31.53	Rural	48	34.53
Total	203	100	Total	139	100

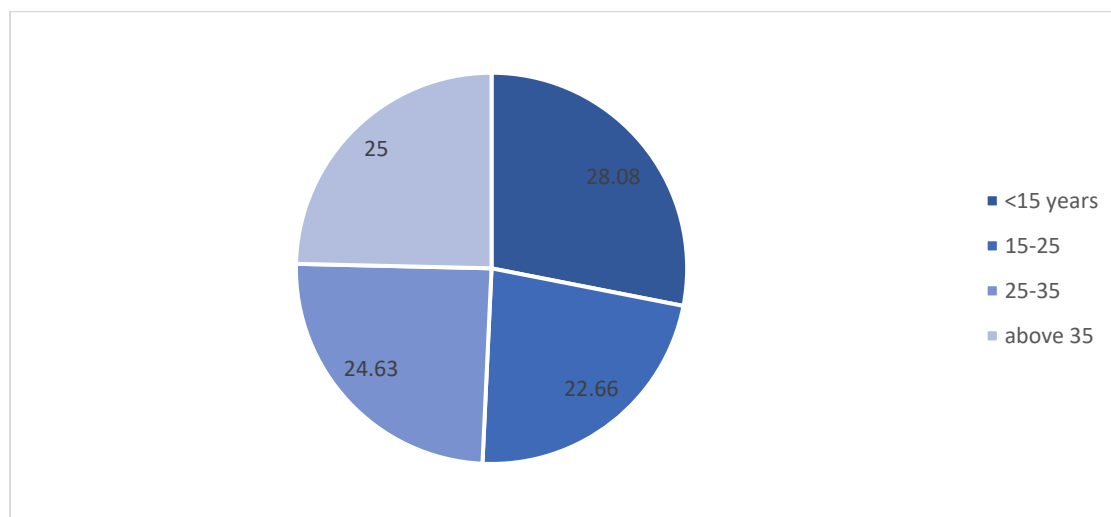
The urbanization of Kirtipur-5 can also be analyzed based on the migration pattern of households. According to the data provided, 68.47% of the households in Kirtipur Ward 5 are migrants, while 31.53% are non-migrants. This suggests that a significant proportion of the population in Kirtipur Ward 5 has migrated to the area from other regions, which is a common characteristic of urbanized areas. Furthermore, of the migrants, 65.47% have migrated from urban areas and 34.53% have migrated from rural areas. This indicates that economic opportunities, education facilities and living

conditions in Kirtipur was even higher than other urban area of Nepal. In conclusion, the data suggests that Kirtipur-5 is a relatively urbanized area, with a significant proportion of the population being migrants, mostly coming from urban areas.

Urbanization attracts young people to cities for job opportunities and better living standards, resulting in immigration of the youth force. This trend can contribute to the growth and development of cities, as young people often bring new ideas, skills, and energy to urban areas. They are often more adaptable to change and can help to drive innovation and entrepreneurship in cities.

**Figure 17.**

*Age Composition of Immigrants*

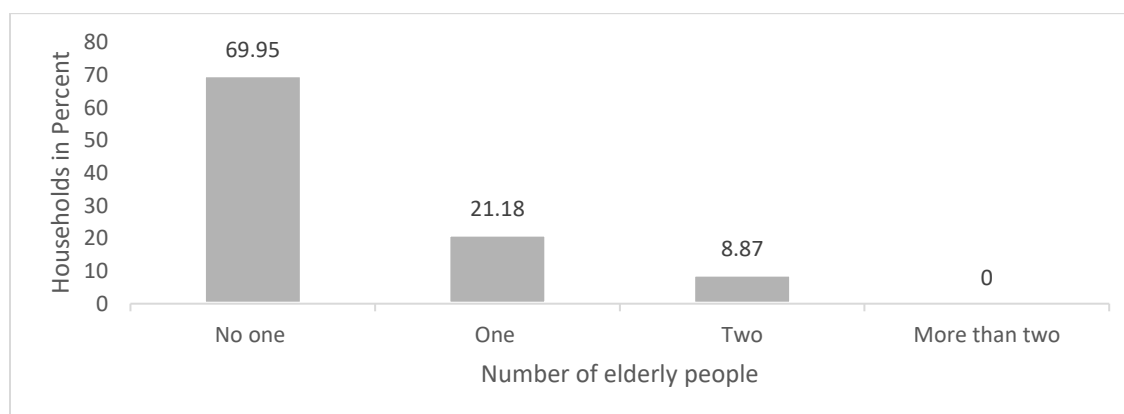


The results show that 28.08% of the respondents migrated to Kirtipur-5 before the age of 15, 22.66% migrated between the ages of 15-25, 24.63% migrated between the ages of 25-35, and 25% migrated after the age of 35. In the case of Kirtipur-5, the data suggests that the positive impacts of urbanization resulting in the immigration of the youth force are relatively high, as a large percentage of the respondents migrated to Kirtipur-5 at a young age. The youth force, with its energy, skills, and adaptability, can contribute to the growth and development of Kirtipur-5, driving innovation and entrepreneurship and helping to create a dynamic and vibrant community.

**Old Age Problem.** Urbanization has also led to an increase in the number of elderly people in cities, as people live longer due to improved health and medical facilities. However, the lack of government support and financial stability often leads to older people living in poverty and facing various health problems.

**Figure 18.**

*Elderly People in Kirtipur-5*



The data of Kirtipur-5 shows the number of elderly people in households among 203 households. The results show that 69.95% of the households have no elderly people, 21.18% have one elderly person, and 8.87% have two elderly people. None of the households have more than two elderly people. This data suggests that the impacts of urbanization on the old age problem in Kirtipur-5 are relatively low, as a large percentage of households have no elderly people. The results show that only a small percentage of households have one or two elderly people.

**Summary of the Findings**

*Trend and Pattern of Urbanization in Kirtipur*

- According to population size, population density, population growth rate, and percentage of persons working in non-agricultural occupations, Kirtipur is rapidly urbanizing.
- Population of Kirtipur is increasing in every census, rising from 40,825 in 2001 to 81,782 in 2021.

- Kirtipur has a much higher population density (5541) than urban Nepal (355) and the national average (198).
- Population growth rate of Kirtipur has been reduced from 5.5% in 2011 to 2% in 2021, but it remains higher than the national average of 0.93% in 2021.
- In Kirtipur, 98.81% of individuals work in non-agriculture, which is much higher than the national average of 39.57% and even higher than the 79.87% in urban Nepal.

### ***Socio-Economic and Demographic Impacts of Urbanization in Kirtipur-5***

#### **Economic Impacts**

- Urbanization in Kirtipur Ward 5 has had a significant impact on the occupation composition of the area, with data showing a higher percentage of individuals working in business (34.48%) and service-related (32.51%) activities, while the percentage of individuals working in agriculture is notably lower (5.91%) compared to the national average (60.43%). The declining trend of individuals involved in agriculture was also noted by FGD participants, who believe that this trend will continue.
- Data from the last 12 months in Kirtipur-5 shows that urbanization has positively impacted employment opportunities with almost half (47.78%) of respondents engaged in economic activities for 9-12 months. However, 25.62% spent less than 3 months, indicating a need for more diverse job opportunities. The average time spent on economic activities is 8 months and 22 days. The FGD participants believed job opportunities were higher but underpaid.
- The data from Kirtipur-5 indicates that urbanization has brought income disparity, with some households earning between Rs. 1,500,000 and Rs. 2,000,000 while most earn Rs. 500,000 or less. Despite this, the median average annual income and per capita income are higher than the national average. FGD participants noted higher earning potential but also higher living costs, leading to extreme poverty for marginalized communities.

### **Social Impacts**

- Urbanization in Kirtipur ward 5 is characterized by a changing composition of the population based on factors such as caste and religion, leading to social and economic stratification and potential disparities in access to resources and opportunities.
- Urbanization in Kirtipur Ward 5 has positively impacted the education of its population, with 37.93% of the respondents being graduates or postgraduates and only 2.96% being illiterate, significantly higher and lower respectively than the national and urban Nepal averages.
- Urbanization in Kirtipur-5 has positively impacted access to health and education facilities, with majority (57.53%) reporting good to excellent access, but still room for improvement with 42.86% reporting moderate access and 0.49% poor access.
- Urbanization in Kirtipur-5 has improved transportation and communication with 67.49% owning private vehicles, 78.33% having TVs and 83.25% having access to WIFI.
- The impact of urbanization on gender equality in Kirtipur-5, Nepal is mixed, with a significant gender imbalance in decision making still evident as 45.32% of households are dominated by grandfathers or fathers and only 7.88% by grandmothers or mothers. However, there is potential for gender equality as 36.45% of households make decisions collectively. Further efforts to empower women through education and access to resources are needed to promote gender equality.
- Urbanization in Kirtipur-5 results in smaller living spaces and overcrowding with 37.44% households in single flats, 20.20% in single rooms, 19.21% in double rooms, and only 23% in entire houses. Housing disparities exist due to high costs and limited space. Many people live in rented single or double rooms.
- Urbanization in Kirtipur-5 has a significant impact on the spread of disease with 68.97% of respondents experiencing a communicable disease in every year and 20.20% experiencing more than two. This might be due to factors such as

overcrowding, poor waste management and low awareness among people towards public health.

- Urbanization in Kirtipur-5 causes traffic congestion, with 66.01% perceiving it as moderate and 5.91% as highly congested, leading to longer travel times, air pollution, and decreased quality of life.
- Urbanization in Kirtipur-5 results in increased crime rates with 57.14% of respondents reporting more than 2 crimes per month, 19.21% and 19.70% reporting 2 and 1 crime per month respectively and only 3.94% reporting no crime. Urbanization leads to overcrowding and breakdown of social structures, causing higher levels of theft, assault, and violent crimes.

### **Demographic Impacts**

- Urbanization in Kirtipur, Nepal results in higher male to female ratio due to male migration for job opportunities and limited female migration due to patriarchal values. Majority of population is in the working age group, while the 0-14 and 60+ age groups are smaller, potentially due to youth migration.
- Urbanization in Kirtipur-5 leads to a decline in fertility rates, with 82.26% having two or less than two children and only 17.74% having more than two children. This is due to factors such as women becoming more educated and career-focused, increased costs of living in cities, and access to family planning facilities and birth control information.
- Urbanization in Kirtipur-5 has low rates of child mortality (5.91%) and no maternal mortality. The availability of better healthcare and improved living conditions might reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality.
- Kirtipur Ward 5 has a high migration rate, with 68.47% of households being migrants. The majority of migrants in Kirtipur-5 migrated at a young age, with 28.08% before the age of 15 and over 70% before the age of 35, indicating the attraction of job opportunities and better living standards.
- In Kirtipur-5, 69.95% of households have no elderly people, 21.18% have one elderly person, and 8.87% have two elderly people, showing a relatively low level of old age problems in here.

## **Chapter: V**

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

This chapter deals with the overall summary or conclusion of the study, provides a concluding paragraph summarizing the study's findings, and recommends potential future research directions. After going through the analysis and interpretation of the acquired data, an attempt has been made to reach a conclusion. Similarly, recommendations for improving issues identified in the study are made. The goal of this chapter is to precisely present the study's results, as well as suggestions for further research in the related topic.

#### **Conclusion**

Urbanization and its impacts on socio-economic and demographic aspects in Kirtipur, Nepal have been the focus of this study. The findings indicate that Kirtipur is rapidly urbanizing based on its population size, density, growth rate, and percentage of non-agricultural workers. The study also highlights the economic, social, and demographic impacts of this urbanization.

From this study, it can be concluded that Kirtipur is experiencing a rapid urbanization. The increasing population size, high population density, and high percentage of individuals working in non-agricultural occupations all suggest that Kirtipur is transitioning from a rural to an urban area. Although the population growth rate has reduced, it still remains higher than the national average. These findings highlight the need for proper urban planning and management to accommodate the growing population and ensure sustainable urban development in Kirtipur.

Urbanization in Kirtipur-5 has resulted in significant economic, social and demographic impacts. The occupation composition of the area has shifted towards business and service-related activities, while agriculture has declined. This has led to job opportunities, but with many of them being underpaid. The annual income of the households is higher compared to the national average, but there is still a significant portion of the population earning below 500000 Rs, leading to economic disparities. Urbanization has also led to a changing composition of the population based on caste and

religion, leading to social and economic stratification and potential disparities in access to resources and opportunities. On the positive side, urbanization has improved the education of the population, access to health and education facilities, transportation and communication. However, gender equality still needs improvement, as there is a significant gender imbalance in decision making. Urbanization has also resulted in smaller living spaces, increased spread of disease, traffic congestion, and increased crime rates.

Demographically, urbanization has led to a higher male to female ratio and a decline in fertility rates. There is a high migration rate, with most of the migrants migrating at a young age for job opportunities and better living standards. The rate of child mortality is low, and there is no maternal mortality. There is also a relatively low level of elderly people in Kirtipur-5.

To mitigate the negative consequences of urbanization, there is a need for improvement in job opportunities and addressing economic disparities. Efforts to empower women and promote gender equality should also be made. In addition, there is a need for better urban planning to address issues of overcrowding and traffic congestion. The availability of health and education facilities should be ensured and improved. To reduce crime rates, a better security system should be put in place. The government and relevant organizations should work towards creating a more inclusive and sustainable urban environment for all residents of Kirtipur-5.

### **Recommendations**

From the findings of this study the researcher suggests the following recommendations:

#### ***Recommendation for Improvement***

- Government should work towards reducing the economic disparities between the different sections of the society, which are likely to get magnified in an urban setting.
- Efforts should be made to empower women and promote gender equality in Kirtipur. This can be done through various programs aimed at improving the socio-economic status of women.

- The local government should ensure that there is proper urban planning in place to address the issues of overcrowding and traffic congestion in Kirtipur.
- The availability of health and education facilities should be improved and ensured to cater to the needs of the rapidly growing population.
- To reduce the spread of disease, a more comprehensive healthcare system and better sanitation facilities should be established in Kirtipur.
- To reduce crime rates, a better security system should be put in place. This can be done through increased patrolling and surveillance, as well as community-based policing.
- The local government and relevant organizations should work towards creating a more inclusive and sustainable urban environment for all residents of Kirtipur. This can be done by providing basic amenities like clean water, proper sanitation, and adequate housing.

#### ***Recommendations for Further Study***

- Researchers can study the distribution of income and the impact of poverty reduction measures in Kirtipur-5.
- Research could focus on identifying the social and economic factors leading to social and economic stratification in Kirtipur-5 and efforts that can be made to address these issues.
- Researchers can study the migration patterns in Kirtipur-5 and the impact it has on the local economy and society.
- Researchers can study the crime rates in Kirtipur-5 and the impact it has on the lives of the residents and recommend measures to improve the security situation.
- Research could focus on identifying the challenges posed by overcrowding and traffic congestion and the efforts needed to address these issues through better urban planning and infrastructure.
- A study on gender equality and the empowerment of women in the context of urbanization in Kirtipur is also needed.

- The creation of an inclusive and sustainable urban environment for all residents of Kirtipur-5 should be further studied, particularly in terms of the role of the government and relevant organizations.

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**Annex: I**

**Model Tool**

**Thesis Title: Urbanization and its effects in Socio-Economic & Demographic Aspects.**

**A. Migration related questions**

Respondent's Name.....

Caste: .....

Address: .....

Age: .....

Sex: .....

Religion: .....

Education: .....

Occupation: .....

1. Where were you born?

Province.....

District.....

Municipality/ Rural Municipality.....

Ward No.....

2. Where did you live before coming to Kirtipur Municipality?

Province.....

District.....

Municipality/ Rural Municipality.....

Ward No.....

3. Why did you choose to migrate in Kirtipur Municipality?

a. Business

c. More job opportunities

b. Better education services

d. Others

4. Are you settled here Permanently?
  - a. Yes
  - b. Not sure
  - c. No
5. How long did you stay here?
  - a. 10 years
  - b. 20 years
  - c. 15 years
  - d. More than 20 years
6. What was your age when you first moved out from your place of origin?
  - a. Below 15year
  - b. 15-25 years
  - c. 25-35 years
  - d. Above 35 years
7. How many members were there in your family in the place of origin?
 

Male.....	Female.....	Total.....
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**B. Urbanization and its Socio-Economic & Demographic Impacts**

**Socio-Economic Impacts**

**Positive Impacts**

***Higher Employment Opportunity:***

1. How much time are you involve in economic activities in last 12 months?
  - a. < 3 months
  - b. 3 - 6 months
  - c. 6 - 9 months
  - d. 9 - 12 months

***Higher Income:***

2. How much is your average annual income?
  - a. < 500000
  - b. 500000 - 1000000
  - c. 1000000 - 1500000
  - d. 1500000-2000000

***Better Health and Education facilities:***

3. What types of educational facilities are you getting here?
  - a. Excellent
  - b. Moderate
  - c. Good
  - d. poor

***Accessible Transportation and Communication:***

4. What type of facilities do you used for transportation and communication (can select multiple option)?

- a. Private vehicle
- b. Public vehicle
- c. Television
- d. Wi Fi

***Gender Equality:***

5. Who takes the major decision in your family?

- a. Grandfather/ Father
- b. Grandmother/ Mother
- c. Collective from male family member
- d. Collective from all

**Negative Impacts**

***Housing Problems:***

1. How much space do your family utilize for living?

- a. Single room
- b. Double rooms
- c. Single flat
- d. House

***Water and Sanitation Problems:***

2. Which source of water do you use for drinking?

- a. Tap water
- b. Tube Well
- c. From Tanker/ Jar
- d. Boring

3. What type of toilet do you utilize?

- a. Flush toilet with public sewage drainage
- b. Flush toilet safety tank
- c. Pan toilet
- d. Normal toilet

***Spread of Diseases:***

4. How often communicable diseases are spread in here?

- a. No disease
- b. At least one disease per year
- c. Two diseases per year
- d. More than two diseases per year

***Traffic Congestion:***

5. How do you think about the traffic condition of this area?

- a. Highly congested
- b. Moderately congested
- c. Partially congested
- d. No congestion/ Normal

***Urban Crime:***

6. How often crimes are occurred in this region?

- a. No crime
- b. At least one crime per month
- c. Two crime per month
- d. More than two crime per year

**Demographic Impacts**

**Positive Impacts**

***Immigration of Young Working Force:***

1. In which age do you migrated here?

- a. Below 15year
- b. 15-25 years
- c. 25-35 years
- d. Above 35 years

***Lower Maternal Mortality:***

2. In your family did any female die due to childbirth complication before and after migrating here?

- a. No before migration
- b. Yes before migration
- c. No after migration
- d. Yes after migration

***Lower Child Mortality:***

3. In your family did any child die due to childbirth complication before and after migrating here?

- a. No before migration
- b. Yes before migration
- c. No after migration
- d. Yes after migration

***Lower Child Marriage:***

4. Did any member of your family married before 20 years of age (before and after migrating here)?

- a. No before migration
- b. Yes before migration
- c. No after migration
- d. Yes after migration

## **Negative Impacts**

### ***Low Fertility Rate:***

1. How many children do you have per fertile female in your family?

- a.  $< 1$
- b. One
- c. Two
- d.  $> 2$

### ***Higher Economically Inactive Old Aged People:***

2. How many members of your family member are more than 59 years old?

- a. No one
- b. One
- c. Two
- d.  $> 2$

## **Annex II**

### **Questionnaire for Focus Group Discussion**

First introduce yourself one by one and then we will enter into the group discussion of following questions.

1. What is your opinion on trend and pattern of urbanization in this area?
2. Does urbanization change caste and language composition of this area? If yes/ no how?
3. How are the education and health facilities changing with urbanization? Are health and education facilities improving day by day with increase in urbanization?
4. Do you believe urbanization increases crime? If yes/no how?
5. Do you think gender equality is higher in urban area compare to rural area? If yes/ no what are the reasons for it?
6. How urbanization creates job opportunities and shifts the occupation towards non-agricultural sectors?
7. Do you think urbanization create an economic disparity? How urbanization brings the economic growth as well as urban poverty at the same time?
8. What will be trend of population density and population size relative to urbanization?
9. How does urbanization change the age and sex composition of this place?
10. How is urbanization influencing fertility, mortality and immigration rates of this area?