

# **DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION FROM HILL TO TARAI IN NEPAL**

**(A Case Study of Birbas VDC, Gulmi)**

**A DISSERTATION**

**By**

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CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES  
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KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU**

**RECOMMENDATION**

This is to certify that dissertation entitled, "**DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION FROM HILL TO TARAI IN NEPAL: A case study of Birbas VDC, Gulmi**" by **Mr. Ghana Shyam Pandey** has been prepared for The Partial Fulfillment of Master of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge, the thesis is original and carries out useful information.

I, therefore, recommend it for the evaluation to the Dissertation Committee.

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**Padma Prasad Khatiwada**  
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March 2008

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KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU**

**APPROVAL SHEET**

This dissertation entitled "**DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION FROM HILL TO TARAI IN NEPAL: A case study of Birbas VDC, Gulmi**" by **Ghana Shyam Pandey** is prepared for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for Degree of Master of Arts in Population Studies.

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## **ABSTRACT**

Being landlocked, developing and mountainous country Nepal has to cope the various kinds of difficulties such as economic, social, demographic, cultural, political and diplomatic. The country has main three ecological regions namely mountain, hill and Tarai. These three regions manifest not only a diversity of geographical features but also display an immense diversity of human settlement, economic development and infrastructure development.

Study of migration is a dynamic component of demography which mainly depends on individual will and interest. Migration is divided into various branches but in this study it was taken the out-migration of people from study area to particular area as a main title. Growing rate of migration in particular area has become a considerable subject. So the study is focused on the main determinants of migration and seek an acceptable solution for stopping flow of migration from Hill to Tarai.

Out of total migrants, 80 percent seemed to transfer in Tarai belt. So Tarai is facing so many challenges of over population. On the other hand Hill and Mountain are becoming depopulated gradually. However, they secure the largest part of the country. So it is our civil duty to solve such problem of migration in time otherwise it results will be worse and more danger.

At last to reduce such problem of the country the possible suitable alternatives should be implemented to deprived people and regions which are recommended in the study.

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## **ABBREVIATION**

CBS-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS-	Central Department of Population Studies
DEO-	District Education Office
HH-	Households
ICPD-	International Conference on Population and Development
IEC-	Information, Education and Communication
INGO-	International non-governmental organization
M.A.-	Master Degree of Arts
MOPE-	Ministry of Population and Environment
NGO-	Non-Governmental Organization
No.-	Number
NPC-	National Planning Commission
PCL-	Proficiency Certificate Level
T.U.-	Tribhuvan University
UN-	United Nations
VDC-	Village Development Committee

## CHAPTER - I

### 1.1 General Background

Migration is the powerful component to change the population size of a place or a country. In the study of demography, it plays an important role. It influences the growth, composition and distribution of population of a place or a country. The other two determinants of population change are birth and death. Biological, social and cultural elements affect the process of birth, death and migration. Among these three factors of population change migration is studied, analyzed and discussed under this aspect. Malnutrition, lack of health services and poverty are the other determinants that affect changes in population. Migration is not biological process such as fertility and mortality but it completely depends on individual will or psychology.

Migration as a form of spatial mobility between one geographical unit to another within the same country (UN, 1973. 173). Oxford advanced learners dictionary defines migration as a movement from one place to go to live or work in another (sixth impression 1994:183). In other words change of usual residence from one geographical unit or place to another geographical unit or place is migration. According to Adam Smith "of all the luggage, man is the most difficult to transport. It is practiced from time immemorial. It keeps a balance between the distribution of population and the supply of natural resources." According to Prof. Haulley migration makes men more dynamic and civilized. Migration is the process of change usual residence; though the term migration is easily understood in general but it takes problem of definition. Migration depends on several aspects and characteristic of population such as

distance of origin and destination area of migration, duration of the residence at the place of destination and numerous social and economic factors. It is generally impossible to define migration. Migration means to go from one place to another place for settlement.

One, who migrates, is known as migrant, for various reasons people migrate from their permanent place of residence to a new place. Movement of people from their native country to alien country is known as emigration, whereas the movement of people from alien country to the native country is called immigration. Migration that takes place within the country is called internal migration. Mainly, there are four major elements that affect migration.

- i) Age
- ii) sex
- iii) Family status
- iv) Occupation

Moreover not all geographical movements are migration. The change in usual place of residence is required for migration. Out migration refers to movement of population out of a district or region to other district or region within a country.

The study is about the out migrants from Birbas VDC of Gulmi district to the different parts of the country. The main objective of the study is to analyze the demographic and socio-economic status of out migrants in Birbas VDC. Therefore, it is mainly based on study about branch of internal migration. Main theme of the study is determinants of migration from particular area to the Tarai region of Nepal.

## **1.2 Context of Nepal**

Mountain and hill people of Nepal have been out migrating since the treaty of the Sugauli, 1871 B.S. The control of epidemic malaria and

settlement programmes in Tarai and Inner-Tarai has inspired people to move into these regions since 2013 B.S Internal migration condition of Nepal shows that 80 percent of the migration is from Hill to Tarai and Inner Tarai. Migration is mainly caused by high and growing economic disparity between Hill and Tarai. This has created by both push and pulls factors. According to the 2001 census, Nepal has population of 231, 51, 423 where 1,15,63,921 are males and 1,15,87,502 females (NPC 2001, Summary Sheet). It covers an area of 1,47,18,189 km. and has an average East-West length of 885 km. Its North-West length varies from 145 to 241 Kilometers. The country is divided into three ecological zones, mountain, Hill and Tarai. The mountain zone has rugged topography ranging in altitude from 4877 meters to 8848 meters above the sea level. The northern mountain region covers about 35 percent of the total area but has only 7.29 percent of the total population density in this region is 93 persons per sq. kilometer. Middle hill is the largest region covering 42 percent of the total area. This region has 44.28 percent of the country's population and has density of 167 persons per sq. kilometers. Tarai lies in the southern part of the country. It covers only 23 percent land of the country. Tarai has the highest density of population 330 people per sq. kilometer. Nepal's population is 65 times smaller than China and 46 times smaller than India. China has the biggest population in the world. In the south, there are not any physical and political barriers for checking immigration from various states of India. In particular our adjoining states mainly Uttar Pradesh (UP), Bihar and West Bengal have suffered from higher density of population rising unemployment and insecurity than that of Nepal. As a result, Nepal has been facing immigration problem.

According to 2001 census total migration rate in Nepal is 40.6 percent whereas 54 percent are females and 46 percent males. It is also enlightened majority moves i.e. 91 percent occur from village to urban and only 9 percent in urban to urban. In the female migration, near about half females migrate as 'marriage cause and 43 percent are 'dependency cause' (CBS, 2001)

### **1.3 Statement of Problem**

Migration is entirely determined by the wishes of persons involved, though in exceptional cases this may not hold true. One of the serious population problems emerging during the last few decades is the migration of people from rural to urban, from Hill to Tarai and from unprivileged area to privileged area. Such migrations encourage qualified workers to move from rural village to urban areas and their periphery. Often those left home to get them trapped in vicious circle to poverty and under development.

Tarai still continues to be the main recipient of both the internal and international migrants. The study of in-migration and out migration are the major issues. A developing country rapid increase of population has created many social problems in Tarai. Demands as independence, single and federal state are burning issues now. Many political demands are created by growing population in Tarai. Rural, Hill and Mountain areas thus continue to lag behind in spite of heavy investment in their development efforts.

Migration has taken place either due to unfavorable environmental condition in the origin or better opportunity in the destination. Growing stream of out migration from hill and mountain creates various problem

in the country. Uneven distribution of population makes policy makers to consider about distribution of resources and annual budget. In the comparison of the recent population to that of 1991 shows the mountain region had 7.8 percent population but in 2001 it has decreased by 7.29 percent. The 45.6 percent of hilly population in 1991 has decreased by 44.28 percent in the year 2001. However 46.6 percent of the Tarai population has increased by 48.43 in 2001, (NPC, 2001). Regional or ecological inequality is apparent, the mountain and hill together comprise about 80 percent of the country's total area but contain 51.5 percent of the total population in 2001 while the Tarai region, only 23 percent of total area contains 48.43 percent of total population in Nepal. Tarai belt includes twenty (20) districts among 75 districts of Nepal. Hill and mountain region comprise 55 district of Nepal. Among of them Gulmi district lies to western region and in Lumbini zone. There are six districts in this zone. Among them three (3) districts are in hill, namely Arghakhanchi, Gulmi and Palpa. There are 3 districts namely Rupandehi, Kapilvastu and Naulaparasi lie in Tarai belt.

Birbas is a VDC among 79 VDCs of Gulmi district. It is located to the middle-east from the headquarter, Tamghas. Tansen-Ridi-Tamghas, 75 Km. motor able blacktopped way goes through this VDC, which touches wards no 8, 9, 3. Comparatively it is more developed place to 79 VDCs of Gulmi but the rate of out-migration is growing higher annually.

For these causes, it is inevitable to study the determinants of out migration of particular area in Nepal is the focal point of this research. It will be a unitary support to the field of migration to make appropriate policies and programmes.

## **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of the study is to analyze different aspects of migration in Birbas VDC of Gulmi district. The specific objectives are as follows:

- i) To identify the determinants of migration among people of related VDC.
- ii) To analyze demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migration in Birbas VDC.
- iii) To analyze socio-economic and demographic impact in origin and destination.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Migration is also one of the features of population. The excessive people are attracted towards the urban area from rural area in Nepal. The maximum people are migrating from hill towards Urban and mainly towards Tarai belt. Thus, migration and especially out-migration from hill to Tarai is becoming one of the serious population problems emerging during the last five decades. The changes in population size and structure caused by mortality and fertility are never drastic, migration may increase or decrease the size and change the structure of any population quite drastically at any point of time, specially when large number shift into a particular area or move out of another.

The study is oriented towards determinants of out migration and migrant's behaviour with their changing social-economic status in comparison to their origin. There are so many research of migration but such specific and based on particular area research is going to do first time. It is also

particular case study of out migration. Its findings can derive some useful conclusions to policy makers. Being emerging and burning issues, there needs further research as the change of situation and time. So it is current research according to recent situation of particular area.

## **1.6 Limitations of the Study**

The following are the limitations of this study:

- a) This study is confined to only Birbas VDC, Gulmi. So its findings may not be valid for all hilly areas of the country.
- b) Data are based on regarded as migrants who were migrated from 2048 B.S. upto six months ago of field survey. Data are collected through questionnaire and interview method.
- c) This study is based on information collected on the permanent out migration. Therefore, it may not reflect the overall the issues and characteristics of out-migration.

## **1.7 Organization of the Study**

This study consists of six chapters. In the first chapter general information of the study, context of Nepal, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study and limitation of the study are included. The literature review is presented in the second chapter. It includes and overview of migration, migration studies in Nepal and conceptual framework. The methodology of the study is presented in the third chapter. This chapter involves introduction of the study area, sampling design, source of data, method of data collection and analysis of data. The fourth chapter consists of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of population. The fifth chapter presents the main theme of

the study that is determinants of migration and consequences of migration.

At last, the summary, conclusion and recommendation are shown in the sixth chapter.

## **CHAPTER - II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The decision to migrate is the result of human psychology behaviour and interest. So it is very difficult to apply universal laws to human interest. The literature dealing with migration is extensive since it become a subject of inquiry for social science discipline. These studies range from purely descriptive studies of varying degrees of complexities. Some of these have been approved generally about migration theories are into account in the following divisions.

#### **2.1 An Overview of Migration**

Migration is as old as human evolution. Theoretical explanation of migratory movement or migration had begun about more than a century ago which different as different parts of the world. However, scientific study of migration is comparatively recent. Geographers, economists, sociologists have developed many theories and models to explain "Why people move?" Some classical and modern scholars to related field have explained theoretical and empirical level in their studies, where they mostly confined to the identification and features of migrants in various parts of the world.

The process of urbanization is an intrinsic dimension of economic and social development and in consequence, both developed and developing countries are going through the process of migrating from pre dominantly rural to predominantly urban societies, for individual migration is often a rational and dynamic effort to seek new opportunities in life. However,

migration is also prompted by push factors, such as inequitable allocation of development resource, adoption of inappropriate technologies and lack of access to available land (ICPD, 1984).

### **2.1.1 From The Classical to Modern Economists**

G.E. Revenstein (1885-1889) enunciated "the law of migration." His paper on the law of migration was published in 1885 which was based upon the British census of 1881. Later in 1889 Revenstein review to the subject with data from more than twenty countries. His first article referred to domestic migration and second concentrated to international migration. Revenstein articulated the push and pull forces that lead to migration.

"The law of migration" formulated various laws regarding migration.

Some of them are long distance migrants and preference of commerce and industry. Similarly, as Ravenstein claims females appear to predominant among short journey migrants. Technology increases migration process. There appears dominance of the economic motives to migration.

Everest S. Lee (1966) presented a paper entitled "A theory of migration" at the annual meeting of Mississippi valley historical association, kanas city. He defined migration as a permanent or semi permanent change of residence. He further defined four factors in the permanent change of residence. He further defined four factors in the act of migration as a factor associated with area of origin, area of destination, intervening obstacles and personal factors. Migration is a highly complicated issue and the factor associated with the movement of people. It has economic social, political, cultural psychological, environmental and religious

scope. Thus, no single theory is perfect for all situations. In spite of such situation of generation of migration as a appropriate and universal theory, the recent theories are building with regarding to migration are quite encouraging.

Zipf (1940) agreed with Revenstein's view regarding migration, the migration is inversely related to the distance to be traveled. This model is based on Newton gravitation model. According to zipf model, the magnitude of migration between two places is the function of distance secured by them, where greater distance required greater effort to overcome hard less and hence reduces the number of migrants. He purposed the following formula.

$$M_{ij} = \frac{P_i P_j}{D_{ij}} \times K$$

Where,  $M_{ij}$  is the magnitude of movement between any two places  $i$  and  $j$ ,  $p_i$  and  $P_j$  are the population size at origin and destination,  $D_{ij}$  is the distance between origin and destination, and  $K$  is the constant.

Omindo (1970) viewed in his book "land and population movement in Kenya that "The migrants are the most able bodied of the total population in which males have dominant the migratory stream but the certain groups they are less migratory. There is a economic stagnation in the poor areas, especially in the semi-arid and arid lands due to the shortage of labour caused by out migration. On the other hand, there is surplus working age population in rich resource areas due to in-migration.

Rahmato (1987) has suggested that coping with risk in a central part of the peasant economy and that peasants develop, particular "anticipatory strategies" to insure them selves against death and hardship. Hence,

survival strategies involving some form of population mobility can take the form of either a response to the onset of a crisis, such as crop failure or the destruction of a major source of family income, or an "insurance policy" against the possible future failure of an important source of family income (UN, 1998:142).

Paydar (1997) studied that 'In developing countries a larger proportion of migrants have lower socio-economic status than non-migrants at both place of origin and destination where as in the developed countries and southern united states migrants are younger, more educated and of higher socio-economic status than non-migrants.'

By 1970s, Michael Todaro and John Harris, had purposed that rates of rural to urban migration depend on human choice and it is an economic phenomenon which motive individual to migrate.

Decision making model was based on economic phenomenon. In essence, the theory assumes that members of labour force, both actual and potential compare their 'expected', income for given time horizon in urban sectors. Varying factors as the determinants of the decision of migrate, would indicator a clear choice in this situation (Todaro, 1976).

To sum up, these models interpret that migration of population is the matter of profit and loss is experienced by the migrants themselves. This interaction leads them to move from the place of origin to the place of destination this is also applicable to the Nepalese migrants. Most of the hill people of Nepal go to the Tarai of Nepal as they have to face the problem bread and butter there.

## **2.2 Migration Studies in Nepal**

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 and 2001 also obtained information about migration. In this period several studies have been conducted about in-migration.

Wiener (1971) has focused in his study on 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.

Gurung, S.B. and Butchman H (1973) studied that -"The prime reason of migration in Nepal is the absence of other activities outsides of agriculture has blocked their chances to earn fortunes to which majority of the hilly people have to spend life in absolute poverty. This is one factor, which compels them to move south ward in the hope of getting employment opportunities either within the country or outside the country.

Kansakar (1974) described that -the basic reason from Hill to Tarai migration was due to poor economic condition. The study also stated for the need to develop the hilly region and bilateral efforts between Nepal and India to control migration as well as immigration.

Elder Joseph, W. (June, 1997) opined -"The government of Nepal under her policy, established settlement offices in the eastern Tarai and announced that any body could acquires many bighas of land as he wished simply by cutting forests. This policy attracted a large number migration from the hills.

Rana and Thapa (1974) concluded that the main reason for migration was the economic disparities between the Hill and Tarai. The push factors in the hills have been much more influential than the pull factors of the Tarai in determining migratory trends.

Khadka (1977) analyzed "the push and pull factors of in-migration in Chitwan district. 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.

New ERA (1981) conducted a study of inter- regional migration by integrating the data up to the 1971. According to the study population pressure, insufficient land holding, shortage of food grains, environment streets are the push factors of migration from mountain and hill to Tarai land resources in Tarai, government incentives, resettlement programme, physical facilities, friends and relatives are major pull factors in the Tarai.

CEDA (1973) discussed the census data in order to analyze the volume, nature magnitude, causes and consequences of migration. This study concludes that the push factors in the hill were more influential than the

pull factors of Tarai and suggested that the migration should be taken to conservation in formulating regional development policies.

CEDA (1974) carried out a study of in-migration pattern in Kathmandu city. The study focused more than 50 percent of the migration were in age group 20-30 years. The study also concluded that economic opportunities were the major causes of migration.

Gurung (1978) studied the causes of migration in Pokhara from rural areas especially the Gurung communities have migrated because of modern and urban facilities available in Pokhara.

Conway et al. (1981) conducted a study on "Rural to Rural migration in Western Nepal." The study was based on the survey data taken from Lamjung and Syangja in the hill and Chitwan and Nawalparasi in the Tarai. This study concludes the agricultural income, person per hector of cultivated land, education, male population in the age group 15 to 59, urbanization industrialization, occupation outside the agricultural sector are related with migration.

Niroula (1995) provided a detail description of recent internal migration based on census data 1991. He concluded that hill to Tarai migration is the dominant flow of migration.

K.C., Subedi and Gurung (1998) identified "Three Sets of Reasons for Migration." These included those related to the place of origin, those related to the place of destination and other. Among them, those related to place of origin were the main factors in general. However, in the case of in-migrants and urban in-migrants considerable proportion had migrated due to factors related to the place of destination. In other words, although

push factors dominated the overall flow of migration, pull factors were also emerging as significant.

The internal and international migration in Nepal, 1983 was the first major survey in the field of migration in Nepal which was carried out by Dr. Harka Gurung (Gurung, 13). The survey area included Kathmandu valley and 10 Tarai districts, namely Jhapa, Morang, Parsa, Dhanusha, Mahottary, Nawalparasi, Rupendehi, Banke and Kanchanpur. In Kathmandu valley altogether 2,411 household and 66 industries were surveyed for identifying immigrants and emigrants, and 404 households were investigated for identifying in-migrants and out-migrants. The study reviewed four types of migration -

- a) seasonal b) temporary c) semi permanent and d) permanent

Dahal, Rai Manardo (1977) 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 crops field, rural debt, social stigma were the main causes of migration in that area.

Khatiwada (2001) analyzed causes and consequence of international migration. He gathers of tabulation of empirical resources. A number of development variables are found useful for interpreting both internal and international migration three level of development indicators such as an overall composite indices and individual indices related to poverty, deprivation, socio-economic development and women's empowerment have been used to examined their inter relationship with migration variables.

Nepal Population Report 2064 highlights that widespread migration from Mountain and Hill to Tarai, is the result of following factors:

- a) Resettlement programmes
- b) Availability of fertile land
- c) Opportunity of employment
- d) Comparatively more facilities of communication and Transportation.

According to the survey carried out by Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS, 1996), out of total population of Nepal 22 percent were migrants. Female migrants' rate was higher than male migration rate due to marriage. Permanent movement among VDC to VDCs is supposed as migration out of as group 15-39 aged group people are seemed to more migratory because the people of these aged group left home due to get education. Old persons (60<sup>+</sup>) have 6.3 percent among the total migrants. (NPR, 2064)

The report also analyzed that the internal migration rate of Nepal from Mountain and Hill to Tarai is in high ratio. It is analyzed the period of 30 years (1971 – 2001) According to Census in 2001 there was 10,85,862 population added to population in Tarai. It indicates that the migration from Mountain and Hill is in highly increasing order. It was added 399925,686178 and 915578 in census years 1971, 1981 and 1991 respectively. (NPR, 2064)

## **2.2.1 Population Policies and Programmes**

### **2.2.1.1 Three Years Interim Plan (2064/065 -2066/067)**

The plan has categorized two kinds of objectives about population policies and porgrammes. The population policy of Nepal will be effectively connected with eradication of poverty and appetite. In the

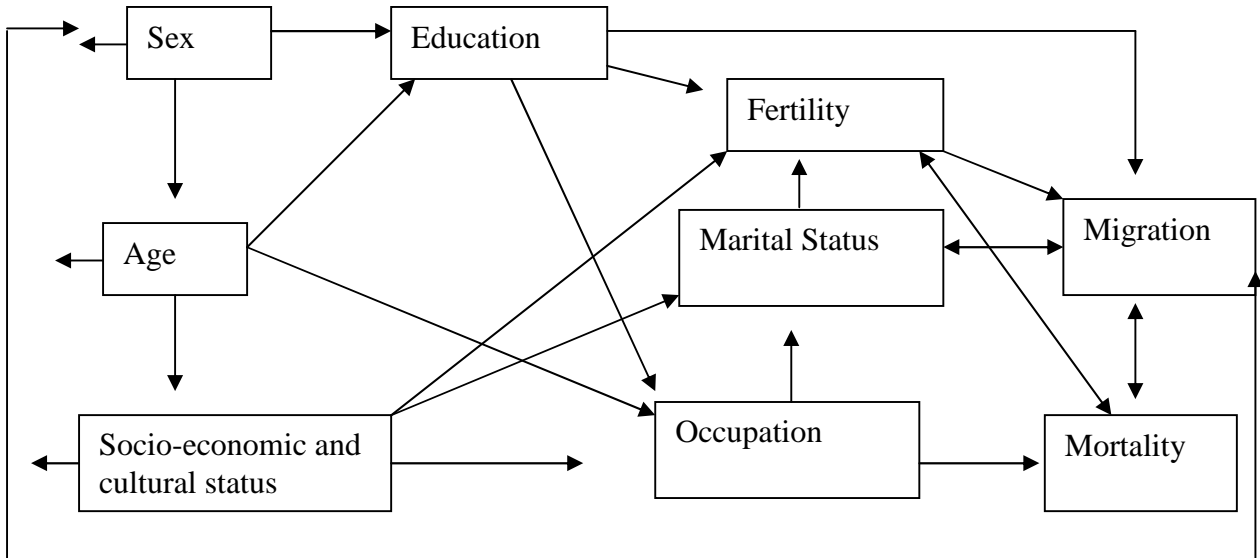
specific objectives, it emphasizes the management of migration. Highlighting Strategies, the plan emphasizes that programmes will be identified co-operatively, appropriate policy and programmes will be made. The plan further emphasizes the study and research to manage migration. It will be emphasizes to Development of small towns in village area, interrelationship between rural and urban area are other priorities to manage urban management and internal migration.

## **2.3 Conceptual Framework**

Very rare dissertations are done on the issue of out-migration from hill to Tarai. There are so many literatures about in-migration but little are available on the issue of out-migration. So it is a difficult task to perform specific studies on this matter. Despite these lacking, this study tries to identify the features, characteristics, levels and trends of the out-migrants from hill especially particular area of Gulmi district on the one hand and the prevailing determinants that lead to migrate people from their place of origin on the other. Based on the various theories, laws, policies and the social structure of the Nepalese society, the concept of this research work can be given a brief account of the following ways:

According to classical, neo-classical and modern economic theories, and different population theories are concentrated that people those who migrate from their origin are searching more facilities and opportunities which make their life easier than their usual place of residences.

**Figure 2.1 : Conceptual Framework**



So many dependent and independent variables seem to be influenced for migration. Socio-economic status and cultural background influence educational achievement of the individuals. Migration is determined by age, sex, social and cultural factors. Sex plays of a decisive role on the education status in Nepal. Sex preference intends to make large family size. Occupational status is further determined by the educational attainment. Somewhere occupation and marriage affect migration. Age at marriage might cause the decision for migration. It seems that there exists the relationship among variables such as sex , age, age at marriage, social and cultural background, education, occupation, mortality, fertility, epidemic diseases torture, insecurity and migration. Migration depends on other factors. Which are taken as independent variables in this study.

## **CHAPTER - III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction to the Study Area**

The Hill belt of Nepal involves 48 districts among 75 district of Nepal. Among these districts of Hill region, Gulmi lies in the western development Region. It is northern district of Lumbini Zone various parts of this district is covered with hill and arid land. The Birbas VDC is the focused area of the research, being working place of researcher it is familiar and it become easy to collect data conveniently and smoothly from related field. From Infrastructures of development it has more facilitated than other VDCs' of Gulmi district. The available facilities, listed as motor able blacktopped way known as Tansen-Ridi-Tamghas Motor Bato (75 KM), water supply from Resunga to Baletaksar covers its wards 2, 3, 8, wards wise primary schools are established, Runkhadaha Higher secondary School is established from 1 to 12 classes; Electricity is covered about all VDC area. For communication television channels are covered by cable network and tower of NTV. There are about 8 medical and one sub-health post. Telephones service is available as a CDMA phone, mobile phones, landline phones. Its main agricultural production are corn, wheat and some rice and some cash crops.

Being a VDC it has 9 wards. Out of nine wards the research is mainly based on wholes wards 1-9. The Birbas VDC is situated among the VDC's Gaudakot to the West-north Jubhung VDC to the north-east, Hunga VDC to the east, Hardineta VDC to the south and Darbar devisthan VDC to the west of it respectively.

### **3.2 Sampling and Questionnaire**

Households of regarded migrant's who were left study area during the period of past 16 years (2048- six months before the survey) were enumerated in each selected wards.

To collect the primary data the list of total household and total population was obtained from Birbas VDC office. Total household number of this VDC is 956. But this study consists of 108 household of migrants who were permanently migrated from the study area.

Both primary and secondary sources of information are applied for study. A set of questionnaire was prepared to get primary data. The data are based on interviews of informers. They are relatives, neighbours, teachers, other people, familiar with migrants and VDC secretary of Birbas VDC. Sampling method is a applied to get information about migrants from the selected localities.

The informers were taken from each ward of VDC. Most of them are teachers because they are conscious citizens and they lead the society. Some of them are businessmen, a farmer and a VDC secretary also are informers. Who gave me detail information about Birbas VDC by giving data and other information.

Being a patriarchal society, there is a dominance of male as informers. There were 21 informers altogether. Among them informers of wards No. 3 and ward No. 8 seems more because their lies Runkha Daha Higher Secondary School and Birbas bazaar so information can be collected easily about whole VDC from this toles.

### **3.3 Sources of Data**

This study is a micro level analysis of out-migration at Birbas VDC, Gulmi. Mainly secondary and some related primary sources of information have been involved the study. The primary data has been collected from the field survey while secondary information has been collected from village development office, central Bureau of Statistics and district development committee office, Gulmi etc.

The secondary data are used to provide background and support or to the study and analysis. The total household of the out migrants was taken from VDC office. Sets of questionnaire were prepared to collect required information. The survey was conducted from Magh 10 to Falgun 10, 2064 B.S.

### **3.4 Method of Data Collection**

The questionnaires were asked mainly to the selected informers of Birbas VDC wards No. 1-9 and VDC secretary. The questionnaire was designed to get information on age, sex, caste, origin, place of residence, occupation in origin and destination, number of migrants, year of migration and present family size, educational condition of migrants in origin, economic condition and cause of out-migration and change in economy and life standard after migration.

### **3.5 Analysis of Data**

The data were managed with the help of electronic computer. To illustrate the research work, frequency, tables, graphs and diagrams are used tools and techniques for the data analysis of study. In this research some statistical tools like ratio and percentage are used as analytical tools.

### **3.6 Difficulties Faced and Lessons Learned**

Some problems were encountered on the way of study. Hesitation of informers for providing accurate information about migrants' economic status due to lack of confidence, derived to give information regarding out migrants from this area it was difficult for them to express details about the out-migrants. It was very difficult to quantify their responses. Therefore, the responses obtain from the selected informers were used mostly as qualitative information in this study.

Another difficulty faced was not obtaining information from the out-migrants themselves by reaching the place of destination. Since they were scattered in different Hilly and Tarai areas, overall information for the study was obtain based on two major sources:

- VDC records; and
- Selected informers.

## **CHAPTER - IV**

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION**

This chapter explains the socio-economic and demographic analysis of migrant households such as age, sex structure, caste, religion educational attainment, housing, family size.

#### **4.1 Demographic Situation**

The population growth rate in Birbas VDC was 1.2 percent per annum between 2048 and 2058, whereas the number of total migrants from VDC to another districts is 504 among those 253 males and 251, females. They migrated permanently from here to Tarai region.

#### **4.2 Age-sex Composition**

Age and sex distribution are the prime demographic factors because migration is also observed to be age and sex selective. So, the study of age and sex distribution is a vital part of migration study. Migration stream, trend, pattern are also influenced by age and sex composition of migrants people.

Birbas VDC consists of 4925 population and 956 household according to census 2058. Among these 108 household with 253 males and 251 females are enumerated. The table 4.1 shows the age and sex composition of migrants.

**Table 4.1 : Age-Sex Structure of Population of Out-Migrant's**

Age	Males		Females		Total	
	No. of persons	Percent	No. of persons	Percent	No. of persons	Percent
0-14	13	5.0	8	3.2	21	4.2
15-59	228	90.3	232	92.3	460	91.3
60+	12	4.7	11	4.5	23	4.5
Total	253	100.00	251	100.00	504	100.00

Source: VDC Registration Record of Migration.

Table 4.1 shows that the highest number of out migrants are from aged 15-59 (91.3%) out of the total out migrants from aged 15-59 are 90.3% are males and 92.3 percent are females. Similarly, the lowest percent of out migrants is found from the age group 0-14 has 4.2 percent. Among them 5.0 percent are males and 3.2 percent are females. The age group of 60 and above has 4.5 percent. Among them 4.7 percent are males and 4.5 percent are females. There is vast difference of percents between economically active and economically not active population. Which varies from 4 percent to 91 percent.

### **4.3 Migrants at Destination**

The total households of out migrants are 108 out of them 86 households were migrated in Tarai, 5 in Palpa district and 17 were within district. Out of them the table consists number of out-migrants of 91 households who were migrated out of Gulmi district. Which also shows district wise distribution of them at the place of destination.

**Table 4.2 : Migrants at Destination (District wise Allocation)**

District	Number of People		Tot. No.	Percent
	Male	Female		
Rupandehi	177	170	347	69.4
Kapilvastu	24	25	49	9.6
Nawalparasi	11	5	16	3.1
Chitwan	4	3	7	1.4
Bardiya	8	10	18	3.4
Surkhet	13	16	29	5.6
Palpa	10	16	26	5.1
Kanchanpur	6	6	12	2.4
Total No.	253	251	504	100.0

Source: VDC Registration Record Birbas, Gulmi

Table 4.2 shows that the most of the out-migrants of this VDC migrated in the Rupandehi district. The migrants are distributed or scattered from middle Tarai to western Tarai region. The major part of migrants from Hill are to Rupandehi district mainly in siddharthanagar municipality and its surrounding area. 69.4 percent are in Rupandehi, Second largest numbers of the out-migrants are in Kapilvastu district that is about 10 percent and other districts are Nawalparasi (3.1%), Chitwan (1.4%), Bardiya (3.4%), Surkhet (5.6%), Palpa (5.1%) and Kanchanpur (2.4%). There are two municipalities in Rupandehi district namely Butwal and Siddharthanagar. Butwal is the zonal headquarters of Lumbini zone and it is a industrial and commercial area. So the large number of out migrants from the study area are seemed to be gathered to this area of Tarai.

#### 4.4 Ethnic Composition

Table 4.3 shows the ethnic/caste composition of migrant households. Ethnicity is also important in the study of migration as it affects cultural and socio-economic status. Generally economic status of the higher caste migrants is better in comparison to the so called lower castes migrants. Ethnic composition of the migrant household of Birbas VDC is given in this table.

**Table 4.3: Ethnic Composition of the Out-migrants**

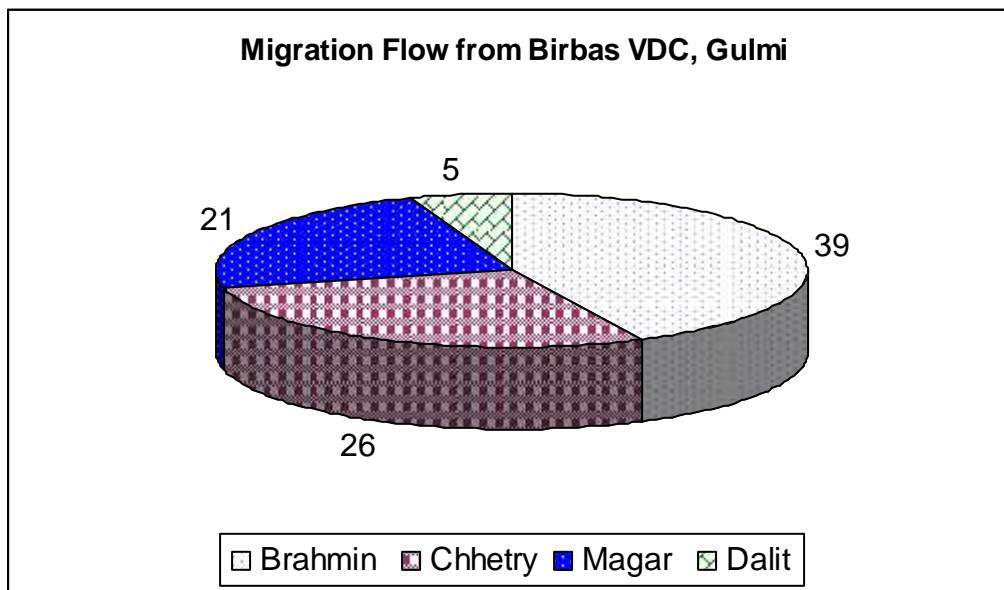
Ethnicity	No. of Household			
	Total	percent	out of district	within district
Brahmin	44	40.8	39	5
Chhetry	30	27.8	26	4
Magar	23	21.3	21	2
Dalit	11	10.1	5	6
Total	108	100.0	91	17

Source: VDC Registration Record, 2064 Birbas, Gulmi

The table 4.3 shows that household of migrants in Birbas VDC is composed of 4 ethnic groups. Brahmin is major caste group with 40.8 percent. Second largest group is Chhetry with 27.8 percent and others are Magar with 21.3 percent and Dalit (like as kami, Damai and Sarki) with 10.1 percent. There is about 11 percent difference between the migrants of Brahmin and Chhetry. Among the total migrants Magar has in the third position but out of the total population of Birbas VDC Magar is in the first position.

The following figure also shows the ethnic composition of number of migrants' households at the place of origin. Out of 108 households, it is not consisted 17 households migrated within district. So it is consisted 91 households who were migrated out of Gulmi district.

**Fig. 4.1:**



Source: VDC Registration Record, 2064, Birbas VDC.

The figure 4.1 shows that there are 39 households of Brimin, 26 households of Chhetry, 21 households of Magar and 5 households of Dalit.

#### **4.5 Religion**

Religious distribution of population is one of the important social characteristics. Socio-economic and cultural status differences are related with the religions groups of society. Religious composition with in the nation is important because it often determines the development and prosperity of nation. The religion of the out migrants households is with 100 percent Hindu.

## 4.6 Family Size in Origin

Family size is one of the important aspects for analyzing the characteristic of migrant population. Over family size is one of the major push factors of migration and that influences to make nuclear family. Similarly family size affects fertility, mortality, nutrition and other status of family and that also creates the situation of migration. Table no 4.4 shows the family size at the place of origin.

**Table 4.4: Family Size of Migrants in Origin**

Family size	No. of households at origin	Percent
<4	19	17.6
4-8	86	79.6
>8	3	2.8
Total	108	100.0

Source: VDC Registration Record, 2064

Note: Family members size 8 is Included in the interval 4-8

Table 4.4 shows the percent distribution of family size of the out migrants 4-8 comprises the largest percent with 79.6. The family size of <4 comprises the second largest percent with 17.6 and the family members having greater than eight percent is 2.8.

According to VDC Registration of Birbas VDC office, there are 566 total migrants. Out of them 504 were migrated out of district and 62 were migrated within district. It seems average family size is 5.24 of migrants and the total household including both types of migrations is 108.

## 4.7 Educational Composition

Education is one of the most important social elements of population. Education plays effective and major role to migration. Educated people migrate in search of appropriate employment, opportunity and better socio-economic status and young people move to obtain better educational status, Therefore it is found that more educated people have a high rate of migration mainly from rural to urban, Hill to Tarai and so on. Being facilities of school, campus, security, drinking water, cheap and easy availability of daily consumption goods people are influenced to migrate from this VDC. If households heads are literate, the educational status will be good but if not so, their children and family members' education status will not be better.

**Table 4.5: Educational Status of Migrants Household Heads**

Education status	No. of Household	Percent
Literate	81	75.0
illiterate	27	25.0
Total	108	100.0

Source: School records and informers

Table 4.5 shows that out of total migrants 75 percent household heads are literate and 25 percent are illiterate. But most of them migrants have low education status. It seems that however they have got but they want better education for their off-springs. So they might have to migrate.

## 4.8 Economic Characteristics

Economic status of population is one of the dominant factors of migration. People migrate better place in looking for better living.

Change of occupation, better income, land ownership, cheap availability of daily consumption goods, more opportunity of prosperity are important economic factors of migrants who migrated from hill to Tarai.

According to informants economic status of large number is going to improve than that was status of origin.

#### **4.9 Occupational Characteristics**

Occupation is one of the dynamic characteristics of migrants. Migrants always want the better and less risky occupation. Occupation is the indicator of the socio-economic status of a person. Migration always want to promote their economic condition and standard of living with the help of suitable occupation.

**Table 4.6: Occupation of out-migrants at the place of Origin**

Occupation	Origin	
	No. of households heads	percent
Agriculture	58	53.0
Business	22	20.4
Service Govt.	05	4.6
Service Private	03	2.8
Labour	20	18.5
Total	108	100.0

Source: VDC Registration Record and Village Profile, Birbas Gulmi

Table 4.6 shows that the dependency ratio on agriculture is high among the out-migrants of Birbas VDC. At origin 53.7 percent household heads were depended in agriculture; 20.4 percent in business, 4.6 percent in government service, 2.8 percent in private service, 18.5 percent in labour.

## 4.10 Trends of Migration

Migration from Birbas VDC is as old as migration of Nepal. It goes to back five decades past. This means the migration stream started after the restoration of democracy in 1950 A.D. after resettlement programme. Tarai region became focus area of migrants from hill. After malaria was eradicated in 2007 B.S. the trend of migration increased in this region. The trend of migration at Birbas village Development committee is given in following Table 4.7.

**Table 4.7: Trend of Migration in Birbas VDC, Gulmi**

Year of migration in B.S.	No. of Households	Destination		
		Within district	Hilly district (palpa)	Tarai districts
2048-2053	28	2	1	25
2053-2058	36	7	0	29
2058-2063	35	8	4	23
2063-2064	9	0	0	9
Total Household	108	17	5	86

Source: VDC Registration Book

According to Table 4.7 the main place of destination of out migrants of Birbas VDC is Tarai region. Among the out migrants households of 16 years period (2048-2064) 17 households are migrated within Gulmi district, 5 household are in Palpa district and 86 households of them are in Tarai belt, mainly in Rupandehi, Similarly Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Surkhet, Bardia and Kanchanpur. The migration is extended from mid-Tarai to far western Tarai but there is no distribution in eastern Tarai.

From the observation of above table 4.7, It is clear that there is no gap years of migration from Birbas VDC to Tarai. There is no sequence with common ratio of increasing and decreasing order. It seems regular process of migration has been started since the very past to study.

#### 4.11 Pattern of Migration

The pattern of migration from Birbas VDC to Tarai region shows that population distribution of migrants differences from mid-Tarai to far-western Tarai. The pattern of migration in Birbas VDC is shown in following table 4.8

**Table 4.8: Out-migration Pattern in Birbas VDC of Surveyed Area**

Region (Migration)	District	No. of Households	Percentage
Central region	Chitwan	1	1.2
Western region	Nawalparasi	5	5.8
	Rupandehi	69	80.1
	Kapilvastu	7	8.1
Mid-western region	Bardiya	2	2.4
	Surkhet	1	1.2
Far-western region	Kanchanpur	1	1.2
Total		86	100

Source: VDC Registration Record

Table 4.8 presents that the main destination of migrants is western tarai which secures the first position with 94 percent. The second largest position secures Mid-western tarai with 3.6 percent and others regions are secured same digit of 1.2 percent they are Middle-Tarai and far western

Tarai respectively. It is not found that migrants are in eastern Tarai. Because it is far from their origin and there are no present of their relatives.

## **CHAPTER - V**

### **DETERMINANTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION**

All kinds of migration usually tends to search of economic and social prosperity. Earning more money is main motive and interest of migrants. However, the massive population movements of the modern times have wider political, demographic and ecological implication. Migration is the result of inadequate condition of the daily consumption goods and fundamental human needs. What factors made them to leave their usual residence? And why they selected mainly the Tarai belt as their destination? This study tries to answer these questions.

People migrate from one place to another if they believe their lives are relatively better in the destination. There are some determinants such as living status, for which people do not want to compromise. Therefore, many factors tend to migrate people between nations as well as within same territory. After the control of malaria and the wide regional disparity between mountain, hill and Tarai in resources and development activities are the front line determinants of migration in the study area. Besides this so many other reasons are supporting for the internal mobility of the population in Nepal. Census information of 2001 relating to determinants of out-migration focused on the five factors.

- Agriculture
- Trade and commerce
- Marital relation

- Service; and
- Study

All the possible causes of migration can be summarized within the framework of "push and pull" factor published by E. Lee and analyzed in the suitable place.

## **5.1 Determinants**

The determinants of out-migration in this study have been categories in terms of push and pull factors.

### **5.1.1 Push Factors**

No one always wants to leave his/her native land without becoming worse situation comparison to past status. The cause of migration may be either positive or negative at the place of origin and destination. There are some push factors reported by the out-migrants and their periphery resulting to leave their usual residence. The following table presents the major push factors in the place of origin.

**Table 5.1: Major Push Factors in the Place of Origin**

Push Factors	No. of Households	Percentage	No. of Households (Migrated in Tarai)	Percent
Large family and economic problems	38	35.1	30	34.8
Unemployment	22	20.3	20	23.9
Not having enough opportunities	33	30.6	28	32.5
Insecurity	12	11.2	08	9.4
Natural calamities	3	2.8		
Total	108	100.0	86	100.0

Source: VDC Registration Record, 2064

Table 5.1 shows the major push factors, which are responsible for the departure from the place of origin. Out of 108 migrants households 86 migrants are in Tarai. Among them (86 HH) 30 household (34.8%) migrated due to low economic status and high number of family size.

Searching for new opportunities is the second largest determinants of out-migration from Birbas VDC. Which secures 32.5 percent. Lack of employment secures with 23.3 percent of HH. Going on conflict and political instability is created insecurity; these factors pushed 9.4 percent of household to Tarai.

Out of total migrant households (108) 35.1 percent migrated due to economic problems with large family size. 20.3 percent are migrated because of unemployment. Second position takes the cause of not having enough opportunities with 30.6 percent. Security is another essential part to live. About 11 percent out migrants compelled to leave place of origin due to insecurity. Natural disaster and calamities also affects migration. This cause comprised of 2.8 percent in this study.

There are many factors which played secondary role to push migrants from their usual residence. Such as lack of education, health transportation, marketing, debt, lack of cheap land and lack of daily consumption goods.

### **5.1.2 Pull Factors**

The pull factor is an important factor that plays vital role in attracting migration. Pull factors encourage migrants or population to displace from their place of origin to a particular area. The attraction of destination such as employment opportunity, no problems of two meals, relaxation for rich

men; availability of sufficient infrastructures and modern materials of prosperity.

There are 86 household of the out migrants. Among those households most of them were migrated from Birbas VDC to Tarai in search of better future prosperity. Some migrated due to availability of fertile land and job opportunity some others lured to better education.

Similarly 5 households had migrated to Palpa district. Among those households, some migrated to better future prosperity and most of them migrated due to job opportunity and facilities for better education.

At last, 17 households migrated within Gulmi district and next VDCs of Birbas VDC. Among them many people were displaced due to better future prosperity and a few were migrated from study area due to availability of fertile land and a little of them were migrated due to job opportunity.

## **5.2 Consequences of Out-migration in Birbas VDC, Gulmi**

In the study of demography, migration plays an important role. It influences the growth, composition and distribution of population of both place of origin and destination. Obviously the place of destination will have a higher density of population, if it is a fertile and virgin place. Over burden of the education, health, communication and others facilities of development in the place of destination and less development of these factors in origin are possible. It creates the situation of social disharmony or conflict rather than social harmony. Most of the migrants are moving from resource-poor regions to regions with more land resources and employment opportunities. Inter regional migration in Nepal has a positive impact to the total economy in both the origin and destination

regions. Large numbers of out-migration from the high-lands aids in relieving the pressure of population in depressed areas by providing alternative areas and avenues for livelihood.

Various factors are arisen which tend of migrate people between nations international and within the same country. After the control of malaria resettlement programmes and wide regional disparity among mountain hill and Tarai in resources and development efforts in limit areas are the major consequences of migration to the study area.

### **5.2.1 Migration Flow in Origin (Birbas VDC, Gulmi)**

Migration always increases the population of destination as well as decreases the population of origin. The higher rates of population decrease creates many problems, in the origin and the over population in the destination creates economic, social and cultural problems. Birbas VDC is Magar dominant area while the migration flow of out-migrants is comparatively higher of Brahmin group to other castes groups. Before the departure of out-migrants from the Birbas VDC to Tarai and others areas local people Magar, Chhetry, Brahmin, Kami, Damai and Sarki were settled there. Many literatures, intellectual and capable men power are migrated from this study area which creates brain-drain problem. Migration has consequences of social, environmental and all other aspects. Various kinds of migrants varies as occupations, castes, religions, languages and cultures, however they are living together with harmony.

**Table 5.2 Migration Flow from Birbas VDC**

Year of Migration	Total No. of Households
2048-2053	26
2053-2058	29
2058-2063	27
2063-Now	9
Total	91

Source: VDC Registration Record, 2064

Table 5.2 shows that out-migration flow of Birbas VDC to other districts, mainly in Tarai is not only started from the year of survey 2048. It is old process to past many decades before. It is difficult to get accurate date of migration as a initial point. It goes to the period of democratic restoration year 2007 and before. But there is no available of accurate proved document and history. But the study is based on initial year 2048 up to 2064 B.S. In this period of 16 years, about 600 people are seemed to be migrated from Birbas VDC Gulmi. There are 91 households who totally migrated out of district from study area. It is taken four types of class interval to calculate migrants. In the year 2048-53 2053-2058, 2058-2063 and 2063-now the number of households 26, 29, 27, 9 and 133 were out-migrated from Birbas to another district, mainly in Tarai region respectively. The total average household size of the out-migrants is 5.53. This regular process of out-migration creates to many problem in place of origin as well as the place of destination such as problem of food, housing, clothing, drinking water, sanitation, employment in destination

and this flow of migration continue to lag behind rural and hill area in spite of heavy investment is to be distributed to reduce imbalance of regions.

### **5.2.2 Impact on Development Efforts**

Various development processes have been started after the Palpa-Ridi-Tamghas road was black topped and the infrastructure of development such as telephone, electricity, school from primary up to higher secondary, sub health post, post office, water supply are available in the study area. Over the last three decades this place has changed as developed area, but out-migration flow has not halted yet rather it is increasing annually. There is no available of Job and employment opportunities, no industrial areas. Many of businessmen are migrated from here to Butwal and its surrounding. Some of them who are still here they are also making mentality to shift from here.

### **5.2.3 Shortage of Capable Human Resource**

The over flow of migration permanently and temporary from this VDC has been created many social, economic and cultural problems from past two decades. Besides teachers and few social workers there are no intellectual and capable manpower in village. Becoming worse situation often creates various kinds of social problem push factors in origin has changed the mentality of rural man power to attract which tend to brain-drain problem.

### **5.2.4 Economic Consequences**

The destination might face the problem of unemployment job insecurity and fluctuation in market. In several parts of Tarai overcrowded people

face economic problems in Tarai that lead in Tarai, people have left lands as barren in hill and mountains that have some productivity too. Similarly the people of particular study area have left also their usual residential land barren or they have been selling their lands cheaper than usual cost.

### **5.2.5 Change in Occupation, Social and Cultural Activities**

Whenever people move, it is process of adjustment to unfamiliar environment. Migrants of various tole went to Tarai from study area by selling their land and other property and have invested their capital in business. The influence of migration with decrease in population and construction of more houses have increased barren and uncultivated land in this area. As migrants are from different place with different background, they work together at destination in various social activities social interactions have taken place despite various background in origin. The social integration and harmony is measured in terms of exchange of households' material and agricultural tools among neighbors.

On the other hand when people move out they carry their culture. Through migration traditional culture has migrated with migrants of Birbas VDC, Gulmi. It has made some cultural problem to maintain.

### **5.2.6 Informers' view towards Current Place of Residence**

In this study it is taken as respondent to their relatives, neighbours, a secretary of VDC and other people who are familiar with migrants due to absence of out-migrants. More incentives are made to migrate from their origin to migrants. Where they are living now plays an important and decisive role in determining the future of particular place, growing required development plan and opening of new economic opportunities as

well as. Some respondents' views taken in this origin about migrants' present status were collected as follows:

According to informers socio-economic status and life standards have more improved in comparison to past status of study area. The destination area is being able to fulfill their expectation despite of a little numbers of households. Therefore, the people of study area are also ready to leave the current place of residence in appropriate time. The informers along with other people are also seemed to be ready for migrating into Tarai from their district.

## **CHAPTER - VI**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.1 Summary**

This research was conducted in Birbas VDC of Gulmi district and it is based on purposive sampling method. A total of 21 informers were interviewed and data were collected from them on the basis of the specific questionnaires. It was mainly based on secondary data. This study is about out-migration of Birbas VDC due various reason like political, religious, social, economic etc. The traditional technique of farming tends to reduction in agriculture production and other scarcity of various daily consumption goods, Hill to Tarai migration is buring issue on the study of demography. On the one hand there is a problem of over population at the place of destination and on the other hand it is challenging to the policy makers and stakeholders of relative sector.

The data of this study is collected from 108 households and it is based on information of migrants neighbours, relatives, VDC secretary and other persons who known about out-migrants. According to census 2058, the total population of Birbas VDC, Gulmi is 4925 among them 2137 are males and 2788 are females.

There are three main source areas of migrants in Tarai. They are namely as mountain, hill and Tarai regions. The highest percentage of migrant households has come from mountain and hill. So, the study is based on the migrants migrated from particular area of hill region. Out migrants of this study area mainly has gone to Tarai about 95 percent. Among of them who migrated out of district 69.4 percent has migrated in Rupandehi district. Other destinations of migrants are kapilvastu, Nawal Parasi, Chitwan, Palpa, Bardiya, Surkhet and Kanchanpur districts respectively. Ninety one households were migrated from district, 17 household were migrated within district. Out of 91 households 86 are in Tarai districts and 5 are in Palpa district.

The average household size is 5.53 of the out migrants, which is very large family size compared to the national level (4.6). So the family size is an important push factor to migration. Similarly more males 50.19 percent seems to be migratory than females 49.81

Economically not active as group ( 0-14, 60 + ... years) is about 14 percent had displaced. The analysis of literacy level of migrants households of the study area shows that 75 percent households heads are literate and 25 percent are illiterate whereas the literacy rate of Birbas VDC is as following table.

The literacy rate of Birbas VDC is 75 percent whereas the literacy rate of Dalit caste is seemed to 2 percent (DEO, Gulmi). The Hindu is the dominant religion in the study area, almost cent percent people follow Hinduism.

Among the total out migrants most of them are Brahmin (40.8%), and other are Chhetry with 27.8 percent, Magar secured the third position

with 21.3 percent and Dalit groups with 10.1 percent are migrated respectively. The major occupation of the out migrants households is agriculture with 53.7 percent in the origin but now in the destination occupational status has changed, according to informers.

According to informers land holding condition is also changing as migrants is also changing have less land at destination than origin. The living standards of out migrants is higher at the place of destination than in the place of origin. The improved economy of people is a positive sign and favourable consequence of migration. According to informers the out migrants from Birbas to Tarai regions are progressing very rapidly in every occupational activities which is a sign of future prosperity but the situation of their past native land was facing so many social, cultural, economic, problems which tend to decline of social structure, gradually. Economical disparity between hill and Tarai is main cause of migration from hill to Tarai which is making pull factors in the destination as well as push factors in the origin.

## **6.2 Conclusions**

The study was focused to migration of people form Hill to Tarai and the study area is Birbas VDC of Gulmi district from where large number of people were migrated and the migration flow is not halted yet. The causes of out migration from Hill to Tarai is burning issue. The major pull factors in Tarai belt such as physical facilities, social harmony, chance of more opportunities, presence of relatives, wide future trading scope, growing urbanization rate are pulling people toward it due to major push factors. Some residence and land are left without men and cultivation so the population density of study area is in decreasing ratio. Heavy investment of state to the development of this region is becoming

meaningless. Now a days. It is also creating situation of regional imbalance. Tarai is facing problem of overpopulation and hill is facing problem of less population. Tarai covers 23 percent land of the country but it allocates highest percent of population i.e. 48.43 percent. The population density of Tarai is 330 people per square kilometer. Whereas 33 and 167 persons per square kilometer is the density of population of mountain and hill respectively.

The causes for migration from Birbas VDC is observed to be expanding unemployment, no availability of fertile land, large family size, failure of business, unsure career, dependency to Tarai for foodstuff, lack of technical education, no alternative way of living despite govt. job and traditional agriculture. These are main push factors which compel people to migrate from this study area. So it is not their usual decision to migrate from their native land.

On the other hand, expanding employment opportunities easy to achieve private sector service and the hope as well as dreams of golden future expanding economic activities in the urban area and Tarai are attraction of destination.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

The socio-economic status of the people in the mountain and hill region of Nepal is deprived and poor. Hill and mountain are depended on Tarai to foodstuffs and other daily consumption goods. Being an acute problem, special incentives are needed for tackle the situation. Although migration is on natural process but it resulting to imbalance distribution of natural resources and development effects in different parts of the country. There

is essential to reduce the volume of out-migration, therefore some solution of migration problems are purposed as follow.

1. Being agriculture is the major occupation of Nepalese, there should be improved the situation of traditional method of farming; technical knowledge should be given, irrigation facility should be distributed with having support of stakeholders, Agricultural sector should be developed with the adoption of modern technology and industrialization.
2. The government must give the priority in distribution of land to the landless people and proper empowerment policies have to be launched for their prosperity.
3. It should be encouraged to livestock in the hill and should have managed cold-store centre, dairy factory, some tourism centre should be established.
4. The average households size of migrants is very high so the concerned authorized institutions should strictly launch family planning programme and social awareness programmes should be conducted with the help of social workers.
5. It shows that urban facilities and services are main attraction for migrants in urban areas so the short-term and long term plans must be made to develop rural areas as urban areas and urban facilities should be provided in the rural areas to discourage their attraction toward developed areas.
6. Opportunities and vacancy announcement are the main factors of attraction toward developed areas. That's why Information,

Education and Communication (IEC) should be expanded to the access of rural people.

7. Birbas has motorable black-topped way so it can be developed as a hill station in the summer possible opportunities like as view tower, cold center and tourism village may be built because it lies on the lap of historical and cultural, religious place of Resunga peak. From here we can see Machha Puchhre, Annapuran, Dhaulagiri and other Himalaya range.
8. Traditional crops should be replaced by the cash crops like as Ginger, Garlic, unseasonable vegetables and coffee so on.

#### **6.4 Recommendations for Further Research**

This study is mainly based on micro level in the particular area about socio-economic characteristic of out-migrants and identification of the causes and consequences of the migration. This study did not analyze all the elements that influence migration to the study area.

The migration trends, volume and pattern is analyzed in the study area which tends to develop a new socio-economic and cultural relation in the society. The past situation of society is converted due to migration. Therefore further research should be emphasized to discover such social change in society due to migration.

For the comparative study of the migrants' socio-economic status at the place of origin and the place of destination, research should be done at the place of destination.

Likewise at the place of origin the record related to socio-economic status of the out migrants should be kept systematically.

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**Appendix: Questionnaire**

Out: Migrants among males and females (age 15-59) Of Birbas VDC Gulmi

Section A: General information

01. District .....02. VDC/Municipality.....03. Ward no. ....04. Name of locality (Tole) ..... 06. Name of household head ..... 07. Name of Informer ..... 08. Caste/Ethnicity .....09. Sex (1: Male; 2: Female) .....10. Religion of the household head ..... (1: Hindu; 2: Buddhist; 3: Kirant; 4: Islam; 5: Christian; 6: Other (specify)) .....11. Type of the family ..... (1. Nuclear; 2: Joint)

**Section: B. Household Schedule**

SN	Name	Relationship to the household head	Sex	Age	Education (to be asked aged 15 years and above )		Marital Status	Main occupation (to be asked aged 15 years and above)
					Literacy status (1: Lit; 2: Illit.)	Class passed (see code)		
		(see code)	Is this person male or female ? (1: Male; 2: Female)	How old is this person? (complete d year)			(See code)	What is the person's current occupation? (see code below)
01	02	03	04	05	07	08	09	10
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								

**Please add sheet if needed**

**Codes:**

03: Relationship	08: Class passed	09: Marital status	10: Main occupation
Head ...01	Below grade 1 ... 00	Unmarried ...1	Agriculture ....1
Husband/wife ... 02	Grade 1 Completed .... 01	Married ... 2	Cottage industries ...2
Son/daughter ...03	Grade 2 Completed ...02	Widow ....3	Service ... 3
Daughter/son in law ...04	Grade 9 Completed ...09	Divorced ...4	Business ...4
Grand child ...05	Class 10 completed ...10	Separated . . .5	Daily wages (agriculture) ...5
Parent ...06	SLC ...11	Don't know 98	Daily wages (non-agriculture) ...6
	Intermediate ...12	Not stated ...99	Physically unable to work ...7
	Bachelor ...13		Student ...8
	Masters and above 14		Currently not working ...9
	Don't know ...98		Household work 10
	Not stated ...99		Other (specify) .....
			Don't know ...98
			Not stated ....99

**Section C: Socio-economic Status of the Migrants Household**

13.	Have out migrant owned or installed the following facilities in this dwelling?	Electricity Yes No Bio-as plant 1 2 Telephone 1 2 Radio 1 2 Television 1 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
14.	Have they own or rent their dwelling?	Own . . .1 Rent ..2 Other (specify) . . .3	<input type="text"/>
15.	How many rooms are there in this dwelling? (Exclude kitchen and bathroom)	Total No. of rooms ....	<input type="text"/>
16.	What it the main type of materials used in the walls of that building?	Cement, stone, bricks ...1 Tin ...2 Wood (including plywood) ...3 Bamboo ...4 Straw ...5 Mud/sale/bricks (unbaked) ..6 Mud/slate/brick (baked) ...7 Others (specify) .....	<input type="text"/>
17.	What is the main type of materials used in the roof of that building?	Concrete, stone, bricks (slab) ...1 Tin ...2 Wood (including plywood) ...3 Bamboo .....4 Straw ...5 Mud/slate/stone ...6 Tile ...7 Other (specify) ...8	<input type="text"/>

**Section D: Individual Schedule (question to be asked the family members, neighbours or relatives aged 15 and above of the out migrants)**

A. Person to give information

- i) Relatives-
- ii) Neighbours-
- iii) Family members-

B. Sex of the informer

- i) Male
- ii) Female

1. General Information

Q.N.	Questions	Coding Specifications
401.	Can the out-migrants read and write a simple letter in any language?	Yes ... 1 No .... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
402.	Have the out-migrants ever been to school?	Yes ... 1 No ... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
403.	How many school years (class/grade) the out-migrants have completed? (see code of Q.8)	Completed years of schooling (class/grade)
404.	What language do the out-migrants speak at home?	Mother tongue .....
405.	What is their caste/ethnic group?	Caste/ethnic group .....
406.	How many children were born of the out-migrants parents?	No. of children ..... <input type="text"/>
407.	How many children are alive still?	No. of brothers <input type="text"/> No. of sisters <input type="text"/>
408.	Are they married or unmarried?	Married ...1, Unmarried B. S. B. S. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

409.	Where do they live now?	Place of residence ....
410.	What was the main reason for moving out from this place?	1. Killing by state Party. 2. Killing by non-state party 3. Torture (state) 4. Torture (non-state) <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Abduction 6. Arrest 7. Threat by state 8. Threat by non-state 9. Cross fire 10. Other (specify)...
411.	What do they do now at the place of residence	Career .....
412.	When did they leave home?	Years ago ....
413.	Do you also want to leave this place?	Why (reason) ... Why not (reason) ...
414.	Do they return back home any time?	Yes.....1 No.....2 If no go to 417 <input type="checkbox"/>
415.	If yes, why do they return back?	reason.....
416.	How many time do they return back here?	a. half yearly b. yearly c. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> yearly d. More than 2 years
417.	Is there any chance of coming back home permanently?	Yes ...1 No. ....2
418.	If yes why to the come back?	If yes, reason..... If no, reason.....
419.	What was their level of education when they first moved out (see code of Q.8)?	Completed years of schooling (class/grade)
420.	What differs to them between before migration and after migration?	Past status a) bad b) worst c) worst d) good e) better f) best Present status a) Improved..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> b)More Improved.....2 c) Most Improved.....3
421.	Is there any suggestion to control the growing of out migration from here?	Opinion (in a sentence).....

**Questions related to be asked VDC secretary of Birbas, Gulmi**

422.	What is the no of population of this VDC according census 2048, and 2058?	Total No. census 2048 Census 2058	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
423.	What is the population growing rate of census,2048?	Rate.....	
424.	What is the in-migration and out migration rate census of 2048?	Inmigration rate Out migration rate	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
425.	What is the increasing rate of migration between two census (2048 and 2058)?	2048 2058 In migration Out migration	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
426.	What is the population density of this VDC in census 2048 and 2058?	2048- 2058-	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
427.	Have you heard/known of migration of your neighbouring?	Yes.....1 NO.....2	<input type="text"/>
428.	If yes, can you say their caste/ethnic group?	Marginalized.....1 Normal.....2	<input type="text"/>
429.	Is their migration temporary/permanent?	Temporary.....(+) Permanent.....(x)	<input type="text"/>
430.	Which is the main place, usually, they go to in migration?	Name of place.....	
431.	What do you think about out migrated by them? If yes can you say their caste/ethnic group?	Resons for (out migration)	