

Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration

A Thesis

**Submitted to the Department of Health and Population in the partial fulfillment
for master of Education in Population Education**

By

Kundan Bogati

Tribhuvan University

Faculty of Education

Central Department of Education

Department of Health and Population Education

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

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Declaration

I, hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, this thesis is original. No part of it was submitted for the candidature of research degree to any university, college or educational institutions. The subject matter presented in this thesis report is the result of my own work.

Date: 17-02-2023

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Kundan Bogati



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The research report **Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration** has been carried out by **Kundan Bogati** under my supervision for the partial fulfilment of the requirement of Master Degree in Population Education. I recommend this thesis to Evaluation Committee for the final evaluation.

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Approval Sheet

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Date: 17-02-2023

Kundan Bogati

Abstract

This is a field-based study which is conducted entitled “Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration in Kirtipur Municipality 5, Kathmandu district.” The main objectives of this study were to assess demographic situation of in-migrants, to find out the cause’s internal migration in the study area and to identify the consequences of internal migration in the study area. This study was mainly based on primary and secondary data. The information was based on 110 household. According to Rao soft census respondents interviewed through structured and semi-structured interview schedules. The information and data were carefully checked and analyzed manually and as according to the stated objectives. Descriptive analysis and interpretation of data were done manually, based on quantitative way collected data were systematically analyzed and interpreted with simple census method. After the analysis of collected data, the study found that proportion of in-migrants were significantly students and employment seekers. Most of the in-migrants earns between Rs.25,000-Rs.40,000. Most of the in-migrants were from 20 age group whom comes under economically active population.

The study revealed that among 110 respondent, major income sources of migrant’s people in their origin place. 50% of people’s income was from agriculture, 26.4% of people’s income source was from business, 19.1% of people’s income source was from service and 4.5% of people’s income source was from labor. Out of total population of 427 enumerated in 110 selected household along with 49.18% are male and 50.82% are female. It was found that Hinduism (84.3%), Buddhism (7.5%), Christianity (4.7%), Kirat (3.7%) lowest percent Kirat It was found that 56.52% of people were educated. The study showed that the main reason for migration of in-migrant were because of lack of proper education and health services, employment opportunities, difficulty in fulfilling of their households need. Thus, the trend if migration is higher in study are and it is concluded that this study might be helpful for the policy makers, government, non-governmental agencies, local residents, and further researcher as well.

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Abbreviations

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
ICPD	:	International Conference on Population and Development
T.U.	:	Tribhuvan University
UN	:	United Nations
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund

Chapter: I

Introduction

Background of the Study

Migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of destination or place of arrival (UN Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, 1958).

Migration is one of the key elements in population change. It contributes size and structure of population of any place or county. Migration can be defined as the movements of people from their origin place to another place. Generally, people migrate from one place to another place for searching good opportunity for job, facilities and fulfilling their needs for quality of life.

The number of internal migrations has increasing day by day in search of employment, and better education, social, political, cultural economic, demographic and individual decision are main cause of internal migration. Rural to urban migration takes place in societies in transition from agricultural to urban and industrial economies. Such migration encourages qualified workers to move from rural villages to urban areas and their periphery. Often those left their home and get trapped in a vicious circle of poverty and rural underdevelopment. Rural areas thus continue to lag behind in spite of heavy investment in rural development efforts.

The study of migration is an important not only to demographers, but it is also great importance and interest to economists, sociologists, human geographer's political scientists, policymakers, planners, public administrator social pathologists and social psychologists (Bhende & Kanitkar, 2009).

People are moving from one place to another since ancient period, which is a continuous international phenomenon resulted due to complex mechanism, involving social, economic, psychological, political, institutional and other determinants (Singh, 1998).

According to the preliminary results of the 2021 population census, the population of Nepal stands at 2,91,92,480. Nepal is one of the developing countries of the world. It consists of three ecological regions i.e., Hill, Mountain and Terai. The community is divided in seven Provinces named as; Province one, Madhesh Province,

Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, Lumbini Province, Karnal Province and Sudurpaschim Province. The country is further divided into 77 administrative districts and further divided into local government 753. Rural municipalities 460 and municipalities 293 of the country. The population growth rate of Nepal is 0.93 percent and population density of Nepal is 198 per sq. kms (CBS, 2021).

The UN Migration Agency (IOM, 2020) defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what causes for the movement are; (4) what the length of the stay is. In contrast, the effects of internal migration on natural resource management have not been investigated. Internal migration, defined as the movement of rural households from remote uplands to the valley floors and to urban and semiurban centers, is a common and increasing phenomenon in the middle mountains of Nepal (Chapagain & Gentle, 2015).

Literature dealing with migration is extensive. it has become a subject of multi-disciplinary ranging from purely descriptive and statistical to the studies of complexities. the rate of internal migration (rural to urban) in the periods of dem zoographic transition may affect the demographic growth of transition period and the interval of time between the transition from uncontrolled fertility to controlled fertility (Mishra, 1980: 224).

Statement of the Problem

The process of migration is not a new one in the context of Nepal. Migration has been changing the size of population both at the places of origin and destination. This rapid change in population has adversely affected every sector of economy, social services, physical facilities and the environment. Migration has created so many new problems. Migration has resulted not only in the redistribution of population in Nepal but also has result in the uneven growth of population in different parts of the country which has been a challenge for the country.

Migration is one of the most important ways by which people attempt to improve their living standard. Rural people are attracted by the bright lights of the city. City people move to the countryside to get away, from it. Migration is equally important to government planners and policy makers, because the movement of

migrants often cause important shift is the policy, power and economic fortunes of the places to which they go (Bhattarai, 2006). Migration is responsible for changing the pattern of population composition, employment composition and socio-economic condition as well as for creating some cultural, environmental and other related problems. This study focuses on the population growth aspects in the Kirtipur municipality area with an aim of finding the reasons why people are attracted by the area, what people are caused, trend and effects of internal migration.

Migration is one of the major problems existing in Nepal. There is a trend of migration from the northern to the southern region of Nepal. Similarly, there was rapid migration in Kirtipur Municipality Ward No. 5 of Kathmandu District, which had caused difficulty in the day-to-day life of the permanent residents of this area. They had been facing problems in areas like education, health, and food, water and other tasks as well. Ten years ago, this Ward No 5 had been known as arable land but now it is known as residential area. I took this area as a research study area due to the fact that the land was divided into plots which had degraded the land and area had rapidly transformed into urban area.

Earlier this area was inhabited by only Newar community but now people from other communities had been migrated, which had mixed the culture of various communities thereby posing a threat of extinction of original culture of each community.

The number of people or the number of households in Kirtipur Ward No. 5 had been increasing. The people were facing problems both financial and socially in their day-to-day life. The environment and natural resources were affected and exploited at a rapid pace and pollution was also increasing at the same pace. Dust and smoke were increasing on the roads and crisis of drinking water was on the rise. Socialization was also decreasing day by day and due to the small amount of land, the possibilities of reared cattle and quadrupeds getting into a fight on the land was increasing. In addition, theft and various types of criminal acts were likely to increase. That is why I chose this area as my research area.

Kirtipur is a newly established Municipality on 2055 BS. It lies in the western part of Kathmandu district. It has a total population of 81782 according to 2021 Nepal censuses. The major natives of this Municipality are Newar, Chhetri and Brahmin.

There are many problems in Kirtipur Municipality, in Ward No. 5 the migration rate is growing rapidly, day by day new households are being constructed in this Ward. So, it is difficult to keep record of new households for the administrative sector at the time span and the migration is an important current phenomenon.

This study focus on causes and consequences of internal migration in Kirtipur Municipality and many people from different districts had been transferred to Kirtipur Municipality causes, and consequences internal migration in Kirtipur has not known therefore the problem is stated as causes, and consequences of internal migration in Kirtipur Municipality Ward No. 5.

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the was to find out the causes and consequences of migration in the community, which contributes to academic as policy making level.

The specific objective was as follows:

- To analysis is the socio-economic sampled household population.
- To find out the causes of migration in the study area.
- To identify the consequences of migration in the study area.

Significance of the Study

At present, most of the people take interest in these issues, so it is needed to give emphasis. This study has the following significance:

- The study result is be helpful for those who are interested to conduct research in this field.
- The findings of this study were helpful to the demographers and policy makers in formulation plan policy and education strategy.
- The result of the study can be helpful to launch awareness program towards internal migration.
- This study provides information as base for future researcher in the similar study.

Delimitations of the Study

The study was delimitations in sample size, variables, analyzed and the time attributed for the study. Also, the researcher's ability may be limitation of the study as

generalized in predicting recent, trend of migration as the study was delimited only in Kathmandu district.

Every study has its own delimitation. Due to the limited time and budget, the present study was delimited in the following areas.

- The study was limited in Kirtipur, Kathmandu district.
- The study focuses basically on causes, and consequences of migration.
- This study was is mainly based on primary data.

Research Question

- What were the causes of movement from the place of origin?
- What were the characteristics of migration?
- What were the causes of movement to the place of destination?
- What was the consequences and volume of migration?

Definition of the Key Terms used

- Migration** : A form of geographical or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another generally involving change in residence from the place of origin to the place of destination (UN1970).
- Household** : Household is the combination of family members who live together in a house.
- Place of origin** : The place from where people have been disciplined initially.
- Cause** : A cause is that factor which produce an effect or an event to force the people displace from the place of origin.
- Internal migration** : Migration within a specified country or territory.
- Consequence** : Consequence is result or an effect of something else.
- Push and pull factors** : The factors like employment, education, health and other facilities which attract people towards a place are called pull factors and that enforce people to leave a place are called push factors.

Chapter: II

Review of Related Literature

Review of the literature is process of learning and understanding the concept of regarding the related study topic. The subjects can be books, reports, articles, magazines, etc. This chapter is important to understand the feedback of the related study topic and to board the information.

Theoretical Review

Several studies have been conducted in this field by different research institution and scholars. But most of these are concerned with internal hill Terai and rural to urban types of migration. Subedi (1991) has also studied about migration in Nepal. These studies have provided only the trends of emigration and causes as “push and pull” factors. Actually, these studies do not portray the causes and impact of emigration in the point of origin in detail from sociological perspective. Migration is seen as an escape from the poverty and unemployment in developing countries (Khan, et.al, 2010)

The traditional growth strategies as a catalyst in reducing the pressure of oversupply of labor existing, mainly in the substance-oriented agriculture sector and making available the labor in the modern industrial sector the model conceives the under developed economy as consisting a two sector as mentioned by Lewis (1954). Firstly, a traditional agriculture subsistence sector characterized by very low productivity surplus labor and secondly, a high productivity modern urban industrial sector. This model is considered as a simple two sector model of economics of labor transfer.

Starting from the assumption that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon, which for the individual migrant can be quite rational decision despite the existence of urban employment. The model postulates that migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differences in expected income rather than actual earning. The fundamental premise is that migrants consider the various labor market opportunities available to them in the rural and urban sectors and choose the one that maximize their expected gain from migration. Expected gains are measured by difference in real income between rural and urban work and probability of new migrants obtaining a rural job. (Todaro,1976). Stouffer (1960) developed the principle of intervening

opportunities which shows that the number of persons moving to an area is directly proportional to the number of opportunities intervening between origin and destination.

Lalchan (2002) described the Ravenstein law of migration. This theory is based on the historical experience of West Europe. The theory mentioned that the volume of migration depends on distance. The longer the distance, the lesser will be the volume of migration. His laws discussed demographic and economic condition of migrants in relation to the distance and initiated an attempt to formulate migration theory in a systematic way. The Basic nature of Todaro's Model of Rural-Urban Migration and Unemployment, starting from the assumption that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon which for the individual migrant can be a quite rational decision, despite the existence of urban unemployment. The Todaro model postulates that the migration proceeds in response to Urban-Rural rather than actual earnings. The fundamental premise is that migrants consider the various labor market opportunities available to them, as between the rural and urban sectors, and choose the one which maximizes their „expected“ gains from migration. expected 17 gains are measured by the difference in real income between rural and urban work and the probability of a new migrant obtaining an urban job (Lalchan,2002).

According to the mobility transition theory can set of modernization in any society bring a great number in migrants from the country into the area of accelerating place later the society in terms of the advanced stage of development, rural urban always dominance urban to migration will ultimately become more important migration will continue towards the economically developed regions until a balance is made (Zelinsky, 1971).

Lee (1966) defines migration is a result of 'push' and 'pull' factors at the both origin and destination and cost to overcome the obstacles lying between the individuals as well as possible alternatives. The process of migration is influenced by factors associated with the area of origin and destination, intervening obstacles and personal factors. This model is within the framework or push-pull obstacles model summarizing the contribution on migration on theory by Kivenstein Zip and Stuffer to migration, one set of factors attract people to it, other set of factors on the hand to repel people from it, there may also other set of factors to which people are usually indifferent.

Population growth in rural areas exceeds the capacity of the agrarian sectors to support it. Investment in the agrarian sector is on large scale, capital intensive agricultural. This leads to reduce requirements of from labor and hence people migrate city from rural areas. Wages in the urban former sector in cities than in rural areas. Rural development which gives emphasis to improvement of infrastructure result in increased migration to the cities (UNFPA,1993). International Conference on Population and Development (1994) focused that rural of poverty and unemployment is the leading causes by Urbanization. Urban growth in many developing countries has led to deteriorating and unsustainable condition of human settlements. The conference further concludes that international economic, political and cultural interrelationship play an important role in determining flow of people between these countries. The conference has also raised the issue of international migration and development, documented migrants, undocumented migrants and refugees, asylum seekers and displacement persons.

Empirical Review

Migration studies in Nepal were not available before first modern census 1952/54. The first reliable description of migration is found in the final report of population census 1952/54. The successive census in 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 also obtained information about migration. In this period several studies have been conducted about in-migration (CBS, 2011). Dahal, (2011) has focused in his study on "Trend analysis of Population in Nepal". The political implication of migration, dealing with internal migration, immigration and implications component in social and political affairs of Nepal. He indicated that in the past decades. India provided a "Safety Value" for growing population of Nepal in Hill region and concluding basic reasons for migration, high hill density per unit of arable land, employ hill density per unit of arable land, employment opportunities outside the hill and malaria eradication in Tarai region.

Thagunna (2015) presented a thesis "Causes and consequences of internal migration in Api Municipality in Darchula District." The objectives of this study were; to find out the cause of internal migration in the study area, to analyze the impact of internal migration in the study area. The study was descriptive and systematic sampling method based on both primary and secondary sources of data. The information was taken from 150 household among the 750 people of Api

Municipality. The main causes were economic. The main consequences of internal were seen increasing on population pressure with diversity, composition, maximum utilization of natural resources, changes on land value and used development of un-social activities.

The push and pull factors of in-migration. This study, identified that low agriculture productivity and inefficiency of land in origin, presence of friends and relatives, free distribution of land, easier clearing of the forest, high fertility of soil, presence of health facilities, low price a land in Chitwan were the important push and pull factors respectively. The report also concluded that the migrants are the well off in receiving area than they were at the sending area. Which studied on anthropological migration in the village development area of Darchula district extensively discussing in the issue of migration typology and making historical analysis of migration. The study concludes that inefficient land in the hill poor 22 crops field, rural debt, social stigma were the main causes of migration in that area (Pathak, 1995).

Therefore, birth of people in Hill region was increased, whereas productivity and sufficient land decreased to the causes of leaving origin. Availability of physical facilities (school, transportation, hospital), extension of business opportunity reduced the causes of leaving origin. Moving of relatives and friends, education increased the causes of leaving origin (Kunwar, 1993).

According to the study done by Bhattarai (2008) examine the volume of in-migration and its trend in besisahar, to assess the socio-economic condition and to find out the consequences of immigration in the study area. The study was by descriptive types of survey method and based on both primary and secondary sources of data. The information was from 85 households among the 561 households of Besisahar. The main causes of internal migration were because of poor economic employment, business opportunity, education etc. the main consequences of immigration were seen increasing on population pressure with diversity, composition, maximum utilization of natural resources, change on land and value and use development of non-social activities.

Bhandari (2009) studied on cause and consequences of internal migration at Sauraha Pharsatikar V.D.C of Rupandehi district. The findings of the study supported the Lee's model. Most of the migrants were young, adult age group of 20-39 years. It

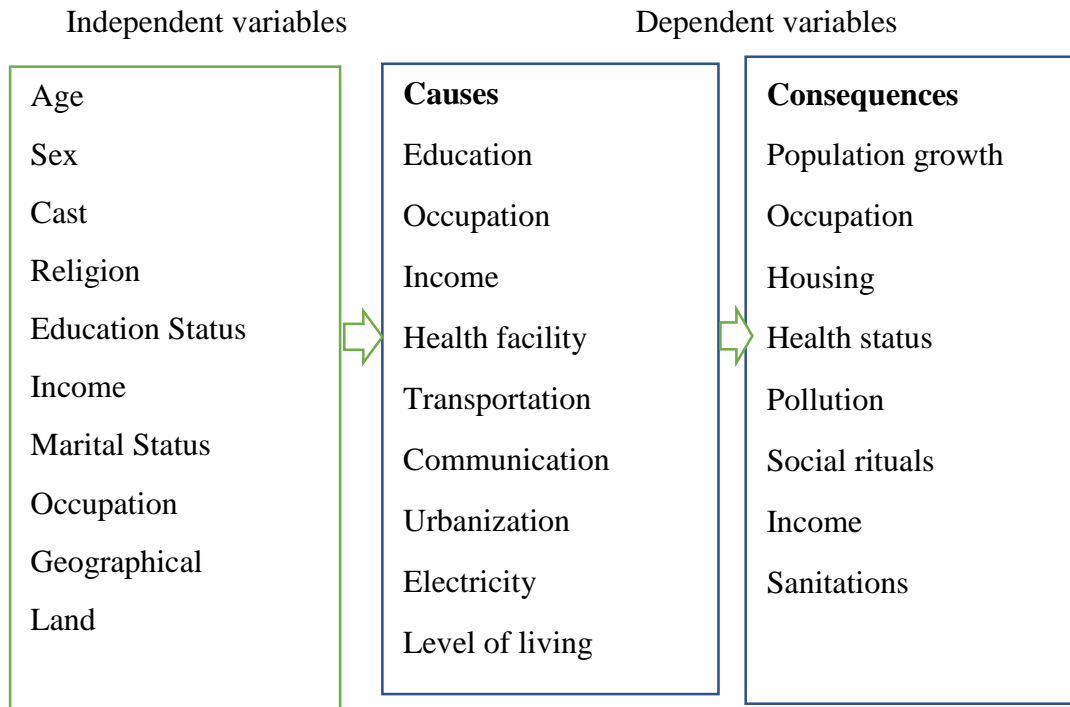
indicates Hill or remote area from Tarai or developed area was entirely a selective destination for migration which was also sex selective where 87% were males and 14% of the total migrants was female. Therefore, majority of the migrants were literate and those majority of the migrants were from rural areas whom were engaged in agriculture, services poultry and as well as pension.

Implication of Review for the Research

From the above-mentioned literature, it helps to prepare the given resource. It will be helpful to know about the present problems causes and consequences of Internal Migration in Kirtipur Municipality Ward No. 5 Kathmandu district. It will be also helpful about the selection of problems, background of study, objectives of the research, significance and limitation of the study respectively. It enriched the researcher to make a brief study about the researched methodology where research design source of data, tools and procedure of data collection etc. were identified and discussed. It is helped to prepare conceptual framework of the study.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is the basis of investigator's research problem. So, that the conceptual of framework of this study as are follows.



Chapter: III

Research Methodology

This chapter presents methodology that includes research design, study area, sample size and selection criteria, nature and sources of data questionnaire, data collection tools and procedures, and Techniques of data analysis and Interpretation.

Research Design

Research design is a blueprint scientific study for any research. It includes research methodologies, tools, and techniques to conduct the research. It helps to identify and address the problem that may rise during the process of research and analysis. The present study was mixed designed of qualitative and quantitative data.

This study was based on descriptive design which has got data from both primary and secondary source.

Study Area

The study was conducted in Kirtipur Municipality of Kathmandu district. Total population of Kirtipur Municipality was 81,782 (CBS, 2021). As the people of variations have been migrated in Kirtipur and the area is accessible for collecting data, the area was selected for study. From households who migrated from different districts to Kirtipur Municipality, the head of the house were the respondents of the study.

Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

According to the migration registration done by the Municipality after 2074 B.S to 2079 B.S, there were 110 households migrated from another district in Ward.No.5 of Kirtipur Municipality. Therefore, those 110 households were taken as study sample based on census method.

Data Collection Tools

The data had been collected systematically by adopting interview schedule by household survey. In the household survey, there were questions from the themes. First part was socio-economic seconded part causes of migration and third part consequences of internal migration

Standardization of the Tools

Pre-testing of tools was done in order to validate interview schedule. According to supervisor's advice and suggestion data collection tools was modified to improve the clarity. A set of interview schedules was pre-tested migrated population in Ward No. 8 of Kirtipur Municipality respondents and to determine its practicability and objectivity on the basis of the result of the test.

Data Collection Procedure

After obtaining the authorized letter from Health and Population Education Department, the researcher visited Kirtipur Municipality. Researcher explained the purpose of the study to the administrative chef of Municipality. After granting the permission, researcher visited the sampled respondents and then the data were collected using household survey.

Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure

On completion of required data, possible errors were removed by preliminary edition. The information was checked manually as by the respondent's interview. The information was carefully edited and entered into computer SPSS version 16. After checking the data, the required frequency tables and cross-tables were generated for the data analysis.

Ethical Considerations

The rights, anonymity and confidentiality of the respondents were respected in all phases of study. Informed verbal consent with the respondents was taken before the data was collected. During the study, respondents wasn't forced for the information. And all the collected information is not used in other area/field beside in this thesis. The names and other personal information given by the respondents were kept in confidential in this research.

Chapter: IV

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data which were collected from the field by using interview schedule. This study was conducted with the objectives to find out causes and consequences of internal migration. According to objective of the study the collected data was categorized into differed heading and sub-heading in terms of objective of the study.

Demographic Characteristics of Census population

This sub-section deals with some important demographic characteristics of sampled households. Such as – age sex composition, sex ratio, age dependency ratio, marital status, migration status and so on.

Age-Sex Composition

Age and sex are the basic characteristics or the biological attributes of any demographic group and affect not only its demographic aspect but also its social, economic and political structure. Age- sex composition of the population determines major components of population changes and also provides the members of persons in each age group by sex.

According to the census of 2011A.D the highest proportion of population was from 10-14 years (13.12%), followed by 5-9 years (12.10%), 15-19 years (11.07%) and the lowest proportion of population was from people above 75 years (1.7%). (Population Monograph, 2014)

According to Table-1, the highest proportion of population in Kirtipur Municipality is 5-9 years (13.81%). Similarly, the second highest proportion of population is 25-29 age group (10.30%) followed by the proportion population of 15-19 years (11.07%) and of 45-49 years (10.07%). The proportion of population of 15-19 years and 35-39 years is same (9.37%). The proportion of population of 55-59 years and 60 above is also similar (4.45%). Therefore, the population proportion had been declined in the remaining age groups according to their ages. And the lowest proportion of population is below 4 years infants (4.45%).

Table 1.*Distribution of Migration by Age and Sex Composition*

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	8	3.81	11	5.07	19	4.45
5-9	12	5.71	17	8.10	29	13.81
10-14	16	7.62	13	5.99	29	6.79
15-19	20	9.52	20	9.22	40	9.37
20-24	18	8.57	23	10.60	41	9.60
25-29	21	10.00	23	10.60	44	10.30
30-34	15	7.14	23	10.60	38	8.90
35-39	23	10.95	17	7.83	40	9.37
40-44	16	7.62	21	9.68	37	8.67
45-49	26	12.38	17	7.83	43	10.07
50-54	10	4.76	11	5.07	21	4.92
55-59	12	5.71	11	5.07	23	5.39
60 and over	13	6.19	10	4.61	23	5.39
Total	210	100.00	217	100.00	427	100.00

Caste /Ethnicity

Caste is one of the important social characteristics of migrants. Nepal is a common garden of all castes for people of different caste and ethnic group. There are 125 castes in Nepal according to census of 2068 B.S. The people living here are sharing the same roof with different culture, traditions, festivals, language. Caste composition of sampled household population is presented in Table-2.

According to the census of 2068, the highest percent (16.59%) Chhetri, (12.2%) Brahmin, (7.2%) Magar, (6.6%) Tharu, (5.81%) Tamang, followed by another ethnic group. (Population Monograph, 2014)

The Table-2 shows the ethnicity of migrant's population in Kirtipur, the highest percent of ethnic migrants is from Brahmin (44.5%) followed by Chhetri (22.2%). Similarly, the highest percent of ethnic migrants is also from Newar (11.7%) and Dalit (6.8%) followed by other ethnic groups like Magar, Limbu, Majhi, Madhesi, Tharu. And the lowest percent of ethnic migrants is from (0.2%) Gurung.

In context of Nepal Chhetri and Brahmin were the major ethnic group than another ethnicity. The analysis shows that, people of higher level were the major migrant's population than from the people of low level. So, it concluded that the highest percent of Brahmin and Chhetri were migrated to this place than other caste.

Table 2.

Distribution of Individual Respondents by Ethnicity

Cast	Number	Percent
Chhetri	95	22.2
Brahmin	190	44.5
Magar	22	5.2
Gurung	1	.2
Tamang	11	2.6
Limbu	11	2.6
Newar	50	11.7
Majhi	4	.9
Madhesi	9	2.1
Dalit	29	6.8
Tharu	5	1.2
Total	427	100.0

Religion of Migrant People

Religion is one of the important social characteristics which our country bears the religion tolerance among the various religion from very beginning. Religious composition within the country is important because it determines the citizens and sometimes plays a vital decision-making role.

Table 3.*Distribution of Respondents by Religion the Place of Destination*

Respondents by religion	Number	Percent
Hinduism	360	84.3
Buddhism	32	7.5
Christianity	20	4.7
Kirat	15	3.5
Total	427	100.0

According to the census of 2068, the highest percent religion (81.34%) Hinduism, (9.04%) Buddhism, (4.48%) Muslim, (3.05%) Kirat, followed by another religion group. (Population Monograph, 2014)

The Table shows the religion of migrants in Kirtipur, the highest percent of religion migrants is from Hinduism (84.3%), Buddhism (7.5%), Christianity (4.7%), Kirat (3.7%) lowest percent Kyrat.

Education Status and Attainment

In general education is the ability to read and write. Education is the most important factor of attaining social and economic development. It is enhancing access to information that may be necessary to conduct various essential activities in daily life and work. The responses of the respondents are presented in following Table 4.

Table 4.*Education Status in the Destine Place*

Education status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-12	97	48.02	133	64.87	230	56.52
Bachelor	62	30.69	51	24.87	113	27.76
Master/Ph.D.	43	21.28	21	10.24	64	15.72
Total	202	100.0	205	100.0	407	100.0

According UNESCO publishment 2018, Nepal's adult literacy rate was 67.91%. While the male literacy rate was 78.59% and females was 59.72%. (UNESCO,2018)

Table 4 clearly shows the education status of people residing in Kirtipur Municipality, that is 56.52% of people were educated till 1-12 grade, whereas, 27.76% were educated till Bachelor, and 15.72% were educated till Master/Ph.D. The people migrated in Kirtipur were 100% literate.

Average monthly income

Income level is one of the most dominating factors of our society or country. Since good and sound income is the pull factor for the migration of people, it is especially the main case in internal migration because sound income is associated with standard living style and higher quality of life. The income level of people within the study area was found to be:

Table 5.

Monthly Income Level of Household

Income level	No. of respondents	Percent
Less thanRs.20,000	20	18.2%
Rs.20,000-.29,999	16	14.5
Rs.30,000-39,999	31	28.2
Rs.40,000-49,999	22	20.0
Rs.50,000-5,9999	12	10.9
Rs.60,000 above	9	8.2
Total	110	100.0

The above table shows the income level of migrants residing in Kirtipur. The data stated that the highest percent (28.2%) earning Rs.30,000-Rs.39,999 per month, (20.0%) earning Rs. 40,000-49,999 per month, (18.2%) earning Less than Rs.20,000 per month, (14.5%) earning Rs.20,000-.29,999 per month, (10.9%) earning Rs.50,000-5,9999 per month, and the lowest percent (8.2%) earning Rs.60,000 above per month. Therefore, it was found that the average income was Rs.34,700 of people

residing in Kirtipur municipality which is found to be better and increasing in a good manner.

Migrant's Marital Status

Marriage is the ceremony and the social culture, institution under which a man and women establish their decision to live their remaining life together struggling through the ups and downs of life bounding together in their future days as a husband and a wife with legal and emotional commitment, religious and rituals procedure accepted by family and society. In others word, it is the ceremony of establishing relationship between male and female which socially approved to stay together between male and female after knowing each other. It paves the process of mature socialization struggling with the ups and downs of life and bonding together ahead in their future days.

Table 6.
Marital Status of Sampled Household Population

Marital status	Number	Percent
Married	218	57.4
Unmarried	142	37.4
Widow/Widower	14	3.7
Separated	5	1.3
Divorced	1	.3
Total	380	100.0

The table 6 clearly shows the 380 peoples residing in Kirtipur responded towards their marital status, where 57.4% were married, 37.4% were unmarried, 3.7% were widow/widower, 1.3% were separated and 0.3% were divorced.

Therefore, the people who are widow/widower, separated and unmarried, all gets the same and equal respect, opportunities, love and support from the society along with married. Hence, it can be concluded that there is no any discrimination and differences among the migrants by their marital status and all the members are residing in the society with equal mutuality.

Occupational Composition

In 2011, according to the census conducted by the Nepal Central Bureau of Statistics, the population of Nepal was 26,494,504. The occupational composition of the population was divided into three sectors: agriculture, manufacturing and services. Agriculture was the most prevalent occupation, accounting for 41.7% of the population, followed by manufacturing (25.2%) and services (33.1%). The total population of Nepal was 100%. The percentage of people involved in non-agricultural sectors had increased significantly compared to the previous census years, indicating a shift towards more modern and productive occupation.

Table 7.

Occupational Composition

Occupation	Number	Percent
Business	54	14.2
Service	104	27.4
Housewife	71	18.7
Old Dependent	14	3.7
Labor	11	2.9
Student	124	32.7
Others	1	.3
Total	379	100.0

Table 7 shows that 427 in-migrants of Kirtipur respondents, majority of respondents 32.7% were students, 27.4% were service, 18.7% were house wives and 3.7% were old aged. Followed by 14.2% respondents who were engaged in business, 2.9% were engaged in labor and 0.3% were engaged in another sector.

The majority of the people residing within the area were found to be students engaged in least few activities although considerable number of migrants were also engaged in services, labor and business. Overall, the people residing in that were also house wives, old aged and engaged in other various occupation and living there lives mutually.

Origin of Internal Migrant's

Migrants come from all corner of the country, each with their own unique story of how and why they chose to leave their homeland and seek out a new life elsewhere. Many migrants come from impoverished regions that lack basic resources, resulting in extreme poverty, better education and high unemployment.

Table 8.

Distribution of Migrants by Origin Province

Origin Province	No. of respondents	Percent
Province 1	21	19.1
Madesh Province	7	6.4
Bagmati Province	36	32.7
Gandaki Province	14	12.7
Lumbini Province	22	20.0
Karnali Province	7	6.4
Sudur paschim Province	3	2.7
Total	110	100.0

Table 8 shows that the highest percent of migrants 32.7% were from Bagmati province, 20.0% were from Lumbini province, and 19.4% were from provience-1, 12.7% were from Gandaki province. Similarly, 6.4% from Madesh and Karnali Province and 2.7% from Sudur Paschim province.

Therefore, the table reflects that the highest proportion of migrants (32.7%) were from Bagmati province followed by Lumbini province, Gandaki province. Whereas, Madhesha province and Karnali province has similar (6.4%) migrants and the lowest percentage (2.7%) of the migrants were from Sudur Paschim province.

Migration Stream in Different Geographical Arcas

Stream definition the term migration stream refers to a migratory pattern followed by any ethnic group as the group moves from one area to another. A migration stream is largely dependent upon the socio- economic condition of the local area. When a large number of people from a specific ethnic group move from one

destination to another in search of better jobs, quality education, better health facilities, more opportunity or safer place to live, it creates a migration pattern known as a migration stream. The streams of migration in different geographical areas are presented below:

Table 9.

Distribution of Migration by Geographical Region

Geographical Region	No. of respondents	Percent
Mountain	21	19.1
Hill	56	50.9
Tarai	33	30.0
Total	110	100.0

Table 9 shows the distribution of migrants in Kirtipur Municipality by geographical region. Out of total 110 respondents, (19.1%) which is 21 respondents whom belongs from mountain region. Similarly, (50.9%) which is 56 respondents whom belong from hill. And the lastly, (30.0%) which is 33 respondents whom belongs from Tarai. So, this information shows that there is high percentage of respondents are from hill region which is (50.9%) where the lower percentage migrants are from mountain region is (19.1%).

Migrants from Municipality and Rural Municipality

A local Municipality is a type of local government that provides services to a specific area and its citizens. It is typically responsible for public works, zoning and land use, public safety, sanitation, water supply, and other services. Whereas, a rural Municipality is a thinly populated Municipality in the sense of the 3-level Municipal degree of urbanization which are typically overseen by a mayor and elected councilors.

Table 10.*Place of Residence*

Local level	No. of respondents	Percent
Municipality	65	59.1
Rural municipality	45	40.9
Total	110	100.0

According to local government election 2074, Nepal has been divided into 293 Municipalities and 460 rural Municipality.

Table 10 shows that 59.1% were migrated from Municipality of Kirtipur whereas, 40.9% were migrated from rural Municipality of Kirtipur.

Landholding Pattern of Internal Migrants at Kirtipur Municipality 5

Most of the people migrate at urban area to buy some lands and build home so that they can live easily without rent problems and all stressors. In the context of Kirtipur Municipality 5. People hold the land to build home, to stay score at capital city and some hold to collect property more. In the surveyed area the situation of land holding pattern of internal migrants at Kirtipur Municipality 5 found as.

Table 11.*Land Holding Patterns of Internal Migration*

Land	No. of respondents	Percent
Less than 4	39	35.5
5-6	40	36.4
7-8	16	14.5
9-10	9	8.2
11 Over Land	6	5.5
Total	110	100.0

Table 11 shows the landholding pattern of internal migration at destination place. Table 11 shows that 39 households had less than 4 Aana land which is in percent 35.5%. similarly, the majority of people 40 in percent 36.4% had 5-6 Aana

land, 14.5% percent had 7-8 Aana land and 8.2% percent had 9-10 Aana but 5.5% more than 11 at Kirtipur Municipality 5 Ward. But most of the people had many lands at their origin place.

Causes of Internal Migration

There was various theoretical framework are developed to analyzed the reasons of migration. The classical model of migration emphasized on push and pull factors of migration where are some modern migration framework deals with vital economic and survival factors. With the reference to Nepal, both push and pull factors are migration plays vital role in migration. According to the census 2011, the main causes of migration were trade, agriculture, employment, study and marriages. The reasons related to people mobility is discussed under the following heads.

Decision of Migration

People migrate for a reason, but some migrate by their parents' decisions, some migrate by their self-decisions. Some migrate by their parents, friends circle and others decision. Not every migrated people migrate by only their decision. The internal migrations of Kirtipur Municipality were coming from different district decided self, parents, friends and other so, origin place of the internal migrants were presented below.

Table 12.

Distribution of Decision Maker

Variables	No. of respondents	Percent
Self	69	62.7
Parents	20	18.2
Friends	20	18.2
Others	1	.9
Total	110	100.0

Table 12 clearly shows that 69 household 62.7% percent self-decided to migrate at Kirtipur municipality. Similarly, the decision of their parents' which percent is 18.2% household.

Similarly, those who migrate at Kirtipur by the decision of their friend's circle which is 18.2% in percent. Finally, 0.9% percent answered that they migrate by other decision.

Income Source

Income sources refer to the money earning style of people through various sources like agriculture, business, Labor, services and many other sectors. Income is one of the most dominating factors for internal migration because income itself is associated with the living standard of people from different level.

The below Table 13 shows the major income source of migrant's people in their origin place. 50% of people's income was from agriculture, 26.4% of people's income source was from business, 19.1% of people's income source was from service and 4.5% of people's income source was from labor. Though there are different income sources but often people of Nepal are engaged in agriculture. Therefore, agriculture is the main source of income for Nepalese people

Table 13.

Income Sources Origin Place

Income Sources	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	55	50.0
Business	29	26.4
Service	21	19.1
Labor	5	4.5
Total	110	100.0

Number of Internal Migrants Reporting Different Pull Factors

A pull factor is something concerning the country to which a person migrates. It is generally a benefit that attracts people to a certain place. People migrate from their origin place to another place for different reasons. Since the Kirtipur Municipality Kathmandu links the Hilly districts. Accesses the transport, facilities, create to some extent employment and business opportunities and do have access of communication, health and education opportunities, this place has been the place of destination after all the pull factors.

The pull factor is what draws the population to a new location. Very often people consider and prefer opportunities closer to their location than similar opportunities farther away, in the same way, people often like to move to places with better cultural, political, climate and better facilities.

From the table-14 below, clearly shows that 48.2% percent households migrated for better education to their children and to achieve quality health facilities. Similarly, 21 households which represent 19.1% percent migrated because of business and its opportunities. Likewise, 30.0 percent migrated for better opportunity for job which represent 33 household. Others pull factor may include security; communication opportunities answered 3 household as other pull factors. It is concluded that out of 110 household 53 (48.2%) answered that main pull factor to migrate in Kirtipur is better education and health. It is because Kirtipur lies in Kathmandu capital city and there are better opportunities than other districts. 33 household answered that they migrate for better opportunity for job likewise, 21 household migrated for business and transportation migrated for a pull factors.

Table 14.

Number of Internal Migrations Responding Different Pull Factors

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Better facility of education, health	53	48.2
Business, Transportation	21	19.1
Better opportunity for job	33	30.0
Others	3	2.7
Total	110	100.0

Number of Internal Migration Reporting Different Push Factors

A negative aspect or condition that motivates one to leave, especially in one's country region, organization, religion etc. In migration, push factors are those that encourage a population to leave its home. The push factors involve a force which acts to drive people away from a place. Push factors may poor economic activity and lack of job opportunities are also strong pull factors for migration.

Internal migration is the humanitarian phenomenon which is look for the best to them from every dimensional point to view. There are mainly two factors push and pull factors. People residing to the rural area who have not access to the modern facilities of communication, health, in factor, life style, etch and willing to access in the challenging and creative environment especially in migrate to the place of destination where they can realize and ensure those facilities. People's intentions are infinite which is the prime of all migrate, if not such infinite intentions, we could not witness such highly accelerating scientific development. Numerous anti-social activities and trends and defector norms prevailing to the society are the causing pull factor of in-migration in the place of destination.

Table 15.

Number of Internal Migrations Reporting Different Puss Factors

Different puss factors	No. of respondents	Percent
Lack of Facility health, education, transportation	33	30.0
Lack of employment, communication	35	31.8
Natural calamities	12	10.9
Lack of facilities of food shelter and cloth	7	6.4
Business failure	20	18.2
Low productivity	3	2.7
Total	110	100.0

Table 15 shows the highest number 35 household (31.8%) shifted in Kirtipur municipality due to the lack of employment, communication in the place of origin. Similarly, 33 household (30%) migrated in the destination place Kirtipur Municipality due to the Lack of Facility health, education, transportation. The number of internal migrant household 20 which represent (18.2%) percent saw the Business failure. Likewise, 10.9 percent households saw the Natural calamities. Because of Lack of facilities of food shelter and cloth and low productivity in internal migrants shifted 6.4 and 2.7 households.

Place of Origin had Developed or Not

Development, the process in which someone or something grows or changes and becomes more advanced. Development is the process of economic and social transformation that is based on complex cultural and environmental factors and their interactions. Development is also defined as an adding improvement to a parcel of land, such as grading, subdivisions, drainage, access, roads, utilities. Definitely the urban is more develop than rural areas. So, people migrate from rural to urban because of development. Here the pace of origin had developed or not presented below.

Table 16.

Place of Origin had Developed or Not

	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	33	30.0
No	77	70.0
Total	110	100.0

Table 16 shows that the origin place of household was less developed. Among 110 households 77 answered 'NO'. which is 70.0 in percent. The 33 households answered 'Yes' which percent is 30.0% according to this table comparatively we can say that households' origin place was less develop. It is found that 70.0 percent which is highest percent of households origin place is not developed.

Crosstabulation

A crosstab is a table showing the relationship between two or more variables. Where the table only shows the relationship between two categorical variables, a crosstab is also known as a contingency table.

Religion and Income

In the below table, monthly income of households is given according to their religion. 25.8% of households whom are from Hindu religion earns Rs.30,000-Rs.39,999 and 9.7% of households from the same religion earns above Rs.60,000. Likewise, 25% of households whom are from Buddhist religion earns Rs.20,000-Rs.59,999. Whereas, 40% of households whom are from Christian religion earns below Rs.20,000 and 20% of households from the same religion earns above Rs. 20,000-Rs.29,999. Similarly, 75% of households whom are from Kirat religion earns below Rs.30,000-Rs.39,999 and 25% of households from the same religion earns above Rs.40,000-Rs.49,999.

Table 17.

Religion and Income of Respondent

Religion	Income Group						Total (%)
	Less than 20000 (%)	20000-29999 (%)	30000-39999 (%)	40000-49999 (%)	50000-59999 (%)	60000 above (%)	
Hinduism	18.3	14.0	25.8	21.5	10.8	9.7	84.5
Buddhism	12.5	25.0	25.0	12.5	25.0	o. o	7.3
Christianity	40.0	20.0	o	0	0	0	4.5
Kirat	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	3.6
Total	18.2	14.5	28.2	20.	10.9	8.2	100

Distribution of Migrant by Origin Province and Income

It shows the income source of people from different Province. The highest income percent from Province-1, Madesha Province, and Gandaki Province is 42.9% who earns from Rs.30,000-Rs.39,999. Likewise, the lowest income percent from Province-1, Madesha Province, Gandaki Province is 4.8%, 14.3%, 7.1% who earns Rs.50,000-59,999, RS.20,000-Rs.29,999 and above Rs.60,000 respectively. Similarly, the highest income percent from Bagmati Province is 30.6% who earns Rs.40,000-Rs.49,999 and the lowest income percent is 5.6% who earns above Rs-60,000. Likewise, the highest income percent from Lumbini Province is 27.3% who earns below Rs.20,000 and the lowest income percent is 9.1% who earns from Rs.50,000-Rs,59,999. Whereas, the highest income percent from Karnali Province is 28.6% who

earns from Rs.30,000-Rs.49,999. Lastly, the highest income percent from Sudur Paschim Province is 33.3% who earns from Rs.30,000-Rs59,999

Table 18.

Distribution of Migrants by Origin Province

Province	Income Group						Total
	Less than 20000	20000- 29999	30000- 39999	40000- 49999	50000- 59999	60000 above	
Province 1	19.0%	9.5%	42.9%	9.5%	4.8%	14.3%	19.1%
Madesha Province	28.6%	14.3%	42.9%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	6.4%
Bagmati Province	13.9%	16.7%	13.9%	30.6%	19.4%	5.6%	32.7%
Gandaki Province	14.3%	21.4%	42.9%	14.3%	.0%	7.1%	12.7%
Lumbini Province	27.3%	13.6%	22.7%	13.6%	9.1%	13.6%	20.0%
Karnali Province	14.3%	14.3%	28.6%	28.6%	14.3%	.0%	6.4%
Sudur paschim Province	.0%	.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	.0%	2.7%
Total	18.2%	14.5%	28.2%	20.0%	10.9%	8.2%	100.0%

Consequences of Internal Migration

Often the migration is voluntary process by migrants. The people were migrated for the development of quality of life and to maintain the standard life because of available of different services and facilities. But the cause of migration, there were over pressure in different aspects in the residential place. Such as impact in quality health, education, natural resources, economic and job opportunities etc. The different consequences of the residential place were presented below.

Migration in Nepal, as in many developing countries in an important demographic phenomenon. It has great impact on the social, economic as well as cultural condition. When migration from one place to another occurs, then the destination place gets more population pressure more productive population uses more resources and more heterogeneous composition of population is the result.

Consequences of Internal Migration

In the process of migration, there were different changes in the society. The different changes get in Kirtipur Municipality in the place of migration. Such as social, economic, environment and other consequences in study area.

Table 19 below shows that the consequences of internal migration. Out of 110 household 37 (33.6%) household that the consequences of social change, rest of 26 (23.6%) household that the economic consequences found in Kirtipur Municipality. 41 household which is in percent (37.3%) found the environment consequences where other consequence reported were 6 (5.5%) household.

Table 19.

Consequences of Internal Migration

Factors	No. of respondents	Percent
Social	37	33.6
Economic	26	23.6
Environment	41	37.3
Others	6	5.5
Total	110	100.0

Problems of the Destination

Migrants may have various obstacles in their living in destination place. Discrimination place can be geographically new one and socially adjustment problems may appear if the destination place is heterogeneous than, this problem highly appears some vulnerable situations. If the migration stream were highly at the destination place, there were overload in the different facilities, job and also in environment. The burning problems shown in the destination place were presented in the following table.

Table 20.

Distributions of Internal Migration by Consequences of Destination Place

Consequences of destination place	No. of respondents	Percent
Over population	34	30.9
Over utilization of natural resources	27	24.5
Antisocial acts and crimes	16	14.5
Pollution	33	30.0
Total	110	100.0

Table 20 shows the distribution of internal migrants by problems at the destination place. The 34 which represent 30.9 percent household reported over population at Kirtipur municipality. Among 110 respondents, 24.5 percent which represent 27 respondents faced the over utilization of natural resources problems at Kirtipur. Antisocial acts and crimes which represent 16 respondents 14.5 in percent faced these problems which is very high-volume problems. The 30.0 percent which lead 33 respondents faced the pollution problems at destination place.

Change Situation of Cultural Practices after Migration

In the process of migration, there were different changes in the society among migrants to adjustment in new society. The different changes were showed in the place of migration. Such as social, cultural etc. The changing situation of cultural practices after migration was presented below.

Table 21.

Distribution of Internal Migrant by Changing Situation of Cultural Practices

Responses	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	53	48.2
NO	57	51.8
Total	110	100.0

Table 21 shows the distribution of internal migration by changing situation of cultural practices. Out of 110 respondents which is 53 (48.2%) reported that they found the changes in cultural practices. And total 57 respondents 51.8% answered No, it means they do not find any changes in cultural practices.

Satisfaction of internal migration at the destination place

We all people have infinite needs but there were difficulties to obtain all needs. It is because of the needs were out of the satisfaction level of the people. But that thing is better which is got in this context he/she are satisfied in this situation. Similarly, in the residential place the internal migrants. Satisfied or not and if satisfy, how much they are satisfied. The internal migrant's origin and current place of residence also examined from questionnaire can be presented by the help of following table.

Table 22.*Distribution of Internal Migrants by Satisfaction Level*

Satisfaction level	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	83	75.5
No	27	24.5
Total	110	100.0

Table 22 shows the distribution of internal migrants by satisfaction level in the destination place. The 83 respondent which is in percent 75.5% majority of respondents answered 'Yes' means they are satisfied at the destination place. The 27 respondent's 24.5% percent answered 'No' means No satisfaction at destination place.

In the chapter researchers has tried to draw the table from the analysis of collected information. Brief summary of the research work done so far is given here. Furthermore, on the basis of the findings and conclusion. It is divided conclusion of the research and drawn some recommendation for the respondents their guidance as well as other for the respondents their guidance as well as other for further research on the area.

Summary of Findings*Summary*

The thesis is constructed in the "Causes and consequences of internal migration in Kirtipur Municipality, Kathmandu district. The survey shows the causes of in migrants of people from their origin places to here in Kirtipur for different purpose. As it is found out the little research had been conducted in this area and different effective programmed had been launched from the local government in this area in the present context.

The literature is reviewed from the different ethnic group of people residing in Kirtipur. Overall, 110 people responded in the survey to collect the data in Kirtipur Municipality, Kathmandu district. In this survey, census method is used for the study of this area. Analysis and interpretation of the data started within the research by the description of personal information of the in-migrants which was related to the individual residing in Kirtipur according to their identity. Various topics related to the

research objective were used to collect the data to identify the causes and consequences of internal migrants in Kirtipur Municipality, Kathmandu district. All the collected data were arranged according to its related topic with the use of manual interpretation from data analysis interpretation the findings and conclusions, which was drawn and presented according to the appropriate recommendation.

Findings

After analysis and interpretation of the data the major Findings of this study are summarized as follows.

- The study revealed that a total population of 427 enumerated in 110 selected household along with 49.18% are male and 50.82% are female. The highest percent (13.81%) are from 5-9 age group, (10-30%) are from 25-29 age group people, the lowest percent is (4.45%) are from 0-4 age group of infants.
- Among 427 population, it was found that 427 peoples (44.5%) Brahmin. Chhetri (22.2%) and Newar (11.7%), Dalit (6.8%) followed by other ethnic groups like Magar, Limbu, Majhi, Madhesi, Tharu and the lowest percent (0.2%) Gurung.
- Among 427 population, it was found that Hinduism (84.3%), Buddhism (7.5%), Christianity (4.7%), Kyrat (3.7%) lowest percent Kyrat.
- Among 407 peoples, it was found that 56.52% of people were educated till 1-12 grade, whereas, 27.76% were educated till Bachelor, and 15.72% were educated till Master/Ph.D.
- it was found that the average income was Rs.34,700 of people residing in Kirtipur municipality which is found to be better and increasing in a good manner.
- Among the 380 peoples residing in Kirtipur responded towards their marital status, where 57.4% were married, 37.4% were unmarried, 3.7% were widow/widower, 1.3% were separated and 0.3% were divorced in migrants' peoples.
- majority of respondents 32.7% were students, 27.4% were service, 18.7% were house wives and 3.7% were old aged. Followed by 14.2% respondents who were engaged in business, 2.9% were engaged in labor and 0.3% were engaged in another sector.

- It was found the highest percent of migrants 32.7% were from Bagmati province, 20.0% were from Lumbini province, and 19.4% were from provience-1, 12.7% were from Gandaki province. Similarly, 6.4% from Madesh and Karnali Province and 2.7% of the migrants were from Sudur Paschim province.
- Out of total 110 respondents (19.1%) belong from mountain region, (50.9%) belong from hill and the last one is from terai which is (30.0%).
- Among 110 respondent, major income sources of migrant's people in their origin place. 50% of people's income was from agriculture, 26.4% of people's income source was from business, 19.1% of people's income source was from service and 4.5% of people's income source was from labor.
- Among 110 respondent, less than 4 Aana land which is in percent 35.5%. similarly, 36.4% had 5-6 Aana land, 14.5% percent had 7-8 Aana land and 8.2% percent had 9-10 Aana but 5.5% more than 11 at Kirtipur municipality 5 Ward.
- Among 110 respondents, 62.7%percent respondents that the self-decided to migrate at Kirtipur Municipality. parents' Finally, 0.9% percent answered that they migrate by other decision.
- Out of 110 respondents, it was found that 110 respondent 48.2% percent better education, health facilities, 19.1% percent business and its opportunities 30.0% percent migrated for better opportunity for job and 2.7% respondent other main causes to choose this place in study area.
- Out of 110 respondents, (31.8%) shifted in Kirtipur Municipality due to the lack of employment, communication in the place of origin. (30%) migrated Lack of Facility health, education, transportation. (18.2%) percent saw the Business failure. 10.9 percent saw the Natural calamities, Lack of facilities of food shelter and cloth and low productivity in internal migrants shifted 6.4% and 2.7% respondent this pace in study area.
- Out of 110 respondents, (33.6%) that the consequences of social change, (23.6%) economic, (37.3%), environment consequences and were (5.5%) respondents other change did let in study area.
- Among 110 respondents, it was found that 110 respondent 30.9 percent over population, 24.5 percent over utilization of natural resources problems and

Antisocial acts and crimes respondents' 14.5 percent and 30.0 percent respondents faced the pollution problems at study area.

- out of 110 respondents which is (48.2%) reported that they found the changes in cultural practices. Among total 57 respondents 51.8% answered No, it means they do not find any changes in cultural practices.
- Among 110 respondents, it was found that 110 respondents 75.5% majority of respondents answered 'Yes' means they are satisfied at the destination place. The 27 respondent's 24.5% percent answered 'No' means No satisfaction at destination place.

Chapter: V

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion

The findings of the study give the clear information to trend and causes of in-migration and identify the different aspects of people residing in Kirtipur Municipality, Kathmandu district. In this study, it was found that most in-migrants were migrated for the better education and health, opportunity for jobs. The majority of in-migrants were students from province no.3. According to Revenstein theory of migration most migrants may proceed a short distance. Females are more migratory than males but males are more migratory over long distance. (Revenstein Theory,1885). Geographically from hilly region, whose major income was from different jobs/services. Most of the in-migrants were of 20-40 age group of people. The study finds that the in-migrants are living peacefully in a harmony though they belong from different ethnic group, culture, tradition, economic background. Thus, all the in-migrants should be aware from different type of barriers that may arrive and solve mutually in harmony.

Most of the in-migrants respondents they migrated for the betterment of their life where most of them were motivated by their own self-motivation towards migration. The majority of the in-migrants got their expected life where many of them are working hard to pursue their goal. The main problem for the in-migrants was highly increasing price of land. So, the food, housing, drinking water and transportation was shown as the major problems in that residential area.

Recommendation

In general, this study had found majority of in-migrants people were from Bagmati province and Municipality. The main reason of shifting of individual is specially for the better education, quality of life, employment opportunities, facilities. After doing the survey on a reliable research topic, after the obtained results some suggestions based on the report are given below on the basis of recommendation for both the positive and negative sides.

Recommendation for Policy

- The government should concern ministry manage some sorts of management system for the increasing trends of migration.
- The local government will prohibit the purchase and sale of land of less than one plantation.
- The government should provide employment opportunities to the people of specific place according to their capacity and skills.
- The government should plan and strictly implement the internal migration interim to reduce the problems and risks of internal migration.
- Transportation, health, education facilities should be provided to hilly and mountain area people and they should have access to the high way.
- The government should arrange systematic settlement by providing quality of life to the people.

Recommendation for Practice

- People should clearly get knowledge about the quality of living life.
- More priority should be been to the developmental projects and programs.
- Control the increasing migration trends by implementing specific systems.
- The government should be more conscious towards the development of local infrastructures.
- The government should be concern about the services that their publics are getting.
- The productivity of local good/products should be improved with the aid of modern technology and facility so that the local people will have a great income source in their own places.

Recommendation for Further Study

This study does not cover the all factors that influence the internal migration in the study area. This study only analyzed the socio- economic, demographic, characteristics of migration and identifies the causes and consequences of migrant. But research encourages the upcoming resources and it also helps them very much who will carry out research related to this topic. I also expected that they will help that community in establishing population equilibrium and bringing out new problems and living appropriate recommendation to the authority so these problems attract their

attraction. One where it is government or non- government who goes to bring programs related to this topic this paper should become very helpful for them. It also helps in many wany ways. The following are a few suggested areas for further research in migration.

- Causes and consequences of internal migration.
- A study on internal migration in Nepal
- A study on Hill to Tarai and Mountain migration.

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5. How much land you have in Kritipur Municipality?

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6. How many members were there in your family in the place of origin?

Male:Female: Total:

B. Causes related question in migration

1. Who decided your migration?

- a. Self
- b. parents
- c. Friends
- d. others

2. What was your education status at the time of migration?

- a. Illiterate
- b. Primary
- c. Secondary
- d. Higher education

3. What are the main causes to choose this place? Pull factors;

- a. Better facility of education, health
- b. Business, Transportation
- c. Better opportunity for job
- d. others.....

4. Did your place of origin have arable land?

- a. Yes
- b. No

5. What were the other sources of income in the place of origin in your family?

- a. Agriculture
- b. Business
- c. Service
- d. Labor

6. What were the main reasons for moving out from your place of origin? Push factors:

- a. Lack of facility health, education, transportation
- b. Lack of employment, communication
- c. Natural calamities
- d. Lack of facilities of food shelter and cloth
- e. Business failure
- f. Low productivity

C. Consequences of Internal Migration

1. What changes did you get in Kirtipur municipality?

- a. social
- b. Economic

- c. Environment d. others.....
2. What do you think are the main consequences of migration in this municipality?
- a. Over population b. over utilization of natural resources
- c. antisocial acts and crimes d. pollution
3. Did your place of origin had developed or not?
- a. Yes b. No
4. Do you feel any cultural changes?
- a. Yes b. No
5. Are you satisfied living in your current residence?
- a. Yes b. No