

**CAUSE OF MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACTS ON
MARITAL PRACTICE**

(A Sociological Study of Migrants in Pokhara - 5)

A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
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of the Requirements of Master Degree
in Sociology

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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

This thesis entitled "**Cause of Migration and Its Impacts on Marital Practice: A Sociological Study of Migrants in Pokhara -5**" submitted to the Department of Sociology, Prithvi Narayan Campus by Santwana Sharma has been approved by the undersigned members of the Dissertation Evaluation Committee.

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ACRONYMS

CBS -	Center Bureau of Statistics
IOM -	International Organization for Migration
UNFPA-	United Nation Population Fund

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled “Cause of Migration and Its Impact on Marital Practices: A Sociological Study of Migrants in Pokhara- 5, had the overall objectives to identify the dominant cause for rural urban migration and to examine the changes on marital practices due to migration. This study was conducted among 110 migrants in Malepatan by applying descriptive and exploratory research design. Interview schedule, observation and case study has been used to collect primary data and secondary data has been collected from different journals, published and unpublished thesis. This study explores the multifaceted dimensions of demographic socio economic characteristics of the respondents.

Findings of the study revealed that majority of the respondents are of the age between 40-50 followed by 31 percent. Among them 67 percent were male and 33 percent were female respondents, where most of them were Hindu (76 %). Regarding the respondent's previous occupation, respondents who were from agriculture are less in number to be migrated but respondents from foreign employment (32 %) were found high in number.

The respondents migrated in study area for some kind of pull factors of city and push factors of rural area. Pull factors for them are education, health employment and transportation facility and push factors like natural calamities, conflict and food un-sufficiency is dominant..

After they have migrated in urban area they found many changes in marital practices. The study found marriage custom has changed and place was also different from village. In urban area they found majority of people prefer to attend marry from party palace. Similarly the age of marriage, decision of marriage whether to get or not is also depend on the boy or girl themselves. And while talking about dowry system, it is decreasing in number but where it is remaining There isn't any compulsion and if they have to give/take it is also their personal interest whether to give cash, vehicle, gold or other.

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal is developing country in the world, where most of the areas are rural areas. There are so many problems such as quality education, transportation, communication, good health and employment etc. In order to get rid of such problems people want to migrate in other places where they can have better lifestyle. So they prefer to migrate from rural to urban areas in search of betterment of their life.

Migration is a spatial mobility of people by changing usual place of residence to a well defined destination. A migrant is a person who moves either from his birth of place to another area or keeps on moving stepwise or circular by changing his residence more or less frequently being either seasonal, temporary, semi-permanent or permanent migrant depending upon the duration of migration and reasons for migration within a defined geographical area. In-migrants are defined as those internal migrants who have migrated and settled in the destination from various origins. Numbers of migrants identified on the basis of their volume within a given period of time from one geographical area to another such as mountain to hill, hill to Tarai, or Tarai to mountain and hill .Another typical migration stream is usually measured on the basis of migration from rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban. Causes of migration have modified over hundreds of years. Some cases are constant, some of them do not carry the same importance as years ago (for example, 18th and 19th centuries labor migration didn't have the same character like today) (KC, 1998).

The term migration is as old as the history of mankind .Migration means the movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions (Oxford Living Dictionaries, 2000).

IOM defines migrants as any person who is moving or has moved across an international boarder or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of; 1.the person's legal status 2.whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary 3.what the causes for the movement are. Migration is the movement of a person or group of persons either across an international boarder or within a state. It is a population movement encompassing any kind of movement of people whatever its length, composition and causes it includes. Migration of refugee, displaced person economic migrants and person moving for other purposes including family reunification (IOM, 2000).

There are two terms that relate to migration:

-) Immigration: People coming from elsewhere.
-) Emigration: People leaving their home country

Coming and leaving process of human being affect the both place i.e. where people come population increases in number and at leaving place it decreases. Moreover, it becomes the same for the country's population in internal migration. But international migration affected the country as a whole. Here are some factors that affect the migration;

- I) Age: It is highly being practiced to be migrated from one place to another in young and teenagers group it is because they can easily adjust in new place.
- II) Sex: In search of labor and work, better job and for foreign employment it is highly practiced by male and female are moving one place to another as maid servant and for child keepers as well.
- III) Family status: Unmarried male are highly involving in migration activities than married ones so person's family status also affect migration.

IV) Job: dissatisfaction on own job and passion for money is the main cause for migration in today's generation.

While the pace of migration has accelerated since 18th Century already (including the involuntary slave trade).It would increase further in 19th century. There are 3 major types of migration; labor migration, refugee migration and lastly, urbanization. This phenomenon began in Britain in the late 18th century and spread around the world and continuous to this day. Industrialization encouraged migration wherever it appeared. The increasingly global economy globalized the labor market. Rising industrial centers improved transportation technique encourage and sometimes coerced migration (Bauder,2006).

From last decades, also in Nepal migration activities are in rise. People are migrating across the boarder for economic and educational purpose. Today, people find it easier to move because of the availability of efficient transport, technology, communication even though new policies and laws etc are burning factors which motivates people to migrate internally as well as externally. Internal migrations occurs in many extents, it is not a new phenomenon in Nepal, it has long been practiced .People migrate rural to urban areas and hilly region to terai, because of the increased demand for income generating activities and interest in education also initiated rural urban migration (Subedi,1991).

Nowadays, people are migrating from rural to urban like Kathmandu, Pokhara as well as terai in very Extent. Especially the increased quality of higher education in the capital area leads to increased migration and number of internal educational migrants are similarly on the rise (Shakya, 2009).

1.2 Statement of Problem

Nepal, the developing country has many social, economic, demographic and political problems due to the increasing population migration. Migration is one of the most important trend and process in Nepal. Several studies have been

conducted in this field by different research institutions and scholars but these efforts were related in different sectors besides this problem and only related to push and pull factors but this study will find out real causes of migration as well as changes on marital practices in the study area. Here political violence, the basic requirement facilities of education, transportation other infrastructure are the root causes of migration. So this study will attempt to address the issues below:

-) What are the factors that lead people to migrate?
-) What are the expectation of migrant people while coming to study area?
-) What are the difference people got in marriage practices after migration?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general aim for the study is to analyze the cause and effects of migration in Malepatan Pokhara, however its specific objectives are:

-) To study the reasons for rural –urban migration in study area.
-) To identify the changes in marital practices due to migration.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study of migration is very important today because it is a universal phenomenon. The migration activities are practiced everywhere especially migration from rural to urban areas is highly increasing because of the modern facilities and opportunities. (employment, transportation quality education good health etc.) Migration is burning issue in Nepal, it has positive results in some extent and negative as well. So it is the subject to be studied. Some of the importance are as follow:

-) To show the cause, impacts and present condition of migration.
-) This study will provide information about in-migration trends of Nepal.
-) This study will be also fruitful for NGOs, INGOs, policy maker, donor, researchers and other development planners.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Although the study is totally based on primary data it cannot be generalized due to its certain limitations which are:

- i. Because of only concentration on Malepatan its generalization mayn't be applicable to the other place/area of the country
- ii. Because of the time dimension and financial factor it isn't possible to collect in depth data. So it mayn't be representative in other areas.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study has been divided into five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction which deals with background of migration, statement problem, objectives of the study, signification and limitation of the study and definition of the terms. The second chapter is the literature review under which, concept review, theoretical overview review of previous studies and conceptual framework has been stated. Similarly, the third chapter deals with research design, nature and source of data universe and sampling and data collection techniques has been presented. Then the fourth chapter is socio-demographic characteristics. And chapter five is Casual Factor of migration under which general factor pull factor and push factor have been stated chapter six is impact of migration on marriage and lastly chapter seven consists of summary and conclusion.

CHAPTER - TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept Review

Migration is a phenomenon that is gradually developed as the effect of modernization. The more development practices are done in international level the more the developing countries like Nepal are influenced by the modernization. The new concept and the broad knowledge is developed within human in accordance with the modern age/world, which resulted for the quest of freedom, joy, and better life in human. So people nowadays want to live their lives happily and freely that's why they are in search of their own life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness that leads them to migrate from one place to another. Especially in the context of Nepal, rural to urban migration is highly practiced.

2.2 Theoretical Overview

2.2.1 Modernization Theory

In the 1950s and 1960s modernization theory began to dominate the field of development studies. Since the 1950s modernization has been regarded as identical to development by both development planners and most third world leaders. Modernization theories are macro concept with a universal orientation intellectually derived from the analysis of social change of Weber and Durkheim.

Modernization theory varies in meaning, according to planner; in general, it is becoming like the United States or western European countries .So, the concept generally emphasizes rationality and progress. After the innovation of modernization theory different types of facilities and opportunities are being practiced. As being conjoined with ideology of modernization process, it is

based on dualist model that contrasted modern/traditional, urban/rural dichotomies. The theory assume that along with their savings or remittances, returning migrants would bring modern values from modern to traditional areas that break down the stultifying fatalistic traditionalism that kept peasants mired in their primitive ways. The returning migrant workers would assimilate modern values such as individualism, the desire for education entrepreneurialism and a taste for innovation and change from developed to underdeveloped society. It is believed that the repatriated wages and remittance could be used for development of countryside. The modern facilities and opportunities are encouraging people to move from rural to urban areas (Lewellen, 2002).

2.2.2 Individualistic Theory of Migration

The classical and neo classical economic theories are considered to be the individualistic approaches. These approaches assume individual as the prime decider of migration process and focus on why people take a decision to migrate. In other word, the individualistic approach uses the individual as a unit of analysis and basically explains in terms of a rational calculating and utility maximizing process. The main argument of this theory is the individual makes a decision to migrate or not on the basis of an evaluation of the difference between migration costs, wage and employment opportunities in areas of origin and destination. According to Massey et al. (1993) neoclassical theory focuses on differentials in wages and employment conditions between countries and on migration costs; it generally conceives of movement as an individual decision for income maximization. Neoclassical theorists also focus on pull and push factors of migration. According to them scarce labor, surplus capital, population pressure and unemployment in the sending area serves as push factors and scarce labor, surplus capital, high income and social amenities in the receiving areas serve as pull factor where the individual makes the rational decision whether migrate or not. In sum, this model is an economic rational

man model, with its emphasis on individual calculating the costs and benefits of various options (Lahav and Messina, 2006).

2.2.3 World System Theory and Migration

The world system theory which takes a historical structural approach, stresses the role of disruptions and dislocations in peripheral parts of the world, as a result of colonialism and the capitalist expansion of neoclassical governments and multinationals. It thus takes account of structural factors that other theories neglect. The capitalist expansion has had profound consequences for migration issues, as not only the capitalist mode of production, but also the culture and stronger transportation communication and military links penetrate peripheries.

World system refers to the inter regional and transnational division of labor, which divides the world into core countries, semi periphery countries, and the periphery countries. Core countries focus on higher skill, capital intensive production. So, the core is the developed industrialized part of the world, and the periphery is the underdeveloped, typically raw materials exporting, poor part of the world. The market being the means by which the core exploits the periphery. The periphery focus on low skill, labor intensive production and extraction of raw materials. They constantly reinforces the dominance of the core countries. As a result all the technology facilities are centered to the core. So core is always preferable for human to live that's why people want to migrate from periphery and semi periphery area to core. So, core is high in population with migrated population (Wallerstein, 1974).

2.2.4 Urbanization

Urbanization is the shift from rural to an urban society. This coincides with the industrial revolution, the change from an agrarian to an industrial society. Urbanization is an inseparable part of the industrial revolution period. The main cause to urbanization is the migration of people from the countryside to the cities (UNFPA, 2007).

According to Rao (2007) urbanization became a world phenomenon today .In 1800A.D. (i.e. before the industrial revolution) there were only 2 cities in the world each with the population of 100000 or over and all these were in Europe. By 1950 there were 858 cities in world (364 of them in Europe continent) with a combined population of over 313,000,000.An unprecedented growth has taken place not only in number of great cities but also in their size. England, where the industrial revolution took place first, became urbanized at a relatively faster rate. England America, Germany and Israel are the most urbanized countries of the world where more than 75 percent of the people live in towns and cities.

Ritzer (2000) described urbanization as a result of the industrial revolution where the large number of people in the 19th and 20th centuries were uprooted from their rural homes and moved to urban settings. This massive migration was caused in large part, by the jobs created by the industrial system in urban areas. But it presented many difficulties for those people who had to adjust to urban life. The expansion of the cities produced any urban problems; overcrowding, noise, pollution, traffic and so on.

2.3 Review of Previous Studies

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

KC in his study finds migration is one of the third component (first and second are birth and death respectively)of population change. Any change in the volume and flow of migration will change the size, growth and other characteristics of the population both in sending and receiving areas. Migration within a country doesn't affects its total size of the population and growth of a country's population. Migration, unlike fertility and mortality is the least

researched and understood component of demographic dynamic in Nepal despite the fact that many of Nepal's socio economic and political problems are interwoven within the process of both internal and international migration (KC, 1998).

Classical migration theories such as Revenstien (1889) argue that migration is selective in terms of age, sex and other socio-economic characteristics at the individual level. He focuses on the push-pull factors as determinants of migration. Neo classical economic theorist is of the opinion that migration is the rational choice of individuals based on the demand of labor and wage differentials between the origin and destination (Todaro,1976).

Revenstien (1885) in his article "The laws of migration" formulated some laws regarding migration, which are as follow:

-) Most migrants move only a short distance
-) There is a process of dispersion, which is the inverse of absorption.
-) Each migration flow produces a compensating counter-flow
-) Natives of towns are less migratory than those from rural areas
-) Females are more migratory than males
-) Economic factors are the main cause of migration (Revenstien 1885).

S.B. Gurung has studied the pattern of migration in Pokhara town. Gurung's study was concentrated about internal migration of Gurung in this town and his study has focused on the causes of migration in this area from rural areas. The findings of his study are that the modern facilities and increasing earning of Gurung are the pull factors in this area which motivates people to migrate from rural area (Gurung, 1973).

The latest census of 2011 recorded that 1.13 percent internal migration is also an important aspect of Nepalese government. Horizontal(hill to hill)and vertical (mountain and hill to terai) movement of the population has substantially changed the spatial distribution of the population in Nepal. Altogether 2.6

million inter district migrants were reported to be lifetime migrants in 2011. Out of the internal migrants 84 percent were literate (CBS, 2014).

The current situation of population in Nepal results in part from both emigration and immigration. Historically, three forms of emigration are evident

- a. Movement related to military recruitment
- b. Movement for agricultural and other economic activities
- c. Marriage migration, More than 90 percent of all emigrants from hills and mountains of Nepal (Subedi, 1991).

Gautam's study in Kandaebash VDC analyzed the main causes for external migration, especially in India and he concluded that people from Kande bash VDC have emigrated because of certain reasons. The major reasons for emigration can be attributed to the following factors: Unemployment b. food deficiency c. increased expenditure d. interest in being economically prosperous. These factors initiate the desire to go to other places especially India. At present conflict has been one of the major reasons of emigration. The people are having better economy, better social status, improved food sufficiency and habits after migration. But this phenomenon isn't going to continue for a long time, there mayn't be the employment possibilities for Nepalese people forever in foreign countries, put many livelihoods at risk (Gautam, 2005).

Acharya (2000) concluded that immigration is also a problem for economic development because it creates a population problem in the receiving regions even, it shortens the size of productive land. He focuses that transportation; better employment opportunities and malaria eradication are most for migrants to Byas municipality.

Gurung's report was based on observation and limited sample survey of Surkhet valley that deals with various causes of migration the scarcity of resources, environmental stress, population pressure, shortage of food, lack of

infrastructure and communication as well as unemployment and indebtedness. In addition, it analyzes special causes which includes seasonal migration as the cause for permanent migration, land ownership pattern in the hills and terai, other pull factors (resettlement programme, malaria eradication etc) and forced migration (due to fragmentation of land and natural disaster). This study analyses the impact of migration in general (Gurung, 1973).

Reveinstein in developed the theory Law of Migration and probably he was the first person to attempt to form migration theory. In this theory, he says that the migration happened due to push-pull factors in which land tenure system, unfavorable forms of trade, pressure of rural poverty, disparity and income are push factors and employment, education and other modern facilities are pull factors, those create migration. He further says that females are more migratory than man. Not only women migrate only from the rural districts into the towns in search of domestic services but also they migrate into certain manufacturing districts in search of better jobs and opportunities (Reveinstein,1985).

Todaro gives the most significant contribution to the large volume of migration literature. According to him migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in 'expected' rather than 'actual' earnings between two places. He formulates migration model which has four basic features:

- i. Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits which are mostly financial and also psychological
- ii. The decision to migrate depends on people's expectation about wage but their expectation and actual wages varies
- iii. The probability of obtaining employment rate in the new sector
- iv. Not only new employment opportunities exceeds migration but the differences between the old and new expected income also responsible (Todaro,1969).

“The New Lahures”, the authors haven’t only explored the socio-economic impact of foreign employment and remittance in Nepal but also the factors affecting labor migration among different groups of people at varied social and economic levels. The conclusion was that only for a majority of the people employment abroad could generate a real improvement in their lives and living standards. For the majority, this only tended to consolidate existing inequalities. They argue that the wealthier and higher status families and households are able to obtain to better paying and more secure employment which allows them to send back substantial sums. ‘Middle ranking’ households vary quite considerably (depending heavily on a variety of social factors, particularly caste and ethnic affection) and on the previous experiences of relatives and neighbors in the kinds of jobs they are able to secure. The most economically and socially disadvantaged group have greatest difficulty in obtaining anything other than low paid and insecure employment, if they are indeed able to risk attempting foreign labor migration at all (Seddon et al., 2000).

Gurung (2001) explain the out flow of population its impact on socio cultural environment of Karapu VDC in Lamjung district. The village of the study area generally consists of clusters of houses with footpath and surrounded by cultivated field all around and the general pattern of land use includes multi cropped at nearby settlement around inhabit are side followed by single cropped zone of seasonal irrigated area in the periphery the field size shown rectangular terrace pattern and are of small size. Moreover, there is a scarcity food grain in area of which food sufficiency up to a year and food surplus households are recorded 17.04 percent and 20.14 percent respectively. It indicated the shortage of basic necessity such as food in village from their own agriculture educational structure of the region also has seem discourage to remain their because there is no higher level education and modern based education system for which, people have to migrate other destination in search of better facilities to sustain and complete the present situation of the society

Kunwar (1993) analyzed causes and consequences of internal migration phenomena through the multivariate analysis as well as path model. He concluded that low productivity and insufficient land are the main causes of leaving origin and availability of physical facilities or business opportunities reduced the causes of living origin but moving of relatives and friends increased the causes of leaving origin. He also concluded that age factor also played significant role in the process of migration.

Timilsina (2007) concluded that internal migration history of Nepal, Rural – urban migration has been increasing after mid-1990s. It is because of the extreme Maoist and government conflict in the rural area of Nepal after the Maoist insurgency in the country. In addition to this, there are huge disparities between rural and urban areas of Nepal in terms of socio economic and infrastructure development. Kathmandu is by far a favorable destination to all this ultimately creates high population concentration in the valley and gives pressure in the informal activities: street vending is one of the main activities among them.

It continuously and exists according to the environmental conditions of its surrounding. When we look back to the history we can find many rites rituals and beliefs are of different from one to another it is because people have been descending down from generation to generation with the addition of new ideas and objects. This dynamic process of society enhances culture with refreshment and for every generation a new culture than for the previous. A stagnant society is dead but there is none today how so primitive it may be. Technological development and social change in the form of evolution and progress of any rate exist there as the adjustment factors change them according to the environmental conditions. Hence, the societies and culture undergoing changes with a continued process, having the change in its own social institutions such as economy, education, kinship, marriage etc.

Marriage is one of the most important social institution rooted in the society. It may varies in different society and culture in accordance with the norm values and rituals of the relevant society. It may be different from one to another as well as it differs from past to present. It is because of the change of time and changing perspective and needs of human. The more the migration activities are going on the more it effects on social institution like; education health economy kinship family and marriage. Especially the focal objective of the study is devoted on the study of changing practices on marriage due to migration. So some of the views are presented below by different scholars concerning marriage.

Badsiwal (2015) in her study “Rural Women and Marriage” studied about the Indian women. This study observed a pleasant set of surprise of changing scenario with respect to the Indian rural women. There is a rise in the age of marriage for girls in the rural Punjab. There is also observed a shift in the attitude towards education of girl child and educational status of married women. Education is the most important factor for determining the status of women in any society, as education liberties her from many conditions disadvantages and promotes development.

All the women respondents opined that they don't prefer early marriage for their girl children for obvious reason. Delayed marriage provides the desirable physical maturity for bearing children and mental maturity for bearing the many responsibilities of a new bond. Study reveals that they are well informed about the significance of education in the improvement of social position of women. 100 percent of women respondents revealed their firm desire to educate their girl children in order to make them intellectually and economically independent and strong. The study observed that the rural women work for longer hours than men but receive less remuneration. They aren't given their due share of decision making power in decision related to marriage or other family matters. Their involvement in decision regarding saving investment is significant even smaller issue like going out needs permissions

from husband. However most of the respondents reported that husband usually consult their wives in important matters of the family. The overnight change in the age old status of women cannot be expected in a male dominant society like India. However change is being experienced and expected in all spheres (Badsawal, 2015).

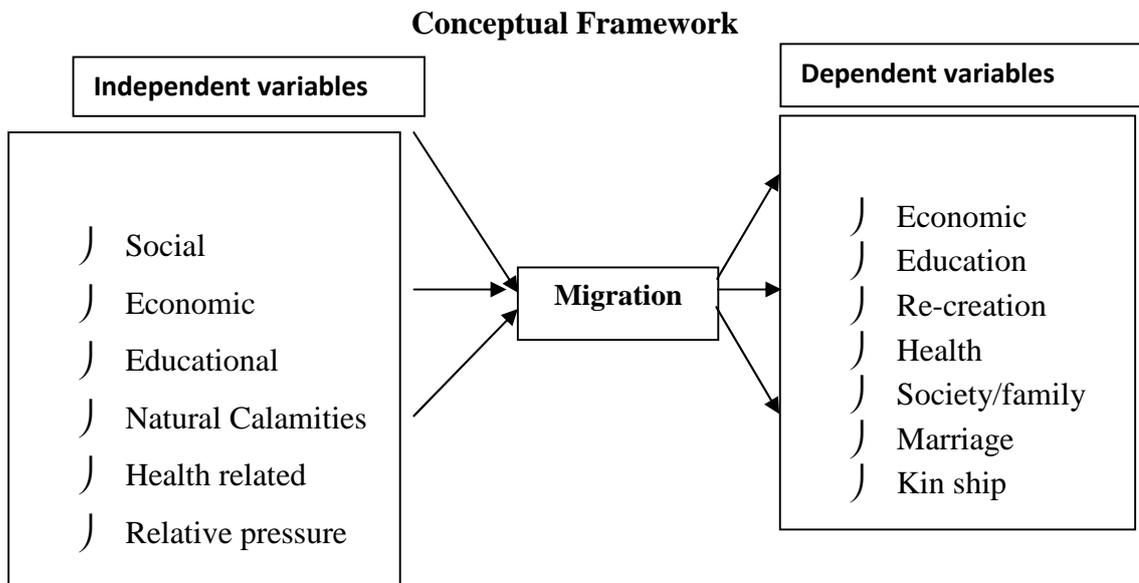
Migration, especially the individual migration can lower the expected gains from marriage and increase the variance of the distribution of unanticipated gains from marriage, which are two main factors contribute to increasing the probability of divorce. With divorce viewed in a stochastic framework, the probability of divorce is smaller the greater the expected gain from marriage and the smaller the variance of the distribution of unanticipated gains from marriage. Migration can lower the expected gains from marriage. First of all, the gains from the scale economies and public goods will be lost to some degree. Secondly, mobility helps the migrant to accumulate human capital, which increases the earning ability. Both the increasing gaps in human capital and earnings will break the original assortative mating, which decreases the gains from the positive externality. Migration from rural to urban areas or from small cities to metropolitans will decrease the search cost of remarriage due to large concentrations of people. The changing place of residence will also increase the variance of the distribution of unexpected gain from marriage, which will lead to higher possibility of divorce. Migration from rural to urban can also change the preference, which might facilitate the divorce (Fenglian, Du., 2008).

2.4 Gap of the Review

From this study it is known that almost all of the researchers found that the major cause for migration is: education, health, transportation facility etc and push factors like lack of basic human needs, insufficient land unemployment etc are the dominant figure for them. However this research is focused on identifying the major factors for migration and the findings is that some of the pull factors like, education, health, transportation and employment facility. Similarly, Push factors like, insufficient land, unproductively and the reason for

them to migrate are conflict between Maoist and government in rural area. So, this research is able to identify the core reasons for the rural urban migration and it's impact on national practices.

2.5 Conceptual Framework



There are various factors that lead to migration such as social economic, educational, natural calamities, health related factor and relative pressure are the variables that create migration. And such migration has an impact on economic, educational recreation, health, marriage, and kinship sector.

CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rational of the Selection of Study Area

Malepatan situated in Pokhara Lekhnath metropolitan - 5 especially known as residential area of the city. It is touched by Pokhara Baglung highway; thereby it is easily accessible place for migrants of Baglung, Parbat, Myagdi and northern part of Kaski district.

Few years ago, there was a little population in this area. But after construction of Baglung highway, people started to migrate in this area so the population is increased. Many researchers have been conducting the research about migration but there is less attempts to select this area even if it has high population of migrants. Thus Malepatan has been selected for the study on the basis of following consideration:

-) High population of in-migrants are residential of this area
-) The population of study area has mixed caste and ethnic group
-) There wasn't found any past research about migration in this area.

3.2 Research Design

Descriptive and exploratory research design has been applied for the study. The study has attempted to describe the reasons of migrants for migrating in this area and exploratory to investigate the changes and effects in their marital practices after migration.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

Both qualitative and quantitative data has been used for the study and both primary and secondary data has been collected. Primary data has been collected by face to face interview to the selected sample respondent. And the secondary data has been collected from relevant literature, journals, government reports and published and unpublished thesis.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

This study has been conducted in Malepatan Golo Chautary (Upollokulodil) of Pokhara Metropolitan, is taken as the universe of the study. This area is highly filled up with migrated households from the period of 2064-2074B.S. So this area best deserves to be selected for achieving the objectives of the study. According to Toll Bikas the population of the area is 1150. There are altogether 290 houses which of them 160 were migrated in between 2064-2074B.S. So from 160 migrated households 110 households has been selected as sample under probability random sampling method.

3.5 Data Collection Technique

3.5.1 Interview Schedule

110 sample households have been enumerated through structured interview question schedule which helped to collect the information to meet the goal of the study. Structured and unstructured questions has been used to get the information about the migrants place of origin, years of migration, reasons for migration migrants by age, sex, religion, family size, educational status,, occupation etc. And the impacts of migration on marital practices the study area also has been noticed by using the questionnaire.

3.5.2 Observation

During the field work researcher has used observation technique to examine migrant's social, cultural and economical aspect as well as to examine the changes on marital practices due to migration. This technique mainly aimed is to collect much more qualitative and reliable data.

3.5.3 Key Informant Interview

Generally, the key informant were the person who have better understanding about the causes problems impacts and other important information related to migration. (The secretary head of Tolbikas, the youth leader of the study area and Aama Samuha are specially the key informant of the study).

3.5.4 Case study

It is one of the methods of primary data collection. For the reliability of data 3 cases has been studied from migrated persons. An attempt has been done in order to justify the objectives of the study so that the study has been valid based on the holistic case study of the selected samples.

3.6 Data Processing and Analysis

Gathered data has been analyzed both qualitatively as well as quantitative. Some descriptive statistical tools such as frequency and percentage will be used to analyze data. The data has also presented with figures, tabulation, pie-chart, graph etc.

CHAPTER - FOUR

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Study Area

4.1.1 General Introduction of Pokhara

Pokhara is highly urbanized city According to recently revised new political structure it is the capital of province number 4 (Gandaki province) and headquarter of Kaski district. Pokhara is third biggest city of Nepal and second largest city in terms of population it is made up with various natural beauty Because of various culture it is said that Pokhara is “Town of Culture” Pokhara nestles in the mesmerizing beauties of the nature it is situated at an altitude of 827 km above from sea level and 200 km west of the Kathmandu valley. Almost all the facilities or all the basic need that human civilization wanted are fulfilled in this city. This city is mainly famous in terms of tourism. It is almost impossible to think Nepalese tourism without Pokhara. The Annapurna range with three of the ten highest mountains in the world–Dhaulagiri, Annapurna and Manaslu is within 15-35 miles of the valley.

The total population of this city is 414,141 and the density is 892.1/km² .The main ethnicities are Gurung Bahun, Chhetri, Magar and Newar etc. The study area Malepatan is one of the important places of Pokhara which is situated at ward no 5 of Pokhara municipality. It is beautiful in its surroundings and also it is able on having more agricultural land on it. There are altogether 21 Toles in Malepatan. The total population of Malepatan according to ward office 5 is 26,000 and there are altogether 2,000 households in all Toles. Among these 21 Toles, I have selected the one (Upalokulodil) for the study so researcher’s only concentration is focused in Upalokulodil Tole. In this Tole there are altogether

1150 population and altogether 290 households among them 160 are migrated between the period of 2064-2074 BS.

The people in Malepatan are very kind and hardworking they have different occupation. Some are government employee, some are farmers and some are businessman and others also spend their life in their own way. People in this area are almost filled up with migrants. So it is becoming multicultural area. In Malepatan there are many schools and campus and there is also Krisi Anusandhan Kendra. The climate is very preferable for all the people so from every angle it is mostly preferred to live in this area so that is the reason for why the people are migrated in Study Area.

4.2 Caste/Ethnicity of Respondents

Caste and ethnicity has a great role in the society as they have brought their own cultural practice. It shows the various practices which help to know the characteristics of the society. The main caste group live in the study area are Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung, Newar, Magar and others. Among them the study choose 110 HHs and the caste/Ethnicity of the respondents are as follow:

Table 4.1 Distribution of respondents by caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Number	Percent (%)
Brahmin	29	26
Chhetri	27	25
Gurung	24	22
Magar	20	18
Newar	10	9
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

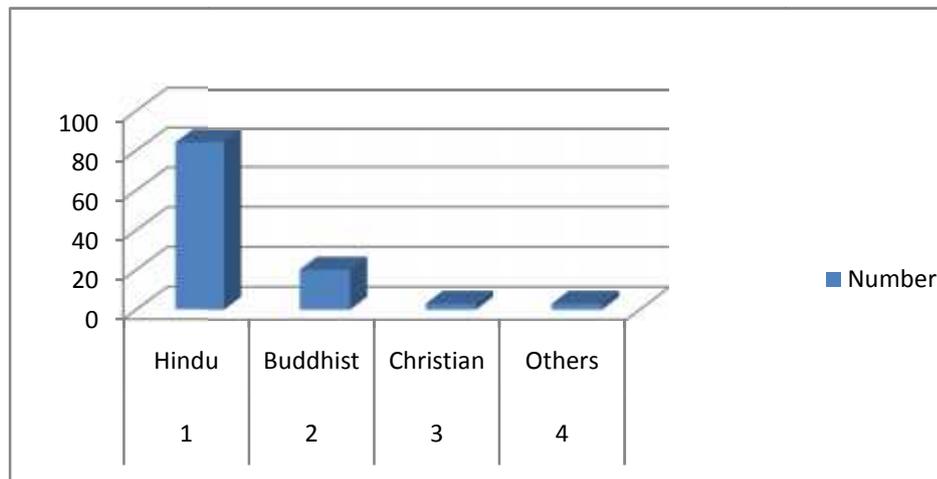
Table 4.1 shows the number and percentage of the respondents living in study area. The respondents of Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung, Magar and Newar in different proportions as shown in above table. The table makes clear that the

majority of the respondents are Brahmin followed by 26 percent Chhetri are 25 percent, Gurung is followed by 22 percent similarly Newar is 9 percent respectively.

4.3 Religion of the Respondents

Religion is a kind of belief system which gives people a kind of a pleasure in their mind. So people can select their own preferred religion to feel pleased ever. The table below attempts to present the number of people having different religion is as follow.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Religion



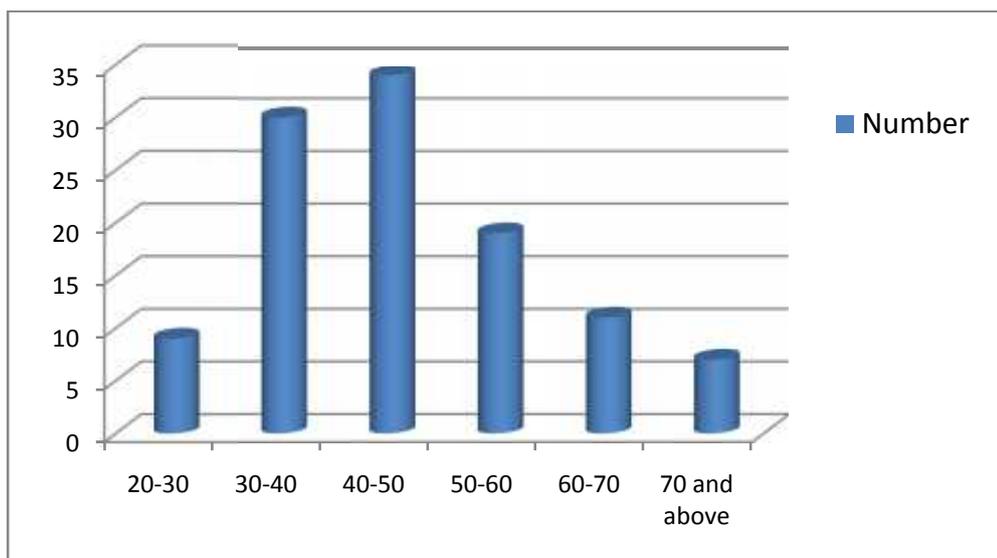
Source: Field Survey, 2018.

From the above table and figure we came to know that there is majority of Hinduism with 76 percent of migrants and Buddhist are in second position with 18 percent and Christian and others are also same i.e. 3 percent in number. It is all known that Nepal is a Hindu country with 88 percent people adopting Hindusim so obviously, in study area also we noticed the respondents with majority of Hindusim

4.4 Distribution of the Respondents by Age

An attempt had been made to know the age structure of the migrant respondents in Malepatan. Number of the respondent in different age group has been presented in the table below.

Figure 4.2 : Distribution of respondents by age.



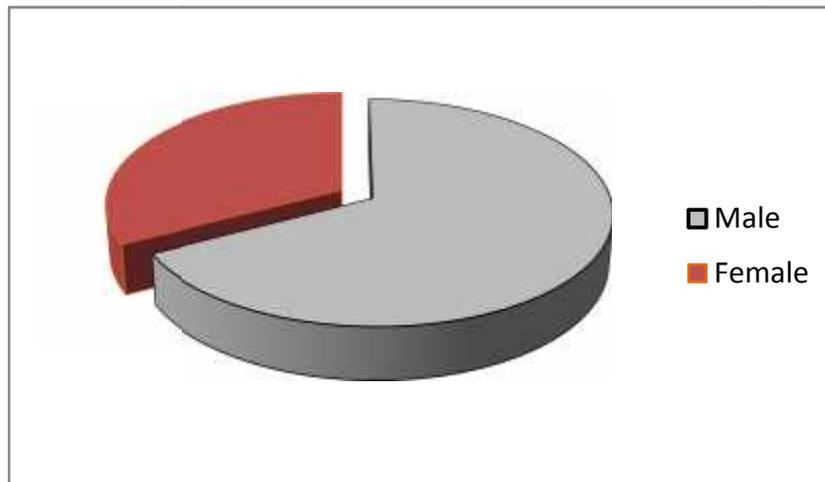
Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The above table shows that the highest respondents are of the age between 40-50 i.e. 31 percent, similarly, the lowest respondents are of 70 and over i.e. 6 percent.

4.5 Distribution of Respondents by Sex

An attempt had been made to know the sex structure of the respondents and their representation of the study area. Here, it should be clear that sex represents the biological phenomenon.

Figure 4.3: Distribution of the respondents by Sex.



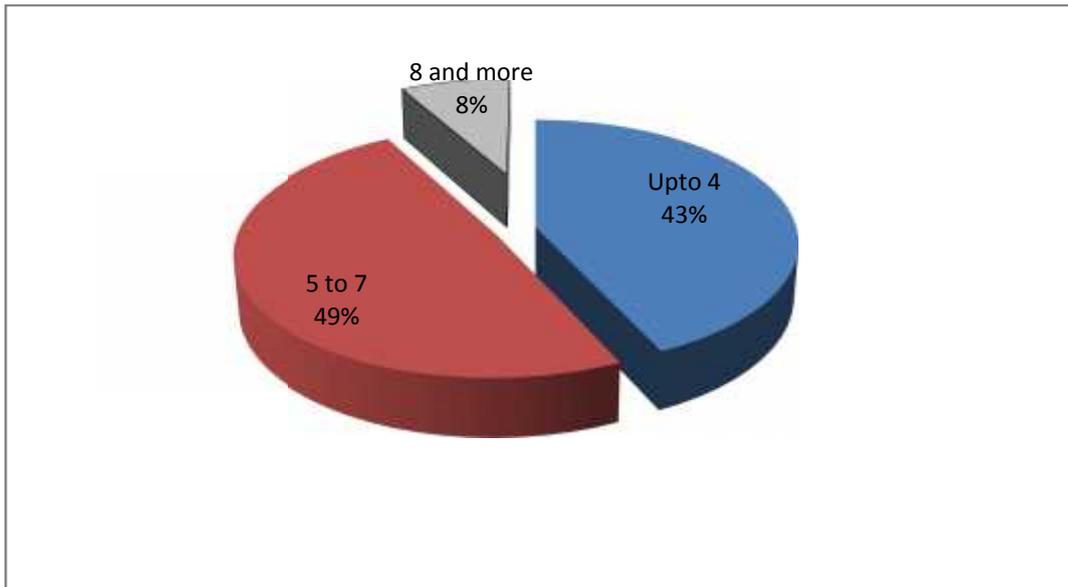
Source: Field Survey, 2018.

From the above table we came to know that among the total respondents, 33 percent are female and 67 percent are of male respondents. It is also being noticed that this study is success to collect data from the second household head person of the family in the absence of the household head.

4.6 Distribution of Respondents by Family Size

Family size generally refers to the total number of individuals in a family. The family size is generally high in the developing country like Nepal than the other developed country. It is defined as the fundamental social group in society typically consisting of one or two parents and their children. The movement of the people may not only determine by individual decision but also it is also influenced by socioeconomic factors. Following is the family size of the migrant respondent of the study area.

Figure 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Family Size



Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The above data shows that most of migrants have the family size of 5-7 members with 49 percent, and respondents up-to 4 members are 43 percent and very few respondents have family of 8 members and more. This data shows that Nowadays people prefer to have a small family.

4.7 Education Status of the Migrants

At present context education is an important thing for every human being. Today education is an agent of social change and socialization process. Without education no one can achieve his/her goal. So in Nepal also every human being have a little knowledge. Here the respondent's educational status has been presented on the table below.

Table 4.2 Distribution Respondents by Education

Educational qualification	Number	Percent (%)
Illiterate	-	-
Only Literate	17	15
SLC	40	37
+2	35	32
Bachelor	13	12
Master and above	5	4
Total	110	100

Source: Field survey, 2018.

The above table shows no one household head of migrant is illiterate. 37 percent of the HH head have passed the SLC level. Followed by the 32 percent HH head have passed the +2 level and very few, 4 percent of the HH head have passed the Master and above level. In this data no one respondent is illiterate because everyone knows the value of education that we can't live beyond the touch of education.

4.8 Origin Place of Migrants

Origin place of migrants refers to the place where they used to live before to come to the new place (Malepatan) or it is simply known as their birth place. People from different districts are migrated in the study area, is shown in the table below.

Table 4.3 Distribution Respondents by Origin Place

Origin district	Number	Percentage (%)
Baglung	24	22
Mygdi	20	18
Parbat	22	20
Kaski	17	15
Syangja	11	10
Tanahun	9	8
Other	7	6
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

From the above table the majority of the migrants are from Baglung followed by 22 percent, similarly 20 percent migrants are from Parbat. Likewise 18 percent, 15 percent, 8 percent, 10 percent is from Myagdi, Kaski, Syangja and Tanahaun respectively. Malepatan is the center of the Baglung Pokhara highway so people from Baglung, Parbat and Myagdi prefer the study area more than the other side of Pokhara. The data indicated that the migrants in Pokhara have been from different neighbor districts of Kaski.

CHAPTER FIVE

CASUAL FACTORS OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION

5.1 General Factors

5.1.1 Major Source for Migration Decision

Due to reasons like poverty natural calamities and many other reasons people have migrated to town and cities like Pokhara. Some of them came because of their relatives, some are by friends and some came from the help of radio and TV here respondent's major source for migration decision is presented below:

Table 5.1 : Distribution of Respondents by Source for Migration

Reference for Migration	Number	Percentage (%)
Radio/tv	10	9.09
Friends	25	22.72
Relatives	45	40.92
Self decision	30	27.27
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey 2018.

The above table shows most of the migrants were migrated because of their relatives. And only the few are migrated here with the help of Radio/Tv.

5.1.2 Main Occupation of Household in Origin Place

The table has been presented here to show the previous job of the migrants so that it becomes convenient to understand whether they used to do or not any job before, if they used to do, what types of job that was which inspired them to migrate to the study area.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Respondents by Their Previous Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percentage (%)
Agriculture	4	4
Service	23	21
Business	32	29
Foreign employment	35	32
Others	16	15
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

The above table shows that the Majority of the migrants inspired to migrate from the foreign job that they had the financial capacity to settle in urban area. And people who were farmers are least in number followed by 4 percent then business, service, and others are 29 percent, 21 percent and 15 percent respectively.

5.1.3 Current earning status

During the study the researcher found that respondents have their own earning source .The response is collected on the question whether their economic status is improved, or similar as previous or lower than before their migration. And data are collected on the basis of respondent’s own response which is presented on the table below.

Table 5.3 : Distribution of Respondents by Current Earning Status

Status	No. of respondents	Percent (%)
Similar as previous	35	31
Improved than before	69	63
Lower than before	6	6
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

From the above table it becomes clear that 63 percent respondents found their earning status improved than before similarly 31 percent respondents found similar as before and only 6 percent respondents have lower earning status than before. Finally we can conclude that after migration respondents are improving their earning status as a whole.

5.1.4 Involvement in Expected Occupation

The opinion of the respondents and their involvement in expected occupation is presented below.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Respondents by Involvement in Expected Occupation

Involvement in expected occupation	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Yes	61	55.45
No	49	44.54
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

For the question whether the respondents are involving in their expected occupation or not, it is found that, 56 percent are involving and 44 percent are not involving in the job that they were expected to have.

5.2 Pull Factors

5.2.1 Education Facility

Education is the most important part of human life. Education teaches human the way to live better life. It is becoming compulsory to every human. But unfortunately in country like Nepal It is not possible to get desired education for every people because educational institutions aren't sufficiently available in every part of Nepal they are only centered in urban area. So people at rural area are shadowed by the golden light of education. Here the table presents the

educational situation in origin place of respondents. In this study responses were taken in multiple selection way.

Table 5.5 : Distribution of Respondents by Education Facility in Origin place

Education institute	Number	Percentage (percent)
Up-to Basic level	25	23
Up-to secondary level	78	71
Up-to Bachelor	7	6
Up-to master degree and above	0	0
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

From the above table 23 percent respondents have education facility up-to basic level. 71 percent have secondary level and 7 percent have the facility upto bachelor level in their area. But no-one have the facility to get master degree and above in origin place. So in search of getting higher education people are shifted to urban area.

5.2.2 Health Facility

It is all known that “health is wealth” so to be healthy is the desire of each person. But developing country like Nepal people can’t get proper health service especially it happens in rural area because there are not sufficient health center. Below the table presents the health situation of respondent’s previous area according to their own personal responses.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Respondents by Health Facility in Origin Place

Health institute	Number	Percent (%)
Health post	98	89.09
Government Hospital	5	5.55
Private hospital	7	6.36
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The above table shows that there are 89 percent respondents have government health post but only 4 percent out of 110 respondents' origin place have hospital. In context of Nepal, there is only limited doctors and resources is available and only primary/minor care is possible but it is impossible to get operation and major care at village that's why people may migrate in study area in search of better health facilities.

5.2.3 Employment Facilities

Of course employment is most important to spend better life so everybody wants to get employment. The employment situation in respondents origin place is presented below in table. The options were chosen in multiple choice ways.

Table 5.7 : Distribution of Respondents by Employment Opportunity in Origin Place

Employment institute	Number	Percent (%)
Government service offices	101	91.81
Private service /business forms	7	6.36
Government industries	-	-
Private industries	2	1.81
Other	-	0
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

About all respondents (101) there are governmental facility so that they have opportunity in government offices but it is almost lack of business form and industries in their origin place. So in search of other employment people have migrated in urban area.

5.2.4 Transportation Facility

Nepal is a developing country and it is landlocked by other bigger countries so geographically it is not possible to develop it equally all over Nepal that's why many of the places are highly civilized and developed with basic development tools and some are in shadowed where there is no chance of development and even it is hardly possible to maintain the road accessibility in all areas of Nepal. So it is very difficult to spend life in such undeveloped rural areas that's why people now days are migrating in urban area in search of better facilities. Here we have presented the data of road accessibility of the respondents in their origin place.

Table 5.8: Distribution of Respondents by Transportation Facility in Origin Place

Education institute	Number	Percentage (%)
No road access	25	23
Rough road	58	53
Gravel road	15	14
Pitch road	12	11
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

From above data we find that respondents having no road access are 25 in number i.e. 23 percent, 53 percent have rough road and 14 percent have gravel road and only 11 percent have pitch road in their previous place so people were migrated in study area because of the poor road access and they were in search of better road access which is better in urban area.

5.2.5 Development Situation of Origin Place of Migrants

The data are compared with study area for the study of development situation of the origin place on respondents own personal feeling not with the standard parameter of the development.

Table 5.9: Comparison of Development in Origin Place and Current Place of Migrants

Development (than study area)	Number	Percentage (%)
More Developed	-	0
Similar	3	3
Less developed	107	97
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

From the mentioned data we find out only 3 percent of respondents found their previous place similar to the study area and 97 percent respondents found their origin place as less developed in comparison to study area but no one is found to call their origin place as developed place than Malepatan so that we can say that people wanted to migrate in developed place from less developed one in search of their better life.

5.3 Push Factors

5.3.1 Natural Calamities

Natural calamities is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the earth e.g. floods, hurricanes, volcanic eruption, earthquake, tsunamis etc and other geologic processes. according to the collected data from the respondents it is found that many of them were migrated in the study area i.e. urban area because of the problems from natural disasters and wanted to get rid of such problems .below such problems and the number of respondents who faced such calamities are presented in the table below.

Table 5.10 Natural Calamities Faced in Origin Place of Migrants

Calamities	Number	Percentage (%)
Land slide	14	12
Flood	12	11
Earth quakes	25	23
Not faced such problems	59	54

Source: Field Survey 2018.

The above data shows that 46 percent of the total respondent had faced any kind of natural calamities. Mainly the majority of Migrated people faced and affected by earthquake are 23 percent. And 54 percent hadn't faced any kind of calamities but migrated in study area in search of other aspect/needs .By the above data, it can be conclude that natural calamities are also one of the causes of the migration in some extent in the mountain country like Nepal.

5.3.2 Conflict Faced by Migrants

It is noticed by the respondents at the time of field research that although Maoist came into the mainstream, people were suffering from many kinds of problems like they were forced to donate money unwillingly and people have to be threatened by them. There was more political conflict at the time when there was not (cannot) complete Sena Samayojan so that it helped to people to migrate in different part of the country. This research was only asked either they were faced the conflict or not is presented below.

Table 5.11: Conflict Faced by Respondents

Affected from Maoist Conflict	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	67	61
No	43	39
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

From the above table it is found that 61 percent respondents have faced conflict and 39 percent haven't faced it. It shows that the majority of rural to urban migrants were faced any kind of conflict

5.3.3 Food Sufficiency

Below table has been presented to show the previous status of migrants regarding the food availability at their home by their own production.

Table 5.12: Distribution of Respondents by Food Sufficiency

Food sufficiency	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Up to 3 months	44	40
3 to 6 months	37	34
6 to 9 months	21	19
12 months and above	8	7
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Following figure show that 74 percent of respondents have food availability for less than 6 months and below. Low fertility of land, less cultivable land proportion and no irrigation facility are the major causes of the less food availability as reported by the respondents.

From this research it can be concluded that people's desire for betterment of their lives is one of the main cause of migration. Reasons for why people migrate are vary, some of them are migrate in study are because of their relatives pressure, some are for friends, and some are migrated from the source of radio and TV. The pull factors for the respondents are education facility, health facility, employment, facility, transportation facility and push factors include natural calamities, insufficient food for the respondents, throughout the year and the conflict between Maoist and government in the village at that time.

CHAPTER - SIX

IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON MARITAL PRACTICES

6.1 Marriage as an Institution

Marriage is defined differently and by different entities, based on cultural religious and personal factors. A commonly accepted and encompassing definition of marriage is: a formal union marriage is a social and legal contract between two individuals that unites their lives legally, economically and emotionally. It is one of the special moment of life that everybody should go through (Though some are exceptional). The contractual marriage agreement usually implies that the couple has legal obligations to each other throughout their lives or until they decide to divorce. In our society only after marriage there is legitimacy to have physical relationship. Marriage is that kind of special bond between both men and women that ties them physically mentally and emotionally. Marriage is an essential part of human civilization. It brings love, joy, togetherness, and pleasure in human lives, families, and societies. In Nepal, marriage is taken as the unity of two souls and it is believed that mate are already selected from heaven to earth. Still, the traditional way of marriage is prevalent in most parts of the country while modern marriage system is getting popular gradually in the city areas. Generally, arranged marriage is still most popular in Nepali societies while the love marriage gradually in rise. There are various castes, religions, traditions, and cultures in Nepal. So, marriage rituals may differ from one religion to another, one caste to another

6.2 Marriage Practices

Arrange Marriage: Arranged marriage is a type of marital union where the bride and groom are selected by individuals other than the couples themselves, particularly family members, such as parents elders in effort to guide young

people through the process of finding the right person for marry. Depending on culture, a professional matchmaker may used. Arranged marriage have historically been prominent in Many culture, especially in south Asia though in many other parts of the world the practices has declined substantially during the 19th and 20th centuries. Organized marriage is famous among Hindu culture in Nepal and the Hindus’ trust that the relation have been made through the heaven.

Love marriage this sort of marriage is a kind of marriage where the individuals love each other and get married with or without consent of their parents. Love marriage of two individuals based upon mutual love affection commitment and attraction. It is generally used to describe a marriage which was the sole decision of the couple. Especially this type of marriage used to be practiced in European countries most but nowadays especially in 20th century it spread worldwide. Nowadays people want to select their mate themselves that what qualities they want to get in their mate so that they can get their mate as their wish and can also happily settle forever.

Following are the scenario of marriage practice of the respondent before and now as they experienced. Here author want to analysis the marriage practices of their native place and the new migrated area.

Table 6.1 : Marriage Practice

Before(In origin place)			Now (New place)		
Type of marriage	Response	%	Type of marriage	Response	%
Love Marriage/monogamy	15	13	Love Marriage/monogamy	40	36
Arrange	95	87	Arranged	70	64

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The above data shows that they have been experienced love marriage and arrange marriage before and now but before, arranged marriage was significantly exist and now love marriage is in increasing trends

6.3 Marriage Proposal

Before getting marriage, it is necessary to have marriage proposal for the marriage on either side of boys or girls. This study wants to look who purpose first for the marriage. Following table shows the data of who purpose first before and now.

Table 6.2 Marriage Proposal

Purpose side	Before	Percent (%)	Now	Percent (%)
Boy	14	12.73	57	51.81
Girl	86	78.18	34	39.91
Both	10	9.09	19	17.27

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The above data shows that before migration mostly girls side purpose for the marriage but now mostly boys side purpose for the marriage however girls side still offer for the marriage in significant number.

6.4 Right of Mate Selection

There is no any guarantee of acceptance of marriage proposal either for boy or for girl because the right of accept or reject of marriage purpose depends on boy or girl.

Table 6.3 Right of Boy or Girl to Accept or Reject the Marriage

Right of Mate Selection	Before	Percent (%)	Now	Percent (%)
Yes	85	77	104	95
No	25	22	6	5

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Before migration, all the bride or groom didn't accept or reject the purpose of the marriage as their parents force to marriage but now they can either accept or reject their marriage themselves after the conversation between the bride and groom.

6.5 Role of Matchmaker (Lami)

Matchmaker is the mediator person who plays role to arrange the marital conversation between the two sides, mostly in arrange marriage system. The study is looking if there is any change of role of Lami or not.

Table 6.4 Role of Matchmaker

Changing of role of matchmaker	Respondents	Percent (%)
Yes	103	94
No	7	6
Total	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The above data shows that there was heavily change in the role of matchmaker means that the role of Lami has been in decreasing way. i.e. before migration the two side were totally depended on him but now matchmaker is only the mediator person for the first meeting process then further these two sides step forward for the next process of marriage themselves.

6.6 Inter Caste Marriage

Inter caste marriage is the marriage between two different caste. Here the study want to look the existence of inter caste marriage within their place of their out migrated place and in migrated place

Table 6.5 Inter Caste Marriage Incidents

Inter caste marriage	Before (In village)	Percent (%)	Now (In town)	Percent (%)
Yes	26	23	103	94
No	84	77	7	6
Total	110	100	110	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

There is very low cases as they know the inter caste marriage in the village or their native place but the existence of the inter-caste marriage is measurably increases here in their new place. The data shows that only 26 respondents know the inter caste marriage when they were in village and 103 out of 110 respondent notify the inter caste marriage in their new ward i.e. in Malepatan area. This shows that the inter caste marriage system has been in increasing trend and mostly occur in the town area like Pokhara.

6.7 Widow Marriage

When the husband of any young lady died the lady is called widow. The marriage of such a lady is called widow marriage. If she wants to get married again then our society accept her marriage is the question. And study want to look the perception of the migrated person about widow marriage is acceptable in their society or not.

Table 6.6 Widow Marriage

	Before (In village)	Percent (%)	Now (In town)	Percent (%)
Acceptable	6	5	56	52
Not acceptable	103	93.69	28	25
No idea	1	0.90	26	23
Total	110	100	110	100

Source: Field Survey 2018.

The above data shows that the widow marriage was almost not acceptable in the village of the respondent. But now in their town it is going slowly to accept. 56 out of 110 can accept the widow marriage and 26 are seen as a neutral for this type of marriage. Still 28 person responded it is not acceptable. The changing practices on widow marriage is going on gradually it is because of the changing of time and impact of westernization

6.8 Decision of Marriage

Here the study analyzes who takes the decision of marriage in the family. What they had practice in the village and what they have been practicing now, is presented in the table below.

Table 6.7 Decision of Marriage

Decider	Before (In village)	Percent (%)	Now (In town)	Percent (%)
Father	75	69	49	45
Mother	7	76	9	8
Brother/Sister	23	21	13	11
Self (groom or bride)	5	4	39	36
Total	110	100	110	100

Source: Field Survey 2018.

The above data shows that self-decision for the marriage is in increasing and the father decision is decreasing with compare to their village settlement and the town settlement.

6.9 Age of Marriage

There is vast change in the age of marriage in comparison to before and now. 110 out of 110 respondents realized that the marriage age is changing now. Before in their village people used to get marry at the age of 16 to 20, but now it is shifting 20 and above.

6.10 Custom of Marriage

6.10.1 Venue of Marriage

The marriage custom regarding the place of marriage ceremony has been going to change day by day. Previously, most of the marriages attended from the home and now most of the marriages are attending from the party palace. Below are the data of the place of marriage of family member before and now.

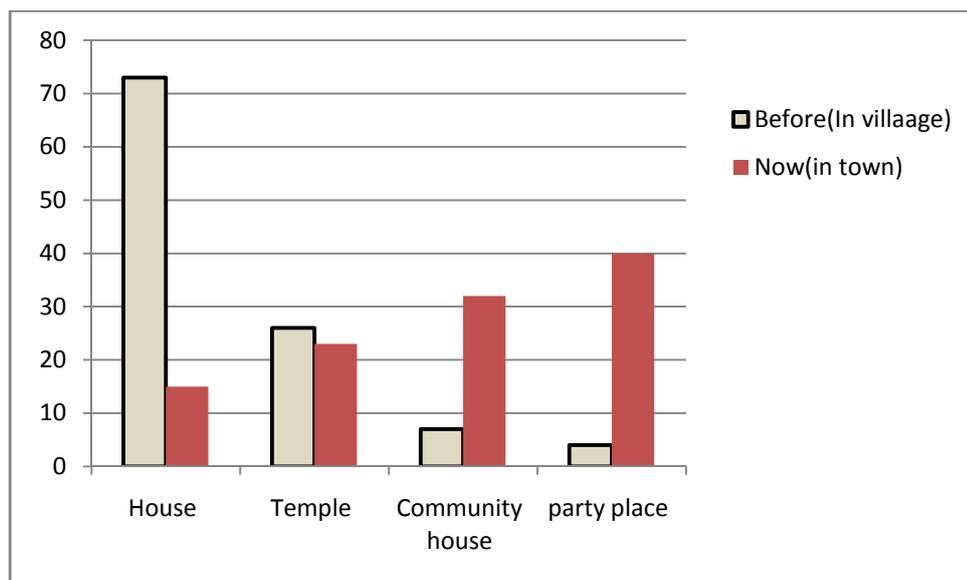


Figure 6.1: Venue of Marriage

Fig: Place of marriage previously the marriage was attended mostly from house and temple. There used to be few numbers to attend marry from community house and party palace but nowadays in town the high number of population is attending marriage either from party palace or from community house. Only the few numbers attend it from temple and house.

6.11 Divorce

A divorce is a legal action between married people to terminate their marriage relationship. It can be referred to as dissolution of marriage and is basically, the legal action that ends the marriage before the death of either spouse.

As indicated by the Nepali culture, the couples are made from paradise thus, typically the instances of the separations are uncommon in Nepal that marriage is heavenly made by god. This study also wants to look the divorce scenario before in their origin place and Now in the new place. Here researcher just asks with the respondent as there is/was divorce occur/occurred in their society and the responses are tabulated as below.

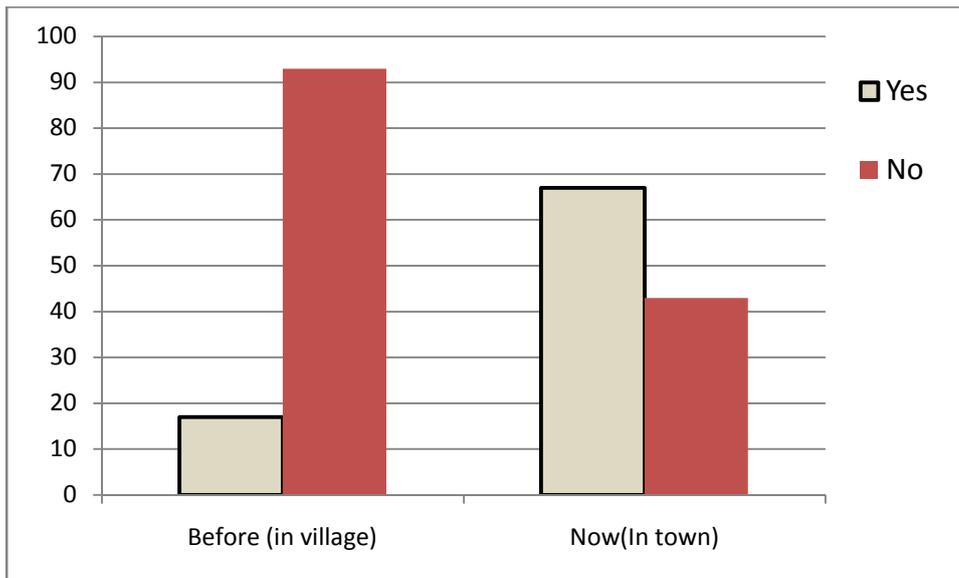


Figure 6.2: Divorce Situation

The above figure and data shows that divorce is happening more than that of their origin place. Only 17 percent know the divorce occurring in birth place while in town or current place 63 migrants know the divorce in their society.

This study also wants to seek the relationship between the marriage type and the chance of divorce in this type of marriage. Here the marriage system divided into three categories like arrange marriage, Love marriage and other. Following table shows the data of type of marriage and the divorce occur in the perception of the respondent.

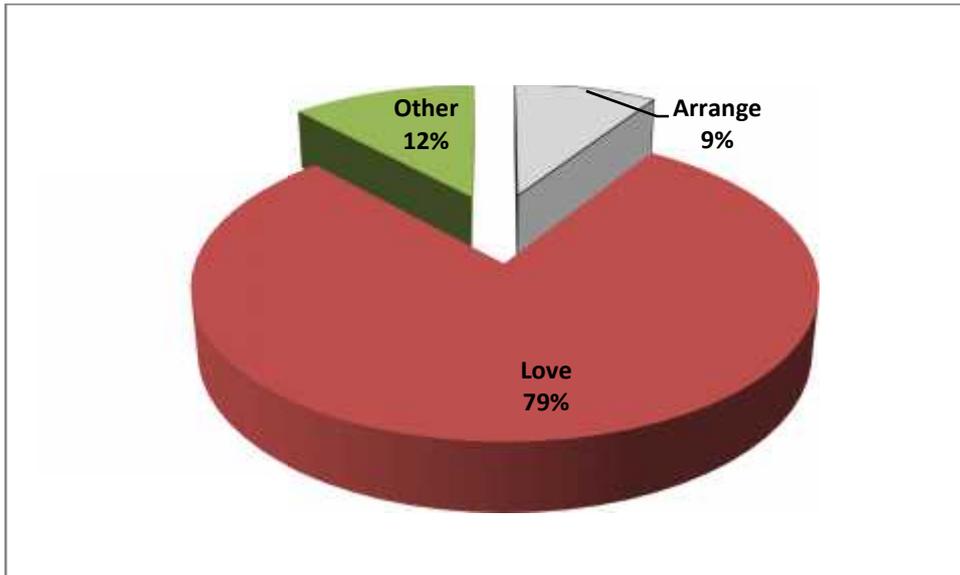


Figure 6.3: Distribution of Marriage Type and Divorce

The above data shows that divorce activities are less practiced in arranged marriage than love and others but the divorce is highly practiced in love and other kind of marriage. According to respondents 79 percent responded that divorce is possible in love marriage, 9 percent responded that divorce chance in arrange marriage and 12 percent for other.

6.12 Dowry System

A dowry is a transfer of parental property, gifts or money at the marriage of a daughter. Dowry contrasts with the related concepts of different culture and different society accordingly. Following data show the change in dowry system in their native place and new place. And while talking about dowry system, it is decreasing in number but where it is remaining, it is different from previous. i.e. previously Jensi item were used must but now it is their own personal interest either to give/take dowry or not. There isn't any compulsion and if they have to give/take it is also their personal interest whether to give cash, vehicle, gold or other.

Table 6.8 : Dowry System

Type of dowry	Before (in village)	Percentage (%)	Now (In town)	Percentage (%)
Cash	10	9	50	45
Gold	103	94	107	97
Goods (pot/clothes, electric etc)	103	94	107	97
Land	0	0	43	39
Vehicle	4	4	67	61

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

From the above mentioned figure and table it can be concluded that previously people used to use Jensi items (94 %) more for dowry but nowadays gold (97 %) vehicle (61) and cash (45 %) is highly preferred for dowry.

Case Study 1

I am 34 years old man. I live in Malepatan 5 Golo Chautari (uppollo kulo dil).my birth place is Parbat and I was migrated here in 2069 B.S. For many years I had been in Japan and spent 8 years there in order to get better income. And now it is nine years I am here in Nepal.

Being habituated to spend facilitated life in Japan, I felt it hard to spend life in village like Parbat where there is lack of facilities such as proper health transportation employment etc. on the other hand I have enough money to invest it in any kind of business for our great future So I decided to start business in Pokhara.

In this way my family also in my side to my decision and now I am here with my family and parents. Now I have a business of fancy item in Pokhara trade mall. And I am fully satisfied with my income which is sufficient to fulfill the basic needs as well as it is affordable to me to admit my child in a good boarding school. So my family is also happy to live here that they also are getting proper health care easy transport and many other facilities.

Case Study 2

I am 60 years old. I have my spouse, two daughter and one son. I live in Pokhara 5, Malepatan, Golo Chautari. My origin place is Burtibang Baglung and I was migrated here in 2064 BS. After peace agreement between Nepal government and Moist. It had become very painful to us that we lost our elder son at the time of Maoist conflict. I was only a farmer from a poor family at that time. After feeling alienated and disappointed we decided to leave our village and came to this new area. I had no money to settle in this expensive city so it became hard to me to solve hand to mouth problem so that I was obliged to do labor work like painting in the buildings. My younger son was with us, we provide education to him up to +2 level. After +2, he join in a institution for Korean language. Finally he passed the Korean language test exam and eligible to get the labor visa for Korea. He went there and has been working in industry there. From that day till now, I am doing this kind of job and now I am getting expert in this field. Last year we did marriage of elder daughter, she was 23 years at the time of marriage. She selected her mate herself. We converted her love in arrange marriage last year. Now my younger son send money to us from Korea. We bought 4 Anna land in Malepatan and we have made this temporary house here in Malepatan Pokhaa. Now we have planned to make two and half storage permanent house in this land by this year.

Case Study 3

I am a man of 65 years old living in Malepatan 5 Pokhara. I have been living here from 2068 B.S. I am from Syangja district migrated here in search of better employment for me and better education for my children. I found life is hard to spend in village without any kind of facilities like education health transportation and suitable job. So in search of it I had migrated here with my whole family. There are 5 members in my family me, my wife, my father, and son and daughter. Although lifestyle is expensive in Pokhara, good income can maintain the expenditure. My wife's income is also supportive to me that she is a teacher.

Last year I had attended my daughter wedding. It has used to be attended from one's own house in village but at city, due to the lack of sufficient space it is hard to attend it from house so I prefer to attend it from party palace. From this marriage I found many practices changed in comparison to the village. It is totally different from previous. Previously, it is used to be the age of 16-20 to get married but now my daughter is of 26 years. And it is my daughter to select her mate herself not me. So their own decision for marriage is highly accepted and they have totally right to reject or accept the marriage proposal so the role of lami is also decreasing gradually. There is vast difference in costume and dress people are highly conscious about their appearance and personality in town. It is hard to find a single person without makeup and jewellery.

Although my daughter has same caste marriage nowadays, inter caste marriage is also in practice. Similarly widow marriage is also easily acceptable in town. There I found difference in dowry system too. Previously people used to give jensi items for dowry but now dowry in cash or cheque is popular. So there I experienced the wedding from town is expensive in town in comparison to village.

CHAPTER-SEVEN

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary

Migration is first and foremost normal human activity. It is the movement of a person or people from one residence, country, or locality to settle in another one. People tend to migrate between regions, cities, and towns and also migrate between countries. People have migrated and continue to migrate for a range of reasons, but the most common motivator for relocation has long been the desire for a better life, in another word a desire to see what life like beyond a place of birth it might be the product of love for children or a partner or a family; it can be a feeling that lasts forever or one that fades away.

While talking in context of Nepal, Nepal is a small Himalayan kingdom, in Nepal poverty, illiteracy and unemployment are prevailing characteristics which is affecting each and every sector of human lives. Similarly people in Nepal are affected by its ill geographical structure i.e. it isn't being easy to develop all parts of Nepal as if it is easy to do so in terai area and other urban sides. So, in Nepal the historical evidence shows that migration to the terai increased after eradication of malaria in the late 1950s and has been increasing since. Fertile land easy transport easy access to basic human needs are the pulling factors for people. People in rural area of Nepal have to bear many problems like natural calamities lack of basic needs and health education and transportation facility becoming the main push factors in present context. So out migration as well in migration in Nepal is being a burning issue today.

The basic objectives of the study were to identify the reasons for rural urban migration. Examine the changes in marriage practices after migration.

This is the study for fulfilling the basic objectives of the research under such limited source and time. Theoretically, this is the study focused on urbanization and modernization in order to fulfill the objectives of the study. Qualitative and quantitative both kind of data are used and for primary source field survey, interview and case study similarly, secondary source like relevant books journals published and unpublished thesis and internet is also used to reach up to the conclusion.

Major Findings of the Study

-) According to educational status of respondents 15 percent are only literate, 37 percent have passed SLC and 32 percent have passed +2 similarly 12 percent are of bachelor and only 4 percent are of master and above. In study area there found no one respondent is illiterate because everyone knows the value of education and that becomes a part of human life
-) Regarding the previous occupation of the respondents, 4 percent had agriculture, 23 percent had service, 29 percent had Business, 32 percent had foreign employment and 15 percent had other kind of job. Here previously who had in foreign employment is seen high in number it means foreign employment became helpful to them to settle in study area and who used to do agriculture are least in number i.e. it is hard to settle in study area only from a little and low income job like agriculture.
-) Respondents regarding current earning status 31 percent respondent found similar as previous and 63 percent found their status improved, and only 6 percent respondent found their earning status lower than before.
-) Such kind of pull factors in study area like education facility, health facility, employment facility and transportation facility and they seemed to be attracted for migration in study area.
-) Similarly the push factors such as natural calamities, conflict, and food insufficiency in their origin were noticed as the factors that lead them to migrate in study area.

-) There were 97 percent respondents who found study area more developed in comparison to their origin place and only 3 percent respondent found new area as similar as their previous one.
-) For the question how they understand marriage, 39 percent responded it as traditional trend, 47 percent responded it as necessity and 14 percent as compromise.
-) At the time of collecting responses on types of marriage which used to be in practiced before and now, it is noticed that before only 13 percent used to do love marriage, 87 percent used to do arranged but now 36 percent responded for love marriage, 64 percent for arrange. This shows that nowadays love and marriage is going to be rise and forced marriage activities aren't in practice similarly arrange one also is in practice but gradually it is in decreasing process in comparison to previous time.
-) Before migration girl side used to raise the marriage proposal first but now boy side raise the marriage proposal first. In this way there is change in the way of marriage proposal now and then.
-) Regarding right to reject or accept the marriage proposal, before 77 percent responded that they have right and 22 percent responded that they haven't any right to reject or accept. Similarly now it is changed 95 percent responded yes and only 5 percent no.
-) In the study area 94 percent respondent noticed the role of Lami changed and only 6 percent noticed it as similar to before.
-) There were also the few activities of inter caste marriage before but now inter caste marriage is going to be rise.
-) Previously widow marriage isn't easily acceptable so there used to be less widow marriage in practice i.e. 6 in number but now it is gradually being in practice i.e. 56 in number.
-) Previously decision of marriage was highly depended on father's decision but now father as well as self-decision is important to get marry.
-) There is the change in the age of marriage at past people got married at the age of 16 to 20 but now it is shifting from 20 and above.

-) Custom of marriage is also changing previously it is mostly used to attended from house but now it is mostly attended from party palace and community house.
-) In the case of divorce 87 respondents responded that in love marriage it happens and 10 respondents responded that divorce occurs in arrange marriage.
-) There is the change in dowry system before cash is less used for dowry and goods as well as land is used for dowry but nowadays gold cash and vehicles are highly preferred for dowry.

7.2 Conclusion

This study has focused on finding out the reasons for rural urban migration and the changes on marriage practices due to migration. In order to find out the truth primary and secondary data has been used.

Through the study it can be concluded that the main reasons for people to migrate is the desire for easy and better lifestyle. The pull factors of destination area and push factors of the origin place are the dominant causes to migration process. Basically, pull factors for them are better education, good health proper employment, easy transport etc. Similarly push factors of their origin like natural calamities conflict of the then period lack of fertile land and un-sufficiency of food throughout the year. However, un-accessibility of the basic human needs like health education transport employment are the dominant figure that make people to leave their origin place. During the time of study it is found that some of them were migrated not only in search of facilities but because of their relatives.

People who had have their strong economical status were high in number to migrate. In another word people who had their good income able job like foreign employment are in bigger number that is to say foreign employment was supportive to them to settle in study area, whereas people with less income

like from agricultural background are less in number. After migration people found their lifestyle changed in some extent it means to say they are able to get better wage for better job, good education for their children, easy transport and timely and proper health service.

Apart from this, along with migration people had noticed that they found some changes in marriage practices now and then. After migration their way to attend wedding is changed mainly it used to be attended from house before but now mainly it is from party palace. The age of marriage is used to be of 16-20 but now it is 20 and over. Similarly it is not only depend on parent's decision to decide either to get marry or not but it is the right to decide him/herself for selection of their mate and they can also accept or reject their marriage proposal. Similarly there is also a significant change in custom of marriage, widow marriage, inter caste marriage and scenario of dowry at wedding ceremony. According to respondents view nowadays increasing love marriage is bringing the chance of divorce than arrange and other kind of marriage.

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Annex

Cause of Migration and its Impacts on Marital Practice

(A Sociological Study of Migrants in Pokhara - 5)

– *Shantawana Sharma*

Interview Schedule

Name of the household head		Age	
Total number of family member		Sex	
	Married		
	Unmarried		
Education			
Address			

1. Where did you migrate from?

.....

2. When did you migrate?

.....

3. What is your source of income

Before migration	After migration

4. Did you know this place before your migration?

i) Yes

ii) No

5. If yes what is the source

i) Radio

ii) TV

iii) Friends

iv) Relatives

v) Self- visit

vi) Others

6. Do your relatives live in this area?

i) Yes ii) No

7. Who took the decision to migrate?

i) self ii) spouse iii) son/daughter iv) Relatives and friends

8. What do you prefer to say your origin place (in comparison to study area).

- i) More Developed
- ii) Similar
- iii) Less developed

9. What are the education facilities availability in your village?

- i) Basic
- ii) Primary
- iii) Secondary
- iv) Bachelor
- v) Master and above

10. What is your education status?

- i) Only Literate
- ii) Illiterate
- iii) +2 passed
- iv) Bachelor
- v) Master and above

11. Where do your children get education?

Before	Now

12. What are the health facility availability in your village

- i) Health Post
- ii) Government Hospital
- iii) Private hospital

13. What are the health facilities in your current place?

- i) Health Post
- ii) Government Hospital
- iii) Private hospital

14. What is your main occupation in your origin place?

- i) Agriculture
- ii) Service
- iii) Business
- iv) Foreign employment
- v) Other

15. Are you involving in the expected occupation?

- i) Yes
- ii) no

16. Have you ever affected by natural calamities in your origin?
 i) Yes ii) No
17. If yes what were the major calamities?
 i) Landslide
 ii) Floods
 iii) Earthquake
 iv) Not faced such problems
18. Have you ever faced by conflict in your village?
 i) Yes ii) No
19. What type of employment facilities were in your origin place?
 i) Government service office
 ii) Private service/business form
 iii) Government industries
 iv) Private industries
 v) Other
20. What is your view on marriage?
 i) Necessity ii) Traditional trend ii) Compromise
21. What is your current economic situation
 i) As before
 ii) Improved
 iii) Lower than before

22. What types of marriage are in practices?

Before		Now	
Arranged	<input type="text"/>	Arranged	<input type="text"/>
Love	<input type="text"/>	Love	<input type="text"/>
Forced	<input type="text"/>	Forced	<input type="text"/>
Polygamy	<input type="text"/>	Polygamy	<input type="text"/>
Monogamy	<input type="text"/>	Monogamy	<input type="text"/>

23. Which side raises the marriage proposal first?

Before	Now
Boys	Boys
Girls	Girls

24. Is there any change in the role of Lami(Brocker)?

.....

25. What do you think on inter caste marriage?

- i) Good ii) Bad

26. Is there a system of re-marriage or multi marriage?

Before	Now
Yes	Yes
No	No

27. In what extent widow marriage is acceptable

Before	Now
Acceptable	Acceptable
Not acceptable	Not acceptable

28. Who plays vital role to take decision on marriage?

- i) Father ii) Mother iii) Brother/sister iv) Self

29. Is there any change in age to get marry?

- i) Yes ii) no

30. The wedding attended from....

- i) House ii) Community house iii) Party place iv) Temple v) Other

31. Nowadays it is attended from...

- i) House ii) Community house iii) Party place iv) Temple v) Other

32. Is there any right to accept or reject the proposal to boy/girl?

- i) Yes ii) No

33. Is divorce occurs in your society?

- i) Yes
ii) No

34. If yes, what may be the reasons?

.....

35. Especially in which kind of marriage is divorce occurs?

- i) Arrange ii) Love iii) Other

36. What are the positive and negative sides you noticed here?

Positive	Negative

37. Have you considered going back?

- i) Yes ii) No

38. If yes why?

.....

39. What do you think for future will look like?

.....

40. What is your suggestion to coming migrants?

.....

The End

23 23 23 23 30 30 30 35 35 35 35 37 37 37
23 23 23 23 30 30 30 35 35 35 35 37 37 37
23 23 23 23 30 30 30 35 35 35 35 37 37 37
23 23 24 24 24 24 23 23