

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Migration is the result and the cause of the physical and human environment. Man has always wondered and drifted across the face of the globe. In the earliest times, this movement was perhaps without obvious reason or objective and it took place over thousand of years. One after another tribes penetrated into the unknown. Many are originating from the Gaddle civilization in Mesopotamia. Migration has also related due to enforce population movement i.e. either from religious and political persecution or from economic need. The solve trade was a striking example of enforced population movement. Movement is now for more frequent and widespread that it once was and this is probably the outcome of improved communications, increased wealth and a greater human desire for increased living standards. Voluntary migration may be considered as a symptom of basic social change. In most of the countries, it has been observed that industrialization and economic development have been accompanied by large large-scale movements of people from areas to town, from towns to other towns and from one country to another country. Almost all countries undergoing technological changes experience same type of migration from rural to urban areas, and their stream of migration give rise to metropolitan cities

Migration comprises of movement of people from one location to another. As a mechanism of balancing population and natural resources, it is of central interest to the study of population environmental relationship and economic development. Migration may occur from one village to another or one town to another town, within districts or between districts and within the country or outside the country. People move largely because of economic motif.

Nepal has a Population of 2.3 million according to the census of 2001. The country is divided into three ecological zones, Mountain, Hill, and Terai. According to the census of 2001, the mountain region covers 15 percent of total area but only 7 percent of the total population of Nepal. The hill region is the biggest region covering 68 percent of the total areas. This region has 44 percent of the total population. The Terai

lies in the southern parts of the country. It covers only 17 percent of the total area but the population has 49 percent of the country of all the regions, Terai has a highest density of population, i.e. 335 persons per square kilometer according to the census 2001 whereas the density of population in Terai was only 255 persons per square per square kilometer according to the census 1991. Nepal has highest annual population growth rate in South Asia during the period of 1971-1991. The population census of 2001 has shown the growth rate a 2.24 percent per annum.

The population distribution is uneven in Nepal. The geographical structure of the country has compelled people to migrate from one place to another. It has created a number of problems in the development of transportation, employment and industrial sectors. In order to earn better living standard, people from the mountain and hill areas have migrated to the Terai and the urban. Internal migration of Nepal shows that the 80 percent of migration is from hill to Terai. Economic disparity between hilly and Terai has been the main reason of migration. On the other hand, the Terai has become the main area of attraction for providing opportunities of various primary and secondary sectors of economic activities.

Migration in Nepal is practically as old as the history from ancient period. The Indo-Aryan from South and Mongoloid races from the North migrated prehistoric period. Until the middle of the present century, internal movement of two people was mainly from West to East along the sub-tropical hill region.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The study of in-migration is one of the major issues for all developing countries. Migration is not a strange process for Nepalese peoples. Rapid increase of population has created many social problems and challenged activities of the local government. This rapid growth of population in Nepal has adversely affected almost every sector of the economy more explicitly on agriculture, forestry, social services and the environment. Various factors have a better life and prosperity in comparison to that of earlier home. Migration has taken place either due to unfavorable environmental condition in the origin for the better opportunity in the place of destination.

The geographical distribution of population in Nepal is changing very fast. Internal migration increases the volume of demographic aspects of population and its rate of growth which has created crucible problem in under-developed countries like Nepal. The growth rate of population of Nepal was 2.7 percent in the census of 1981, 2.1 percent in 1991 and 2.24 percent is in the census of 2001.

Generally, rural to urban migration has played vital role in the growth of population in commercial sector. Initially the process was rapid in the western hill and its impact was more apparent in the Tanahun district of Gandaki Zone. Particularly, among six districts of Gandaki zone, the rate of population increases in high in Tanahun district. Therefore, this study focuses on the growth of population in Bandipur V.D.C. Particular concentration is given to the pattern of migration over the years and their causes and consequences.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To analyze the trends and patterns of in-migration study areas.
2. To analyze the causes and consequences of in-migration.
3. To find out and compare the demographic, socio-economic and educational status of in-migrants and Non migrants in the study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The migration changes the structure of the population that's why the migration is obstacle for balanced development. Every study is directly or indirectly related to the population and the study of migration is necessary for the study of the population. So this study focused on the micro study of the migration in Bandipur V.D.C. Tanahun.

This study analyzes the socio-economic, educational and demographic status of the migrants and non-migrants in a famous tourist area of Tanahun. This study helped and useful for planner policy makers, NGO, INGOs and other organizations related to introduction, formulation and implementation the plan and programmed. It may also be helpful for the student of research or population or geographical studies and other those persons who are interested in migration and non-migration issues for the further study.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This study is limited in scope and spatial extent. It covers only ward No 3 of Bandipur V.D.C. of Tanahun district in Nepal. So, finding of the study may not be generalized for the country as a whole. All the analyzing procedures are based on primary data obtain from the field survey on 2011. This study covers only duration of last 60 years. Those migrated into the study area only after 2008 B.S. are considered as in-migrants.

CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The decision to migrate is the outcome of human psychology and behavior, so, it is very difficult to apply any universal and uniformed laws of human behavior. The literature dealing with migration is extensive since it becomes a subject of inquiry for many social science disciplines. These studies range from purely descriptive and statistical to study of varying degree of complexities. Some of these have been elaborated to the account internal and international migration in the following sections.

2.1 Review of Theoretical Models of Migrations

There are many studies and models relating to migration, which have tried to establish patterns and order in understanding the migration-decision of individual and households. In this connection, one can cite the names of Ravenstain (1889), Zipfs (1971) in this regarding migration. Some of the basic laws include.

- i) Long distance migrants have a preference for center of commerce.
- ii) The number of migrants to a place decreases as the inversely proportion.
- iii) Males appear predominant in the long distance migration where females are dominant in short distance migration.
- iv) The resident town has less migration than those of the country side areas.
- v) Each main current of migration produced a compensating counter.

Zipfs (1946) formulated the "Principle of Least Effort" which has put forward that the lesser the effort, the greater the desire to migrate. According to him, greater the distance, the greater the effort is required overcoming the difficulty and therefore the smaller would be the number of migrants. Conversely, lower the distance lesser, would be the effort to overcome. As a result, the greater would be the number of migrants.

Stouffer (1960) developed the principle of intervening opportunities, which shows that the number of persons moving to an area is directly proportional to the number of

available. Opportunities are inversely proportional to the number of opportunities intervening between origin and destination.

Bogue (1959) considered migration as an adjustment to economic and social change. Accordingly, migration transfers people from one place to another.

Lee (1966) developed a "General Scheme into which variety of spatial movement can be placed." He divided the forces exerting an influence on migrant's perceptions into "push and pull" factors. The former are negative factors tending to force migrants to leave origin area whereas the latter are positive factors, attracting migrants to destination area. According to him, the factors, which affect on the decision to migrate and the process of migration, are influenced by four sets of factors. They are associated with the area of destination, factors associated with the area of origin, intervening obstacles and personal factors. Tadaro (1969) has given most significant contribution to the large volume of migration literature. According to him, migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in expected rather than actual earning between two places.

The incorporation of Migration into demographic theory has been attempted in various ways. Some author for example, Zelinsky (1971) have taught of a mobility transition analogous to the mortality and fertility transition that is a historical sequence of change in type and intensity of mobility pattern but without an analytical mechanism linking the two transitions. These attempts have failed to capture the core issue of the relationship between migration and fertility in the decision-making process and fertility of the household as a response to a mortality decline.

2.2 Review of Empirical Researches Related Migration

There are various studies about the migration in Nepal. Literature concerning migration in Nepal is extensive since it has become a subject of inquiry for many social scientists. The first-stream of migration took place northern side i.e. from Tibetan parts to the higher Himalayan areas and afterward from Himalayan to the west part of the country. In this study, no detailed study on the number of migrants the exact dates and the volume have been made so far. And Government of Nepal also does not have access to any reliable data about this migration to base its findings.

The second stream of migration was from the south across the open boundary between Nepal and India. This stream of migration started in early periods, particularly during the period of the Muslim ruled in India. The Hindus were forced to leave India and they came to Nepal to avoid harassment caused by the Muslim rulers. Since then the migration has continued and the reasons and the members been changed overtime. Most of the Indian migrants have settled in different part of Nepal from the west to the eastern Terai.

Gurung (1994) presented a paper focusing on Hill to Terai migration and concluded that migration process affects indirectly on the change of regional population and suggested a need for creating employment opportunities in the hill as well as mountain region of Nepal.

Another study deals exclusively with migration problems. The study was organized by CEDA (1973) as research proposal. This study puts forward the causes and consequences of migration.

Similar kind of study made by Rana and Thapa (1994) concluded that the main reason for migration was the economic disparities between the hill and Terai of Nepal. The push factors in the hills have been much more influential than the pull factors of the Terai in determining migratory trends. The main push factors of migration in the hills have been attributed to increasing population pressure on cultivated land, limited agriculture production and lack of other things. A proper mixed strategy of resettlement expansion in selected region and efforts for hill development has been recommended.

Kansakar (1974) has made a study on population mobility. This study covers the different aspect of population movement in Nepal through that the basic reason for migration is poor economic condition of hills as compared to Terai. In addition, the hills are the main out of migration regions while the Terai is destination of internal migration. The author suggested the need for development of hill region and bilateral efforts between Nepal and India to control internal migration as well as immigration.

Gurung (1984) has carried out the first comprehensive study of enter regional migration in Nepal. Population pressure, land holding, shortage of food grains, environmental stress in mountain/hill were defined as the push factor and fertile land

resource, government incentives planned resettlement, physical facilities presence of friends and relatives in the Terai were founds as the pull factors.

Shrestha (1990) has written a book entitled " Landlessness and Migration in Nepal" in which he concluded that the migrants can go miles away as well as near by town. Most of the migrants hope to be better off in terms of physical facilities and infrastructure at the destination.

Subedi (1991) has analyzed the migration based on the framework of Weiner who has studied the international migration, immigration and implication of those components in social and political affairs of Nepal. He suggested four clusters of variables shaping international migration in Nepal. These include differential variables, spatial variables, affinity variables and access variables. The most important variables are differential variables.

Niraula (1995) provided a detailed description of internal migration based on census data of 1991. He concluded that hill to Terai migration is dominant flow migration.

Most importantly, Subedi (1997) examined individual consequences of migration focusing on changes taken place among migrants after their departure from the place of origin. The findings suggested that geographic mobility were highly related in the case of Nepal.

There are many studies related to specific characteristics of migration in Nepal Gurung (1974) did an important study on planned resettlement in Far Western Development Region, which was based on Banke and Bardia resettlement project. This study draws the factors like resettlement scheme, characteristics of settlers, ethnic classification and income, size of land holding and livestock of migrants.

Bista (1975) did similar kind of study on migration. It was based on survey of migrants in Kailali and Kanchanpur districts of Far Western Development Region. There was one way flow of migrants from hill to Terai region, migrants were selective of age, sex and population pressure, food shortage and poverty in the hill regions were the main reasons of migration. The study also suggested that availability of intervening opportunities through investments in road, irrigation in hills would make lower the volume to Terai.

Dahal et al. (1977) studied on anthropological migration in the village development area of Darchula district extensively discussing in the issues of migration typology and making historical analysis of migration. The study concluded that in efficient land in hills, poor crops yield rural and social stigma were main causes of migration in that area.

Khadka (1973) analyzed the push and pull factors of in-migration in Chitawan district. This study identified that low agricultural productivity and inefficient of land easier cleaning of the forest, high fertility of soil, presence of health facilities, low prices of land in Chitawan were the important push and pull factors respectively. It also suggested that the migrants were at the sending area.

Adhikari (1978) has made a detailed study of immigration in Nepalese Terai, particularly the migration of Indian people. He concluded that foreign-born citizens have increased by 24 percent during 1961-1971. Eastern Terai received 45.1 percent of total foreign male citizens. Those migrated to western Terai due to availability of fertile land, low density of the population in the Terai of Nepal as compared to that of adjoining Indian states and districts. And investments, incentives for Indian capitalist as having high profit margin low, competition and availability of loan in easy terms in Nepal.

Rai (1984) studied on in-migration in Dharan Town Panchayat. He mentioned demographical characteristics of migrants, trend, volume, ethnic composition as well as family income, trade and education were the important affecting factors for in-migration in Dharan.

Shah (1996) conducted a study in social and demographic factors influencing fertility among migrants and non migrants in Kathmandu city. He concluded that the rapid growth of population in Kathmandu city is much due to the in-migration of people from rural areas and there is heavy concentration of migrant population in the 15-34 years age group, which constitutes 59 percent of the total migrant population, which is dominated by males.

There are many villages based migratory studies conducted as a part of master's thesis. Almost they have come up with similar finding. Among them Koirala (1981) studied on Chandragadhi Village Development Committee of Jhapa district and

concluded that economic factors were responsible for the migration into the study area.

Subedi (1993) has made a case of study of mobility behavior among caste and ethnic groups in Nansaling of Ilam district. He focused on continuity and change in population movement of specifying two indigenous concepts namely basai sarai (migration) and ghumphir (circulation). According to him throughout the history of basai sarai has remained as a district category of movement among Nepalese. Ghunphir is the most common and usual from here. Various sub-categories are identified among major forms of mobility. He argued that territorial mobility is an essential component of rural individuals and households throughout their lifetime, which manifests the cultural, economic, social and ethnic grouping of society. It can generalize the picture of mobility in traditional societies.

Lawati (1985) has done another study about the in-migration in Jhapa district. He concluded that environment condition, productivity, opportunity of getting jobs, population pressure, ineptness and social factors are the causes of migration in the study area.

Thapa (1978) studied Bijulee Village Development in Pyuthan focused on periodic migration, pointing out the socio-economic and environmental impact on migration in place of origin.

Koirala (1987) has made a study on in-migration a Kakarvitta Village Panchayat of Jhapa district. He has also found that productive males of 15-50 age groups are highly dominant of the total migration population. He found smaller land holding size and family size of migrants than of non-migrants.

Baskota (1998) conducted a census study in in-migration of Anarmani-4 of Jhapa district. He concluded those educational, economic, health facilities, presence of relatives and friends, security were the main causes of migration.

Periodic migration may be considered as one of the dominant type of migration in certain part of Nepal. Nepal has a long history of growth of periodic migration. Due to the lack of the detail migration record, the actual origin of the periodic- migration

could not be accurately stated. Periodic migration occur in the western part especially in the hill region (Mandal, 1995).

Studying all above Literature related to the migration, the present research comes to derive the main causes for migration and various reviewed Literatures on migration suggested those economic disparities among mountain, hill and Terai were the major cause of migration.

This study, being the first about in-migration in Bandipur Village Development Committee stated that economic, education and physical infrastructure facilities were the major causes that compelled the migrants to leave their origin for destination.

It was found that migration affected socio-economic aspect of origin and destination as its consequences while reviewing various literatures about migration however, the comparative study between migrants and non-migrants was not found and that made me to study about it. Migration not only affects social, economic, health and educational aspect of migrants but also of non-migrants. Some people assume that in-migrants give a negative effect, which a misconception because migration may take place due to awareness and education. If the aware and educated people migrate, they can uplift the socio-economic status of non-migrants and shape their behavior properly. The camaraderie of educated migrants enhances uneducated and back warded ones grow to be civilized and aware which I have tried to include in my study which is my strong point and I believe, this study is different from that of others.

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is a micro level analysis of in migration at Bandipur Village Development Committee. Primary and Secondary sources of information have been used in it. Procedures and numerical data are discussed in this chapter. Both types of primary and secondary data are dealt. The primary sources of data have been collected from the field survey while the secondary sources of data have been collected from V.D.C., Central Bureau of statistics and meteorological office etc.

The main part of the research is based on primary data and based on field survey. The information is collected based on sample size.

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

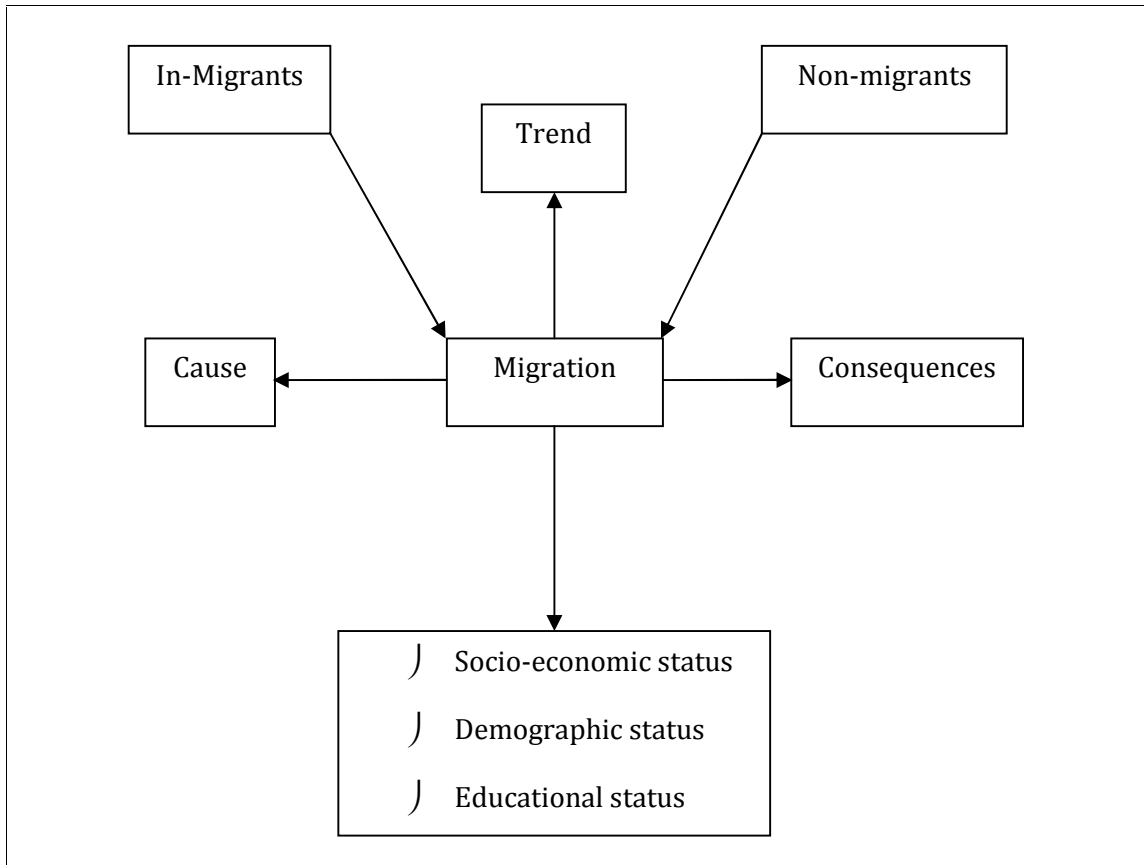
Among 39 districts of Hill region in Nepal, Tanahun lies in Gandaki zone of the Western Development Region. It lies in the southern periphery of Gandaki Zone. In comparison to other VDCs, there is the largest number of in-migrants in Bandipur. So it is interesting matter to know about the in-migration flow in Bandipur V.D.C. The study area is selected because of following reasons:

1. More people are migrated to Bandipur V.D.C. from others parts of country.
2. The site consists of people having wide ranges in their educational level, family size, socio-economic status, ethnicity etc.
3. The site is selected hoping that required information could be collected easily on time.
4. The V.D.C. lies in very famous touristial area of Tanahun district and this type of study was not held previously.

3.2 Research Design and Conceptual Framework

This study based on the descriptive and exploratory study to describe the socio-economic, educational and demographic status of migrants and non-migrants. The analyzed data was interpreted statistically and are described on the basis of thick

description and interpretation followed according to a historical blending which is related to the concerned study topic.



3.3 Universe Sample Size Determination

Among Nine wards of Bandipur VDC, ward No 3 is purposively selected in the study i.e. 100 households, which is 4.24 percent of total households of the VDC. The respondents for this study are selected according to the purpose of this field study. Being the qualitative cum quantitative nature of this study and the existing situation, the sample size is drawn by applying the purposive method of sampling the sample size. Only 100 households are selected because of the limited time and resources for this study. Out of the total households 2354 of Bandipur VDC and 324 were covered by ward No 3 and among them as the sample households 100 households are taken purposively.

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

This study is qualitative and quantitative in nature. This study is preliminarily based on primary data as the main source of information and secondary data are also

collected from various published as well as unpublished journals, reports, monograph etc. from VDC, CBS records and so on.

3.5 Methods of Data Collection and Tools

To collect the data interview schedule (i.e. individual and household) is prepared. The questionnaire, which included interview schedule, was quite able to fulfill the desires; the study has expected the frequency distribution Table's ratio, average, percentage distribution figures and statistical analysis used as quantitative method. In the mean time of data collection, various problems were encountered. The problems were providing accurate economic information and the year of migration. However, after informal discussion, meetings and through the use of local personal connection, necessary information was collected. Initially some respondents denied response, some showed prejudice attitude and even rejected to entertain the questionnaire but latter almost everyone co-operated.

3.6 Techniques and Tools of Primary Data Collection

To fulfill the objectives of this study, necessary data were collected by following the household visit. Mainly household survey, questionnaire, interview with key informants, observation and focus group discussion are major techniques and tools of data collection for this study. This study has based on exploratory and descriptive research method which is use to collect, explain and analyze the data.

This study uses qualitative methods to collect data from house hold survey, questionnaire method to analyze and interpret the data by using frequency distribution Table, ratio, average and percentage distribution and statistical analysis.

All the V.D.C. level information like geographical area, ethnic composition income sources, religion, culture, rituals, custom etc. are given by respondents as well as the V.D.C. secretary. The specific information about population, land and cropping pattern are collected from all key information and also from CBS report of 2001.

3.7 Data Processing and Methods of Analysis

The quality of any research work depends upon the techniques used to present and analyze the data. To illustrate the research work maps, Tables, graphs, diagrams, population pyramids are used as tools and techniques of the data analysis of the study. To make the research work scientific, simple and obvious most of the Tables are shown by precise diagrams. All the arranged data's are analyzed and presented to fulfill the objectives. In this research, some statistical tools like ratios used to analyze. Some of these are described as follows:

Dependency ratio is an important measure for calculating economically active population. The population composition of migrants and non- migrants is also compared with the help of DR tool.

Ravenstein (1889) proposed that males dominated the long distance migration compared females. Calculating sex ratio migrants and comparing it with that of non migrants, which is calculated with this tool, identify this.

The family size of a migrants and Non-migrants is categorized in three groups, namely less than four, four to eight and more than eight family members.

In this way various tools have been applied to fulfill the requirement of the objectives and according to the nature of the collected data. Only a few and general statistical tools have been used to depend upon statistical tools is to create only a relation between the fact and the numerical the fact and the numerical data. So, the personal experience and field observation has been used while elaborating and presenting the study. Personal interview is the main sources of getting primary data.

CHAPTER-IV

PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Physical Condition

4.1.1 Location

Bandipur Village Development Committee is situated between 27⁰53'25" to 27⁰58'10" North latitude and between 84⁰21'48" to 84⁰27'48" East longitude. It lies in Tanahun district of the Western Development Region. It has a total area of 43 sq. km and average height 965 m from the sea level.

4.1.2 Boundaries

Bandipur Village Development Committee is separated by Deurali, Aanbukhaireni VDCs in the east, Ghansikuwa, Keshavtar VDCs in the west, Gansikuwa, Bhanu and Chyangling VDCs in the north and Dharampani and Deurali VDC in the south. The Marsyangdi River is flowing in the North East direction of Bandipur.

4.1.3 Topography

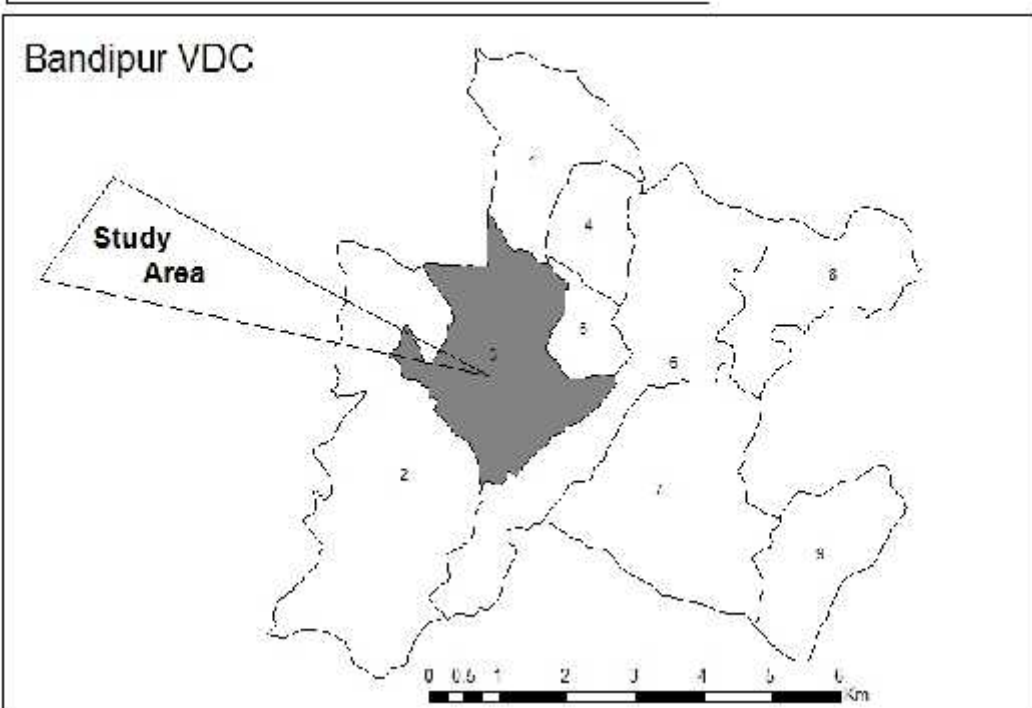
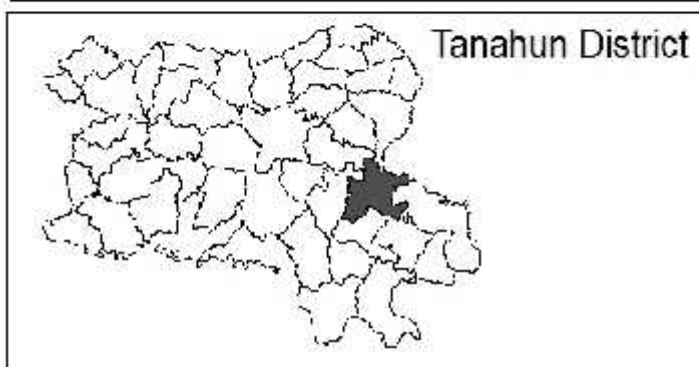
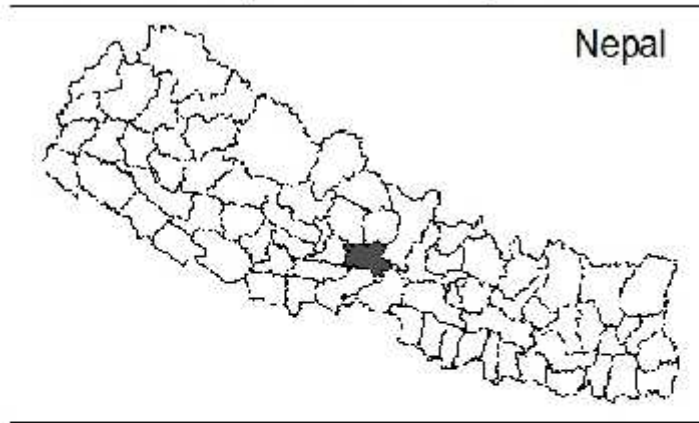
Historical and touristial place Bandipur is situated at Tanahun district in Western Development Region. Geographically, it is slipshod with some plains. Hill is extending from east to west and there are inhabited areas in a sloppy land of its south and north. The lowest land of this VDC is in 385 meter and highest is in 1300 meter height from sea level. Bandipur can be taken as geographic diversity place.

4.2 Climate

The chief elements of atmosphere, which are subjected to change and influence human life on earth are wind, temperature, cloud, humidity and precipitation. The condition of these elements creates climate of place (Gupta and Kapoor 1997). Geographically, Bandipur VDC is situated in hill and climatically it is under the sub-tropical region.

Map 1

Location Map of the Study Area



The main factors influencing climate are altitude and slope. But differences in these components exist here. A general feature of climate situation can be obtained from Table-1.

Table-1
Mean Monthly Temperature and Humidity of Bandipur VDC

Month	Mean Temperature(⁰ c)		Humidity	
	Maximum	Minimum	RH(%)8:45	RH(%)17:45
January	20.1	9.3	94.5	72.4
February	22.7	10.9	85.1	59.3
March	26.3	13.2	67.8	44.7
April	29.3	17.4	70.6	48.8
May	28.7	18.3	86.3	75.3
June	29.8	20.8	90.9	84.1
July	28.6	21.5	95.5	92.7
August	28.0	21.0	95.6	94.1
September	27.6	20.0	94.3	93.0
October	25.7	16.6	91.3	92.9
November	21.7	11.7	89.5	88.0
December	17.9	9.3	90.1	87.6

Source: Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, 2009.

Figure 1
Mean Monthly Temperature of Bandipur VDC, 2009

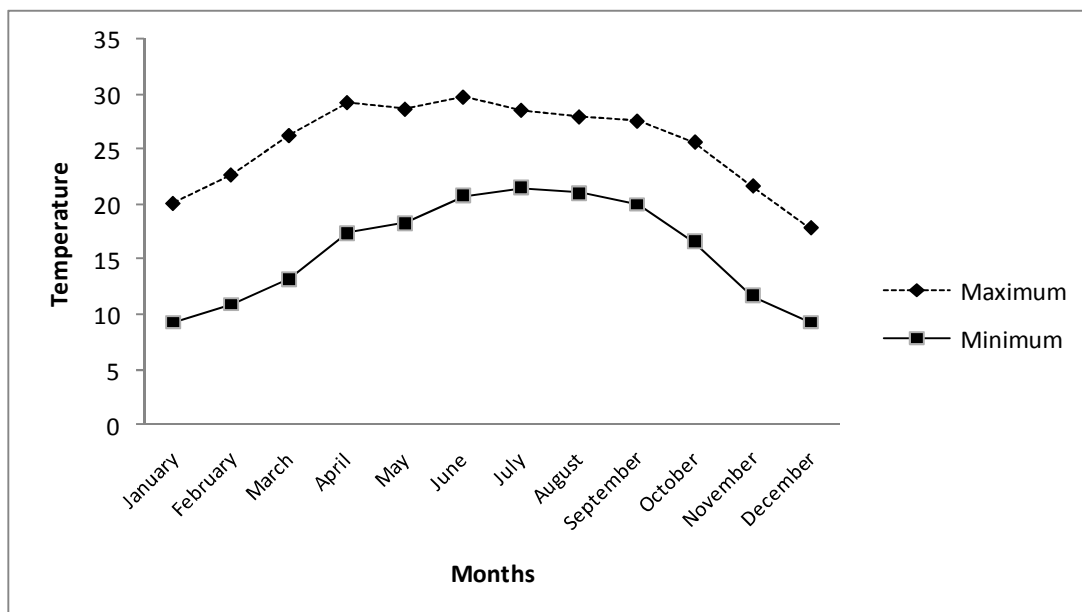
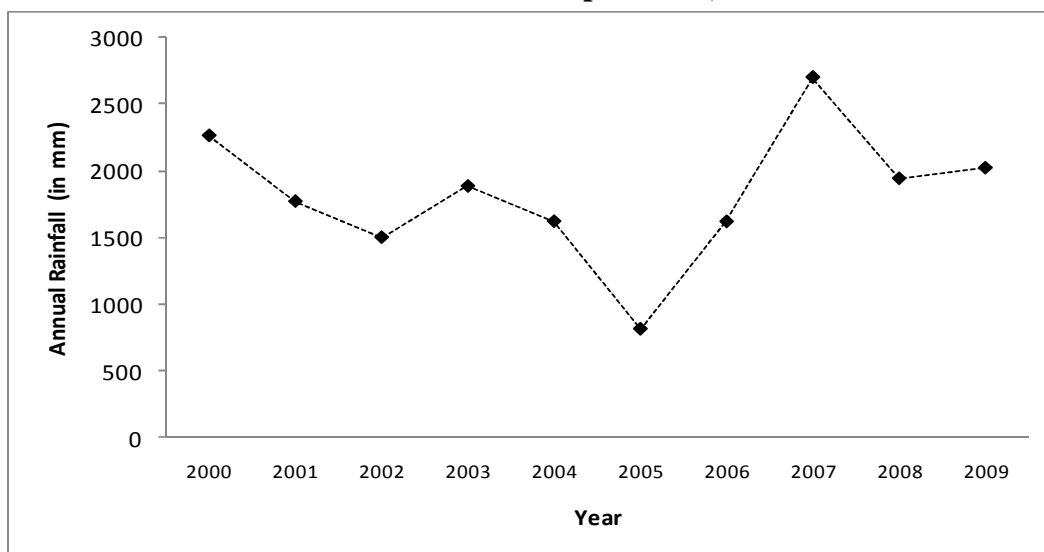


Table -2
Annual Rainfall of Bandipur VDC

Year	Total Annual Rainfall (in mm)
2000	2262.7
2001	1770.1
2002	1499.7
2003	1883.2
2004	1619.2
2005	813.5
2006	1617.7
2007	2699.6
2008	1940.9
2009	2020.4

Source: Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, 2009

Figure 2
Annual Rainfall of Bandipur VDC, 2000-2009



In this region, there is variation in seasons like other most of the parts of Nepal. Different seasons occur here in the different time of the year. There are hot dry, warm, rainy and cool dry winter seasons.

4.2.1 Hot and Dry Seasons

Hot and dry occurs from February to May but it is greatly affected by two other seasons. In this season, the Sun occurs to the northern hemisphere but rainfall does not occur with the monsoon. There is high temperature in daytime and low temperature at night. Temperature ranges is from 22.1 to 28.7 and the weather is dry and hot. The humidity is low at this period.

4.2.2 Warm Rainy Season

Warm rainy season begins from the month of June till September. During this season, the atmosphere environment changes in low temperature pressure but humidity becomes high. Summer monsoon wind is usually proceed and followed by violent thunderstorms and severe squalls during pre-rainy season and normal rain during late rainy season. The summer monsoon winds bring of 2000-2009 average rainfall of 1812.7 can in this V.D.C.

4.2.3 Cool Dry Winter Season

The cool dry winter season is another feature of the climate in this region. It starts from the month of October last up to January. During this season, the sun's position is in the Southern hemisphere, so the whole northern Asia Continent changes to high-pressure center and the wind blows towards the South Pacific and Indian Ocean. The mean temperature ranges from 16.6 to 9.3 °C. During the cool dry winter period, wind originated over land surface. So, it is dry and does not contain water vapor and thus it does not cause any rainfall. Weather is clear in day but in the morning, fog is common. The winter rain brought by westerly wind is negligible in this area.

4.3 Natural Resources

Natural resources are more meaningful for human civilization and development. It covers the entire natural gift such as forest, soil, mineral and water. The resources really affect on economic as well as social cultural characteristics of the population. Therefore, the natural resources are briefly accounted in this study.

4.3.1 Forest Resources

According to the migrated and non-migrated people, Bandipur, V.D.C. was covered with dense forest until rise of democracy 2046. Then the Jungle is gradually deforesting day to day. When peoples was started deforesting for fuel, wood, constructional housing materials. Now a day, the peoples were facing the lack of fuel, wood, constructional materials and facing the natural hazard problems in this area.

4.3.2 Soil Resources

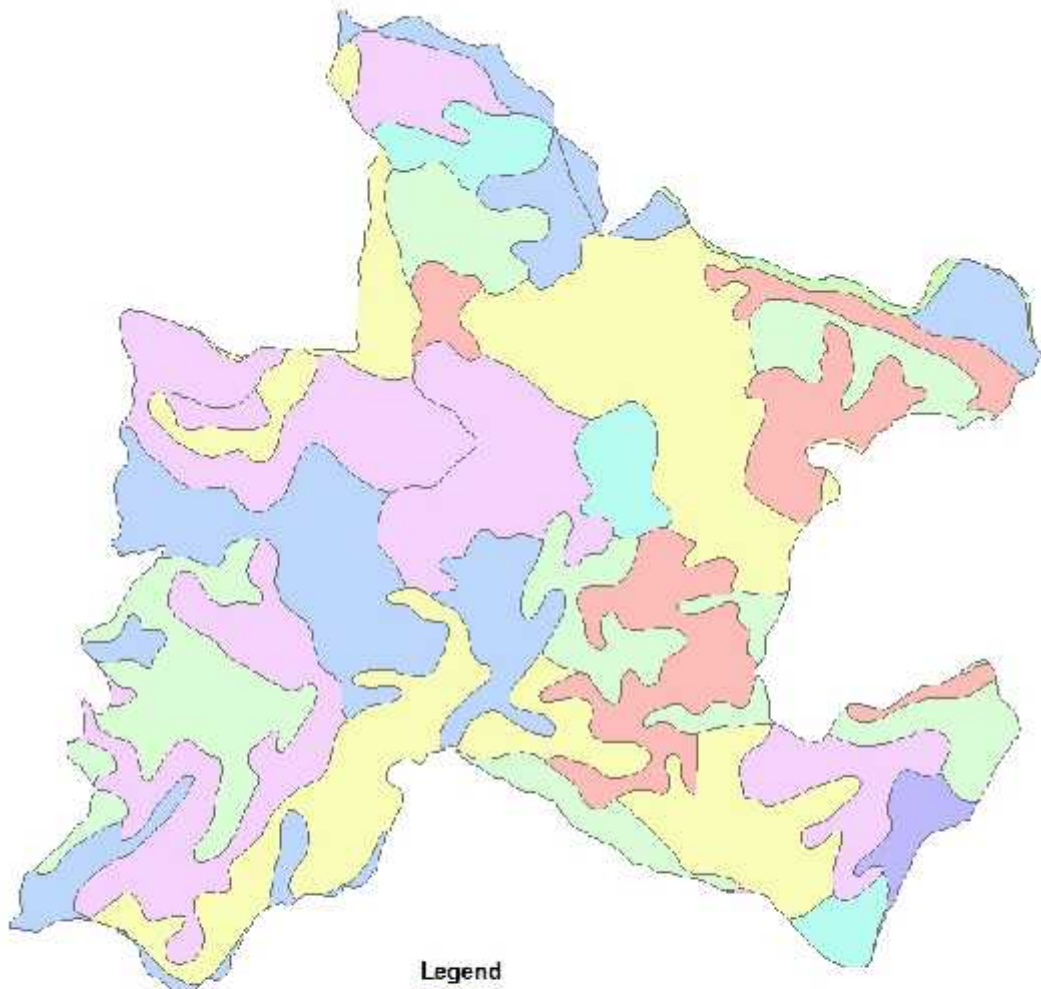
The geology of this area is very different that of hill and is mostly of rocky soil. Soil is found to be sandy loam, silt to clay loam. The soil groups are various from place to place. Mass wasting, surface erosion is the soil problems in this VDC because of the configuration of farm, lack of vegetation cover and unscientific cropping pattern.

4.4 Social Condition











Social condition of any particular place is important as much as geographic condition. A society represents certain trends of thought and behavior, which is common in knowledge and acceptable to the entire community.

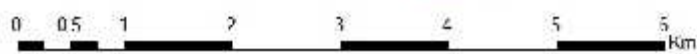
Map 2

Land Use of Bandipur VDC, Tanahun

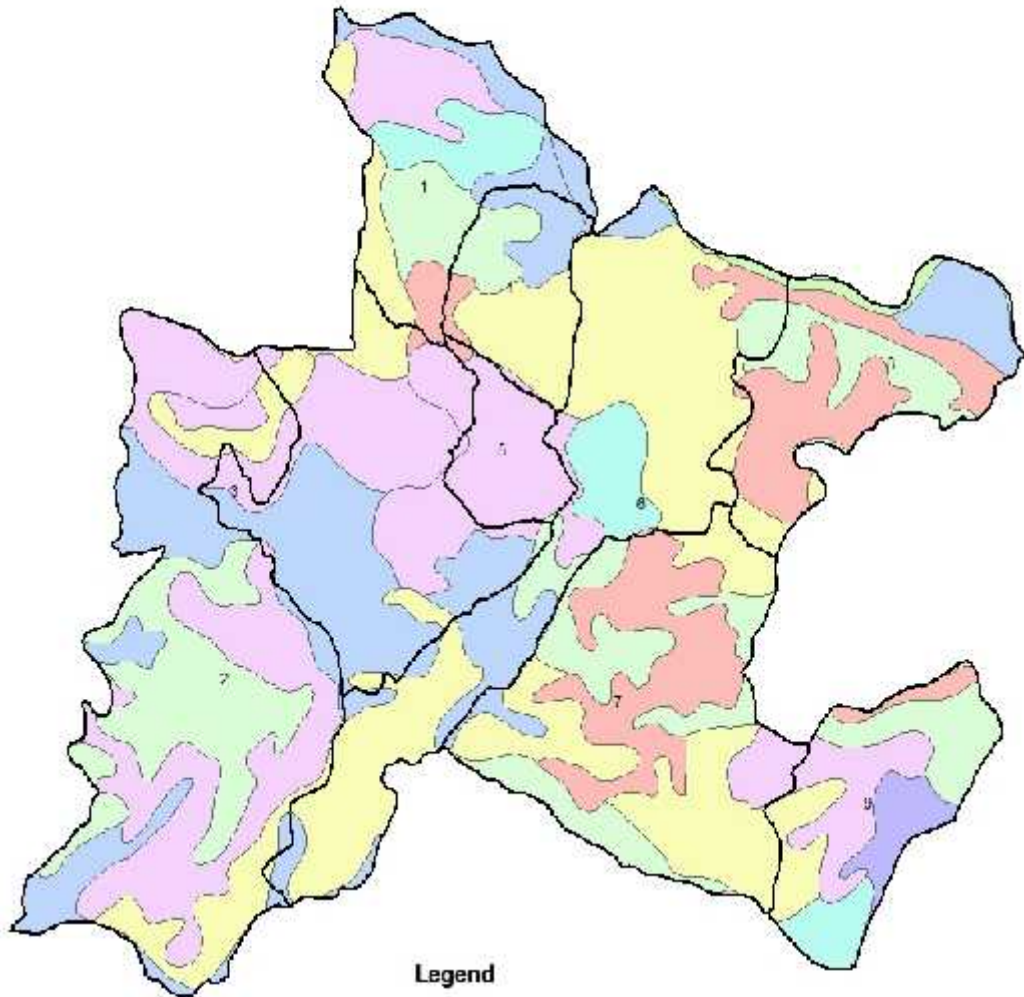


Legend

-  Eoulders, River Bed
-  Cultivation in Fans, Alluvial Fans or Lower Foot slopes
-  Grasslands
-  Hardwood Sal Forests
-  Hardwood Tropical Mixed Forests
-  Level Terraces on Hill slope Cultivation
-  Mixed Forests (3m Height)
-  River
-  Shrub
-  Sloping Terraces in Hill slope Cultivation

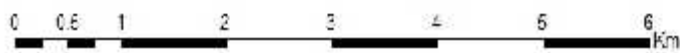


Map 3
Study Area of
Land Use of Bandipur VDC, Tanahun



Legend

- Boulders, River Bed
- Cultivation in Tera, Alluvial Fans or Lower Foot slopes
- Grasslands
- Hardwood Oak Forests
- Hardwood Tropical Mixed Forests
- Level Terraces on Hill slope Cultivation
- Mixed Forests (3m Height)
- River
- Shrub
- Sloping Terraces in Hill slope Cultivation



4.4.1 Population and Household

As Bandipur Village Development Committee situated in the accessible hill area where transport facilities are good. As a result, the flow of migrants is increasing over the last 60 years. There are 2354 total households according to the census 2001 of Bandipur V.D.C. Likewise, out of total population of (11415), 5490 persons are males and 5925 persons are females. Household and Sex Wise Distribution of population has been given in Table-3.

Table-3
Household and Sex Wise Population Distribution of Bandipur VDC

Wards	Households	Percent	Population			
			Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	440	18.6	1091	1002	2093	18.3
2	322	13.6	834	894	1728	15.1
3	324	13.7	667	782	1449	12.7
4	235	9.9	539	538	1077	9.4
5	112	4.7	214	253	467	4.1
6	322	13.6	774	849	1623	14.2
7	125	5.3	275	327	602	5.3
8	335	14.2	749	873	1622	14.2
9	139	5.9	347	407	754	6.6
Total	2354	100	5490	5925	11415	100

Source: CBS, 2002.

Figure 3
Household and Sex-wise Population Distribution

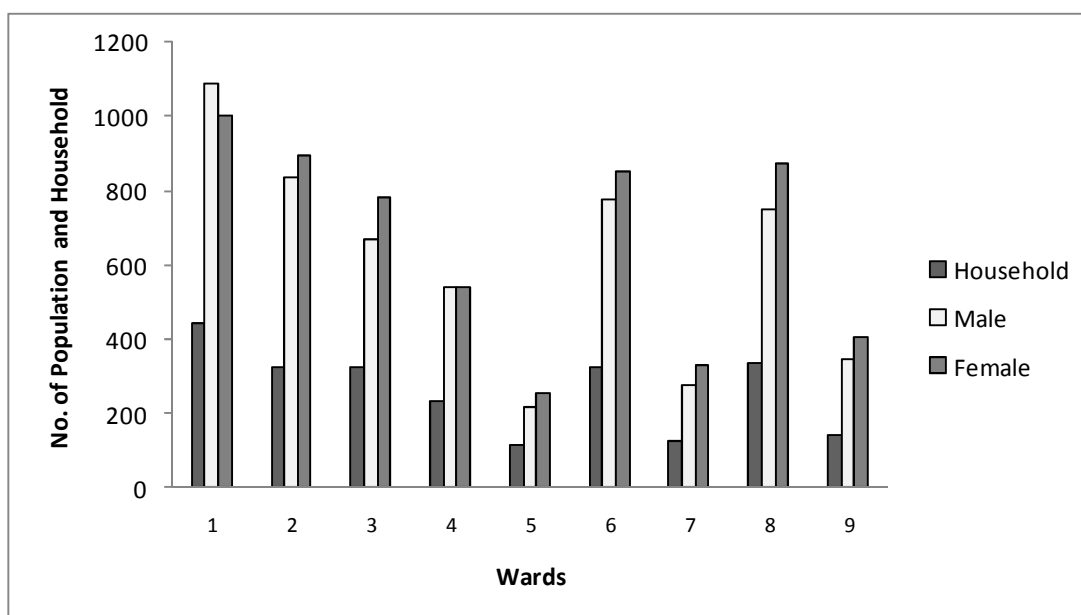


Table-3 shows the highest percentage of the household in word No. 1 and the highest population percentage is in ward No. 1. Then the total population as well as household percentage is gradually in descending order to 8, 6, 3, 2, 4, 9, 7, and 5 wards. The lowest household (4%) is found in ward No. 5 and population (5.7%) as well. The highest percentage is mainly caused by Bazaar, board area and accessible facilities and the lowest percentage is mainly caused by small area of ward and inaccessible of physical facilities.

4.4.2. Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is based on the face that every member of society is a consumer but only few members of society are producers. Dependency ratio is expressed as number of dependent per 100 economically active populations. It is important aspect of age composition. The number of persons below 15 years of age is known as youth dependent or unproductive persons. The age group above 60 years of age is old dependents.

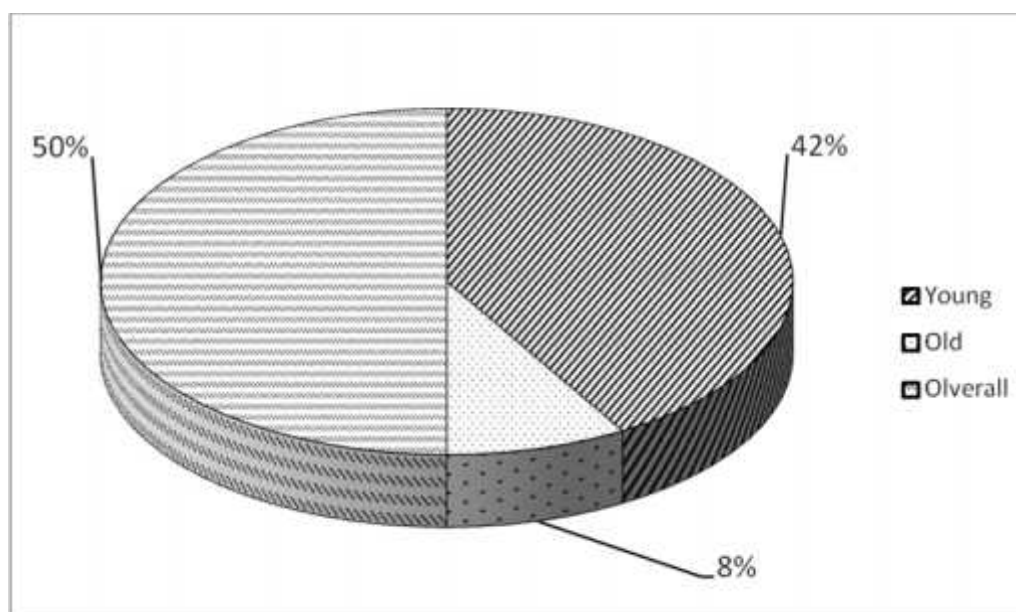
Table-4
Distribution of Dependency Ratio

Dependency Ratio	Bandipur VDC
Young	68.6
Old	14.0
Overall	82.6

Source: CBS, 2002.

The overall dependency ratio of Bandipur VDC is lower than economically active population. There is very high young dependency ratio compared to the dependency of old people. The gap between young and old is 54.6 percent.

Figure 4
Dependency Ratio of Bandipur VDC



4.4.3. Age and Sex Group

Age and Sex have fundamental importance in demography as well as in all sciences. Age-sex composition becomes the basic requirement for understanding population composition of an area. Age- Sex group directly affects on the population migration

and middle-aged people are more migratory than the young and old aged ones. Table 5 presents age and sex characteristic of Bandipur village development committee.

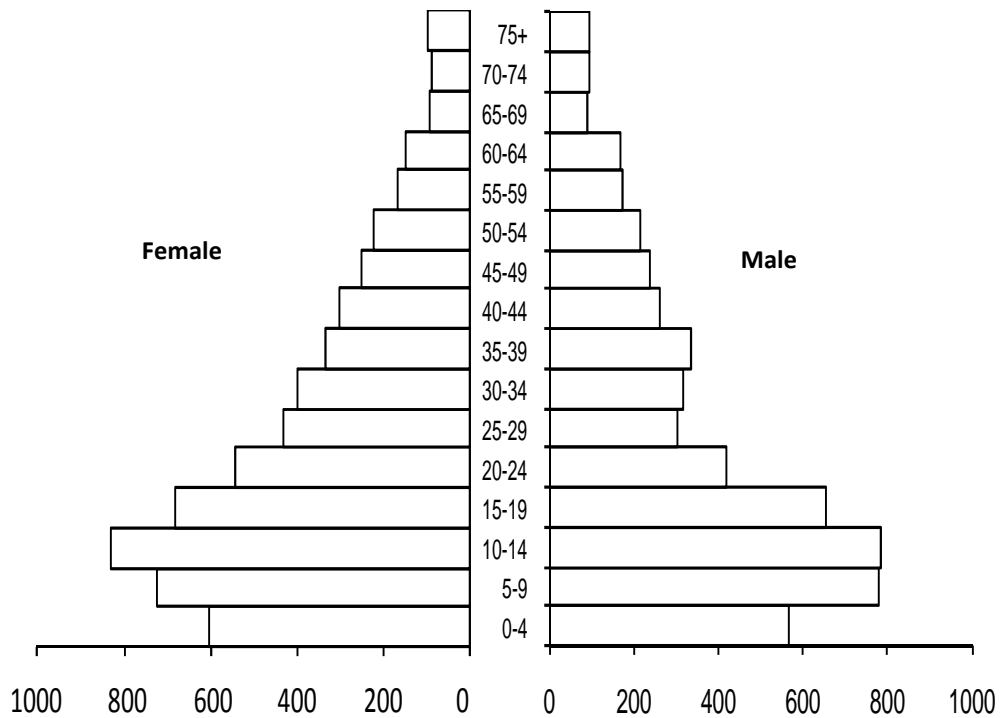
Table-5
Age and Sex wise distribution of population Bandipur VDC

Age Group	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	567	10.3	604	10.2	1171	10.3
5-9	778	14.1	722	12.2	1500	13.1
10-14	785	14.3	831	14.0	1616	14.2
15-19	653	11.8	683	11.5	1336	11.7
20-24	419	7.6	545	9.2	964	8.4
25-29	301	5.4	431	7.3	732	6.4
30-34	318	5.7	398	6.7	716	6.3
35-39	336	6.1	336	5.7	672	5.9
40-44	262	4.7	305	5.1	567	5.0
45-49	236	4.2	250	4.2	486	4.3
50-54	215	3.9	222	3.7	437	3.8
55-59	172	3.1	169	2.9	341	3.0
60-64	168	3.0	150	2.5	318	2.8
65-69	92	1.6	93	1.6	185	1.6
70-74	93	1.6	88	1.5	181	1.6
75and over	95	1.7	98	1.7	193	1.7
Total	5490	100	5925	100	11415	100

Source: CBS, 2002.

Table 5 shows that 38.7 percent males, 36.4 percent females in the age group between 0-14. Likewise, 52.5 percent males and 56.3 percent females are in the age group of 15-59. Table-5 clearly indicates that the percent of male population is lower than the female population in total. Thus, in Bandipur V.D.C., the productive population of female is higher than the male having 56.3 percent females and 52.5 percent males.

Figure 5
Age and Sex-wise Distribution of Population



The usual manner is to present male in the left and female in the right side. The purpose of the pyramid is to help people to see the age and sex composition so that they can meaningful comparison. Male population has highest for 785 age group and lowest for 92 age group. Female population is the highest for age group 831 and the lowest for 93.

4.4.4 Ethnic Composition

Nepal is a country with various ethnic groups having their own way of socio-cultural lives. According to the census of population 2001, there are mentioned 61 castes/ethnic groups living in Nepal. But in fact, there are more than 61 castes practiced in Nepalese Society. Likewise, the ethnic composition of population in Bandipur V.D.C. is given in Table- 6.

Table-6
Distribution of Ethnic Groups of Bandipur VDC

Ethnicity	Total Population	Percentage	Ethnicity	Total Population	Percentage
Gurung	2637	23.1	Kumal	21	0.2
Magar	2182	19.1	Gaine	21	0.2
Newar	1569	13.7	Thakali	20	0.2
Bhraman	1171	10.3	Rai	18	0.2
Chhetri	1126	9.9	Sherpa	16	0.1
Kami	791	6.9	Rajbnsi	14	0.1
Sarki	551	4.8	Unidentified Caste	14	0.1
Gharti/ Bhujel	407	3.6	Bhraman-Tarai	11	0.1
Damai	280	2.5	Marwadi	11	0.1
Sanyasi	191	1.7	Dura	8	0.1
Muslim	70	0.6	Brahmu/Baramu	7	0.1
Tamang	62	0.5	Bote	6	0.05
Unidentified Dalit	60	0.5	Sonar	5	0.04
Thakuri	57	0.5	Majhi	5	0.04
Teli	28	0.2	Others	10	0.1
Tharu	25	0.2			
Baniya	21	0.2		11415	100

Source: CBS, 2002

Table-6 shows that different kinds of ethnic groups are found in the Bandipur VDC i.e.34 ethnic groups. Among those ethnic groups most of all are Gurung, i.e.23.1 percent and 0.04 percent is of both Sonar and Majhi which is the least number of ethnic group there.

4.4.5 Religious Composition

Bandipur Village Development Committee is dominated by the Hindu consisting of 80.5 percent of the total population. Brahman, Chhetri, Newar, Kami, Damai, Magar, and Gurung are all ethnic groups belonged to Hindu Religion. Other people are the

believers of Buddha, Christian and Islam. The religious composition of VDC is shown in the Table-7

Table -7
Religious Composition of Bandipur VDC

Religion	Total Population	Percentage
Hindu	9229	80.85
Buddha	2031	17.79
Islam	70	0.61
Christian	76	0.67
Sikh	1	0.01
Not Stated	8	0.07
Total	11415	100

Source: CBS, 2002

Figure 6
Religious Composition

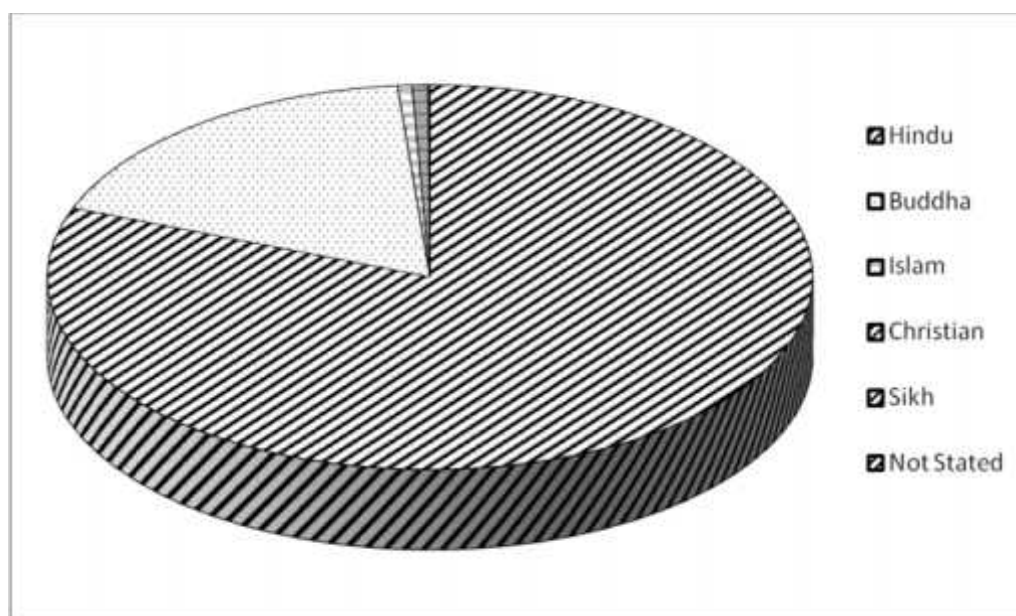


Table-7 shows that different religious groups are found in Bandipur VDC. Among them most is Hindu i.e. 80.85 percent, secondly Buddha 17.79 percent and least are Sikh i.e.0.01percent. Among the total population of 11415, 0.07 percent has not any religious belief or their religion isn't stated.

CHAPTER - V

TREND AND PATTERN OF MIGRATION

5.1 Trend of Migration

Migration to Bandipur Village Development Committee is a recent phenomena, so the trend of migration is not a very old phenomena in this V.D.C. In-migration trend gradually increased since establishment of democracy in 2007 B.S. Internal migration from the different ecological zone gradually increased for various reasons to this area. The trend of migration in the V.D.C started at different periods. Trend of migration of the study area is given Table-8.

Table-8
Trend of Migration to Study Area

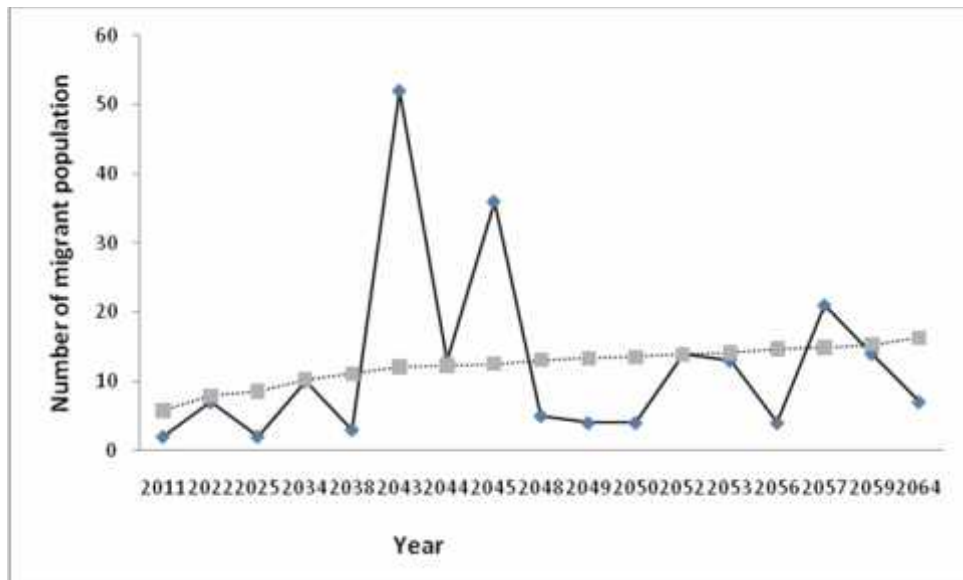
Year of Migration	No. of Household	Percent	No. of Population	Percent
2008-2018	1	2.1	2	0.9
2018-2028	2	4.2	9	4.3
2028-2038	1	2.1	10	4.7
2038-2048	27	56.3	104	49.3
2048-2058	14	29.2	65	30.8
2058-2068	3	6.3	21	10.0
Total	48	100	211	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The migration trend is considered the period of sixty years in this study. So the Table-8 presents the trend of migration and place of origin of migrants from 2008 to 2065 B.S. Between 2008 to 2018, 2.1 percent migrant's households had migrated to Bandipur V.D.C. Similarly, period 2018 to 2028, 4.2 percent households migrated. The largest number of households migrated Bandipur between the years 2038 to 2048 i.e. 49.3 Percent households. The trend of migration is the maximum migrated (62.5 percent) from Myagdi District.

During the period between 2038 -2048, a large number of migrants were found from Myagdi district. So, people specially migrated from Hill region. It is because of fertile land, education facilities, developed infrastructure etc.

Figure 7
Growth Trend of Periodic Migration



5.2 Pattern of Migration

The pattern of migration towards this study area consisted of migrants from Dhaulagiri, Bagmati, and Gandaki zones. The migration streams are one way i.e. from mountain and hill to Bandipur VDC. The main characteristics of migration are in-migration in the hill. The general pattern of migration is from less developed rural areas to developed business center of Bandipur. There are some urban areas from where people migrate to this study area. Majority of internal migrants households is from the Dhaulagiri zone (77.1 percent), the Gandaki (16.8 percent) and 7.3 percent from the Bagmati zone. Likewise majority of migrant population is from Dhaulagiri (77.8 percent) followed by the Gandaki (15.7 percent) and the Bagmati (6.6 percent). The flow is directed from resource poor to resource rich areas, which may be attributed in Table-9 among others to economic reason in the hope finding better land for cultivation and job opportunity for employment. The tendency of migration from the Dhaulagiri is greater than from Gandaki and Bagmati. Table-9 presents the flow of in- migration from different areas to Bandipur V.D.C.

Table - 9
In-Migration to Bandipur V.D.C from different areas

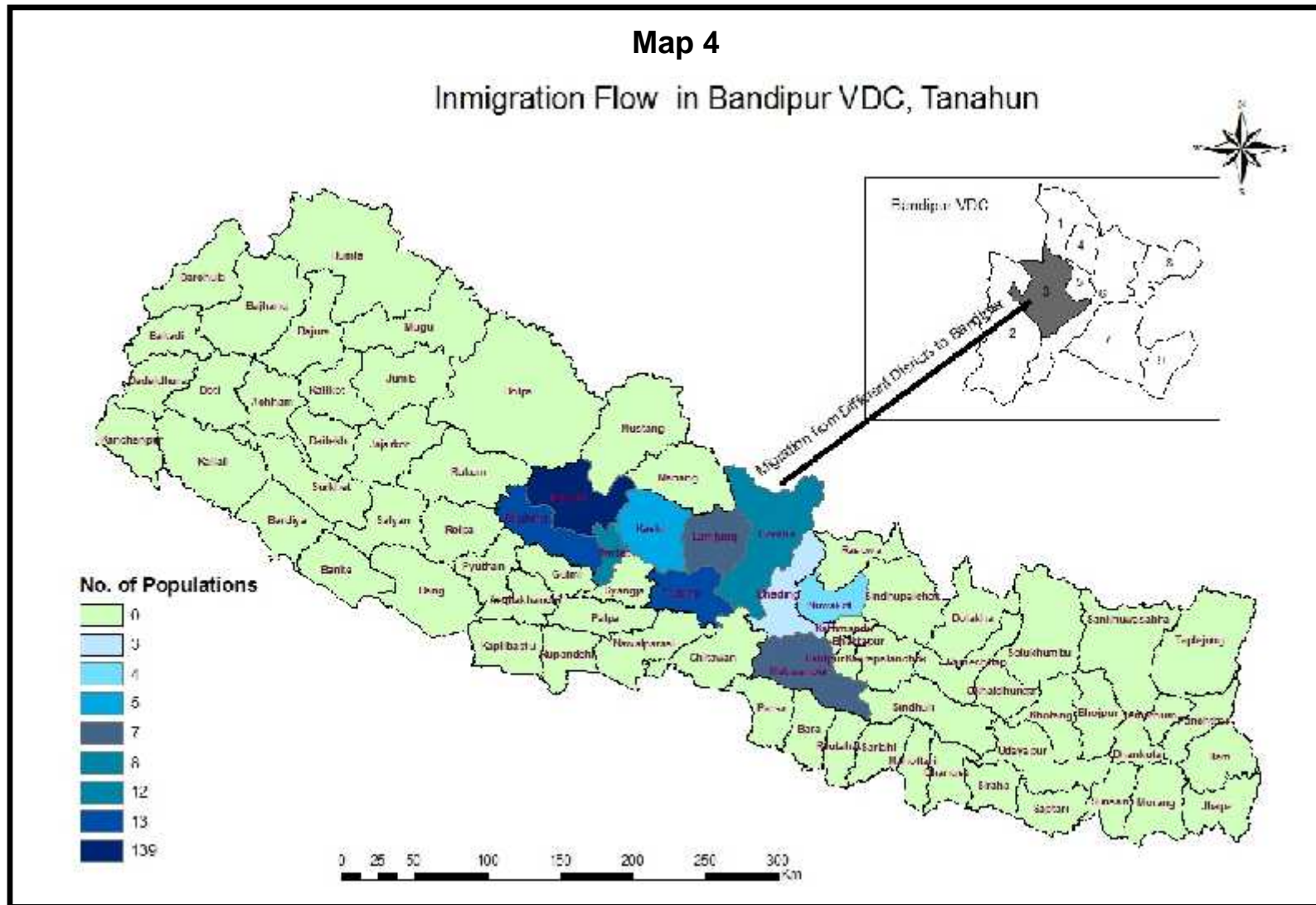
Place	No. of Household	Percent	No. of Population	Percent
Gandaki zone				
Gorkha	3	6.3	8	3.8
Lamjung	1	2.1	7	3.3
Kaski	1	2.1	5	2.4
Tanahun	3	6.3	13	6.2
Sub total	8	16.8	33	15.7
Dhaulagiri Zone				
Myagdi	30	62.5	139	65.9
Baglung	5	10.4	13	6.2
Parbat	2	4.2	12	5.7
Sub total	37	77.1	164	77.8
Bagmati zone				
Dhading	1	2.1	3	1.4
Nuwakot	1	2.1	4	1.9
Makawanpur	1	2.1	7	3.3
Sub total	3	6.3	14	6.6
Total	48	100	211	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

It is clear from Table-9 that, out of total migrant households, 77.1 percent households are from Dhaulagiri, 16.8 percent from Gandaki and 6.3 percent from Bagmati zone. In the same way, 62.5 percent migrant households are from Myagdi, 10.4 percent from Baglung, 6.3 percent from Gorkha and 6.3 percent from Tanahun district. Similarly 2.1 percent migrant households were from each district of Bagmati zone.

Map 4

Inmigration Flow in Bandipur VDC, Tanahun



CHAPTER-VI

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF IN-MIGRATION

6.1 Causes of In-Migration

Migration is as old as human history. However, the massive population movements of the modern times have wider social, economic, political, demographic and ecological implication (Francis 1987). Migration in strictly speaking is a change of residence and need not necessarily involve any change of occupation, but it is closely associated with occupational shifts of one kind or another. When a person becomes mobile, he/she carries his/her old culture with him and creates both a migration and culture drift. Migration is also a result in which people are involved in response to some impelling needs, which can not be satisfied at the place of origin. Thus, migration is a conditioning factor in the inception and development of new social and cultural forms. In this context, this chapter deals with the causes of migration, the cause to leave the origin and to settle in destination and its impact at destination.

There are various factors that tend to move people between international as well as within the national boundaries, natural resources and development of infrastructure available of fertile land, employment and economic opportunity and presence of relations and friends are the cause of migration to the study area. Besides these reasons of migration, a number of other reasons are responsible for the internal mobility of the population of in Nepal. They are determining factors of migration, such as economic factors, demographic factors, socio-cultural and psychological factors, political factors, institutional factors and so on.

The depressed economic condition in an area generates tendencies of out migration, whereas the condition reflecting the economic prosperity after greater employment potential and attract in-migrants. The development of means of transportation, facilities of education and communication in recent has also stimulated migration tendencies. With regard to the courses of population movement distinction has been made between "push factors" and "pull factors".

6.1.1 Push Factors

The people always seek better opportunities for livelihood. The push factors refer to the poor economic conditions and the resultant economic misery of lack of opportunities. The push factors are thus, the factors, which more or less compel people to leave the place. The cause of migration can be both positive and negative at the place of origin and destination. It is not necessary that in an area either only push or pull factors operate simultaneously in the same area. This is because of the problems differentiate between push and pull factors. The main push factors as reported by the people of Bandipur V.D.C are lack of education facilities, low of productivity, lack of transport facilities, lack of employment opportunities, insecurity, natural calamities and lack of physical infrastructure. The main push factors are presented in Table-10.

Table-10
Major Push Factor in The Place of Origin

Push Factors	No. of Households	Percent
Lack of education facilities	1	2.1
Low Level of productivity	30	62.5
Lack of transport facilities	2	4.2
Lack of employment opportunities	2	4.2
Insecurity and natural calamities	9	18.8
Lack of Physical infrastructure	4	8.3
Total	48	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

I. Low Productivity

Table-10 presents that 62.5 percent of total migrants migrated to Bandipur VDC because of low productivity which is the major push factor. So, lack of land availability, many people could not have possessed even subsistence level of agricultural production.

II. Insecurity and Natural Calamities

The second major push factor is insecurity and natural calamities in origin. 18.8 percent households was migrated due to insecurity and calamities. Their main push factor of migration was landslide and flood in the place of origin.

III. Lack of Physical Infrastructure

The third push factor is lack of physical infrastructure. The infrastructure plays a vital role for the rapid development of a country. People had migrated to areas of better infrastructure from various part of the nation. 8.3 percent of households had migrated in Banipur V.D.C due to the lack of physical infrastructure in the place of origin.

IV. Lack of Transport Facilities

The next push factor of migration is lack of transport facilities. Transport also plays a vital role for the rapid development of the country. People had migrated to areas of better transport system from the various parts of the nation. 4.2 percent of households had migrated to Bandipur V.D.C due to the lack of transport facilities in the place of origin.

V. Lack o Employment Opportunity and Education Facilities

Lack of employment opportunities and education were assistance and cause of in-migration in Bandipur VDC. 4.2 percent and 2.1 percent migrant households had migrated for employment opportunities and education facilities respectively.

There are other factors too which have played secondary role to push migrants from the origin. Such discouraging factors such as lack of education, health, transportation, debt, market etc. The hilly and mountainous migrants are greatly determined by cause transportation, health, education and low productivity.

In this way, there are various push factors in the origin low productivity, insecurity and natural calamities, lack of physical infrastructure lack of transport facilities are the main factors in the origin while the lack of education facilities, lack of employment opportunity, small land holding, family and economic problems, lack of

future property and marketing are some other secondary general factors for pushing migrants from the origin place.

6.1.2 Pull Factors

Pull factors refer to the factors, which encourage migration to particular area. Employment, high wages, facilities and amenities of modern life attract people to migrate in certain areas. Being more efficient factors, people select to migrate at destination. The most important pull factors in Bandipur VDC are given Table-11.

Table-11
Major Pull Factors in the Place of Destination

Pull factors	No. of Household	Percent
Presence of relatives and friends	22	45.8
Available of fertile land	20	41.7
Employment and economic opportunity	4	8.3
Education facilities	1	2.1
Physical Infrastructure	1	2.1
Total	48	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

I. Presence of Relatives and Friends

Bandipur is being a secure place for the migrants. Therefore, 45.8 percent households from hill in this area are due to the presence of the relatives and their friends.

According to Cherunilam (1987), the migrants are determined by various other factors, which are much related to the study area. In this chapter, causes of migration are described under push and pull factors.

The demographic factor is also important for determining migration. The fertility and natural increase of population are generally higher in rural surrounding areas than in urban areas. The reduction in the mortality rate and the concomitant high rate of population growth would drift the rural population towards the city. Therefore, Bandipur is playing role and people of surrounding VDCs are highly motivated towards there. The socio- cultural and psychological factors have also affected

migration. Religions freedom, desire for social uplift the desire to break away traditional constraints of social organization, conflict among the family members exclusion from the community circles, improved communication facilities such as transportation, urban oriented equation the social facilities of the town, cultural the linguistic lies and kinship chain significantly influence migration.

II. Availability of Fertile Land

Table 11 shows that major pull factor for in-migration in Bandipur village development committee is availability of fertile land, which attracted the peoples from various part of the country. Out of the total, 41.7 percent of the household were attracted due to the availability of fertile agricultural land.

III. Employment and Economic Opportunity

Employment and economic opportunities are also other important pull factor of migration in the study area. About 8.3 percent households were attracted to this area. For the reason, there are peoples who are employed in schools, shops, and hotel and government job and in bus services migration in greatly dominated by the economic opportunities such as employed on agricultural opportunities. Therefore, employment and economic opportunity become a pull factors towards Bandipur VDC.

IV. Education Facilities

The next pull factor is education facilities. Out of total households, 2.1 percent households were attracted due to better education facilities. Education is the most important characteristic for human civilization. There is better education in Bandipur V.D.C rather than in other hilly and mountainous areas. There are sufficient government schools, private boarding schools and colleges as well.

V. Physical Infrastructural Facilities

The sufficient physical infrastructural facilities are also another one of the pulling factors of migrants towards Bandipur V.D.C. Physical infrastructural facilities indicate the resources of communication, transportation, irrigation drinking water etc. which are available in destination. Therefore, 2.1 percent of the households migrated in the study area due to the availability of physical infrastructure.

It is clear from the above analysis that the education facilities, physical infrastructure facilities, availability of fertile land, employment and economic opportunities and presence of relatives and friend are the major pull-factors such as peace society, developed market center and tourist center better service of income have played indirect role to attract migrant in Bandipur VDC.

Other important factors are political and institutional factors, such as government policy has also been a prominent migration factor in the hill region. There is another determining factor for migration is miscellaneous factor under which geographic factors such as distance, topographic features, weather and climatic factors including floods and droughts.

6.2 Consequences of In-migration

Migration greatly affects the development structure of the economy of both place of origin and destination. The dominate pattern of hill Terai migration in Nepal is an indicator of regional imbalance, increasing population pressure in the Terai and polarization of development in the lowlands has contributed to lager volumes of this migration trajectory in recent decades. Most of the migrants are moving from resources poor regions to regions with more land resources and employment opportunities. Inter-region migration in Nepal has a positive impact to the total economy in both the origin and destination. Large-scale out-migration from the hillsides is in relieving, the pressure of population in depressed areas by providing alternative areas and avenues of livelihood (Gurung 1987).

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

Migration in Bandipur VDC has taken place from various hilly districts, surrounding villages and VDCs, of Tanahun district. Before the influx of in-migrants to Bandipur VDC, to the local people had settled some parts of this area and most parts of the land area was covered by forest. There are various impacts such as demographic shift,

socio-cultural dispersal and land use change in destination. The various impacts of migration in the study area are discussed as below.

6.2.1 Population Pressure

The in-migration towards Bandipur VDC resulted into pressure of population and rate of population increase. More productive agricultural land force affected positively on the other hand, migration in Bandipur has developed economic activities such as establishment of occupational diversity, construction of social and economic infrastructure and expand of market tourism and business center. The land use pattern has changed from forest to agriculture land and from agriculture land to settlement slowly. The sources of income are from agriculture business, services and home rent.

The population growth is an obvious consequence of in-migration. Migrants have social aspect consequences. Migrants are from various places and represent diverse occupation, caste, religion, language and culture. However, in this place they are living together. However, their demographic attributes such as fertility, mortality, age, sex and literacy are not the same and they have experienced quantitative change.

6.2.2 Impact on Development Work

Before the migration case occurs, there was not any more developmental work. Now this place has much developed in comparison to previous years. Prithvi highways goes through Bandipur VDC. This study area is connected by concrete road of Prithvi highway. Before 2025 B.S. police post, army station, schools and district hospitals were established. The transport facilities, banks, goat research center, sericulture, co-operative organization, local NGOs, boarding schools, electricity facility etc developed gradually since last decade.

6.2.3 Utilization of Natural Resources

The increasing of population in Bandipur V.D.C resulted in the utilization of natural resources such as the forest, land, water; resources have been utilized to their full capacity. At present, even the agricultural land has been slowly transferred to residence. The cost of land is very high and remaining few lands have been expensive. There lays the some community forest in the eastern and southern parts of this area,.

But the forest is being destroyed day by day. The area of V.D.C is covered about 50% by forest area. They use forestial supplies for their daily fuel, grass, wood etc.

6.2.4 Heterogeneous Composition of Population

Heterogeneous Composition of Population of the total migrants 48.4 percent chhetri and 20.1 percent Brahmin population have composite in this V.D.C Likewise, 15.1 percent sarki, 5.7 percent, Newar, 4.3 percent Sai populations were composite in Bandipur V.D.C. Thus there is a consequence in heterogeneous composition of population.

6.2.5 Impact of Migration on Education

Education is one of the most important aspects of social characteristics. Therefore, the migration has resulted into change in literacy composition. The proportion literate is far higher at present than the past. This happened for three reasons:

- i) The Dalit caste group like Sarki and Kapali were mostly illiterate.
- ii) Many migrants have come to this area due to educational opportunities there. There are also migrants who migrated for reasons of employment in educational and other institutions and
- iii) Finally, with the lapse of time literacy situation has increased. These three factors have collectively resulted into change in overall educational situation at destination. Literacy status of migrants is given in the Table-19.

Out of the total who had attained the age of education only 85 percent persons are literate and 15 percent persons are illiterate. In the case of gender, males (91.8 percent) are more literate than females (77.3 percent). Similarly, in the case of illiteracy, males are 8.2 percent illiterate persons and females are 22.7 percent illiterate persons. Table–19 shows that the literacy are of the migrants in the Bandipur village development committee is higher as compared to national literacy rate of percent for total population of Nepal.

6.2.6 Economic, Social and Cultural Impact

Whenever people move, it is the process of adjustment to new environment takes place. It is found from observation the single cropping is dominant among non-migrants; non-migrants did not practice regularly in the past and multi cropping and double cropping. Migrants from various places came to this V.D.C by selling their land and other property and invest their capital in business, agricultural land in other various fields. So, able migrated persons have important role in increasing economic status and had affected the non-migrant population. The influence of the migrants has also changed the economic status of the non-migrants with increases in population and more houses have constructed and agricultural land has been reduced economic implication in this area.

Migrants in this V.D.C are from different places with different background but they work together at destination in various social activities. Social interaction has taken place despite various backgrounds in origin. The social integration measured in terms of exchange of household materials and agricultural tools among neighbors. Adaptation to changing political environment, participation in social works such as club activities, rural development, participation in various social functions, public buildings and roads construction, schools, women social welfare organizations have clearly shown people's social interaction in the study area. The social integration nourished significantly by social affinity.

As the people from one place to another get together, so as different cultural, attitudinal feelings and beliefs are join altogether because when people move they bring their culture with them. The movement also results into cultural drift. A cultural drift may also occur through contacts resulting from individual emissaries going out from one place to another for the purpose of advantages, trade and religious perspectives. Through migration in Bandipur, V.D.C has changed from its indigenous Magar, Lama, Thakali culture to a society characterized by multi ethnic, multi-culture and multi-lingual. In Bandipur V.D.C, peoples speak Newari, Gurung and Magar but the most of the migrants speak Nepali and non-migrants speak Nepali language as well. Another cultural interaction can be seen by the relation between the participation of all types of migrants into Hindu as well as Non-Hindu festivals, ethnicity

performances and many others. During Dashain and Tihar festival most of the groups perform song and dance even by migrant's peoples.

Thus, there occurs an improved economic active changed social characteristic and mixed cultural system in Bandipur V.D.C due to the consequences of in-migration.

6.2.7 Deforestation

Deforestation is a serious problem in Nepal. Although the growth of population pressure on the forest is also increasing day by day. According to the local people, most of the area of Bandipur V.D.C was covered with dense forest comparing today's period. The area of Bandipur V.D.C was covered with about 51% forest area. This area is mostly covered by sub-tropical forest but almost natural forest has been cut down now. After the migration, started migrants used the forest for housing and agricultural purposes. The political instability, weak government policy and population pressure are responsible for deforesting the forest resource in this area. Therefore, the consequence of in-migrants in deforestation is one of the serious subjects.

CHAPTER-VII

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC OF MIGRANTS AND NON- MIGRANTS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter is related to the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of sample of migrant households. Migration is not merely a process of shifting people from one place to another; it is a fundamental process that changes the demographic and socio-economic structure of the population. Demographic characteristic deals with the quantitative aspects of the population of a community. It may relate. Social and Economic characteristics are geographical distribution as well. In-migration is an important phenomenon to Bandipur, which is examined in detail in this chapter.

7.1.1 Age Characteristics of Population

The age characteristics are dynamic variables, which are the most basic important characteristics of population. It shows the number of person of different ages. Age statistic is fundamental important in demography as well as in all sciences. The study of potential growth of population and migration cannot be done without testing of age competition of the people. Age greatly affects the social attitude, economic activities and movement of people. Bandipur village development committee consists of nine wards with the population of 13768 persons, and 100 with population of 562. Table-12 shows the age composition comparing between migrants and non-migrants.

Table-12
Age Population Composition of Migrants and Non-migrants

Age Group	Pop. of migrants	Percent	Pop. of Non-migrants	Percent
0-4	5	1.8	10	3.5
5-9	27	9.7	17	6.0
10-14	35	12.5	40	14.1
15-19	28	10.0	35	12.4
20-24	30	10.8	24	8.5
25-29	44	15.8	28	9.9
30-34	25	9.0	21	7.4
35-39	12	4.3	19	6.7
40-44	13	4.7	14	4.9
45-49	7	2.5	15	5.3
50-54	20	7.2	7	2.5
55-59	10	3.6	16	5.7
60 and above	23	8.2	37	13.1
Total	279	100	283	100

Source - Field survey, 2011

According to the Table 12 it is stated that the young age (0-14 years) migrants are greater in percentage than non-migrants in the same age group. The total young migrants represent 24 percent whereas young non-migrants contribute 23.5 percent, which is slightly low. Adult age group (15-59) contributes 67.7 percent of migrants while 63.2 percent of non-migrants belong to the same age group. The study clearly indicates adult people are more migratory than the other age groups.

Similarly, the old age group (60 and above) of migrants is less than non-migrants. Old aged group of migrants represent 8.2 percent while non-migrants represent 13.1 percent.

7.1.2 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio reflects the percentage of population, which is unproductive. The number of persons below 15 years of age and above 60 years is known as unproductive

population. Dependency ratio is calculated using three different age groups, namely young (0-14), adult (15-59) and old (60 above).

The proportion of young divided by adult is considered, as young dependency ratio whereas the proportion of old divided by adult is known as old dependency ratio. The sum of young and old dependency comprises overall dependency ratio.

The calculation of dependency ratio between migrants and non-migrants of Bandipur are given in Table-13.

Table-13
Dependency Ratio between Migrants and Non-Migrants

Dependency ratio	Migrants	Non-Migrants
Child	35.4	37.4
Old	12.2	20.7
Overall	47.6	58.1

Source - Field survey, 2011

It is clear from Table 13 that the overall dependency ratio among migrants is lower than non-migrants. Migrant's dependency ratios constitute 47.6 percent whereas non-migrants are 58.1 percent. This suggested that the non-migrants are more dependent than migrants in Bandipur V.D.C. There is very high child and old dependency ratio among non-migrants. This vast difference among non-migrants is due to the high birth rate, illiteracy and poor economic condition.

7.2 Sex Composition

The separate data for males and females are important for various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic characteristics such as mortality, migration marital status etc. The balance of sexes affects the social and economic relationship with in a community. The two sexes play partly contesting and partly complementary roles in the economy and society. Sex composition of migrants and Non-migrants are given in Table-14.

Table-14
Numbers of Migrants and Non-Migrants According to Sex

Sex	Migrants		Non-Migrants	
	No.of Persons	Percent	No.of Persons	Percent
Male	149	53.4	137	48.4
Female	130	46.6	146	51.6
Total	279	100	283	100
Sex Ratio	114.6		93.8	

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table-14 clear that female constitutes only 46.6 percent and 51.6 percent female non-migrants whereas male constitutes only 48.4 percent. It proves that migrants' male population is greater than females and non-migrants male population is less than females.

7.3 Population by Age and Sex Characteristics

The basic characteristics of demographic group are age and sex. Age and Sex are universal and together has been represented by a population pyramid. Table-15 presents age composition of migrants and non-migrants population by sex.

Table-15
Population by Age and Sex Wise Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants

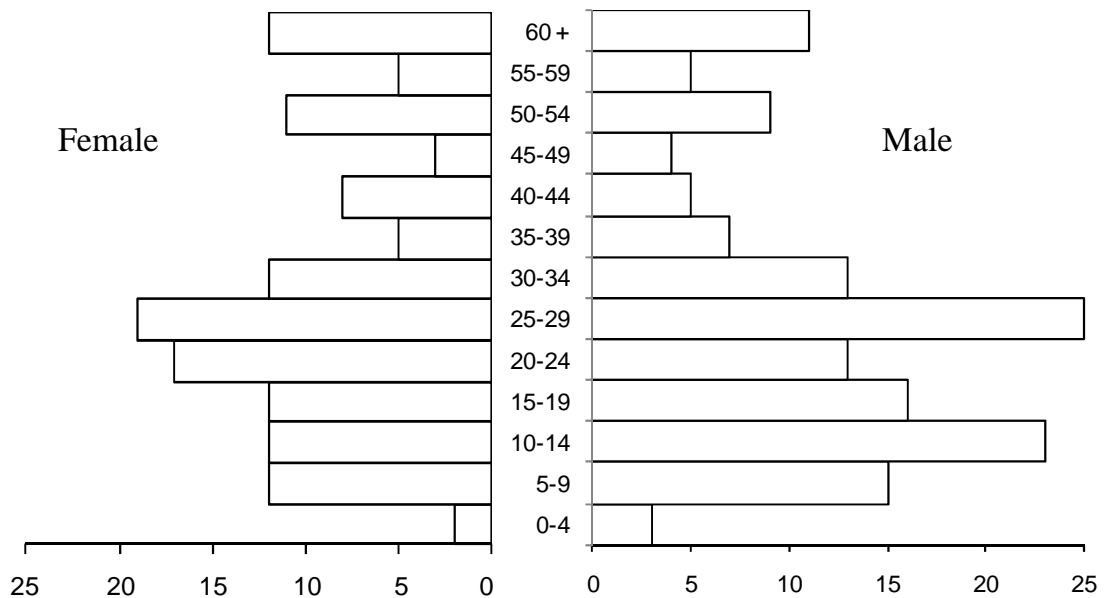
Age Group	Migrants						Non-Migrants					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0-4	3	2.0	2	1.5	5	1.8	7	5.1	3	2.1	10	3.5
5-9	15	10.1	12	9.2	27	9.7	13	9.5	4	2.7	17	6.0
10-14	23	15.4	12	9.2	35	12.5	16	11.7	24	16.4	40	14.1
15-19	16	10.7	12	9.2	28	10.0	15	10.9	20	13.7	35	12.4
20-24	13	8.7	17	13.1	30	10.8	9	6.6	15	10.3	24	8.5
25-29	25	16.8	19	14.6	44	15.8	16	11.7	12	8.2	28	9.9
30-34	13	8.7	12	9.2	25	9.0	8	5.8	13	8.9	21	7.4
35-39	7	4.7	5	3.8	12	4.3	12	8.8	7	4.8	19	6.7
40-44	5	3.4	8	6.2	13	4.7	6	4.4	8	5.5	14	4.9
45-49	4	2.7	3	2.3	7	2.5	9	6.6	6	4.1	15	5.3
50-54	9	6.0	11	8.5	20	7.2	3	2.2	4	2.7	7	2.5
55-59	5	3.4	5	3.8	10	3.6	6	4.4	10	6.8	16	5.7
60 +	11	7.4	12	9.2	23	8.2	17	12.4	20	13.7	37	13.1
Total	149	100	130	100	279	100	137	100	146	100	283	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Table-15 presents the comparative situation of age and sex between migrants and non-migrants. It shows that among migrants the proportion of population aged 0.14 is greater than the non-migrants. The proportion of economically active population (15-59 years) is higher among migrants (67.7%) than non- migrants (63.2%). Thus from the analysis it is clear that adult population is more migrants are more than that of the females. It means male selectivity in migration persists.

Figure 8

Population by Age and Sex Wise Distribution of Migrants

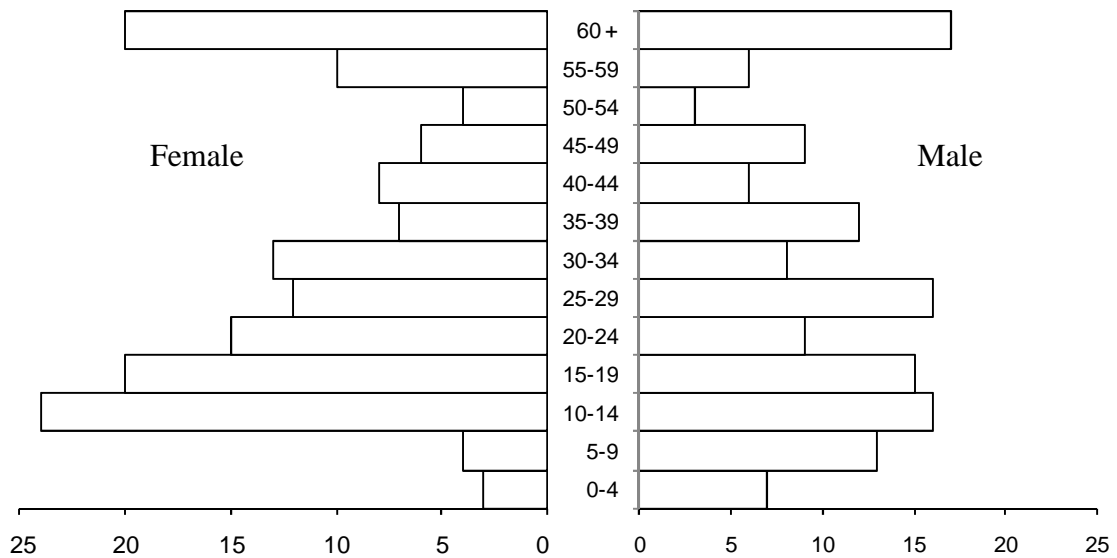


A special type of horizontal bar diagram called “Population Pyramid” usually represents the distribution of population by age and sex together. In the geographical representation of population, age groups are arranged in strata. The horizontal bar represents age group from the lowest age at the bottom to highest at the top.

The usual manner is to present male in the left and female in the right side. The purpose of the pyramid is to help people to see the age and sex composition so that they can meaningful comparison. Male population has highest for 25 age group and lowest for 3 age group. Female population is the highest for age group 19 and the lowest for 2.

Figure 9

Population by Age and Sex Wise Distribution of Non-Migrants



The usual manner is to present male in the left and female in the right side. The purpose of the pyramid is to help people to see the age and sex composition so that they can meaningful comparison. Male population has highest for 17 age group and lowest for 3 age group. Female population is the highest for age group 24 and the lowest for 3.

7.4 Ethnic Composition of Migrants

Social characteristics of migrants in this study are analyzed according to the ethnicity of migrants. Particularly, the migration has greatly affected ethnic composition of population. Brahmin, Chhetri, Newar, Kami, Sarki, Kapali, Sai, Magar, Lama, Thakali and others who had settled in this V.D.C was from different Ecological zone of Nepal. Ethnic composition of migrant and non-migrants population of Bandipur V.D.C is given in Table-16.

Table-16**Ethnic Composition of Population in Migrants and Non-Migrants**

Ethnicity	Migrants		Non-Migrants	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Brahman	56	20.1	10	3.5
Chhetri	135	48.4	17	6.0
Newar	16	5.7	86	30.4
Kami	-	-	46	16.3
Sarki	42	15.1	99	35.0
Kapali	-	-	23	8.1
Sai	4	1.4	2	0.7
Magar	12	4.3	-	-
Lama	7	2.5	-	-
Thakali	7	2.5	-	-
Total	279	100	283	100

Source - Field survey, 2011

It is clear from Table -16 that migrant population of Bandipur V.D.C is mainly composed of 9 ethnic groups. Chhetri is the major caste group having 48.4 percent. Second largest caste group is Brahmin with 20.1percent Sai is the lowest caste group in the study area with 1.4 percent. Non-migrant's population of Bandipur V.D.C is mainly composed of 7 ethnic groups. Sarki is the major caste group having 35 percent second. Largest caste group is Newar with 30.4 percent. Sai is the lowest caste group in the study area.

7.5 Family size of Migrants and Non-migrants

Family size is one of the important aspects for analyzing the characteristics of migrant and non-migrant population. There are more chances to migrate from larger family size and large family is considered as one of the major push factors of migration. The family size of migration in migrants is decreases in destination. Whenever the number of in-migrants is greater in any part of the country the birth rate is lower there. The reason for this decline in birth rate may be related to the willingness of non-migrants

to have less children but economically more competitive than the migrants. So that non-migrants come out successful in acquiring better standard of living. The family size of migrants and non-migrants has been given in Table-17.

Table-17
Average Family size of Migrants and Non-migrants

Types	Total Household	Total Population	Average Family Size
Migrants	48	279	5.8
Non-Migrants	52	283	5.4
Total	100	562	5.6

Source - Field survey, 2011

It is clear from Table-17 that the average family size of migrants is 5.8 and non-migrants are 5. It shows the average family size of migrants as compared with non-migrants is greater.

7.6 Family size Among Migrants and Non-Migrants

Migrants and non-migrants are categorized into three types: small family i.e. less than 4 persons, medium family i.e. 4 to 8 persons and large family i.e. more than 8 persons. These three types of family size as categorized are presented in Table-18.

Table-18
Family size Among Migrants and Non-Migrants

Persons	Migrants		Non-Migrants	
	Household	Percent	Household	Percent
Upto 4	5	10.4	12	23.1
5 to 8	34	70.8	33	63.5
More than 8	9	18.8	7	13.5
Total	48	100	52	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Figure 10
Family Size among Migrants and Non-migrants

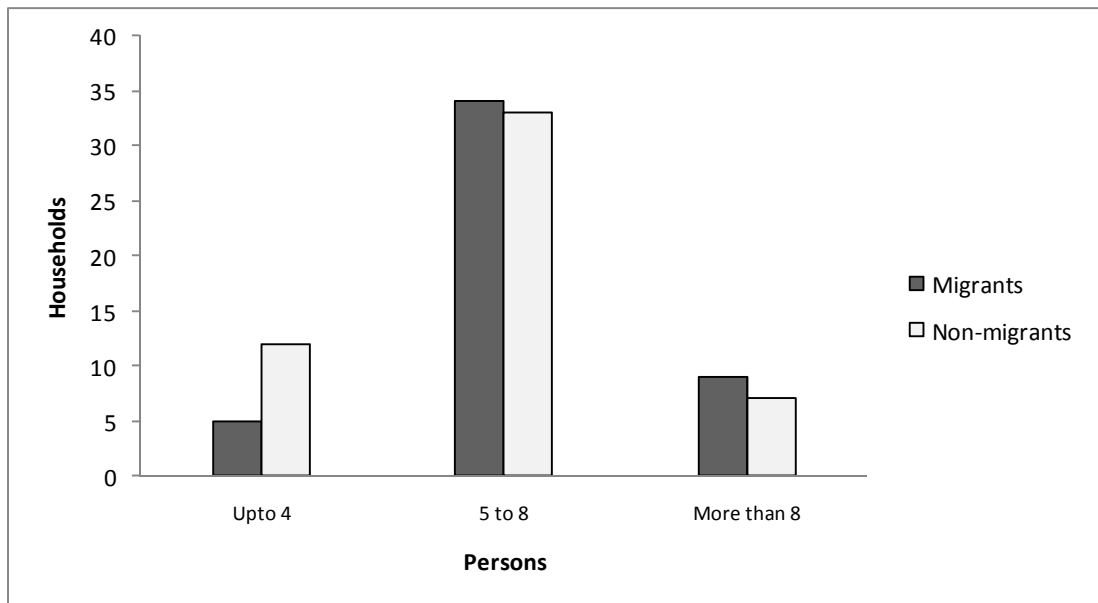


Table-18 shows the migrants with small family size constituting 10.4 percent households have large family. This shows that there is a difference between migrants and non-migrants households. Majority of migrant's households have medium and large family size and non-migrants' households have small family size.

7.7 Education Composition of Migrants and Non-migrants

Education is one of the most important social characteristics of population. Literacy and educational qualification are other vital indicators of migrant's social status. The literacy status of migrants is usually better than the rest population. This is probably because a person would be better able to make the migratory move if she/he is literate and further that literacy helps in securing employment. The comparative study of migrants and non-migrants literacy status is shown in Table-19.

Table-19
Literacy Status of Migrants and Non-migrants

Literacy Status	Migrants						Non- migrants					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Literate	134	91.8	99	77.3	233	85.0	109	83.8	104	72.7	213	78.0
Illiterate	12	8.2	29	22.7	41	15.0	21	16.2	39	27.3	60	22.0
Total	146	100	128	100	274	100	130	100	143	100	273	

Source - Field survey, 2011

It is clear from Table-19 that in the total 85.0 percent migrants are literate where are only 78.0 percent of non-migrants are literate. Similarly, the illiteracy rate among migrants is 15.0 percent as against 22 percent of non-migrants. In the case of gender, 91.0 percent male and 77.3 female migrants are literate as against 83.8 percent male and 72.7 percent female non-migrants are literate. Regarding illiteracy as compare to 16.2 percent male and 27.3 percent female non-migrants are illiterate.

7.8 Educational Status of Migrants and Non-Migrants

The comparative study of literacy status shows that migrants are more literate than non-migrants are. So educational condition has improved after migration and migrants are better educated than non-migrants. Migrants are also economically well off than non-migrants. The comparative education attainment of migrants and non-migrants is given in the Table-20.

Table- 20
Educational Status of Migrants and Non-Migrants

Educational Status	Migrants		Non-Migrants	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Informal Education	96	41.2	63	29.6
Primary	43	18.5	42	19.7
Lower Secondary	42	18.0	30	14.1
Secondary	12	5.2	24	11.3
SLC	19	8.2	26	12.2
Intermediate	9	3.9	15	7.0
Bachelor	9	3.9	12	5.6
Masters	3	1.3	1	0.5
Total	233	100	213	100

Source - Field survey, 2011.

Figure 11
Educational Status of Migrants and Non-migrants

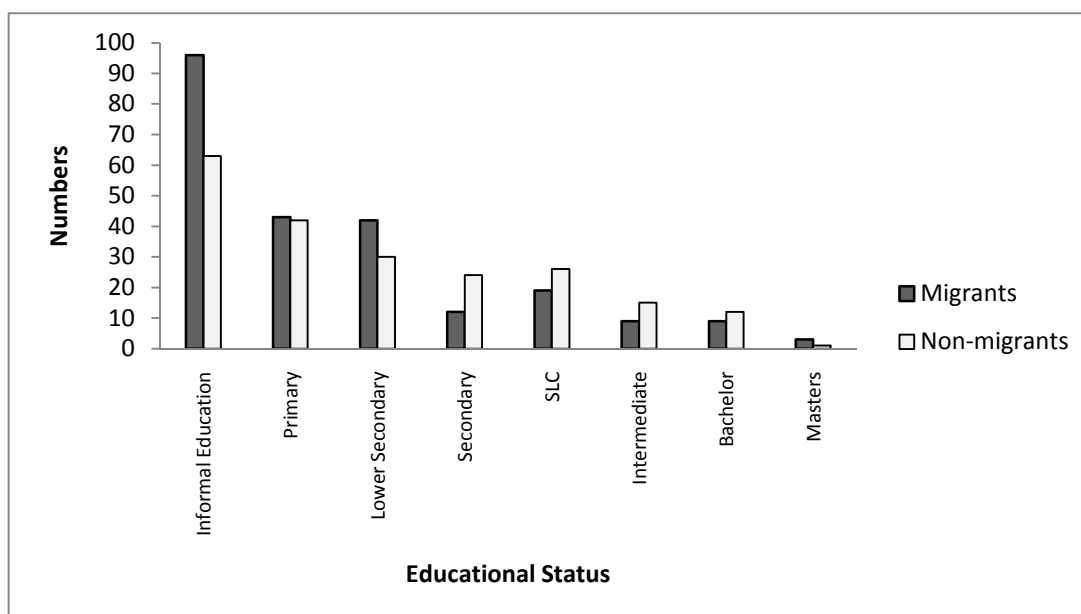


Table-20 indicates different educational level attained by migrants and non-migrants in Bandipur. Out of total literate population of migrants (223), 58.8 percent has attended in formal education and only 41.2 percent person has informal education

whereas among non-migrants, only 70.4 percent has attended formal education and 29.6 percent has informal education percentage of non-migrants attaining primary level is more (19.7 percent) than migrants (18.5 percent). Except in masters level, in levels of education non- migrants have achieved more than migrants.

7.9 Religious Composition

Religious composition is one of the important social characteristics of population significant economic, social cultural; differences are associated with the major religious group of the nation. Religious composition within the country is important because it often determines the national loyalty of certain groups and plays an important part in making decision. The religious composition of Bandipur is shown in Table-21.

Table-21
Religious Composition of Migrants and Non-migrants

Religious Group	Migrants		Non-Migrants	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hindu	264	94.6	279	98.6
Buddhist	14	5.0	-	-
Christian	1	0.4	4	1.4
Total	279	100	283	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

From the Table-21, there are more Hindus dominant in a study area i.e. 94.5 percent of the total migrants and 98.6 percent of the non-migrants are Hindus. Buddhists constitute the second largest group with 5.0 percent migrants and zero percent non-migrants. The smallest religious group is Christian having 0.4 percent migrants and 1.4 percent non-migrants population.

7.10 Occupation Composition of Migrants and Non-Migrants

Occupation is one of the important aspects of both migrants and non-migrants. There always search for better occupation, which can promote their economic condition and standard of living. Occupation of the people influences their lives customs and standard of living. Table-22 how the percent-wise occupational composition of the migrants and non migrants.

Table-22
Occupation Difference between Migrants and Non- migrants

Occupation	Migrants		Non-Migrants	
	Number of population	Percent	Number of population	Percent
Agriculture	85	57.0	72	50.0
Govt. Service	8	5.4	11	7.6
Business	22	14.8	31	21.5
Foreign Employment	22	14.8	15	10.4
Others	12	8.1	15	10.4
Total	149	100	144	100

Source - Field survey, 2011

Figure 12
Occupational Status of Migrants and Non-migrants

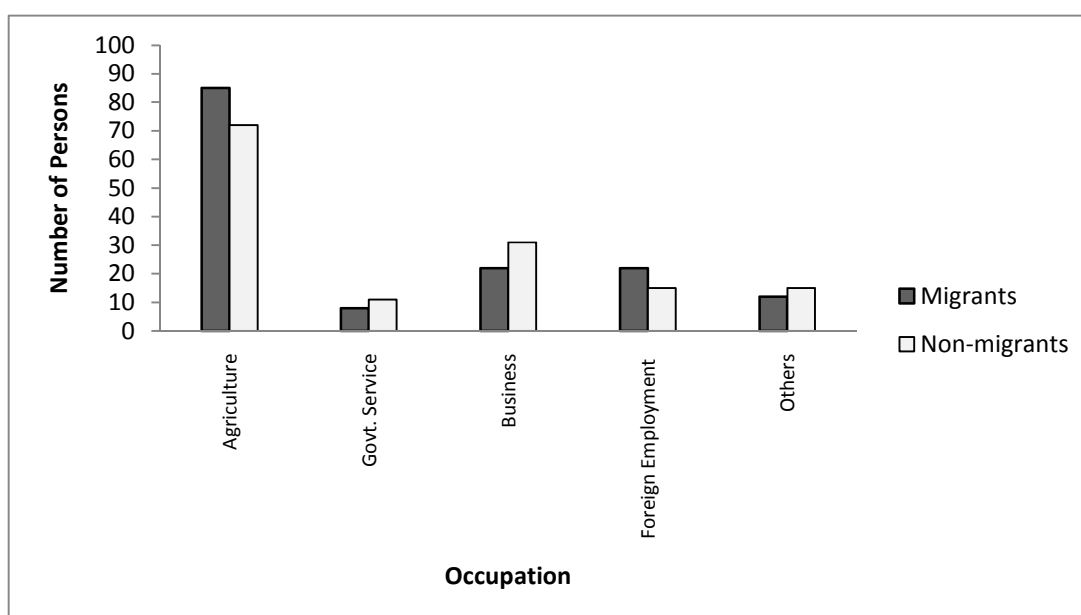


Table-22 shows the comparison of the migrants and non-migrants, 57.0 percent of migrants is engaged in agriculture, while 50 percent of non-migrants is engaged in agriculture. Secondly, 14.8 percent is in foreign employed, 5.4 percent is in government services and 8.1 percent is in others. Similarly, in non-migrants, 10.4 percent is in foreign employed, 7.5 percent is in government service and 10.2 percent is in others.

7.11 Land-holding Condition of Migrants and Non-migrants

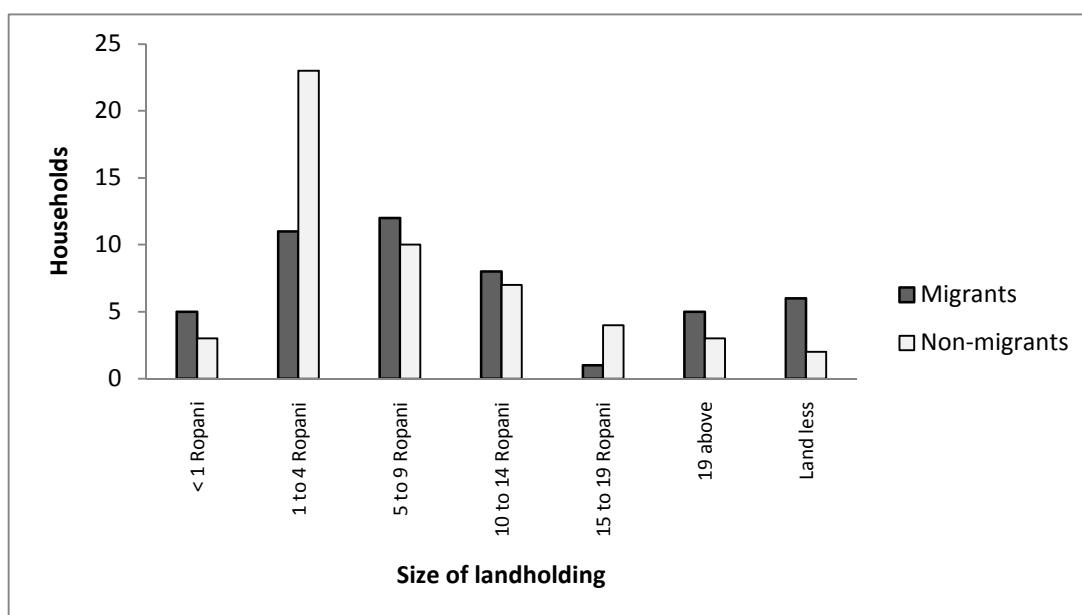
The land-holding condition is an important phenomenon of consequences of migration as well. It is definitely identified that the land-holding condition of migrants and non-migrants. So the land-holding condition of migrant and non-migrant is given in the following Table-23.

Table-23
Land Holding Condition of Migrants and Non-Migrants

Size of Landholding	Migrants		Non-Migrants	
	Household	Percent	Household	Percent
Land less	6	12.5	2	3.8
< 1 Ropani	5	10.4	3	5.8
1 to 4 Ropani	11	22.9	23	44.2
5 to 9 Ropani	12	25.0	10	19.2
10 to 14 Ropani	8	16.7	7	14.6
15 to 19 Ropani	1	2.1	4	8.3
19 above	5	10.4	3	5.8
Total	48	100	52	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Figure 13
Land Holding Condition of Migrants and Non-migrants



It is clear from Table 23 that out of total, 10.4 percent migrated house holds has less than one *ropani* but only, 5.8 percent non-migrants households have less than one *ropani* land-holding. Similarly, only 22.9 percent migrant households have one to four ropani but 44.2 percent non-migrants households have one to four ropani land-holding. According to the Table 23 out of total migrants 12.5 percent migrants and 3.8 percent non-migrants have landless. So, the numbers of landless in-migrants households are greater than non migrants.

The comparison of land-holding status shows that migrants possess more land than non-migrants.

7.12 Housing Condition

The materials of wall and roof of house are made as per the economic status of family. It affects the family in the society. Wall and roof construction materials are given in the following Table-24.

Table-24
Use of Construction Materials of House

Types of Roof	Migrants		Non-Migrants	
	HHS	Percent	HHS	Percent
Grass	10	21.3	4	7.7
Slate	17	36.2	38	73.1
Tin	20	42.6	10	19.2
Total	47	100	52	100
Types of Wall				
Stone+ Soil	29	61.7	33	63.5
Brick+Soil	12	25.5	15	28.8
Brick+ Cement	6	12.8	4	7.7
Total	47	100	52	100

Source - Field survey, 2011

The Table 24 shows that most migrants respondents have used tin, some people have used slate others have used grass to construct roof i.e.42.6 percent, 36.2 percent and 21.3 percent respectively out of 48 households. Similarly, 73.1 percent of people have

used slate, 19.2 percent have used tin and 7.7 percent have used grass on the roof construction out of 52 households among the total non-migrants. Most of the migrants have used tin for constructing the roof but most of the non- migrants have used slate for making roof.

Table–24 also shows that both migrants and non-migrants used stone and soil for making the wall of the house while lest people used brick cement for that purpose. The 61.7 percent ,25.5percent, 12.8 percent migrants and 63.5 percent , 28.8 percent and 7.7 percent non-migrants used stone and soil, brick and soil, brick and cement respectively.

CHAPTER-VIII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

8.1 Summary

Migration has been a common phenomenon in Nepal. People have migrated for several reasons. It is an important phenomenon in the socio-economic and demographic landscape of Nepal. The trends and patterns of internal migration have not changed much over time. Terai has become main recipient of the internal migrants.

Migration phenomenon in Bandipur Village Development Committee, Tanahun has been came into sight after the democracy in 1950 A.D. The large volume of migration took place during 2038-2048 B.S. During this decade, 56.3 percent households had migrated from various places. Although the volume of migration has varied over time, the overall trend has been moved towards gradual increase between 2008-2048 but it has been decreasing slowly from 2048 to till now.

The economic condition of the people in the hilly region of Nepal is poor. Special incentives are needed for developing economy in this area. This study confirmed positive case where through migration to Bandipur VDC, most people have raised their economic condition and their standard of living had changed positively. The improvement in the economy of people is a positive sign and a favorable consequence of migration.

Three administrative zones of Nepal namely Dhaulagiri, Gandaki and Bagmati are main source areas of migrants to Bandipur VDC. The highest percentage of migration occurred from the Dhaulagiri having 77.1 percent households. It was followed by the Gandaki zone 16.8 percent. Out of total households, 6.3 percent of households were migrated from the Bagmati zone. Myagdi, Baglung and Parbat district are major source areas of Dhaulagiri districts. Similarly Gorkha, Lamjung, kaski and Tanahun District are major source area of Gandaki zone. Finally Dhading Nuwakot and Makawanpur Districts are major source area of Bagmati zone. Recently inter-district and inter-village migration has also increased. The recent migration has been predominated by in-migrants from rural to urban migration.

Family size is also an important factor for migration. The average family size of the migrated households is greater than the non-migrants household in Bandipur. The average family size of migrants is 5.8 people of Non-migrants with 5.4 people. Among migrants, there are more male population than female population i.e. 149 and 130 respectively while among non-migrants female population is more than male i.e. 137 male and 146 female.

Education is one of the most important social characteristics of population, whereas the living standard of the people of Bandipur VDC can also be determined by the educational status. The analysis is the literacy level of migrants and non-migrants in Bandipur VDC. The migrated peoples are more literate than non-migrated peoples. The literate migrant people are 85.0 percent as compared to 78.0 percent among non migrant people.

About 94.6 percent of the total migrants are Hinduism and only 5 percent are Buddhists represents of the total migrants. In likewise, all 98.6 percent non-migrants' population is Hindus and Christian represents 1.4 percent population of the non-migrants. In the case of ethnic group Brahmins and Chhetries (20.1 percent and 48.4 percent) are the dominant, other ethnic groups comprise of Newar, Magar, Lama, Thakali and others.

The primary occupation of both migrants and non-migrants is agriculture. Both are dominated by agriculture, i.e. 57 percent migrants and 50 percent non-migrants are involved in agriculture. 5.4 percent migrants and 7.6 percent non-migrants are involved in government service. Similarly migrants are involved in Business (14.8%), foreign employment (14.8%) and 8.1% others and non-migrants are involved Business (21.5%), foreign employment (10.4%) and others 10.4 percent of non-migrants. So, the comparison of the occupation of migrants and non-migrants, migrants are highly dependent in agriculture and foreign employment than non-migrants. Non-migrants are highly dependent in business.

The resource and development activities are the major causes of migration. Economic, demographic, socio-cultural, psychological and political factors have clearly played important role. Early migration was mainly influenced by economic motives while the recent one is more concerned security and a desire to live in urban settlement.

Migration has greatly affected the economy at destination. Increasing population pressure and more heterogeneous compositions of population are results in Bandipur VDC. The migration of people bring culture into collision out of the influx emerges a new synthesis, a new order, which molds number and cultural elements into a functioning complex of interrelated, correlated and elements parts. Increasing population pressure has remarkably over utilized existing natural resources. Local people advocate that there were enough forest resources before four decade but today most forest and land have been destroyed for the purpose of cultivation, agricultural etc as well as timber and firewood. In Bandipur VDC, Bandipur bazaar has emerged as a well-developed market and tourist center. Hotels and business activities have been developed there. This has also resulted into the development of various smuggling trades, black market together with many socially undesirable activities. The economical, social and cultural change in the last decade is completely the result of in-migration.

8.2 Conclusion

The study of in migration indicates that migration from village to urban has been one of the major movements of the people. In Bandipur VDC source areas of in-migration in basically middle hill of Nepal. Myagdi district is the hill major source of in-migration. Except this district, Baglung, Gorkha and Parbat districts are also important source of in-migration.

Population is increasing day by day from in-migration. It creates the problems on overall activities, such as environment, education, health, basic needs of human. Comparatively, migrants are found involving in agriculture, foreign employment etc whereas non-migrants in business and government service.

As a student of Geography, it is found that the forest is being destroyed gradually day by day. The study shows that the forest will be unexpectedly destroyed, if the ratio of population pressure by in-migration occurs in this way. Human activities, animals and rain-water cause soil erosion there. Scarcity of fuel, wood, grass and water resources is being more problematic nowadays. In-migration increases more population in destination so, the population pressure is also increasing. As a result, the fertile land changed into cultivation areas that affects on the productivity capacity of crops.

The result of in-migration is not only negative but also positive. There is positive result as the development of town planning and settlement, co-operation in social activities conservation of forest as community forest users group, public participation in developmental works and social events.

To conclude, migration results both positive and negative in destination however, in-migrants' some anti-social activities don't favor in the developmental process. Hence, migrants' such activities are to be gradually controlled.

8.3 Recommendation

Based on the study, the following recommendation can be made:

1. Since agriculture is main occupation of people they should have provided trading like multiple cropping, animal ranching etc.
2. People are not proper known about the important of ecology therefore it should be made aware of the ecological impact of their activities.
3. A forestation programs and program to preserve the remaining forest should be effectively implemented, such as community forest users group.
4. Basic needs and additional social facilities such as education, health, electricity, and drinking water should be provided.
5. Adequate training for Nepalese laborers is a most necessary so that unskilled, semi-skilled man power becomes available within the country. This help control in-migration remarkably for this. The government agencies should be established for the empowering people.
6. Transportation is a basic factor for development but most part of the village of hill has not sufficient transportation by which economic potentialities of the village of hill has not shown yet. To check internal migration and develop the potentiality of the hill there must be managed adequate transportation network.
7. Bandipur is on Prithvi Highway and has grown as a market and tourist center with better future prospect. It would be very difficult to regulate its haphazard growth and undesirable consequences. Therefore, a systematic and well town planning should be maintained.

8. To promote to the people for the utilization of local natural resources, people of this VDC should be encourage.
9. In the hilly region, local skills and arts are going to abolish day to day. There is not given the priority and emphasis to preserve and facilitate of local skills and arts for increasing small cottage industries and employment in village of hilly region. Such arts and local skills should be well promoted.
10. To adopt modernization in livestock farming to promote of self employment in rural areas of hilly region, the people's life standard will be gradually high and won't migration form village to urban area. The adaptation of modernization in this VDC is a most.

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APPENDIX I

नमुनामा समावेश उत्तरदाताको लागि प्रश्न

(प्राप्त उत्तरहरू शोधपत्र बाहेक प्रयोग गरिनेछैन र सम्पूर्ण सूचनाहरू गोप्य रहनेछन्)

मिति :

१. पारवारिक विवरण

घरमूलिको नाम :

ठेगाना:

गा.वि.स. : वडा नं.

परिवारसङ्ख्या

क्र. सं.	घरमुली सँगको नाता	लिङ्ग	उमेर	मातृभाषा	धर्म	पेशा		अध्ययन गरेको संस्था		शैक्षिक अवस्था	वैवाहिक विवरण			अन्य
						मुख्य	गौण	निजी	सरकारी		वि	अ	विवि	
१														
२														
३														
४														
५														
६														
७														
८														
९														
१०														
११														

२. स्थानिय () वा बसाई सराईबाट आएको ()

२.१ बसाई-सराईबाट आएको भए, कहाँ, कहिले र कति जना आउनु भएको थियो ?

कहाँबाट गा.वि.स. जिल्ला

कहिले साल सङ्ख्या

२.२ बसाई-सराईको प्रकार

स्थायी ()

अस्थायी ()

२.३ सम्पत्ति विवरण

कुल खेतीयोग्य भूमी रोपनी

अन्य			सम्पत्ति	आप्रवासी		
आफ्नै	आफ्नो तर	अर्काको	विवरण	आफ्नै	आफ्नो तर	अर्काको
	अर्काले	आफुले			अर्काले	आफुले
	कमाएको	कमाएको		कमाउको	कमाएको	
			घर			
			खेत			
			पाखो			
			पशु			
			अन्य			

२.४ तपाईंको मासिक आम्दानीको स्रोतहरु के के हुन् ?

आम्दानीको स्रोतहरु	किसिम	परिमाण	रकम (रु.)
कृषि			
व्यापार			
जागिर			
दैनिक ज्यालादारी			
अन्य			

२.४.१ पशुपालनबाट आम्दानी

क्र.सं.	विवरण	सङ्ख्या	व्यापार	आम्दानी (रु)
१	गाई			
२	भैंसी			
३	बाखा			
४	सुँगुर/बुँगुर			
५	कुखुरा/परेवा			

२.४.२ खेत बारीबाट आम्दानी

क्र.सं.	जग्गाको किसिम	क्षेत्रफल (रोपनीमा)	उत्पादन (मुरी/क्वीन्टल मा)					उत्पादनको खान पुगने अवधी	उत्पादनको विक्रीबाट आम्दानी
			धान	मकै	कोदो	तरकारी	अन्य		
१									
२									
३									

२.७ घरको प्रकार (फोटो समेत आवश्यकता अनुसार)

	घरको किसिम	छाना	पर्खाल	कोठा सङ्ख्या	भाडामा दिएको कोठा सङ्ख्या	भाडादर	आम्दानी
अन्य							
आप्रवासी							

३. सामाजिक विवरण

३.१ तपाईंको बालबच्चाहरु कुन विद्यालय/क्याम्पस पढ्दछन् ।

अन्य		शिक्षण संस्था	आप्रवासी	
छोरा	छोरी		छोरा	छोरी
		निजी		
		सरकारी		

३.२ तपाईंको मनाउने प्रमुख चाडपर्व कुन कुन हो ?

अन्य		आप्रवासी	
१		१	
२		२	
३		३	
४		४	

४. बसाई-सराई सम्बन्धी विवरण

४.१ तपाईको उत्पत्ति स्थान यहाँबाट कति टाढा छ ? कोष दिनको बाटो

४.२ तपाईले किन आफू बसिरहेको स्थान छोड्नु भयो ?

क्र.सं.	कारणहरु	I	II	III	IV
१	सामाजिक विकृतिको गर्दा				
२	राजनैतिक दवावले गर्दा				
३	कम उब्जाउ भूमि				
४	भौतिक पूर्वाधारको अभाव				
५	अन्य				

४.३ बसाईसराईको लागि यही ठाउँलाई रोज्नुको कारण के थियो होला ?

क्र.सं.	कारणहरु	I	II	III	IV
१	रोजगारीको लागि				
२	उब्जाउ भूमिको कारण				
३	भौतिक सुविधाको गर्दा				
४	आफन्तहरुले गर्दा				
५	अन्य				

४.४ तपाईको आशा गरे जस्तै पेशा अपनाउनु भएको छ ? छ छैन

४.५ तपाईले आशा गरे अनुसारको पेशा नअपाउनु भएको भए त्यसको कारण के हो ?

क्र.सं.	कारण	
१	आशा गरे अनुसारको काम नपाउनु	
२	आम्दानी राम्रो थिएन	
३	सोचे अनुसारको काम अफठ्यरो थिया	
४	काम बाट निकालिनु	
५	अन्य	

४.६ तपाई यो ठाउँमा बसाई सरेर ठिकन गरे जस्तो लाग्छ ? लाग्छ () लाग्दैन ()

४.६.१ लाग्छ भने किन ? लाग्दैन भने किन ?

.....

४.६.२ तपाईं परिवारको अन्य सदस्यलाई यस ठाउँबाट अन्यत्र बसाई सार्ने सल्लाह दिनु हुन्छ ?

सल्लाह दिहुन्छ () सल्लाह दिन्न ()

४.६.३ सल्ला दिनु हुन्छ भने किन ? सल्ला दिनुहुन्न भने किन ?

४.६.४ तपाईंको परिवारको कुनै सदस्यहरु बहिर जानुभएको छ ? जानुभएको छ भने,

क्र.सं.	नाम	लिङ्ग	ठाउँ	उमेर	काम	शैक्षिक सतर	कति समय
१							
२							
३							
४							

५. पूर्वाधारहरुको विवरण

क्र.सं.	पूर्वाधारहरु	अन्य		आप्रवासी	
		छ	छैन	छ	छैन
१					
२					
३					
४					
५					
६					
७					
८					
९					

६. जीवनस्तर मापन

६.१ सामाजिक पूँजी

क्र.सं.	सामाजिक पूँजी	अन्य		आप्रवासी	
		छ	छैन	छ	छैन
१	स्थानिय समुदायमा रहेको समुहको सदस्य हुनुहुन्छ ।				
२	स्थानिय सहकारी संस्थाको सदस्य ।				
३	सुदायिक काममा सहभागी हुनुहुन्छ ।				
४	छिमेकीसँगको सम्बन्ध राम्रो छ ।				
५	सुरक्षित छु भन्ने कुरामा ढुक्क हुनुहुन्छ ।				
६	समुदायको सहयोगी भावना छ ।				
७	समुदायमा साँस्कृतिक भेदभाव छैन ।				

६.२ वित्तिय पूँजी

क्र.सं.	वित्तिय पूँजी	अन्य		आप्रवासी	
		छ	छैन	छ	छैन
१	रोजगारीको व्यवस्था छ ।				
२	रोजगारीबाट जीवन निर्वाह हुन्छ ।				
३	आम्दानीको केही हिस्सा वचत हुन्छ ।				
४	रितिरिवाज र चाडपर्व मनाउन आर्थिक समस्या पर्दैन ।				
५	ऋण लागेको छैन ।				
६	सामान्य विरामी पर्दा औषधी गर्न र शिक्षा दिन आर्थिक समस्या पर्दैन ।				
७	समुदायको सहयोगी भावना छ ।				

६.३ मानवीय पूँजी

क्र.सं.	मानवीय पूँजी	अन्य		आप्रवासी	
		छ	छैन	छ	छैन
१	कुनै पनि गर्ने सीप छ ।				
२	काम गर्नको लागि आवश्यक क्षमता छ ।				

३	घरमा आवश्यक अनुशासनको पालना हुन्छ ।				
४	आवश्यक घर सल्लाहा हुन्छ ।				
५	बसोबास गरेको वरीपरी भगडा हुनेगरेको छ ।				
६	धेरै पटक पेशा परिवर्तन गरेको छ ।				

६.४ प्राकृतिक पूँजी

क्र.सं.	प्राकृतिक पूँजी	अन्य		आप्रवासी	
		छ	छैन	छ	छैन
१	आफूलाई चाहिदो जमिन छ ।				
२	आवश्यक पानी पाइन्छ ।				
३	घरचलाउन आवश्यक वनपैदावर पाइन्छ ।				
४	फोहर मैला सुरक्षित साथ फाल्ने गरिन्छ ।				
५	बसोबास गरेको वरीपरी वन्यजन्तु वा चराचुरुङ्गीहरु पाइन्छन् ।				

६.५ भौतिक पूँजी

क्र.सं.	भौतिक पूँजी	अन्य		आप्रवासी	
		छ	छैन	छ	छैन
१	यातायातको साधन छ ।				
२	आफ्नै घर छ ।				
३	पढ्नको लागि निजी शिक्षक छ ।				
४	सञ्चारका साधनहरु पाइन्छन् ।				
५					

७. जोखिम सम्बन्धी विवरण

७.१ तपाईंहरुको यहाँको स्थानिय समुदाय सँगको सम्बन्ध राम्रो छ ? छ छैन

७.१.१ नराम्रो भए किन होला ?

७.२ तपाईं अहिले बसिरहनु भएको ठाउामा तपाईंकोपरिवरको लागि जोखिमहरु के के हुन् ?

	विवरण	जोखिम	कोबाट
क	बासस्थान सम्बन्धी		
ख	पेशा अपनाउन		
ग	भाषा बोल्न		
घ	धर्म अबलम्बन र अभ्यास गर्न		
ङ	चाडपर्वमनाउन		
च	खानेपानी		
छ	शिक्षा लिन		
ज	अन्य		

७.३ तपाईंको जीवन पद्धतीमा तलको तालिकाहरुको कस्तो जोखिम सृजना गर्दछ ?

पूँजीको अभाव

मौसम

जाति

अन्य

७.३.१ निम्न संस्थाहरुबाट तपाईंले कस्तो सहयोगको आशा गर्नु भएको छ ?

स्थानिय संघ संस्था

वन समिती

सिंचाई

विद्यालय

खानेपानी

अन्य

८. तपाईं यहा आउँदा भोग्न परेका समस्याहरु के के हो ?

क.

ख.

ग.

घ.

९. यस क्षेत्र विकासको लागि के के समस्या देख्नु भएको छ ?

क.

ख.

ग.

घ.

१०. यस क्षेत्रमा भएको समस्याहरुको समाधान गर्नको निमित्त कसले के के गर्नु पर्ला ?

क.

ख.

ग.

घ.

सहयोगको लागि आभारी छु ।

APPENDIX II

Solution:

Let the straight line trend be represented by $y = a + bx$ -----(i)

Since the number of years is 17 i.e. So the deviations are taken from the middle of the year 2048.

Year(X)	Population (Y)	$x=X-2048$	x^2	xy	y_c
2011	2	-37	1369	-74	5.7
2022	7	-26	676	-182	7.9
2025	2	-23	529	46	8.5
2034	10	-14	196	-140	10.3
2038	3	-10	100	-30	11.1
2043	52	-5	25	-260	12.1
2044	13	-4	16	-52	12.3
2045	36	-3	9	-108	12.5
2048	5	0	0	0	13.1
2049	4	1	1	4	13.3
2050	4	2	4	8	13.5
2052	14	4	16	56	13.9
2053	13	5	25	65	14.1
2056	4	8	64	32	14.7
2057	21	9	81	189	14.9
2059	14	11	121	154	15.3
2064	7	16	256	112	16.3
	$y=211$	$x=-66$	3488	-272	

Here, $x=-66$, $y=211$, $x^2=3488$

$$xy=-272 \quad n=17$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum X}{n} = \frac{-66}{17} = -3.8$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum y}{n} = \frac{211}{17} = 12.4$$

Since $\bar{x} = -3.8$

So, $a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$

$$a=12.4-0.2x-3.8$$

$$=12.4+0.76$$

$$=13.16$$

$$b = \frac{\sum xy - \sum x \cdot \sum y}{n(\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2)}$$

$$= \frac{2272 - (266) \cdot 211}{17(3488 - (266)^2)}$$

$$= \frac{13654}{54940}$$

$$=0.24$$

From (i), the trend line is $y=13.1+0.2x$ for trend values:

$$\text{When, } x=-37, y=13.1+0.2(-37)=5.7$$

$$x=-26, y=13.1+0.2(-26)=7.9$$

$$x=-23, y=13.1+0.2(-23)=8.5$$

$$x=-14, y=13.1+0.2(-14)=10.3$$

$$x=-10, y=13.1+0.2(-10)=11.1$$

$$x=-5, y=13.1+0.2(-5)=12.1$$

$$x=-4, y=13.1+0.2(-4)=12.3$$

$$x=-3, y=13.1+0.2(-3)=12.5$$

$$x=0, y=13.1+0.2(0)=13.1$$

$$x=1, y=13.1+0.2(1)=13.3$$

$$x=2, y=13.1+0.2(2)=13.5$$

$$x=4, y=13.1+0.2(4)=13.9$$

$$x=5, y=13.1+0.2(5)=14.1$$

$$x=8, y=13.1+0.2(8)=14.7$$

$$x=9, y=13.1+0.2(9)=14.9$$

$$x=11, y=13.1+0.2(11)=15.3$$

$$x=16, y=13.1+0.2(16)=16.3$$