

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Migration is one of the three components of population change which is basically caused by economic social and cultural factors and other two being namely fertility and mortality in or biological phenomena. Migration may be considered as a symptom of basic social change. In most of the countries it has been observed that the industrialization and economic development attract people to migrate.

The United Nations multilingual dictionary defines migration has a turn or spatial mobility between one geographical unit to other generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival. Such migration is called permanent migration and should be distinguished from the movement which do not involve a permanent change of residence (UN,1970).

After 1930's onward, Nepal's population started to rise, and from 1952/54 onwards, the growth rate increased dramatically. Before 1930, the population growth rate remained low. Until 1911-21 the population growth was on the decline. The growth rate was 0.13 percent. In between 1921-30, the growth rate was 0.07 percent. After 1930 to the recent time, Nepal is experiencing rapid population growth. Between 1930-40 the population growth rate was 1.2 percent, and in 1940-52/54 the rate was 2.30 percent. During 1952/54 the growth rate was 1.7 percent and in 1961-71, the rate was 2.0 percent. In the census of 1971-81 the growth rate was found to be 2.1 percent which is the highest growth rate ever recorded in the history of Nepalese population. But in 1981-1991 censuses, the growth rate decreased to 2.1 percent only. If the growth rates continue as that, Nepal's population will be double in next 34 years.

Due to repaid population growth, pressure on means of subsistence the land and other natural resources are increasing, which in turn, making land holding size relatively small and production from land natural resources diminishing. The low availability of

land and other natural resources, which results in food deficiency, spur migration to urban centers. Migration takes place because of unfavorable population pressures. In the simplest Malthusian model, a country is deprived of the fruits of technical improvement by the rapid growth of population. This eventually forces some of the people to seek subsistence in new territories (Thomas 1968; 532).

Connell, Laishley and Lipton (1976) find that migration rate (from the village to the urban centers) appears to be influenced by five main groups of village economy features. These are; land availability, agricultural seasonality, occupational structure, village location and communication and overall level of living. Moreover, mal distributions of land, location off-season opportunities are more prominent than others. Migration is the result of uneven distribution of land which concentrates the land in the few hands. This deprives many villages from their sources of earning. So they are compelled to leave their place of dwelling (Gaude and Peek 1976:328-329).

For the most part migratory behavior indicates at agricultural insufficiency brought about by land scarcity caused either by over population or recent loss of land natural calamities i.e, landside, flood (Dahal et al., 1977; 117). Declining of per capital land availability is emerging as a serious eco-demographic problem in the contemporary agrarian economy of Nepal, particularly in hill and mountain regions. In fact, Nepal has already reached a threshold in terms of land scarcity (Shrestha 1990:117). Nepal apparently was populated mainly by large scale migration over a period of centuries, from all the surrounding areas. Nepal was always an area where the Mongoloid from the north and the Indo-Aryan peoples from the south met and mingled (Stiller 1973:13).

Inter-regional migration from the hills to terai, in Nepal, has a more recent history compared to the international movement of Nepalese population. However, since the eighteenth century, labour movement from Nepal was mainly directed to the south, especially after the Nepal-East India company war of 1814-16, many youths from hills of Nepal started to enlist in the British-Indian army. During the subsequent years many Nepalese migrated to Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Burma to work in tea-plantation, lumbering and agricultural activities. (Mishra et al., 1992:32) In the two great world war alone, around 360,000 people from Nepal participated on behalf. Although the bulk of these mercenary labour force returned home after the minimum

service of 15 years, many were encouraged to settle in India, this creating Gorkha colonies around the cantonment area (Gurung 1989:15). Migratory movements are therefore a product of the social culture economic political and physical circumstances in which individuals and societies find themselves. It is thus a response of human organism to economic social and demographic forces in the environments (Bogue, 1961-1969).

Migration is a special mobility of people by changing usual place of residence to a well defined destination. A migration is a person who moves either from his place of birth to another area or keeps on moving stepwise or seasonal, temporary, semi-permanent, depending upon the duration of migration and reasons from immigration with in a defined geographical area (K.C,2003).

Bardiya district is a historical important district of Nepal. It is also beautiful and natural rich district of Nepal. Bardiya has 30 villages Development Committees and 1 municipality. It is famous for high land of productivity. So it's called Aanna ko Vandar of Nepal. Rajapur (Bhaura) belt has 11 Village Development Committees. Patabhar V.D.C. is among them. Patabhar V.D.C. is also historical and peaceful environment area of Bardiya dstrict. It has nine villages. They have one high agricultural product area. There are many ethnic groups residing in this V.D.C. mainly Tharu community is higher among other groups. Availability of service and facilities is high in this V D C such as better opportunity for higher education, high land productivity, availability of health facilities and transportation facility, communication facilities.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The process of migration has been gradually intensifying the existing settlement problem as well as creating new problem both at the place of origin and the place of destination. Migration is becoming complex phenomenon in human society. It process serious problems and it is not easy to find out uniform trend in migration because of varying from one area to another

Till the fifties, Nepal's Terai area was infested with high prevalence of Malariya. Till then internal migration from Hill and Mountain region to the migratory movement

from Hill and Mountain areas to Terai started to increase. Major factors in this migratory movements included harsher condition in the Hill and Mountains, limited supply of arable land and lack of employment opportunities in these areas. Moreover, availability, of arable land in Terai immediately after the control of Malariya and better infrastructural facilities, increased migration from Hill and mountains to Terai as also facilities by the resettlement people from Hill and Mountain to also facilities by the resettlement programmers set up by the government in the late sixties. This results in this increased migration of Hill and Mountain people to Terai areas. In migration is nowadays one of the major issues for most developing countries. Nepal is also suffering from the critical issues in migration. They are many problems created by the rapid increase of population as well as physical and economic opportunities in Nepal. It is a major problem and challenging issues for government for the implementation of development programmers. Because of the rapid growth of population and migration has adversely affected every sector of the country, like, social, services, physical and economic facilities and political environment.(Bhandari,P.B.2009)

Rural- rural migration has been occurred in all rural centers. This is particularly important in Terai rural centers recently. Patabhar V.D.C. is one of the growing ruralism of Terai where the impact of migration can be observed very clearly. The population growth rate is very high Terai and inner Terai than Mountain and Hill. The Mountain and Hill population have been declined gradually where as the Terai is gaining. When there is a movement of people from one place to another it affects not only economic and social condition of receiving or sending areas but also affects political environment. People were compelled to migrate from their living remote village to the urban areas and semi urban areas of Terai during the past 12 years Maoist insurgency. Migration process certainly helps for expansion of urban areas but various sorts of social, economical, political, problems have emerged. Immigration is also another reason to increase the population in Terai. They are also affecting the social, economical, political, and cultural situation in the Terai region.

This study is concerned with Patabhar VDC which has been growing very fast. This is due to the influx of people mostly from Hill and mountain districts and others parts of

country, so that populations will be facing the problems in future. So far, causes and consequences of internal migration of Patabhar VDC has not been done.

1.3 Objectives of Study

This study mainly has two broader objectives;

-) To examine the demographic and social-economic characteristics of the internal migrants in the study area.
-) To analyze the causes and consequences of internal migration in the study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Following are some significance of the study as follows;

- a) This study will be useful for the academicians and researchers for further research.
- b) This study would be helpful to policy makers to take appropriate action plan.
- c) This study has been able to explore the various aspects of migration in study area, so it will be useful for the interested researcher and readers about this V.D.C.

1.5 Limitations of the study

This study has the following limitation which is as follows:

- a) This study is about a specific area of Bardiya district. Patabhar Village Development Committee V. D .C, wards no 4 &5. So finding of the study cannot be generation to other area
- b) This study is conducted in Patabhar VDC wards no. 4 &5 of Bardiya district with 150 internal migrant's respondents.
- c) The focus of the study is basically on causes and consequences of internal migration in Patabhar Village Development Committee.

1.6 Organization of study

This study will be organized in seven chapters. The first chapter covers introduction, which includes general background of the study, statement of problem, objective, limitation, significance and organization of the study. In the second Chapter deals with literature review in which theoretical literature and empirical literature. The third chapter is about methodology, under this chapter introduction to study area, sources of data sampling procedure and sample size, questionnaire, household schedule, individual questionnaire and data processing and analysis.

The demographic and socio-economic characteristics of households and respondents are described in fourth chapter. The fourth chapter covers ages-sex structure, marital status, age dependency ratio, family size, literacy status, and education attainment, ethnicity, religion, mother tongue, occupation status, average monthly income, size of land holding, and physical facilities.

Chapter five, deals with the various demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the migrants. This chapter covers ages-sex structure, marital status, age dependency ratio, literacy and education attainment, occupation status, marital status of first migration, size of land holding at the place of origin, place of origin and migration to current place of residence.

Causes and consequences of migration are mentioned in sixth chapter. This chapter covers cause of migration, reason for selecting the current place of residence, responsible person for decision making to migrate, religious and cultural causes, push and pull factors, social composition, and economic, social and cultural impact.

At last, chapter seven consists of summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations for further research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Various research and studies have been done by various institutions i.e. CEDA, CENAS, NPC, NEW ERA, CBS, as well as by various independent scholars, regarding migration. Various migration aspects have been studied mostly the causes, effects, patterns, destination, characteristics, problems, etc; all these studies confine itself to the migrations. The family, whom the migrant leaves behind, has not been studied. Thus availability of literature referring Nepal, In this regard is almost absent. It does not mean that there is nothing available about the scenes behind the migration but these are not directly concerned with the problem. In this respect some sample studies have been done in some Asian country, which are put here for review.

2.1 Theoretical Literature

Islam and Ahmad's (1984) study in Bangladesh show that absentee migrants continue to be the heads of the families. Important purchases and major decisions regarding disposal of properties & incomes are taken by them. Women only take decisions on problems regarding the daily subsistence of the family i.e. to take loans or buying food grains, or borrow food grains from neighbor etc. they future state that women depend heavily on other male members of their kin group for essential outdoor activities because of religious as well as traditional 'prude' system prohibit them to do so. The circumstances transfer greater work responsibilities of household to the female but not status. They put future that the receipts of money at home by the women during the absence of male afford an opportunity to the women to be involved in deciding family expenses and to control minor purchases. But the traditional values about female role and status within the patriarchal society over shadow these little opportunities and prevent any substantial concession to the women in matters of independent decision and freedom of movement. The subordinate status of women has been institutionalized as part of the social system.

Jetly's (1984), study in India show that the women remain behind has to assume, in addition to her own familial and domestic responsibilities, the role of sole

‘breadwinner’. Her finding shows that with the migration of males, the older daughter has to take over the household chores and play the role of little ‘surrogate mother’ to the brothers and sisters. She also notes that the drop out from the school is very high of migrant’s children because they are mentally prepared to migrate. She concludes that the long absence of these migrants does not perceptibly alter the authority structure of the family.

Another study conducted in South Korea by Cho (1984), presents that in rural villages of Korea, male migration mean mostly son migration, which have not brought about any significant change on the women although some effects of their absence are found. First, large scale migration caused severe shortage of labour which in turn increased the on work load on women. Secondly, by the migration of sons, women feel psychologically deprived. And third problem is with the adjustment in the city. Cho concludes that the most serious results of the son’s migration may be the problem of discontinuity and disintegration of the rural community.

Similar sample study conducted in the Philippines by Flores (1984) reveals that it is not such burden, as there are consultants available in the persons of parent etc. Because of higher education of both males & females, they acquire the same status and major decisions are taken combinable in the absence of males. Women exercise a subtle ‘behind-the throne’ power.

Paranakian’s (1984) similar studies in Thailand’s present a different scene. The women feel burden only in upbringing the children or in managing indoor activities. Because when the busy time in rice fields starts, almost all the migrants come back to help and sometimes outsider’s help is hired. The major decisions are taken together.

Some other studies and researches, although they are not directly related to migrant and their family, have occasionally mentioned some aspect of migrant’s family. As Connell (1980) puts it. ‘The absence of predominantly male labour is also likely to lead to a changing sexual division of labour, as a traditional male job becomes partly female jobs. With the migration, the migrants wives become money earner and for the first time, they become part of the decision making process and if the migration is prolonged, some kind of cultivation are left undone. Here, women might get attached to other families and eventually, remarry.

DIESA (1986) study about international migration mentioned that long separation will affect the traditional division of labour as well as parental roles and also the economic situation of the women, left behind. The duration of separation as well as prospects for family reunification influence the possibilities for women to cope with family separation. It future puts that the absence of men tends to make women more dependent on the financial contribution of their absence husband because of the disruption of the local economy caused by male out-migration. An example cited here of Pakistan shows that the wives of migrant become more dependent and feel more constrained than before because of the increased control and more dependency on the in-laws for making important decisions such as purchase of property, children education etc.

There is only a small gain in the wives decision making power since women rarely have direct control over remittance. It is also mentioned that where women have a relatively high status, the husband's absence often helps to foster the personal development of the women who are left behind. This report summarizes saying that the effect (of male migration is wide-ranging covering such areas as family cohesion, marital stability, the status of women education, disciplinary and emotional problems.

Stalker's (1994) work regarding international migration put the problem saying 'the most direct impact is on the family and particularly on the women left behind .The effect that such absence on family life and on the position of women due to male out-migration varies from country.' He presented example from African country. In Lesotho, it has been estimated that 40 to 60 percent of married women live as wives of absent migrants at any one time. This has produced what has been called 'feminization of Agriculture'. While it gives a women prominent role at the head of the family, it also laden's them with heavy responsibilities, struggling to keep the family going with the remittance, which are often inadequate.

Ravenstein (1885-1889) enunciated the laws of migration. His paper on the law of migration was published in 1885 which was based upon the British census of the of 1881 later in 1889 Raben stein return to the subject with data from more than twenty country. He concludes that migration and distance migration by slopes stream central stream and urban difference in propensity to migrate predominance of females among

short distance migrants are usually quoted and other theorist later applied the law of migration.

Lee (1996) presented a paper entitle' A theory of migration at the annual meeting of the Mississippi valley historical association .Kansas city He defined migration as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence. He further defined four factors in the act of migration as a factor associated with area of origin factor associated with the area of destination intervening obstacles and personal factor .Lee basically described migration relationship between origin and destination. The classical theory of in migration didn't raise the issue of international borders and their effect.

Although acknowledge in his second paper the current of migration which would flow naturally in a certain direction may be diverted or stopped together by legislative enactments . These two theories of migration as defined by Bavenstein and lee are relevant in course of interpreting internal migration situation in Nepal. The above explanations and laws of migration as mentioned by lee are also being applicable to the Nepalese society.

Zip(1941) has proposed that when unemployment and income are uniformly distributed, the variable in the numerator should be population of the origin and destination in dominator. He Formulated "The Principle effort" which has based on Ravenstains theory to overcome the difficulty and therefore the smaller the number of migrants and vice-versa.

Todaro (1976) has given the most significant contribution to the large number of migration literature. He is of the view that migration mechanism can be explained by the difference in expected rather than actual earning between two places.

United Nation (1972) defined migration as a demographic process along with fertility; mortality migration plays an important role in demographic change by estimating selective characteristics of migration stream quantification of their volume direction, distance and assessing their demographic impact of origin and destination. In a similar study conducted in 1980, it comes into conclusion that new flow or miotants froms rurals to urbans areas are closely related to the development of a country. Manglam and Schwarzeiler (1968) said that demographers have been criticized for concentrating on theoretical or mathematical model building aspects of migration

studies and negatively the social aspect. Zelimsky (1971) put forward a hypothesis of mobility transition similar to demographic transition. It was a major contribution in explaining variation in migration phenomenon in different societies.

Recently there has been a growing interest in the social dimension of migration. Mangalm and Schwarzweller (1972) suggested that migration phenomena must be reduced in physical and biological terms by focusing the aspect of migration. They further conceived migration as phenomena having some aspects located within the cultural system some of human organization and provide theoretical guidelines. UNFPA (1993) concluded that migration is the result of individual or family decision. It is a part of social process and global phenomena. According to UNFPA, migration is driven by variety of forces both positive and negative. Some of such kind includes for rural to urban migration. Maboughunje (1972) applied a concept of system theory in the system of rural urban migration. To him migration system operates within the environment having economical, social, technological and government components. Bouge(1961) observed that migration is selective, selectivity of migration has been development as a major branch of migrating studies. Numbers of socio-economic and demographic factors have been found as the features of propensity to migrate and the selectivity of migration deponents on the phase of migratory movement patterns with certain attributes regarding age, sex and educational attainment. Lee (1970) and Miller (1966) stated that migration is selective by age, sex, social and economic status. Bouge on the other hand made some observation on migration differential which tend to characterize v. s. data may be consistent with migration else some of the observation are that migration streams developed in a series of stage stimulated by economic growth technological improvement attracts skilled and better educated man power push factor is very strong whereas pull factor is greater in modern ethnological societies major streams which flow between metropolitan centers have very little selectivity.

With reference to Nepal, literature concerning migration and its consequences on the female is almost absent. Although various work have been done regarding migration as well as status and position of women, but the combination of both is lacking. Hada (1981) simply states that migration intensifies existing problem as well as creates new problem at the place of origin and destination. Peet (1978) mentioned that it is entirely

not clear that what effect migration might have on the point of origin of the migrant's and further states that out-migration is very important either directly for everyone in the village.

Hitchcock (1966) describes how employment by migration has helped to create and sustain the various socio-economic levels in Banayan hill. Likewise Caplan's 1970) study is particularly concerns with struggle for control over land between Limbu and Bramhin, Chhetri, and the expenditure pattern of migrant's income. Gaige (1975) concentrates his study on migration from hill to terai and impact of that upon national integration.

2.2 Empirical Research on Migration

Major research to study the internal empirical research as well as internal international migration.

Wiener (1971) focused on the political implication of migration between Nepal India, dealing with internal migration immigration and implication of migration components it's social and political affairs of Nepal. He indicated that in the past decades India provides a 'Safety Value" for growing population of Nepal in Hill region and concluding basic regions for migration, high Hill density per unit land, employment, opportunities outside the Hill\ mountain and eradication of Malaria in Terai region.

KC and Suwal (1993) studied urbanization and migration in Nepal in which that concluded that international migration involving unrestricted emigration and immigration can be deter mental to the national interest but be beneficial if it is regulated properly.

Kunwar (1993) analyzed causes and consequences of internal migration phenomenon through the multivariate analysis as well as path model. He concluded that the low productivity and insufficient land are the main causes of leaving origin and availability of physical facilities extension of business opportunities will be reduced a little but volume of migration stream from Hill to Terai and Valleys.

Subedi (1996) has made case study of mobility behavior among caste and ethnic group in Namgaling (Ilam). He focused on continuity and change in population

movement specifying two indigenous concepts namely Basai (migration) and Ghumphir (Circulation). According to him throughout his history basai sarai (migration) has remained as a distinct category of movement among Nepalese. Ghumphir is the most common usual form here. Various sub category component of rural individual and households through their life time which manifests and cultural, economic, social and ethnic grouping of society in traditional societies. This research work is unique providing interpretation on mobility are identified among major of mobility. He argued that territorial mobility is an essential trait from within meaning an insider's perspective.

Khadaka (2000) studied that "among the migrants majority of illiterate dominated in all three ecological regions. The increased education attainment associated with higher rates of migration obviously explains that the migrants respondents enumerated at the place of destination have more education attainment than their counterparts in the place of origin. She also suggests migrated women have slightly lower fertility than of native-born women. The average mean CEB is found lower to literate and illiterate migrants that life rate and illiterate migrants.

Gurung (1971) refer to migration indirectly in the change of regional population while weiner (1971) was more explicit on the political implication of migration of between Nepal and India. CEDA, (1973) has extensively discussed the census data in order to analyses the volume, nature, magnitude, causes and consequences of migration in Nepal

Daha & other's (1977) study about migration behavior prevailed in far western Nepal's slightly mention about the migrant's family, stating that wives and economically inactive children for the most part continue to live in the village supported by the local agriculture, with only a small added income from those working outside.

According to 1991 census, Nepalese women constitute 50.1 percent of total population. But the dominant patrilineal ideology assigns subordinate status to women in their roles as wives and daughter-in-laws. It is undeniable fact that Hindu culture views women as properly subordinate to men. Despite recent changes, the national code still preserves certain features of the traditional Hindu patrilineal ideology. This

ideology views women as dependent on the one hand and dangerous on the other. Accordingly, women must be both protected and controlled by their male kin. In the familiar words of Manu, the ancient Hindu lawmaker: "Her father protects her in childhood, her husband in youth and her son's protects her in old age, a woman is never fit for her independence" (extracted from Benett and Singh 1979: 1314).

Consanguine women (daughter, sister) are worshipped as symbol of innocence and purity, while for affine women (wives, daughter-in-law), the situation is reversed. Some exclusion from certain key patrilineal rituals i.e., funeral rituals, worship of Durga or the lineage god etc., is an expression of the well known fact that women in Hindu society are always peripheral member of the patrilineal group. In their natal and affine families, their status, their loyalties are always ambiguous (Benett and Singh 1979:17).

Throughout much of the world, households are getting smaller, more single parent families and more people living alone. Because more women are (forced to live) alone or as heads of households with dependants, their responsibilities for their survival and their own have been increasing. And even for women living with men, the men's income is often so inadequate that the women must take on the double burden of household management and outside work to make and meet.

A woman working world continues to differ from men's in the type of work, the pay, the status and the pattern. The biggest difference is that women continues to bears the burden of managing the household and caring for the family, and the men continue to control the recourses for production and the income from it (UN 1991:73). As the owner of the household property, the husband assumes a prominent position in matters related to the ultimate disposal of the property; however, the wife assumes prominence in matters related to the ultimate use of the property (Reeja 1979:106).

Women, besides looking after household chores, are to provide child care, to provide foods and health care, to prepare and process crops, to market goods, to tend garden and livestock and to weave cloths, carpets and baskets. Much of this work does not benefit from investment, marking it very inefficient and forcing women to work very hard. If women spend more time in the labour force, she still bears the main responsibility for home and family care at the cost of sleep and leisure. In Nepal,

women work in average 75.7 hours a week, but men work only 52.6 hours per week (UN1991:83). It shows that, in the absence of males in family, a woman has to face more burden. A UN (1991) report states "Women who remain in rural areas and whose husband migrate to urban areas find themselves with even more family and economic responsibilities" (Pg.73).

Dahal & others' (1977) categorization of migrant, specially 'labour migrant' need to mention here. In Nepal, the males are long term migrants, that is one year or more, which indicates the removal of the migrant from village for an extended period of time and therefore labour migrants are not related with yearly agricultural cycle of their village (Dahal & others' 1977:36). This means that women have to take all these responsibilities, which male used to perform before migrating, which adds extra.

Gurung and K.C (1983) carried out study considering the importance of migration as it puts in population dynamic in order to formulate policies and programmes relating to internal and international migration. According to the study, the wide regional disparity between hills and Tarai in resources and development was the principle cause of migration. The study shows that the availability of fertile land and employment in non-agriculture sector were the pull factors for migration in tarai.

Throughout the past millennium, there has been a trend of eastward Migration both within Nepal and beyond its national boundaries. The political Unification of the country in the 18th century led to the Gorkhalis conquering Areas as far from their heartland as Darjeeling and parts of Sikkim, which they held until 1816. During this period of Shah dominance, farmers were encouraged to move to more fertile and less densely populated areas of eastern Nepal. Discrimination against peasants along with a system of forced labour and extremely high taxes levied to finance multiple wars caused real hardship for many and acted as a significant push factor. An inevitable consequence of this migration was the appropriation of indigenous peoples, ancestral land which in turn pushed them to Darjeeling and beyond with some groups migrating as far as Assam and Bhutan. As the British established their colonial presence in India, the hilltop village of Darjeeling developed quickly in the first half of the 19th century into a popular destination for British civil servants to exchange the steamy perspiration of sea level Bengal for the cooler potion of the hill. They soon realized that the area was ideal for tea and Nepal workers were employed to

construct and maintain road in Darjeeling District cultivation. By the end of the century, tea was being grown on 45,000 acres of land. More than 90 percent of tea garden worker had been recruited from the eastern Nepal. A similar proportion

A second major pull factor resulting from the colonial presence in India was the Development of Gurkha regiments in the British Indian Army. Impressed by the fighting skills of their opponents during the Anglo–Nepalese wars of 1814–16, the British actively recruited Nepali Men—mostly Gurungs and Magar—into their ranks. Later they also brought in Limbus and Rais. In north-west India, the Sikhs also established a Gurkha corps within their army. They used Lahore as their principle recruitment centre. (This explains the word *Lahure*, which has come to be widely used to describe a Nepali soldier serving in a foreign army.) For centuries, Nepal has been at the crossroads of trade between India and Tibet. Nepal itself has also traded with its Neighbors. In particular, traders from the Kathmandu valley and elsewhere sold metal ware, wool, herbs and handicrafts to India. From the 18th century this trade expanded and extended to Tibet. These phenomena are distinct from migration between Nepal and India, which has gathered pace since the early years of the 20th century. Unpredictable rainfall and harvests. Particularly in the western middle hills where slop cultivation depends heavily on rain-fed irrigation, have given a strong incentive for men to migrate during the off season in search of employment. In other parts of Nepal and increasingly, in India. India receives by far the largest number of Nepali migrants by virtue of its proximity. Established network and the relatively low cost of migrating. Increasingly, however, better Educated Nepalis, and those able to afford the not insubstantial costs of migration further afield have found employment in the middle East and south East Asia in ever growing numbers. (page 13 /14 Passage to India)

Population movement within Nepal and across the border is not a very recent phenomenon. Historically, population migration from Nepal started during the small principalities into a large nation-state, Nepal, by Prithiv Narayan Shah, king of Gorkha (Regmi 1971). Major out-migration began after 1816 with recruitment in the Indian and the British army's during the British raj in India due to the post-war period (Regmi 1971; Elahi Sultan & 1985). The later out-migration were attracted by tea plantation and the construction works in Assam, Darjeeling, Garhwal and Kumaon (

English 1985) and the reclamation of land for rice-fields in Assam (Shrestha 1985). The massive migration within the country took place with the introduction of the government resettlement programmer (Bishop 1993:59) after the eradication of malaria from the Terai in the 1950s. The government resettlement programmers in the Terai belt more or less slowed down permanent emigration to India. In landlessness and Migration in Nepal (1990). Shrestha discusses the phenomenon of Nepalese migration within the country in its historical, political, and social contexts. He emphasizes internal migration as a solution to the economic and ecological problems of the Nepalese hills. However, the temporary or seasonal migration beyond national boundaries continues to supplement family incomes in the Nepalese hills as English writes ,hill-men continue to supplement family incomes by taking work for years at a time as road builders and timber cutter in Sikkim , Bhutan and in India's western Himalayan districts"(English 1985: 76)

Migration, whether domestic or international, is a defining feature of the global political economy. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports that more than 214 million people are international migrants today. This amounts to 3 percent of the total world population. People relocating domestically (without crossing a national border) are far more numerous than those who migrate internationally, with the grand total believed to be well over one billion people.

Reason for migrating are manifold, but with so many migration to find improved work opportunities many reasons are tightly knit to the globalization model of our time .Nepal, as a less-developed country lodged between the giants of china and India is hard hit by rushed globalization and competition with larger power. A consequence is that Nepal is a very outward-looking country, with perhaps more than 10 percent of its population residing abroad at any given time. Complete statistics do not exist (in large part because of the open border policy with India) but it is estimate that the number of Nepalese abroad particularly during the working months of seasonal worker could be as high as 3.5 million people.

Considering its scope and ramification in Nepal, migration is a trend that merits attention and analysis which is exactly what the Nepal migration year book 2011 aims to do .What follows is a detailed account of context developments, trends, meaning and more of the migration of Nepal for the fiscal year 2011.

Kunwr (199) analyzed causes and consequences of internal migration phenomenon through the multivariate model. He concludes that low productivity and insufficient land are the causes of leaving origin and the ability or physical facilities and the extension of business opportunities reduce the causes of leaving origin.

These all literature concerning Nepal is extensive dealing with a single person and various aspects and repercussions felt on family members of the migrants. The literature reviewed from beyond of Nepal, shed lights on several important and serious problems which has been hither to been ignored.

Migration also influence unemployment level and contrary expectation, out-migration can worsen rather than improve the unemployment problems in depressed areas (Parr,1966). Todd (1981) Provides second example of a path model of migration. He used path analysis to investigate the different kinds of push factors that include rural out-migration from southern Manitoba and was thus concerned with the characteristics of origins rather than destinations. In particular, he postulated that average family income would influence both the level of community satisfaction and the rate of rural out-migration and that rural out-migration would be depended effect. In migration and also an indirect effect via-community satisfaction, where the latter variable represents the levels of satisfaction expressed by rural dwellers concerning the availability of social facilities in their local service centers. Income should be positively related to satisfaction and negatively related to out-migration, whole community satisfaction should also be negatively related to out-migration.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Methodology means processing of the study, in other word, it means how to collect data, where and how many respondent are involved, how to analyze and so forth, According to objective of the study, it is primary data, collected from field survey with interview using by questions. Some structures of methodology are below,

3.1 Introduction to the Study Area

Bardiya district is a historically important district of Nepal. It is also beautiful and naturally rich district. It is also called the Naya muluk. Bardiya has got 30 village Development Committees and one municipality. It is famous for high productivity. That is why; it's called *Aanna ko Vandar* of Nepal. Rajapur (Bhaura) belt has been 11 Village Development Committees and Patabhar VDC among them. It's has nine villages. There are many ethnic groups residing in this V.D.C. mainly Tharu higher in number among other groups. Availability of services and facilities are good in this VDC such as better opportunity for higher education, high land productivity, availability of health facilities, transportation and communication facilities, and so on.

Patabhar VDC is purposively selected for the study area which covers 1 to 9 wards of the VDC. It is historically important because it has been muting many migrants. This study is micro level analysis on in- migration in the Patabhar VDC of Bardiya district. This VDC situated in northern part of the Karnali River and Karnali bridge, East part of this VDC is Gola VDC, in the west part of this VDC the Karnali River is situated and south part of this VDC is Daulatapur VDC. Patabhar VDC is like a surrounding by the Karnali River. It is also called *Shreelanka* of Nepal. Good facilities of water and natural resources and value of this VDC. This VDC has a plain and fertile land with peace environment. This VDC has a total 2565 households and population is 14,755. They are 6,953 male and 7802 females. (NPHC,2011).

3.2 Nature of Data

Data from both primary and secondary source greater significance in the field of social science research. This particular research is aimed at fact finding, hence, more fields oriented. The majority of the data in this research work were taken from primary sources mainly through household survey. The data from secondary sources are also used.

3.3 Sample Design

This study is based on primary information from 150 internal migration's household by selecting through convenience sample method. Only those households with migrant head were selected as sample.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

For the collection of necessary primary, information, Questionnaire was adopted from Nepal Demographic Survey 2068. Questionnaire was divided into the following main sections.

- I) Household survey these questionnaires: For interviews with the respondents who were wives of the internal migrant, carefully structured household questionnaires based on the objectives of study are used. It contained both closed as well as open-ended questions.
- II) Individual schedule, qualitative data is applied include in depth interview mainly place of origin.
- III) Causes of migration, facing problem and decision making to migrate related information are conducted.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

The collection data for analysis is almost of field editing, coding, processing manually and analysis. The quality of any research work depends upon the technique used to present and analyze the data. The collection data for analysis of field edited than codes were assigned to open- ended questions. The field questionnaire was processed manually and simple calculations such as ration and percentage have been used in data analysis and presentation.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS POPULATION

This chapter presents some important demographic characteristics such as sex structure, marital status, age group of the respondents, literacy status, educational attainment, occupation, internal migration status, caste, type of family, cultivated land in the family, sufficiency of food, types of toilet used by household, size of land holding, income level and others economic characteristics of households of the study population.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

This section deals with demographic characteristics such as age-sex structure, marital status, age group of the respondent, family size of the household population.

4.1.1 Age- Sex Structure

Age and sex are important factors that affect the process of migrating people. Table 4.1 indicates that the largest proportion of household population is in the age group 10-14, they are 15.3 percent. As well as other is followed by 11.6 percent in age group 15-19, 10.0 percent population are between two age group of 35-39, the age group 30-34 constitutes 9.3 percent population. The old age, 70-74 have only 1.0 percent of the total population. Which is less than childhood and adult age group. Similarly, among female largest proportion that is 12.5 percent is between the age group of 10-14 years.

The sex ratio for overall study population is 118 implying that number of male is higher than female in the study area. In age population, 5-9 age groups is in lowest sex ratio i.e. 47, where as 70above age group has highest sex ratio i.e. 250.0.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Household Population by Age and Sex

Age group of the respondent	Sex				Total		Sex ratio
	Male		Female				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
5-9	16	4.0	34	10.1	50	6.8	47.1
10-14	70	71.6	42	12.5	112	15.3	166.7
15-19	58	14.6	27	8.0	85	11.6	214.9
20-24	37	9.3	25	7.4	62	8.5	148.0
25-29	32	8.1	28	8.3	60	8.2	114.3
30-34	28	7.1	40	11.9	68	9.3	70.0
35-39	37	9.3	39	11.6	76	10.4	94.9
40-44	32	8.1	21	6.3	53	7.2	152.4
45-49	16	4.0	19	5.7	35	4.8	84.3
50-54	21	5.3	16	4.8	37	5.0	131.3
55-59	12	3.0	10	3.0	22	3.0	120.0
60-64	14	3.5	13	3.9	27	3.7	107.7
65-69	16	4.0	16	4.8	32	4.4	100.0
70-74	5	1.3	2	0.6	7	1.0	250.0
75+	3	0.8	4	1.2	7	1.0	75.0
Total	397	100.0	336	100.0	733	100.0	118.2

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

4.1.2 Marital Status of Household Population by Sex

Table 4.2 shows that, the total population in the study area are 733. Among them 43.6 percent male populations are married. They are 173 in total population among females 52.1 percent are married. In total 47.5 percent are married. Male unmarried populations are 211 and female are 131. They are 46.7 percent in total population. Separated/divorced population male are 13 and female are 28 in the total population and in percentage 5.6 and 0.3 percent simultaneously.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Household for Marital Status by Sex

Marital status	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Married	173	43.6	175	52.1	348	47.5
Unmarried	211	53.1	131	39.0	342	46.7
Widow/widower	13	3.3	28	8.3	41	5.6
Separated/Divorced	0	.0	2	.6	2	0.3
Total	397	100.0	336	100.0	733	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

4.1.3 Family Status

Migration is an important component in our society. Mainly two types of families live in our society. One is nuclear and the other is extended family. Nuclear family is small family. In such family, only husband, wife and their children live in a one house. Nuclear family is like by many people now a day. Whereas, extended family means a big family, in which father(s), mother(s), brothers, sisters and other members live in a house. One is nuclear and other is extended. Table 4.3 shows that nuclear family 61.3 percent and extended family is 38.7 percent. It also shows that nuclear family is higher in number than extended family.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Household Family Types

Family Type	Number	Percent
Nuclear	92	61.3
Extended	58	38.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

4.1.4 Internal migration status

Nepal is a developing country. Many places are still on the way to development. People are searching the good facilities every day. With the hope of finding more developed place people are migrating from one to another places and internal

migration is resulted because of that searching. In that sense, migration to some extent indicates development as well. People always want to shift from developing to more developed area for the better opportunities. The one who shift from one place to another are called migrants. Non-migrants are the one who does marriage with the migrants and their children. Actually non-migrants are the local residents who are later connected with migrants because of marriage or they may be their children as well.

Table 4.4 represents the situation of internal migration. Male internal migrants are 354 in the total population, which 89.2 percent. Female internal migrants are 306 in the total population and that is 91.1 percentages. Similarly, it shows that the total internal migrants are 660. That is 90.0 in percent. Likewise the no. of non-migrants households are 73 and that is 10.0 percentages.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Household Population by Internal Migration

Internal migration	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Migration	354	89.2	306	91.1	660	90.0
Non- migration	43	10.8	30	8.9	73	10.0
Total	397	100.0	336	100.0	733	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

4.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics

This section indicates the socio-economic status of the study area. Socio-economic characteristics define the many variables such as literacy rate, education attainment, occupational status, income level as well as religious, ethnicity, mother tongue, and other variables of household's population.

4.2.1. Literacy and Educational Attainment status

Education is the important factor of human life. Literacy of the educational qualification is one of the important in dictator of migrant's social status. Normally, educated populations migrate more than non-educated persons because educated

person want more opportunities in every sector than illiterate. Along with modernization, and direct approach to the outside world, educational status of male is increasing day by day. The literacy status of migrants is usually better than the rest of the population. To a large extent we can call that the literacy is one of the reasons behind migration.

The following tabulated data shows that out of total population, 86.2 percent people are literate. That is higher than the national literacy rate of 65.5 percent, according to the census 2011. Among the total population in the study area, only 13.8 percent populations are illiterate. Similarly, 92.9 percent male and 78.3 percent female are illiterate and 7.1 percent male and 21.7 percent female are illiterate. Among the total literate, 86.2 percent male and 13.8 percent female are literate.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Household Population by Literacy and Education Attainment According to Sex

Literacy status	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Literate	369	92.9	263	78.3	632	86.2
Illiterate	28	7.1	73	21.7	101	13.8
Total	397	100.0	336	100.0	733	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

In the table 4.6, Primary Level passed male are 15.4 percent and female are 26.9 percent, Lower Secondary Level passed male are 18.2 percent and female are 13.7 percent, Secondary Level passed male are 21.9 percent and female are 25.1 percent passed. Similarly, Higher Secondary Level passed male are 21.1 percent and female are 19.4 percent. 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 that are 23.3 percent. And Master + Level are least i.e. 6.2 percent in the study area.

Table 4.6: Distribution of education attainment according to sex

Education attainment	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Primary	57	15.4	71	26.9	128	20.3
Lower secondary	67	18.2	36	13.7	103	16.3
Secondary	81	41.9	66	25.1	147	23.3
Higher secondary	78	21.1	51	19.4	129	20.4
Bachelor	57	15.4	29	11.0	86	13.6
Master +	29	7.9	10	3.8	39	6.2
Total	369	100.0	263	100.0	632	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

4.2.2 Occupation status by sex

Occupation status is another important factor that expresses the socio-economic status of a particular population. In the study area sex different in occupational status has been observed. Table 4.7 shows 1that 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 in the study area. There is about 13.1 percent population engaged in agriculture. Among the total population 7.2 percent are engaged in business sectors. There are 16.1 percent male and 9.5 percent female are engaged in agriculture sector. Male are 10.3 percent and 3.6 percent female are involved in business sector. Similarly, there are 17.2 percent people engaged in service sector.

Similarly, 22.9 percent male and 10.4 percent female are involved in service sector. Those who are engaged in labour sector are 1.4 percentages in total population. There are 1.5 percent male and 1.4 percent females. Likewise, 16.2 percent population that is 119 in total numbers housewife. At the same 0.4 percent are engaged in industry sector. 1.6 percent of total populations are engaged in peddler business. If we see in gender wise, that is 2.0 percent male and 1.2 percent female.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Household Population by Occupation Status

Occupation	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	64	16.1	32	9.5	96	13.1
Business	41	10.3	12	3.6	53	7.2
Service	91	22.9	35	10.4	126	17.2
Labour	6	1.5	4	1.2	10	1.4
Students	185	46.6	129	38.4	314	42.8
Industry	2	0.5	1	.3	3	0.4
Housewife	0	0.0	119	35.4	119	16.2
Peddler business	8	2.0	4	1.2	12	1.6
Total	397	100.0	336	100.0	733	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

4.2.3 Caste/ Ethnicity status

There are various social characteristics of migrants. Among them ethnic/caste composition is the major component. The household population of migration in Patabhar VDC is composed of different caste like Brahmin, Chhetri, Tharu, Dalit, and Thakuri.

In the study area, the highest proportion of population are Brahmins i.e. 58.7 percent, followed by Chhetries 24.7 percent, the next are Dalits in 6.7 percent and Thakuries are 5.3 percent in the study area. Whereas, Tharus are the lowest 4.7 percent.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Household Caste/Ethnicity Status

Caste status	Number	Percent
Brahmin	88	58.7
Chhetri	37	24.7
Tharu	7	4.7
Dalit	10	6.7
Thakuri	8	5.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

4.2.4 Language speak at home status

Majority of the respondents have Nepali as their mother tongue. In the total Population, people speak Nepali and Tharu as their mother tongue. Nepali is dominating over Tharu language and it is 94.7 and 5.3 percent simultaneously, which has been representative in the following table no. 4.8.

In the table 4.9, among 150 household, the highest percent 94.7 percent spoke Nepali and 5.3 percent is Tharu language.

Table 4.9: Distribution of household language speak at home

Languages	Number	Percent
Nepali	142	94.7
Tharu	8	5.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

4.2.6 Cultivated land in family status

Nepal is an agricultural country. Terai is more cultivated land than mountainous and hilly area. So that, many people are migrating in the Terai. Most of people are being attracted by the cultivated land in Terai belt. All the respondents have cultivated land in the research area.

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 are 28.7 percent, 3-4 bigha are 10.7 percent, and above 4 bigha are 22 percent and less than 1 bigha are 6.0 percent in this study area.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Household by Size of Landholding

Land in bigha	Number	Percent
Less than 1 bigha	9	6.0
1-2 bigha	49	32.7
2-3 bigha	43	28.7
3-4 bigha	16	10.7
Above 4 bigha	33	22.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

4.2.7 Food sufficient household's status

Table 4.11 shows that out of 150 households, 139 that is 92.7 percent family have sufficient food land for the entire year and 11 households i.e. 7.3 percent family have not sufficient land for fooding.

Table 4.11: Distribution of household population sufficient food from land for a whole year

Sufficient food from land for a whole year	Number	Percent
Yes	139	92.7
No	11	7.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

4.2.8 Type of toilet used by household

For the better life, people need necessary facilities like water, toilet, food and etc. So, today's people use more physical facilities. Table 4.12 shows that modern toilet (flush) users are 50.7 percent, ordinary toilet (only pit) users 42 in number and 28.7

percent. Modern toilet (no flush) users are 9.3 percent whereas no toilet users are 11.3 percent. That indicates that it is necessary to launch health and sanitization awareness programmes in the days to come.

Table 4.12: Distribution of type of toilet used by household

Type of used toilet HH	Number	Percent
Modern toilet(flush)	76	50.7
Modern toilet(no flush)	14	9.3
Ordinary toilet(only pit)	43	28.7
No toilet	17	11.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

4.2.9 Main source of income status

Human demands are unlimited so to fulfill such demands people are working do hard every day. People are doing many works. In research area, to generate income people are selling agricultural productions engaging in wage labour, some are salaried, whereas some are doing business and some others are based on remittance for their income.

Table 4.13 shows that the 82 percent household are independent to sale agricultural productions. Similarly 12.7 percent people's income source is wage labour, 50.7 percent people's main income source is salary, likewise 31.3 percent people's income source is business and 8.0 percent people income source is remittance.

Table 4.13: Distribution of Household Population Main Source of Income

Source of income	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sales of agriculture production	123	82.0	27	18.0	150	100.0
Wage labour	19	12.7	131	87.3	150	100.0
Salary	76	50.7	74	49.3	150	100.0
Business	47	31.3	103	68.7	150	100.0
Remittance	12	8.0	138	92.0	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

4.2.10 Physical Facilities Status

Housing reflects the socio-economic status of a people. This can help to analyze the general socio-economic condition of the individuals in the study area. Table 4.14 shows that 98.7 percent people are Radio user. Similarly 1.3 percent people don't still use Radio. Whereas 78.7 percent use T.V. and 21.3 percent people are non uses. Similarly, 51.3 percent people use computer and 48.7 percent are still deprived of it. At the same time mobile user are 97.3 and Motorcycle user are 50.7percentage. Whereas, solar facility users are16.7 in percentage.

Table 4.14: Distribution of Household Population Used by Physical Facilities

Physical facilities	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Radio	148	98.7	2	1.3	150	100.0
T.V.	118	78.7	32	21.3	150	100.0
Computer	77	51.3	73	48.7	150	100.0
Mobile	146	97.3	4	2.7	150	100.0
Motorcycle	76	50.7	74	49.3	150	100.0
Solar	25	16.7	125	83.3	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

4.2.11. Cooking kind of fuel Purposes of household status

People use many fuels to make their life better. Cooking kind of fuel is important in daily life. Mainly firewood, biogas and animal dung are used for the cooking in the study area. The following table, 4.15 shows that 80 percent people use firewood as their cooking fuel. Second higher fuel users are 56 percent which is related with animal dung. Whereas 36.7 percent people use bio gas as their cooking fuel.

Table 4.15: Distribution of Household Population Used by Cooking Kind of Fuel Purposes

Kind of fuel	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
Firewood	120	80.0	30	20.0	150	100.0
Bio-gas	55	36.7	95	63.5	150	100.0
Animal dung	84	56.0	66	44.0	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

CHAPTER FIVE

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

This chapter presents the some demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of sample migrant households such as age-sex composition, marital status, caste religion, education attainment, family size.

5.1 Age group of the household head status

The majority of respondent's households are male and others are female. According to Table 5.1 the highest numbers of migrants belong to the age group of 35-39. That is 22.7 percent among the total respondents. Likewise 40-44 age group households' heads are 21.3 percent. Similarly, 30-34 and 45-49 age group are 11.3 percent, whereas, 50-54 age group are 14 percent and 55-59 and 60-64 age group are 6 percent. At the same time 65-69 age group are 4 percent and 25-29 age group are 2.7 in percentage. Finally, 20-24 age group house hold head are 0.7 percent in the study area.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Age Group of Household Head

Age group of HH	Number	Percent
20-24	1	0.7
25-29	4	2.7
30-34	17	11.3
35-39	34	22.7
40-44	32	21.3
45-49	17	11.3
50-54	21	14.0
55-59	9	6.0
60-64	9	6.0
65-69	6	4.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

5.2 Composition of Household

Generally, Malehousehold head are moving high in our country. The table 5.2 shows that male are 146 i.e. 97.3 percent ofthe total respondents and female are 4 or 2.7 percent out of total respondents in the research area. So, we can say that our society is more male centered.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Household Head of Sex

Household head of sex	Number	Percent
Male	146	97.3
Female	4	2,7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

5.3 Place of origin

Nepal is a developing country. Many places are still remote. Many facilities are centralized especially in terai belt so that mountain and hill side people are migrating over there day to day. The table 5.3 shows that the highest numbers of migrant people are from Jumla district. They are 52 households and 34.7 percentage out of the total 150 households. The second largest district is Dailekha, from where migrants have come to this area and the percent is 25.3. Likewise Bangjun is 10 percent, Achham is 8 percent, Bardiya and Dang are 3.3 percent, whereas from Kailali 2.7 percent, From Kavre 1.3 percent, from Kalikot 2.7 percent, from Salyan 4.7 percent people have came there. At the same time from Mugu, Lanjung, Dhanusa and Tanahun, 0.7 percent, and from Parbat 1.3 percent people are internally migrated in Patabhar VDC especially in ward no. 4 & 5.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Household Population in Place of Origin

District	Number	Percent
Jumla	52	34.7
Achham	12	8.0
Bardiya	5	3.3
Baglung	15	10.0
Dang	5	3.3
Kailali	4	2.7
Kavre	2	1.3
Kalikot	4	2.7
Salyan	7	4.7
Mugu	1	0.7
Parbat	2	1.3
Lamjung	1	0.7
Dhanusa	1	0.7
Tanahun	1	0.7
Dailekha	38	25.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

5.4 Duration of stay

People are migrating from their origin to present residence area to get the basic physical facilities, job opportunities and their basic requirements for day by day life.

Table 5.4 shows that the highest duration of stay of the migrants is 10-14 years and it is 37.3 in percentage. The second is 5-9 years duration of stay and that is 30.0 percent, whereas 1-4 year duration of stay is 10 percent. Likewise 15-19 years of stay is 11.3 percent, 20-24 is 8 percent and 25-29 is 2.7 percent

Table 5.4: Distribution of Household Duration to Stay

Duration of stay (year)	Number	Percent
1-4	15	10.0
5-9	45	30.0
10-14	56	37.3
15-19	17	11.3
20-24	12	8.0
25-29	4	2.7
30-34	1	0.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

5.5 Marital Status at Origin

Marital status is one of the factors to affect the internal migration. Generally, unmarried tend to move more than others. Marital status of household population is given in table 5.5. It shows that among 150 household populations 26 populations are never married. They are 17.3 percentages. Married are 122 in populations and they are 81.1 in percent. Similarly, Widow/widower is 1.3 percent among them.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Household Population Marital Status of First Move from Place of Origin

Marital status	Number	Percent
Never Married	26	17.3
Married	122	81.3
Widow/Widower	2	1.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

5.6 Monthly income of migrants at the place of origin

Income status is also important factor of migration. People are searching new opportunities every time. People are migrating towards Terai belt from Mountain and Hilly areas. Table 5.6 shows that highest monthly income household are 62 percent

and they having monthly income of 4000-5000 rupees. Likewise, 13.3percent peoples monthly income ranges from one to thousand rupees. Similarly, 10.7percents monthly income households which earn 1000-2000 rupees. 3000-4000 income households are 0.7 percent and 5000 above income holding households are 1.3percent.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Monthly Income of Migrants at the Origin

Monthly Income (Rs.)	Number	Percent
1-1000	20	13.3
1000-2000	16	10.7
2000-3000	2	1.3
3000-4000	1	0.7
4000-5000	93	62.0
5000 and above	2	1.3
Total	134	89.3

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

CHAPTER SIX

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

This chapter presents some of the causes and consequences of migration in Patabhar VDC. Especially, the major causes and consequences are: demographic and socio-economic factors.

6.1 Causes of Migration

Cause of migration plays vital role in the migration those causes are also known as push and pull factors. Push factor refers to those things like physical, social and economical opportunities, which push the people to move from origin to another place. When the push factors increase in the place of origin and the people do not want to live there, they always want to go to better places. Where the physical, economic and social opportunities are the cause of migration can be either positive or negative at the place of origin and destination. Human can never get satisfy that is why they search new things every day. Mountain and hill side people are migrating towards Terai belt in search of better life.

Table 6.1 shows 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 migrant 1.3 percent migrated seeking for a job.

Table 6.1: Distribution of Causes of Migration of the Respondents

Cause of migration	Number	Percent
Dependent	2	1.3
Education	37	24.7
Services	42	28.0
Trade and commerce	19	12.7
Agriculture	48	32.0
Seeking for job	2	1.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.2 Reason for Selecting the Current Place of Residence

The reason for selecting the destination is known as pull factors. Pull factors includes different reason like the places which is known previously, close relatives live may there, close/adjacent to my place origin, due to transfer, greater opportunities/ facilities for studies, greater opportunities for work/ agriculture and availability of health facility.

Table 6.2 shows the different reasons of migration. Respondents are selecting the present residences area due to different opinions and reasons. Among these reasons, 87.3 percent people are migrated because their close relative's lives there and this is the highest reason of migration. Whereas, 82.7 percent people are select the greater opportunities/ facilities for studies as the cause of migration. Similarly, it shows that 78.7 percent people are migrated due to transfer. The answer, this place was known to me to previously be given by 27.3 percentage respondents. At the same time 8.7 percent are migrated, because their close relatives already live there. Finally, 1.3 percent population select the current resident are because of the availability of health facilities are greater opportunities for work/ agriculture.

Table 6.2: Distribution of Reason for Selecting the Current Place of Residence

Reason for selection	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
This place was known to me to previously	41	27.3	109	72.7	150	100.0
Close relatives live here	131	87.3	19	12.7	150	100.0
Close/adjacent to my place origin	13	8.7	137	91.3	150	100.0
Due to transfer	118	78.7	32	21.3	150	100.0
Greater opportunities/ facilities for studies	124	82.7	26	17.3	150	100.0
Greater opportunities for work/ agriculture	2	1.3	148	98.7	150	100.0

Availability of health facility	2	1.3	148	98.7	150	100.0
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Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.3 Responsible Person for Decision Making to Migrate

Table 6.3 present that whereas the responsible person to make decision for migration. Among total migrants 85.3 percent have migrated by deciding himself/herself, followed by 10 percent, who are migrant because of spouse or children, whereas 30 percent are migrated due to their near relatives and friends occupy 8.7 percent. Similarly, employers and neighbors are about 1 percent in decision making.

Table 6.3: Distribution of Migrants by Responsible Person for Decision Making

Decision making	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Himself/herself	128	85.3	22	14.7	150	100.0
Spouse or children	15	10.0	135	90.0	150	100.0
Near relatives	45	30.0	105	70.0	150	100.0
Friends	13	8.7	137	91.0		100.0
Employers	1	0.7	149	99.0	150	100.0
Neighbors'	1	0.7	149	99.0	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.4 Satisfaction of Respondents with the Current Place of Residence

Satisfaction of respondents with the current place of residence is one of the factors to determine the migration.

Table 6.4 shows that among the 150 households, 131 households don't like to live permanently at current place of residence and they are 87.3 in percentage. 19 households like to live permanently at current place of residence and they occupy 12.7 percent in overall.

Table 6.4: Distribution of Like to Live Permanently at Current Place of Residence

Like to live	Number	Percent
Yes	19	12.7

No	131	87.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.5 Future Intention by Respondents about Current Place of Residence

Table 6.5 shows that 19 households have given the answer yes who like to live permanently at current place of residence. They are categorized in following ways: I have no land at the place of origin are 68.4 percent. Opportunities for work are better here are 57.9 percent. Likewise, 42.1 percent have given the no answer for that reason as well. Similarly, Greater education opportunities are available here are 26.3 percent. I have acquired land /home here are none percent. Similarly, I have no house or home at the place of origin are 21.1 percent but for this are 73.7 percent people answered no too.

Table 6.5: Distribution of Respondents by Future Intention about Current Place of Residence

Reason for living current place	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
I have no house or home at the place of origin	4	21.1	15	78.9	19	100.0
I have no land at the place of origin	13	68.4	6	31.6	19	100.0
Opportunities for work are better here	11	57.9	8	42.1	19	100.0
Greater education opportunities are available here	5	26.3	14	73.7	19	100.0
I have acquired land /home here	0	.0	19	100.0	19	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.6 Likes of Respondents for Future Place of Residence

Table 6.6 presents that among 150 households. 131 household's populations like to live in another place. They are 87.3 percent in overall population. Similarly, 15 household populations like to live in their origin place. They are 10 percent in overall population. It also indicates that the largest proportion of household population like

to live in another village/ town with in Nepal. They are 77 percent among total household populations.

Table 6.6: Distribution of Households Like to Live in Future Residence

Like to live in future	Number	Percent
Place of origin	15	10.0
Another village/town with in Nepal	116	77.0
Total	131	78.3

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.7 Main Reason for Leaving the Current Place of Residence

Problems are the major push factors of migration. When the push factors increases, there will be maximum changes of migration. People always want better facilities and opportunities. If the physical and socio-economic facilities lack, then increases the no. of migrants. Table 6.7 shows that the main problems of the current place of residence are road, bad social environment, lack of communication, lack of social and physical opportunity, health problem and others problem.

Table 6.7 indicates that among the 150 migrants, the majority of respondents i.e. 30 percent want to migrate from this current place of residents because of 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 due to lack of quality health facilities and 13.3 percent chose to leave to current place due to suffering from flood in rainy season, Similarly, 4 percent are suffering from bad social environment. Whereas due to lack of transportation and quality education problem, 5.3 and 10 percent respondents indicate the reason to leave the current place of origin.

Table 6.7: Distribution of Household Population Reason for Leave in Current Place of Residence

Main problems	Number	Percent
Lack of social and physical opportunity	45	30.0
Lack of road	16	10.7
Lack of communication	15	10.0
Lack of health facility	25	16.7
Flood	20	13.3
Bad social environment	6	4.0
Lack of Transportation	8	5.3

Lack of quality education	15	10.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.2 Consequences of migration

The consequences of migration would bring sustainable changes in socio-economic and demographic structure of Patabhar VDC. Patabhar VDC has been observed people since many years before. So, population pressure is increasing day by day but it has not affected all the wards. Nowadays people's per-capital income has increased due to the emigration of the migrants and non-migrants.

6.2.1 Education Attainment of the Respondents at the Place of Residence and Origin Place

Table no. 6.8 shows that in 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.

Table 6.8: Distribution of Literacy Status of Household

Literacy status	Number	Percent
Literate	140	93.3
Illiterate	10	6.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Table 6.9 shows that education attainment of the respondents at the residence area. In the study area Secondary Level attendants are higher among them which 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 in the origin condition of respondents. 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 in residence condition of respondents.

Table 6.9: Distribution of Education Attainment of the Respondents at Origin and Residence Place

Level of education	Before migrant		After migrant	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Primary	18	12.0	16	10.7
Lower Secondary	20	13.3	18	12.0
Secondary	64	42.7	37	24.7
High Secondary	26	17.3	22	14.7
Bachelors level	8	5.3	23	15.3
Master and above	4	2.7	24	16.0
Total	140	93.3	93.3	93.3

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.2.2 Occupation Status of the Respondents at the Origin and Residence Place

The following table 6.10 shows the before and after condition of migration. and the major the major occupations, which are divided into 8 categories such as, 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. Similarly, 16.7 percent are engaged in business sector and housewife is 0.7 percent, before migration of respondents.

Similarly, Tables 6.10 also shows that among the 150 migrants, the highest, 28.7 percent are student or in study sector, followed by 20.7 percent in peddler business. Likewise, in dairy production 1.3 percent people are engaged. Agriculture sector is 8.7 percent, and wage labour is 6.7 percent. Likewise 10.7 percent people are in business sector and housewife is 0.7 percent, in the after occupation condition of respondents.

Table 6.10: Distribution of Occupation of the Respondents at the Origin and Residence

Major Occupations	Before migrant		After migrant	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Peddler business	28	18.7	31	20.7
Dairy production	1	0.7	2	1.3
Service	62	41.3	34	22.7
Agriculture	17	11.3	13	8.7
Wage labour	9	6.0	10	6.7
Business	25	16.7	16	10.7
Housewife	1	0.7	1	0.7
Students	7	4.7	43	28.7
Total	150	100.0	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.2.3 Landholding Pattern of Migrants at the Place of Origin and Residence

Ownership of land is one of the important indicators of economic status of people. This study collects information with the help of questionnaire about land ownership of migrants at the place of origin or residence area.

Table no. 6.11 shows the landholding pattern of respondents in the origin place. 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 also 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. Similarly, 15-19 ropani land holder are 19.3 percent, whereas 20 and above ropani land owner are 15.3 percent only.

Table 6.11: Distribution of Landholding Pattern of Migrants at the Place of Origin and Residence

Land of ropani	Before migrant		After migrant	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1-4	85	56.7	39	26.0
5-9	34	22.7	16	10.7
10-14	19	12.7	43	28.7
15-19	10	6.7	29	19.3
20+	2	1.3	23	15.3
Total	150	100.0	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.2.4 Any Relatives/ Friends at Current Place of Origin

Table 6.12 indicates that out of 147 respondents have relatives/friends in the origin place. That portion is 98 percent among them and 3 respondents have no relatives/friends in the origin place and i.e. 2 percent among them.

Table 6.12: Distribution of Any Relatives/Friends at Current Place of Origin

Relatives/friends	Number	Percent
Yes	147	98.0
No	3	2.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.2.5 Any relatives/ friends at your current place of residence

Table 6.13 indicates that 137 respondents out of 145 have relatives/friends living in the current residence place. That is 91.3 percent among them and 8 respondents have not relatives/friends in the current residence. They are 5.3 percent among them.

Table 6.13: Distribution of Any Relatives/Friends at Current Place of Residence

Relatives/friends	Number	Percent
Yes	137	91.3
No	8	5.3
Total	145	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.2.6 Remit any Money to Anyone in the Place of Origin

Table 6.14 shows that 18 respondents are remitting money to some of the relatives in the place of origin. They are 12 percent out of in total respondents. 132 respondents are not sending any money to anyone in the place of origin.

Table 6.14: Distribution of Remit Sending to Anyone in the Place of Origin

Remit any money	Number	Percent
Yes	18	12.0
No	132	88.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Table 6.15 shows that 2 percent respondents remit 1000-2000 thousand, 0.7 percent remits 2000-3000 money, 8.7 percent respondents remit 3000-4000 money and 0.7 percent respondents remit 4000-5000 money. The numbers of total respondents who remit money are 18 among them.

Table 6.15: Distribution of Remit any Money to Any Place of Origin

Remit amount(Rs)	Number	Percent
1000-2000	3	2.0
2000-3000	1	0.7
3000-4000	13	8.7
4000-5000	1	0.7
Total	18	12.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.2.7 Receive Any Money from Any One at the Place of Origin

Table 6.16 indicates that there are total 150 households and 7 households receive money from any one at the place of origin. They are 4.7 percent in over all respondents. 143 respondents are not receiving money from any one at the place of origin that is 95.3 in percentage.

Table 6.16: Distribution of Receive Any Money from Any One at Place of Origin

Receive(any money)	Number	Percent
Yes	7	4.7
No	143	95.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Table 6.17 shows that, 0.7 percent respondents receive money one thousand, 2.7 percent respondents receive 15000 thousand money likewise. 7000 and 30000 thousands money receiving respondents are 0.7 percent simultaneously.

Table 6.17: Distribution of Money Receive on a Average in a Year

Receive amount(Rs)	Number	Percent
1000	1	0.7
7000	1	0.7
15000	4	2.7
30000	1	0.7
Total	7	4.7

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

6.2.8 Help Anyone to Move out from the Place of Origin to any Other Places

Table 6.18 shows that who help to move out from the origin to any other places those people are friends neighbour, near relatives and other relatives. 146 households are helping the any one to move out from place of origin to any other places and 4 household are not helping the others to migrate.

Table 6.18: Distribution of Help Anyone to Move Out from Place of Origin to Any Other Places

Help anyone to move	Number	Percent
Yes	146	97.3
No	4	2.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Table 6.19 shows that 111 households are moving out from the place of origin to any other place in Nepal. 30 households are move out to the other place. 39 households are move out from other place of because their friends. 12 respondents move out from other place due to neighbors.

Table 6.19: Distribution of Help to Move Out from Others

Help to move out from others	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Near relatives	111	76.0	35	24.0	146	100.0
Other relatives	30	20.5	116	79.5	146	100.0
Friends	39	26.7	107	73.3	146	100.0
Neighbours	12	8.2	134	91.8	146	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Summary of Findings

There are three factors of population change, which are fertility, mortality and migration. Migration is one of the major of population change. It may affect the size of population in the place of origin and place of destination as well as socio-economic and demographic characteristics. There are several studies concerning internal migration like Hill to Terai, rural to rural migration. The present study attempts to find out relation between some demographic and socio- economic characteristics with migration in Patabhar VDC, Bardiya. Migration towards Patabhar VDC is not a recent phenomenon. In Patabhar VDC internal migration has occurred from the past. The population mobility is being increased rapidly from Hill area to Terai area. There were infrastructural development as well as physical and socio- economic opportunity this process probably increased the population pressure in the place of origin creation of infrastructure and concentration of development activities. It created many opportunities for the employment to the people. But it is the highly population migrated in the terai there would be many problem like education sector, health transportation, communication, as well as employment opportunity. The main objective of this study was to analyze the socio- economic and demographic characteristics of migrants and cause and consequences of internal migration under the study. This study aims to identify the causes and consequences of internal migration in the study area. To examine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the migrants and analyze the causes and consequences of internal migration.

Bardiya district is a historically important district of Nepal. It is also beautiful and naturally rich district. It is also called the *Naya muluk*. Bardiya has got 30 village Development Committees and one municipality. It is famous for high productivity.

That is why; it's called *Aanna ko Vandar* of Nepal. Rajapur (Bhaura) belt has been 11 Village Development Committees and Patabhar VDC among them. It's has nine villages. There are many ethnic groups residing in this V.D.C., mainly Tharu higher in number among other groups. Availability of services and facilities are good in this VDC such as better opportunity for higher education, high land productivity, availability of health facilities, transportation and communication facilities, and so on.

Patabhar VDC is purposively selected for the study area which covers 1 to 9 wards of the VDC. It is historically important because it has been muting many migrants. This study is micro level analysis on in- migration in the Patabhar VDC of Bardiya district. This VDC situated in northern part of the Karnali River and Karnali bridge, East part of this VDC is Gola VDC, in the west part of this VDC the Karnali River is situated and south part of this VDC is Daulatapur VDC. Patabhar VDC is like a surrounding by the Karnali River. It is also called *Shreelanka* of Nepal. Good facilities of water and natural resources and value of this VDC. This VDC has a plain and fertile land with peace environment. This VDC has a total 2565 households and population is 14,755. They are 6,953 male and 7802 females. (NPHC,2011).

This study is based on primary information from 150 internal migrants household 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 revealed that a total population of 733 enumerated in 150 selected household along with 54.2 percent are males and 45.8 percent are females and the nuclear family 61.3 percent and extended family is 38.7 percent. It also shows that nuclear family is higher in number than extended family.

Similarly, Primary Level passed male are 15.4 percent and female are 26.9 percent, lower secondary level passed male are 18.2 percent and female are 13.7 percent, secondary level passed male are 21.9 percent and female are 25.1 percent passed. Similarly, higher secondary level passed male are 21.1 percent and female are 19.4 percent. 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 are highest in passed that are 23.3 percent. And master + level are least i.e. 6.2 percent in the study area. Likewise, occupation status is another

important factor that expresses the socio-economic status of a particular population. In the study area sex different in occupational status has been observed. Similarly, 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 in the study area. There is about 13.1 percent population engaged in agriculture. Among the total population 7.2 percent are engaged in business sectors. There are 16.1 percent male and 9.5 percent female are engaged in agriculture sector. Male are 10.3 percent and 3.6 percent female are involved in business sector. Similarly, there are 17.2 percent people engaged in service sector.

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

In the study area, shows that out of 150 households, 139 that is 92.7 percent family have sufficient food land for the entire year and 11 households i.e. 7.3 percent family have not sufficient land for fooding.

Likewise, the highest numbers of migrant people are from Jumla district. They are 52 households and 34.7 percentage out of the total 150 households. The second largest district is Dailekha, from where migrants have come to this area and the percent is 25.3. Likewise Bangjun is 10 percent, Achham is 8 percent, Bardiya and Dang are 3.3 percent, whereas from Kailali 2.7 percent, From Kavre 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, and from Parbat 1.3 percent people are internally migrated in Patabhar VDC especially in ward no. 4 & 5.

Similarly, among the 150 household populations 26 populations are never married. They are 17.3 percentage. Married are 122 in populations and they are 81.1 in percent. Similarly, Widow/widower is 1.3 percent among them.

Table 5.6 shows that highest monthly income household 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 which earn 1000-2000 rupees. 3000-4000 income households are 0.7 percent and 5000 above income holding households are 1.3 percent. Whereas, 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 migrant 1.3 percent migrated seeking for a job.

At the same time, the responsible person to make decision for migration. Among total migrants 85.3 percent have migrated by deciding himself/herself, followed by 10 percent, who are migrant because of spouse or children, whereas 30 percent are migrated due to their near relatives and friends occupy 8.7 percent. Similarly, employers and neighbors are about 1 percent in decision making. Other as the main problems of the current place of residence are road, bad social environment, lack of communication, lack of social and physical opportunity, health problem and others problem.

Similarly, the research indicates that among the 150 migrants, the majority of respondents i.e. 30 percent want to migrate from this current place of residents because of 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 due to lack of quality health facilities and 13.3 percent chose to leave to current place due to suffering from flood in rainy season, Similarly, 4 percent are suffering from bad social environment. Whereas due to lack of transportation and quality education problem, 5.3 and 10 percent respondents indicate the reason to leave the current place of origin.

The education attainment of the respondents at the residence area such as; the Secondary Level attendants are higher among them which 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. The major occupations, which are divided into 8 categories such as, 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. Similarly, 16.7 percent are engaged in business sector and housewife is 0.7 percent. At the same time, the landholding pattern of respondents in the origin place. 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. Similarly, 15-19 ropani land holder are 19.3 percent, whereas 20 and above ropani land owner are 15.3 percent only.

Indicates the research, out of 147 respondents have relatives/friends in the origin place. That portion is 98 percent among them and 3 respondents have no relatives/friends in the origin place and i.e. 2 percent among them and 137 respondents out of 145 have relatives/friends living in the current residence place. That is 91.3 percent among them and 8 respondents have not relatives/friends in the current residence. They are 5.3 percent among them.

Similarly, the 18 respondents are remitting money to some of the relatives in the place of origin. They are 12 percent out of in total respondents. 132 respondents are not sending any money to anyone in the place of origin and 0.7 percent respondents receive money one thousand, 2.7 percent respondents receive 15000 thousand money likewise 7000 and 30000 thousands money receiving respondents are 0.7 percent simultaneously.

7.2 Conclusions

The findings of the study in Patabhar VDC Bardiya is the availability of physical facilities changes of growing opportunities because this VDC is near beautiful Kailali, Tikapur and historically place Rajapur city. So, here are many opportunities of the higher studies people can sell their agricultural product easily. So, that pull factor of Patabhar VDC may be the causes of out migration from their origin. Most of the migrants are young and adult age groups. It indicates that Hill or remote area from Terai or developed area was entirely age selective. Migration is also sex selective under 98 percent males and 2 percent female are of the total migrants.

Majority of the migrants are literate. The majority of the migrants are from rural area to Jumla district. They are 52 households or 34.7 percent among them. A lot of people are engaged in agriculture and service sectors. 10-14 ropani land holder are 28.7 percent in residence place. Unmarried people are more than married, widower/widowed, separated/divorced migrants. In the cases of caste/ethnicity Brahmin dominates over other caste. There are Nepali speakers more than other language speakers. Most of the individual respondents have completed primary and secondary level of education agriculture; services, peddler business labour, industry, housewife and business are likewise the major occupations of internal migrants. Many physical and socio-economic opportunities and higher opportunities of the job as well as better education are the main reasons for in migration. Most of the migrants come to the Patabhar VDC by the decision of close relatives and himself/herself. The majority of the household's are not receiving any money from origin place.

The size of land holding at destination is higher as compare to their size of land holding in origin. In the study area, find the different issues in which majority of internal migrates are not satisfied in their current residence area because they have faced many problems like lack of social and physical opportunities, lack of road, lack of qualitative health facilities, suffering from flood in rainy season, suffering from bad social environment, lack of transportation and quality education. So that most of the internal migrates want to leave the current residence area.

7.3 Recommendations for Further Research

This study does not cover the all factors that influence the internal migration in the study area. This study only analyzed the socio-economic, demographic, characteristics of migrants and identifies the causes and consequences of migrant. The migration tends to develop a socio and economic factors in migration in the society. In the study area where migrants from different cultural as well as socio- economic background is resided. So that further research can be implements to find out social change in society.

It is necessary to study rural urban, Hill, Terai to study about migration. Sample taking all socio-economic and demographic variables and the other ways of result that may be rural to rural, rural to urban and seasonal migration of Hill to Terai and socio-economic development consequence of migration at origin, as well as destination.

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(A Case Study of Patabhar-4&5, VDC Bardiya)

QUESTIONNAIRE

The information covered in this questionnaire is nearly for academic purpose and will be kept confidential. It will not be used beyond the research purpose.

A. Identification (To be asked to head of household)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Household No.: | Date: |
| 2. Name of Locality : | 3.Caste\ Ethnic Group: |
| 4. Name of Respondents: | Bahrman.....1 |
| 5. Sex of Respondents: Male 1 | Female 2 Chetri..... 2 |
| 6. Ward No.: | Tharu.....3 |
| | Dalit.....4 |
| 7. Family Type : Nuclear 1 | Extended..... 2 Other specify... ..5 |

B. Household Roster

S.N.	Name	Relation of the HH	Sex		5 year and above					Internal Migration Perso
			M	F	Complete Age	Literacy	Grade completed	Marital Status	Main Occupation	Yes.....1
										No.....2
1			1	2						
2			1	2						
3			1	2						
4			1	2						
5			1	2						
6			1	2						
7			1	2						
8			1	2						
9			1	2						
10			1	2						
11			1	2						
12			1	2						

Code for 2

<u>Relation to HH</u>		<u>Literacy</u>		<u>Grade Completed</u>		<u>Occupation</u>	
Head of the household	01	Literate		01	Grade 1 complete	01	Agriculture
Wife or husband	02	Illiterate		02	Grade 2 complete	02	Business
Son and daughter	03	<u>Marital Status</u>			Grade 3 complete	03	Service
Grand son/daughter	04	Married		01	Grade 4 complete	04	Labour
Father/mother	05	Unmarried		02	Grade 5 complete	05	Students
Brother and sister	06	Widow/widower		03	Grade 6 complete	06	Cottage industry
Causein/nephew	07	Separated Divorced		04	Grade 7 complete	07	Industry
Son and daughter in law	08				Grade 8 complete	08	Housewife
Mother/father in law	09				Grade 9 complete	09	Other's(specify)
Other relation	10				Below test/SLC	10	
					12 pass	11	
					BA pass	12	
					MA pass	13	
					MA and above	14	

A. Household Assets

1. Does your family have cultivable land ?
Yes.....1 No.....2
2. How much land does your family have ?
Bigha.....1 Katha.....2 Dhoor.....3
3. Is the Production from land is enough to food your family for a whole year?
Yes.....1 No.....2
4. What are the main sources of cash income in your family?
Sale of agricultural production.....1 Wages labour.....2
Salary.....3 Business.....4 Remittance.....5
5. Do you have following facilities ?
Radio.....1 T.V.2 Computer.....3
Mobile.....4 Motorcycle.....5 Solar.....6
6. What types of toilet is used by your household ?
Modern toilet (flush).....1 Modern toilet (no flush)2
Ordinary toilet (only pit)3 No toilet.....4
7. For cooking purposes what kinds of fuel mostly used by your household ?
Firewood.....1 Biogas.....2 Animal dung.....

D. In- migration Schedule

WardNo.....

(Interviewer: List all the usual members of the household composition schedule, who have been living in this household for than life long)

Household N.	ID	Age in completed years	Sex: 1. Male 2. Female	Place of origin:	Duration of stay:		Cause of migration: Use the appropriate code given below. If the reason for migration is others specify the causes after writing code 8	What was education before migration? Completed grade , If illiterate write 0
				Where did your mother usually live at the time? (District name)	For how long have you been living in this current residence?			
					Year	Month		
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09

Cause of Migration: 1. Marital, 2. Dependent, 3. Education, 4. Services, 5. Trade and Commerce, 6. Agriculture, 7. seeking job

E. Questionnaire for Household Head

Household No. Ward No.....

01. Where did your mother usually live at the time of your birth?
VillageDistrict..... country.....
02. How old are you ?
Age in completed years.....
03. How you over been to school ?
Yes.....1 (If skip yes, ask Q No. 05) No.....2
04. Can you read and write a simple letter in any language?
Yes.....1 (If skip yes, ask Q. 05) No.....2 (skip to Q. 06)
05. How many school (class| grade) years you have completed?
Class (Years).....
06. What language do you speak at home?
Mother tongue.....1 Others.....2
07. What is your caste| ethnic group?
Barmain.....1Chhetri.....2 Tharu.....3 Dalit.....4
08. In which year did you first move out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal?
Years.....
09. In which year did you move to your current place of residence?
Year.....
010. What was your age when you first moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) in to another place in Nepal?
Age (in completed years).....

011. What was your level of education (highest grade passed) when you first moved out from your place of origin (Place in Q. 01) into another place in Nepal?
Level of education (class).....
012. What was your marital status when you first moved your place of origin (place in Q.01) to another place in Nepal? (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).
Never married.....1 Married.....2 Widowed.....3
Divorced.....4 Separated.....5
013. What was your main occupation (i.e, the activities in which you have spent most of your time in a year) When you first moved out from your place of origin (place in Q.01) to another place in Nepal? (Interviewer: Use the appropriate occupation code). Principal occupation
014. What was the main reason for moving for out when you first moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal?
Main reason1 another reason.....2
015. What was your monthly income from all sources when you first moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal?
Monthly income from all sources (in Nepali Currency)
Rs.....
016. How much land did you own (in your name) at the place of origin when you first moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal?
For cultivation.....1 For homestead.....2
017. Did you own any home (s) at the place of origin when you first moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal?
Yes1 (If yes, number of house(s)..... No.....2

018. How much land did your parents own at your place of origin when you first moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal?
 For cultivation.....1 For homestead.....2
019. Who was mainly responsible for making the decision for you when first moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal? (Interviewer: Don't read the option given below. Tick the option appropriate to another to the answer).
 1. Himself| herself.....1 Spouse or children.....2 Near relatives....3
 Friend.....4 Employers.....5 Others (specify).....4
020. When you first moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. O1) who accompanied you to the your place of destination in Nepal? (Interviewer, Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer)
 No one.....1 Spouse or children.....2 Near relatives.....3
 Friend.....4 Others(specify)5
021. After this first move, who followed your from your place of origin (place in Q.01) to your place of destination in Nepal? (Interviewer; Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).
 No one.....1 Spouse or children.....2 Near relatives.....3
 Friend.....4 Others(specify)5
022. Did you help anyone to move out from your place of origin (place in Q.01) to any other place in Nepal?
 Yes.....1 No.....2
 If yes, specify whom did you help and how many did you help to move out?
 Whom did you help?
 Near relatives (how many).....1 Other relatives (how many).....2
 Friends | neighbours (how many).....3 Others (specify).....4
 From Q. 23. Onward related to current place of residence

23. Why did you choose to come to this place? i.e, your current place of residence instead of going to somewhere else ? (Interviewer; Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).
This place was known to me previously.....1 Close relatives live here.....2
Close| adjacent to my place of origin.....3 Due to transfer.....6
Greater opportunities| facilities for studies.....4 Greater opportunities for work| agriculture.....5 Others (specify).....7
24. How did you know about this place? i.e, current place of residence.(
Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).
Visited previously.....1 Through friends| relative.....2 Radio| News paper.....3 Others (specify).....4
25. Do you have any relatives| friends at your current place of residence?
Yes.....1 No (If no, skip to Q. 27).
26. Who are they ? (Specify your relationship with them)
Relationship Number Relationship Number
Close relatives1 Other relatives.....2
Friends| Neighbours.....3 Others (Specify).....4
27. Do you like to live here permanently, i.e, at your current place of residence?
Yes.....1 No (Skip to Q. 28).
If yes, why do you like to live here? (Interviewer; Don't read the option given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).
I have no house or home at the place of origin.....1
I have no land at the place of origin.....2
Opportunities for work are better here.....3
Greater educational opportunities are available here.....4
I have acquired land| home here.....5
Others (Specify).....;6
28. If no, Where do you like to in future? (Interviewer: Don't read the options below.
Tick the option appropriate to the answer)

- Place of origin.....1 another village| Town with in Nepal.....2
Others (Specify).....3
29. Do you have any relatives at your place of origin (place in Q. 01)?
Yes.....1
No.....2
30. How frequently do you visit your place of origin ?(interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Ticket the option appropriate to the answer) Never visited even once since ,I left the place of origin (skip to 31)..... 1
After 2/3 year 2 once in a year3
2/3 times in a year4 other (specify).....5
31. when you visit your place of origin how long do you stay on average ?(interviewer: Dno't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).
Less than one week.....1 One week to one month.....2
More than one month.....3 Others (Specify).....4
32. When you first moved to your current place of residence, what kind of work did you except to do? (Interviewer: Dno't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).
Any kind of work| job.....1 Business.....2 Agriculture.....3
Fixed job| work.....4 Education.....5 Service.....6
As dependent member of the family.....7 Moved in as housewife.....8
Others (Specify).....9
33. Are you presently doing the kind of work, as you proposed to do when you first moved to your current place of residence?
Yes.....1 (Skip to 35 Q. 35)
No.....2
34. Why are you doing the same job as you expected to do? (Interviewer: Dno't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).
Could not find the job which I expected to do.....1
It was a contractual job.....2

- Salary was inadequate.....3 The job involved lot of hard work.....4
 Retired from the job.....5 Removed from the job.....6
 Others (Specify).....7
35. Do you remit any money to any one your place of origin (place in Q. 01)
 Yes.....1 No (Skip to Q. 38).....2
36. If yes, how much money do you remit in a year?
 NC Rs.....
37. Why do you remit money? (Interviewer: Dno't read the options given below.
 Tick the option appropriate to the answer).
 To meet the expenditure of the household| family.....1
 To defray education expenses of near relatives.....2
 To Build| repair house3 To buy land4
 To pay back the debt.....5
 To meet agricultural expenses
 Including buying seeds| fertilizer
 And paying wage for labourers.....6 Other(Specify).....7
38. Other than Money, do you send any goods| Presents to any one?
 Yes.....1 No (Skip to Q. 39).....2
 If yes, what would be the approximate value of these goods| Presents on an
 average in a year?
 NC Rs.
39. Did you acquire any movable and immovable property either at your current
 residence or place of origin or elsewhere with the help of money you have
 earned independently since you have departed from your place of origin (place
 in Q.01)
 Yes.....1 No (Skip to Q.40).....
 If yes, please give details of these properties by their location.
 At place of origin:-
 Number of house (s).....1 Agricultural land.....2
 Homestead land.....3 Shop (s) (how many).....4
 Others (Specify).....5

At current place of residence:-

Number of house (s).....1	Agricultural land.....2
Homestead land.....3	Shop (s) (how many).....4
Others (Specify).....5	

Elsewhere in Nepal:-

Number of house (s).....1	Agricultural land.....2
Homestead land.....3	Shop (s) (how many).....4
Others (Specify).....5	

40. Do you receive any money from any one at your place of origin?

Yes.....1 No (Skip to Q. 43).

41. If yes, how much do you money receive on an average in a year?

NC Rs.....

42. Did you live in any place within Nepal other than that of the current residence for at least six months since you left your place of origin (place in Q. 01)

Yes.....1 No (Skip to Q. 43).....2

If yes,

a) Write the name of district (s) serially;.....1,..... 2.....3

b) What was your last place of residence at the time if arrival here?

Village..... District.....

c) What was the main reason for moving out from your last place of residence to the present place of residence? (Tick in one main appropriate option).

Marital.....1 Dependent.....2 Education.....3

Services.....4 Business.....5 Agriculture.....6

Others (Specify).....7

43. What are the main problems you are facing here?

Yes.....1 No.....2

If yes, Which problems are face here?

Lack of social and physical opportunity.....1 Lack of road.....2

Lack of communication.....3 Lack of health facility.....4

Flood.....5 Bad social environment.....6

Lack of Transportation.....7 Lack of quality education.....8

Q44 and 45 are only for married males

44. Do your wife and children live with you here?
Yes.....1 (Skip to Q.45) No.....2
45. If no, when do you plan to bring them over here? (Interviewer: Dno't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).
Wife| Children:
Within one year.....1 Within next 5years.....2
When opportunity arises.....3 Others (Specify)4

Q.46. is only for married women

46. How many children were born to you alive?
Total no. of live birth
- a) Of these how many children are living with you? Boys.....,Girls.....
 - b) Of these how many children are living elsewhere ? Boys.....,Girls.....
 - c) How many children were born alive but die later?Boys.....,Girls.....