

**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNAL  
MIGRATION IN NEPAL:  
A Case Study of Patabhar VDC, Bardiya District**

**A Thesis**

Submitted to Central Department of Rural Development Faculty of  
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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Master of Arts  
In Rural Development

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## **DECLARATION**

Except whether otherwise acknowledged in the text, the analysis in this thesis represents my own original research.

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**Mijala Dangol**

## **RECOMMENDATION**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN NEPAL(A Case Study of Patabhar VDC, Bardiya District)Submitted by Mijala Dangol is Recommended for External Examination.

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## **APPROVAL LETTER**

The thesis entitled CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN NEPAL(A Case Study of Patabhar VDC, Bardiya District) Submitted by Mijala Dangol partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been evaluated and approved by the evaluation committee.

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This dissertation entitled CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN NEPAL(A Case Study of Patabhar VDC, Bardiya District) is submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Tribhuvan university, for the fulfillment of master's degree of arts in Rural Development.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The present study is carried out to examine "Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration in Nepal: A Case Study of Patabhar VDC Wards No. 4 & 5, Bardiya District" The main objective of this study is to examine the demographic and social-economic characteristics of the internal migrants, and cause and consequences of internal migration in the study area.

This study is based on primary information from 150 internal migrant households by selecting through convenience sampling method. The information has been collected by face to face interview with the help of semi-structured questionnaires. The study reveals that the total population of 733 enumerated in 150 selected household, 54.2 percent are males and 45.8 percent are females. Similarly, if we observe the educational status of the local people, Primary Level passed male are 15.4 percent and female are 26.9 percent. Lower Secondary Level passed male are 18.2 percent and females are 13.7 percent. Whereas, Secondary Level passed male are 21.9 percent and female are 25.1 percent only. Similarly, Higher Secondary Level passed male are 21.1 percent and female are 19.4 percent. Likewise, Bachelor Level male are 15.4 percent passed and female are 11 percent passed, and Masters and above Level passed male are 7.9 percent and female are 3.8 percent. In overall, Secondary Level is highest in passed percentage and that is 23.3 percent. Masters and above are least in passed percentage i.e. 6.2 in the study area.

At the same time, Occupation status is another important factor that expresses the socio-economic status of a particular population. In the study area, sex difference in occupational status has been explored. It has been observed that the large proportions of population are involved in study and the percent is 42.8. There are 46.65 percent male and 38.4 percent female literate in the study area. Similarly, there is about 13.1 percent population engaged in agriculture. Among the total population 7.2 percent are engaged in business sector. There are 16.1 percent male and 9.5 percent female engaged in agriculture sector. Just like the same, 10.3 percent male and 3.6 percent female are involved in business sector. Similarly, there are 17.2 percent people engaged in service sector as well.

Likewise, if we see the possession of the land by the local people, table 4.10 shows that 1-2 bigha land owners are highest among them. They are 32.7 percent. 2-3 bigha land owners are 28.7 percent, 3-4 bigha are 10.7 percent and higher than 4 bigha land owners are 22 percent. Less than 1 bigha are 6.0 percent in this study area.

Likewise, if we see the origin place of the migrants, the highest numbers of migrant people are from Jumla district. They are 52 households and 34.7 percentages out of the total 150 households. The second largest district from where migrants have come to this area is Dailekha and the percent is 25.3. Likewise, Banglung is 10 percent, Achham is 8 percent, Bardiya and Dang are 3.3 percent, whereas from Kailali 2.7 percent, From Kavre and Parbat 1.3 percent, from Kalikot 2.7 percent, from Salyan 4.7 percent people have come there. At the same time, from Mugu, Lanjung, Dhanusa and Tanahun, 0.7 percent people are internally migrated in Patabhar VDC, especially in ward no. 4 & 5.

Similarly, if we observed the place of origin, the highest monthly income households are 62 percent and they have monthly income of 4000-5000 rupees. Likewise, 13.3 percent peoples monthly income ranges from one to thousand rupees. Similarly, 10.7 percent monthly income households earn 1000-2000 rupees. 3000-4000 income households are 0.7 percent and 5000 above income holding households are 1.3 percent in the research area.

This study also explores the major causes of migration which influence people to leave their place of origin. Among 150 migrants higher percent of migrants are in agriculture, which is 32 percent. Service is another important reason to leave their place of origin, which is 28 percent. Another important reason is education, which is 24.7 percent. Similarly, another cause of migration is trade and commerce, which is 12.7 percent. At last, among 150 migrants 1.3 percent migrated seeking for a job.

Similarly, it can also be seen that the responsible person to make decision for migration in the research area. Among total migrants, 85.3 percent have migrated by deciding himself/herself. It is followed by 10 percent, who are migrated because of spouse or children. Whereas, 30 percent are migrated due to their near relatives and friends and it occupies 8.7 percent. Similarly, employers and neighbors are about 1 percent in decision making.

At the same time, it shows that the main problems of the current place of residence are road, bad social environment, lack of communication, lack of social and physical

opportunities, health problems and others problems. Table 6.7 indicates that among 150 migrants, the majority of respondents i.e. 30 percent want to migrate from this current place of residents due to lack of social and physical opportunities. Similarly, 10.7 percent are suffering from lack of road, 10 percent due to communication. Whereas, 16.7 percent want to move due to lack of quality health facilities and 13.3 percent chose to leave to current place due to suffering from flood in the Rainy Season. Similarly, 4 percent are suffering from bad social environment. Likewise due to lack of transportation and quality education, 5.3 and 10 percent respondents want to leave the current place of origin.

If we observe the educational status of the 150 households, 140 households are literate, whereas only 10 households are illiterate. If we see in percentage wise 93.3 percent household are literate and 6.7 are illiterate. In the study area, Secondary Level attendants are higher among them which are 24.7 percent. Second Highest Level is Masters Level, which is 16 percent. Primary Level is 10.7 percent, Lower Secondary level is 12 percent, Higher Secondary level is 14.7 percent and Bachelor Level is 15.3 percent among them. The table which shows highest education attainment level is Secondary Level and that is 42.7 percent. Second highest level is Higher Secondary level i.e. 17.3 percent. Lower Secondary level is 13.3 percent, Primary level is 12 percent, Bachelors Level is 5.3 percent and Master Level is 2.7 percent.

Similarly, the major occupations, which are divided into 8 categories, are: peddler business, dairy production, service, agriculture, wage labour, business, housewife, students or study works. Among the 150 migrants, the highest 41.3 percent are engaged in service sector. People in Peddler business are 18.7 percent. Similarly, student or in study 4.7 percent, agriculture sector is 11.3 percent, and wage labour is 6.0 percent. Likewise, 16.7 percent are engaged in business sector and housewife is 0.7 percent.

It can be seen that possessions of land is another important factors in migration. Among the 150 households all are landholders. 1-4 ropani land holder are 56.7 percent, 5-9 ropani landholder are 22.7 percent, 10-14 ropani landowner are 12.7 percent. Similarly, 15-19 ropani land holders are 6.7 percent, 20 and above ropani land owner are only 1.3 percent in the research area. Similarly, after migration what is the landholding pattern of respondents in the residence place has been presented in the table no. 6.11. Among the 150 households all are landholders. 1-4 ropani land holder



are 26.0 percent, 5-9 ropani landholder are 10.7 percent, and 10-14 ropani landowner are 28.7 percent. Likewise, 15-19 ropani land holder are 19.3 percent, whereas 20 and above ropani land owner are 15.3 percent only.

With the help of close observation and minute study, this research is successful to analyze the demographic and socio economic characteristics, causes and consequences of internal migration in the Patabar VDC of Mid-western Development Region, Nepal.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBS	–	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	–	Central Department of Population Studies
CEDA	–	Center for Economic Development and Administration
DSS	–	Demographic Sample Survey
HH	–	Household
ICPD	–	International Convention on Population and Development
INGO	–	International Non-Governmental Organization
NCCR	–	National Centre of Competence in Research
NDR	–	Nepal Development Research Institute
NGO	–	Non-Government Organization
NIDS	–	Nepal Institute of Development Studies
NPC	–	National Planning Commission
T. U.	–	Tribhuvan University
UN	–	United Nations
UNFPA	–	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
VDC	–	Village Development Committee
VRS	–	Vital Registration System
WFP	–	World Food Programme