

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Migration is one of the three components of population change which is basically caused by economic, social and cultural factors. The other two namely fertility and mortality are biological phenomena. Migration may be considered as a symptom of basic social change.

Migration affects the population size of origin and destination. The reasons for the attraction of repulsion to and from certain places are associated with various socio-economic causes. In addition it is very difficult to know why some people migrate and another place from a particular place. Better knowledge of migrants as compare to non migrants could be obtained from the study of their socio economic and demographic characteristics.

The United Nations Multilingual Dictionary also defined migration as- ‘a form of geographic mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival’ (UN,1973:173)

Migration is a special mobility of people by changing usual place of residence to a well defined destination. A migrant is a person moves either from his place of birth to another area or keeps on moving stepwise or critical by changing his residence more or less frequently by being seasonal, temporary, semi permanent, depending upon the duration or migration and reason for migration within a defined geographical area (K.C., 2003:121).

Migration is a barometer of changing social, economical and political circumstances at the national and international level. In all cases, migration is a sign of wide disparities in economic and social conditions between origin and destination both caused by better and cheaper transports and communication facilities. Another common feature is unpredictable and volatile movement as the result of specific short term or long term crises. Most of these crises produce in the first place local rather

than international movements through migrants may cross borders in search of their security (UNFPA, 1993,15).

According to classical economic theorem migration balances the distribution of population and the supply of resources. People move from poor area to rich resource. Migration is broadly divided into two divisions, one is internal and another is international migration. Internal migration is the migration within country i.e. in migration and out migration while international migration refers to the movement of people from one country to another i.e. immigration and emigration.

As a mechanism of balancing population and actual resources it is one of central interest to the study of population environmental relationship and economic development. Migration may occur from one village to another, within the districts or between the districts and within the country or outside the country people move largely because of economic motives. Similarly, selectively among migrants may also occur by age and sex. In India and Nepal, large number of adults leaving their families behind in the native village, such movements are largely due to economic motives where employment opportunities attracts rural males to urban centers but the high cost of urban living compels male migrants leave their families behind.

Process of migration is as old as human society. In early days there was primitive migration in which the natural forces were vital but as the time passed on gradually different types of migration appears in a early period. Natural force, primitive people shift them from one place to another but present there are not only forced immigration but also voluntary migration can be seen. In forced migration natural force, political force, political factors play an important role to shift the residence. Nepal has a long history of migration after the implantation of malaria eradication program, the process of migration started from hill and mountain to Terai and inner Terai and low land of the country.

Our country is divided into three ecological zones namely Mountain, Hill and Terai. These three ecological zones are divided into five development regions namely Eastern, Central, Western, Mid-western and Far-western development regions. Again these three ecological regions are divided into 14 zones and 75 districts.

The trend of migration appears both in internal and international level where, India is the major destination place of international emigrants. The flow of internal migration also is increasing rapidly during the last two decades from the Hilly and Mountain regions to Terai due to infrastructural development and availability of the social services in Terai. Internal conflict of Maoist insurgency also pushes people from their origin place. This trend of migration has two major effects. The first effect is lack of skillful and independent human resources in the place of origin and the second is high pressure in the social services and security in the place of destination. Internal migration is responsible to uneven distribution of population in Nepal.

The 2001 census of Nepal had included enough information to calculate four streams of migration within the country. In Nepal, the major streams of internal migration are rural-to-rural 68 percent, rural-to-urban 26 percent, urban-to-urban 3 percent and urban-to-rural 4 percent in 2001.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

The process of migration has been gradually intensifying the existing settlement problem as well as creating new problem both at the place of origin and the place of destination. Migration is an important component in the socio economic and demographic land space of Nepal. Terai still continues to be the main recipient of both the internal an

d international migrants. In-migration is nowadays one of the major issues for most developing countries. Nepal is no exception and also suffering from the critical issues in migration.

Nepal has culturally and ethically complex society where is the result of migration activities, which range in physical type and cultural from Indians in south and Tibetan in the north. The cause of migration can easily be identified but it is very difficult to find out the quality of the consequences of migration. Migration has short, medium and long term effects show their evidence from so many years migration and accept them as part of culture and society. In such a case only a very sensible and eventful research can identify such consequences.

This study is conserved with Sunawal Aadarsha VDC. It lies in Terai region and is located almost at the centre of Nepal in Nawalparasi District. The continuous flow of in-migration in this VDC is increasing day by day, which resulted different consequences, some are positive consequences and some are negative consequences. Even the migrants are not happy with their condition. Some of the migrants are even thinking of migrating from there. What are the factors that keep people migrating? What are the pull factors of immigration in Sunawal VDC? So, the central issue of this study is to examine the main trends, causes and consequences of in-migration in the study area.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

This study aims to identify the status, trends and causes and consequences of in-migration in the Sunawal Aadarsha VDC of Nawalparasi district. Although the Government of Nepal has recently upgraded Sunawal VDC in municipality I have mentioned it as a VDC for the convenience of the research.

The specific objectives of study are as follows:

- a. To study demographic migration trend
- a. To identify the socio economic status of the migrants.
- b. To analyze the causes and consequences of in-migration in the study area.

### **1.4 Rationale of the Study**

Migration is becoming a serious problem in Nepal. Few studies have been done in Nepal on causes and consequences of internal migration at the micro level. This study in the field of migration in Nawalparasi district is new one where such studies are no carried out. So this study can attempt to compare the socio economic and demographic characteristics of migrants as compared to non migrants.

This study is related to the investigating the causes and consequences as well as socio economic and demographic characteristics of migrants in the study area. So, it has following significance:

- a. This study is useful for the academic and researchers for further research.

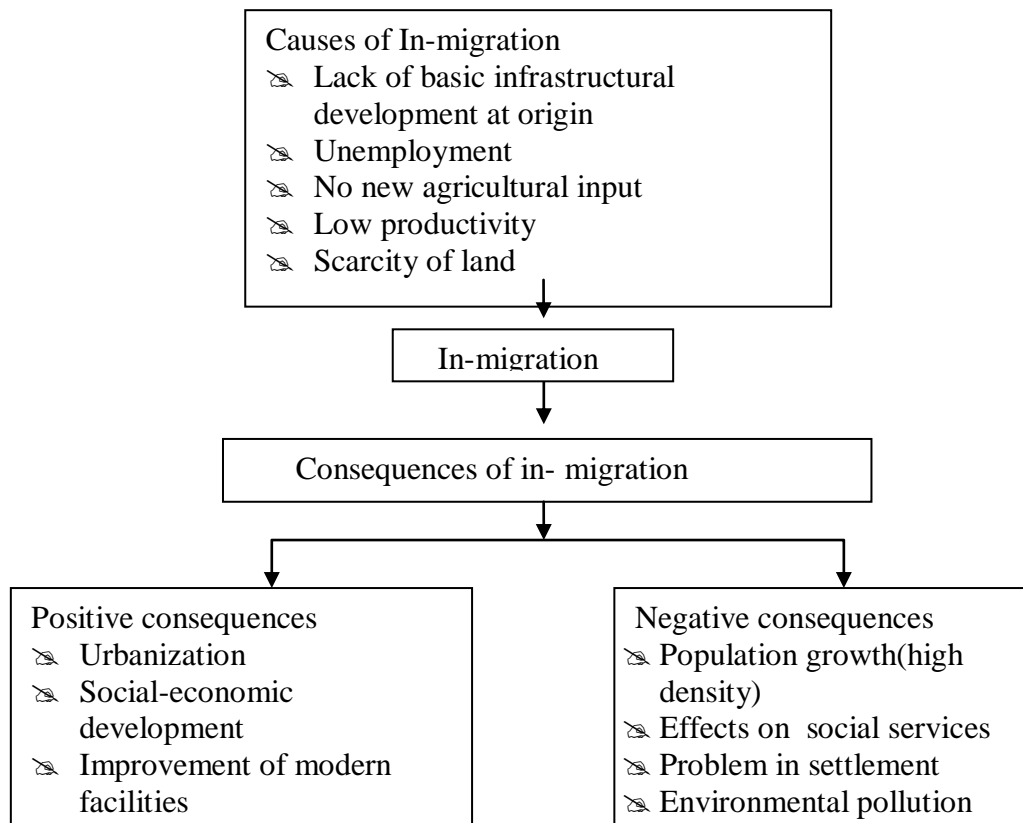
- b. Similarly, this study is helpful to government planners, policy makers to take appropriate action plan to services in the VDC.
- c. This study is useful be able to explore the various aspects of migration.

### 1.5 Limitations of the Study

This study is micro level study and there are only few socio economic and demographic variables selected. So this study is limited in the following area.

- a. This study is limited to Sunawal Aadarsha VDC of Nawalparasi district. Therefore, generalization made in this study may not applicable to other VDCs of Nepal.
- b. The sample size is limited only to 165 households.
- c. The form this study which try to represent causes and consequences of in-migration in Sunawal VDC.

### 1.6 Conceptual Framework



Although migration is the matter of interest for many people, most of the migrants of the study area had no choice. Due to the lack of unemployment, weak infrastructure, low agricultural productivity, unavailability of services, they have migrated from the previous places. This has both positive and negative consequences. Among 888 migrants of 165 households 17% don't want to live there because of the increase in population, unavailability of natural resources, pollution caused by sugar mill and other industries.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Review of literature is an essential part of the research studies. It is a way to discover what other research of our problem has uncovered. A critical review of the literature helps the researcher to develop understanding and insight into problems research works that relates to the present study. It is also away to avoid investigating problems that has already definitely answered.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Aspects of Migration Process**

Theoretical explanation of migration had begun about more than a century ago which is different parts of the world. In recent years' geographers, economists, sociologists have developed many theories and models for studies related and migration.

Many migration studies emphasized collection and presentation of data helpful for model building scientific explanation for isolating determinants of human migration occurring over time and space.

Revenstein (1885) is the father of migration studies. He had brought the concept of migration and its stream. He explained that push and pull factors are the foundation of theory of migration. This article which is linked with demographic and economic variable in relation to distance and volume of migration also depends on distance. Revenstein " Law of migration" states that migration occurs with stream and counter stream in each region as nations and universal. It has been widely accepted.

Everest S. Lee (1966) explained that the decision to migrate is governed by "push and pull factors". She related pull factors to the destination which are attractive and always positive. On the other hand push factors are explained as related to which are repulsive and always negative. Before migration the migrants think about:

- a. Factors associated with origin
- b. Factors associated with destination
- c. Intervening obstacles due to distance, transport, cost etc. and
- d. Personal factors ( age, sex, education etc)

## 2.2 Spatial and Human Interaction Model

Zipf and Steward (1964) have attempted to explain the movement of individual. Their theory is known as “Gravitational Theory” which states that the numbers of persons who move between two areas are directly proportional to the two populations and inversely proportional to the distance between them. Zipf was agreed with Revensteins’ view regarding to irritation.

Gravity Model  $m=a* u/v$ , where  $m$  is the number of migrants in a given stream.  $u$  and  $v$  independent variables(factors of attraction and distance) and  $a$  is the constant of proportionality (Gurung, 1978).

Zipf (1964) formulated “ The principle of least effort”. His model was based on Revenstein’s theory of migration. He was agreed with Revenstein’s view regarding migration is inversely related to the distance to be travelled. According to him, the greater distance is effort required to overcome the difficulty and therefore the similar is the number of migrants. Similarly the lesser the distance, the lesser is the efforts to overcome, as a result the greater is the number of migrants.

Todaro (1976) has given the most significant contribution the large volume of migration literature. His view on migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in expected rather than actual earnings between two places. He has formulated migration models in four different features as:

- a. Migration is estimated primarily by national income considerations of relative benefits which are mostly traditional and psychological.
- b. The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual wage differentials.
- c. The probability of obtaining employment in the new sectors is inversely related to the unemployment rate in the new sector.
- d. Migration rates of new employment opportunity growth rates are not only possible but rational as well as and even likely in the face of wide new or old expected income differentials.

To sum up, this model interprets that migration of population is the matter of profit and loss and is experienced by the migrants themselves. This interaction leads then to



move from the place of origin to the place of destination, this also applicable to the Nepalese migrants. Most of the Terai people are from hill and mountain region of Nepal as they had to face the problem of bread and butter at their place of origin.

### **2.3 Migration as a Social Process**

Zelinsky (1971) put forward a hypothesis of mobility transition similar to demographic transition. It was a major contribution in explaining variation in migration phenomenon in different studies.

Recently there has been a growing interest in the social dimension of migration. Mangalam and Schwarzweller (1972) suggested that migration phenomena must be reduced in physical and biological terms by focusing the social aspect of migration. They further conceived migration as a phenomenon having some aspects located within the cultural system some within the social system and some within the personality system of human organization and provide theoretical guidelines.

Stark (1984) has hypothesized that rural to urban migration might be undertaken primarily to improve an individual's or a household's comparative income position with respect to that of other individuals or households in the relevant reference group (e.g. The village). Migration fundamental ideas of the classical and neoclassical economic theory, economic least create harmonious world in which everything and functions in the best possible manner (Nikolinakos, 1975).

UNFPA (1993) concluded that migration is the result of individual or family decision. It is a part of social process and global phenomenon. According to UNFPA, migration is driven by variety of forces both positive and negative. Some of such kind includes for rural to urban migration.

One of the major topics covered in the international conference on population and development (ICPD, 1994) was the rural to urban migration. The ninth chapter of the ICPD document deals with population distribution, urbanization and internal migration.

## **2.4 Migration as a Demographic Process**

United Nation (1972) defined migration as a demographic process along with fertility, mortality, migration play an important role in demographic change by estimating selective characteristics of migration stream qualification of their volume direction and distance. In a similar study concluded in 1980, it comes into conclusion that new flow or migrants from rural to urban areas are closely related to the development of a country and the local areas.

Mangalam and Schwarzweller (1968) studied social dimension of migration and migration decision making while leaving the place of origin and to go to the destination. Rogers (1967), Adams (1969), Greenwood (1972), Conway et. al. (1982), KC (1985) studied explanatory variables of migration such as urbanization , income, distance, employment, education, farm size, land holding, and population size(KC. 1998:3).

Migration is usually interpreted as a social process in many studies. It is however the demographic process too, the volume of migration affect the total population of both place of origin and destination.

## **2.5 General System Theory of Migration**

Mobunjunje (1970) applied a concept of system theory in the system of rural to urban migration operates having economic, social, technological and government component. He attempted to relate trends , patterns and implications of rural to urban migration with general system theory (KC,1993:3) the ground migration to be systematic, influenced by an environment and control mechanism may change the whole system.

## **2.6 Migration Differential**

Bouge (1961) observed that migration is selective, selectivity of migration has been developed as a major branch of migration studies. The numbers of socio-economic and demographic factors have been found as the features of propensity to migrate and the selectivity of migration depends on the phase of migratory movement pattern with certain attributes regarding age, sex and educational attainment.

Lee (1970) and Miller (1966) stated that migration is selective by age, sex, social and economic status. Bouge on the other hand made some observation on migration differential which tend to characterize v.s. data may be consist with migration elsewhere some of the observation are that migration streams developed in a series of stages stimulated by economic growth, technological improvement, attracted skilled and better educated manpower. Push factor is very strong where as pull factor is greater in modern ethological societies. Major streams which flow between metropolitan centers have very little selectivity.

These various studies show that migration is the matter of mainly the two process the push factors from the area something lacking as felt by the migrants, they can find what they had expected in destination area.

### **Empirical Research on Migration in Nepal**

The history of migration studies in Nepal is not very long. Efforts made to study migration are comparatively very less. However, how much have done are mentioned below:

CEDA (1973), the first study in migration problem, discussed the census data in order to analyze the volumes, natures, magnitude, causes and consequences of migration. This study concluded that the push factors in the hill were more influential that the pull factors of the Terai and suggest of the migration should be taken into.

Another study done by CEDA (1974) was on planned resettlement in western Terai. It was based on survey of Banke and Bardiya resettlement project. It included a view of resettlement scheme, characteristics of settlers in project area. Ethnic classification, income size of land holding and livestock of migrants.

Rana and Thapa (1974) suggested the push factors in the hill have much more influential than the pull factors of the plains in determining migratory trends.

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

New Era (1981) describes the existing situations with respects to inter regional migration in Nepal survey conceptual sources on migration research and covers current through on the subject. Various interpretation of the migration process as well as cause and consequences are highlighted with discussion of the socio-economic and political consequences of such migration. Disparities in exportable resources among regions are attributed as the major causes of large scale of inter-regional migration in Nepal.

Conway et al (1981) conducted a study on Rural to Rural Migration in western Nepal. The study was based on the survey data taken from Lamjung and Syanja in the hill and Chitwan and Nawalparasi in the Terai. This study concludes the agricultural income person per hector of cultivated land and education of male.

Population age group 15 to 59, urbanization, industrialization, occupation outside the agricultural sectors are related with migration.

CBS (1987) analyzed the volume, duration, place of origin, direction of flow and characteristics of migrants including reasons of migration and trend of migration based on census 1981, the net migration rate of fifteen ecological development regions was regressed on socio-economic characteristics. The analysis concluded that per capita availability of land under temporary crop and education as negatively associated with net migration where as density of population was positively associated.

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

Subedi (1996) studied on population growth and migration in Kathmandu city in which he concluded the internal and international migration are the main factors to increase population in Kathmandu city.

CBS data (2001) carried out demographic samples survey on observation period of one year from period 1986/87. This was a multistage survey consisted of 6126 households from rural areas and 2514 from urban areas. This survey probably has the

most comprehensive data on rural to urban migration. The major findings of this study were that the proportion of life time migrants among native born population is the highest among female than males in both rural and urban areas and for each region of the country. The reason for this is probably marriage. Various literature review on migration suggested that economic disparities among mountain, hill and Terai were major causes of migration.

Migration study in Nepal relies heavily on census data survey and secondary sources of information. Migration data from both survey and census have been collected in Nepal since first modern census of 1952/54. Information on migration at the both micro and macro level is severely lacking. Many studies rely on migration data collected from a few villages or a few districts as a sample survey but they do not capture the totality of migration situation in Nepal. One attempt has been made in the direction of interpreting regional patterns of migration by using census data (Gurung, Harka 1978).

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology is a way which is systematically used to solve the research problems, this chapter deals with the methods employed while constructing the research in order to achieve the research objectives.

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

Sunawal Aadarsha Village Development Committee was purposively selected for the study area which concerns 1-9 wards of the VDC. It has met the requirements of municipality for the purposes of business and others. It is centrally located and facilities of transportation and opportunity of employment.

Having different caste/ethnic and religious group of people, there exists different condition of people determining the situation of economic status which directly linked with the cause and consequences of in-migration of them. Still no study has been conducted on the causes and consequences of migration of Sunawal Aadarsha VDC.

#### **3.2 Sample Design**

The sample design is selected from ward number 1 and 4 total in 9 wards of Sunawal Aadarsha VDC of Nawalparasi District. The purposive sampling method is used to select 165 sample households out of total households which are migrated during last 10 years. 888 people live in those households which is tabulated below:

**Table No. 3.1: Distribution of Sample Households According to in Migrated Year**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Households</b>
2061	18
2062	14
2063	14
2064	13
2065	14
2066	16
2067	17
2068	19
2069	19
2070	21
Total	165

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Table No. 3.1 shows that, the follow of in-migration in Sunawal VDC is increasing day by day. In 2061, the in-migrated sample households are 18. At that time in-migration in terai was high may be due to conflict. And above table shows that till 2070, the flow of in-migration is Sunawal VDC is increasing may be due to the availability of physical facilities in the study area.

### **3.3 Questionnaire Design**

Questionnaires were designed in such a way that it produces all required data needed to fulfill the objectives of the study. Questionnaires are in three sections those are household questionnaire and questionnaire related to causes and consequences of in-migration but mainly household questionnaire are used for analysis.

### **3.4 Data Collection and Processing**

During the research study the data has been collected with the help of both structure and non-structured questionnaire, the questionnaires have included all the questions, which are needed to collect the information related to household and socio-economic activities. After the collecting of data processes the collected data has been done for

drawing out meaningful result, data processing has been done using software package SPSS and Excel.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

Data has been collected from the field survey, so it needed to be analyzed to get fruitful results, the collected data has been analyzed by using SPSS programs. The result has been presented in such way:

- a. Percentage distribution
- b. Use of bar and diagram
- c. Tabulation and classification
- d. Graphical presentation



## CHAPTER FOUR

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

This is the description of population which provides demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of households of the study area, such as literacy status, ethnicity, religion, age and sex distribution, marital status, family size etc.

#### 4.1 Socio-Economic Characteristics

This section presents some selected socio-economic indicators of the study area population. It defines many variables such as literacy status of migrants, ethnic composition, land ownership etc.

##### 4.1.1 Literacy Status of Migrants

Education is one of the most important social characteristic of population. Education plays important role in migration. Educated people migrate in search of suitable employment opportunity and social status. Young people move and achieve better education. Educational status of migrants have an important role in overall economic and family development. If household head is literate their family's educational status generally higher and better.

Education of a person certainly determines his/her place of residence. Many of the educated persons want to settle their life in such a place where they could develop their life. They could adopt and utilize the maximum of their brain. If they don't find such opportunity less of them settle in their own birth place, but more of them migrate to another place in search of better life and better opportunity.

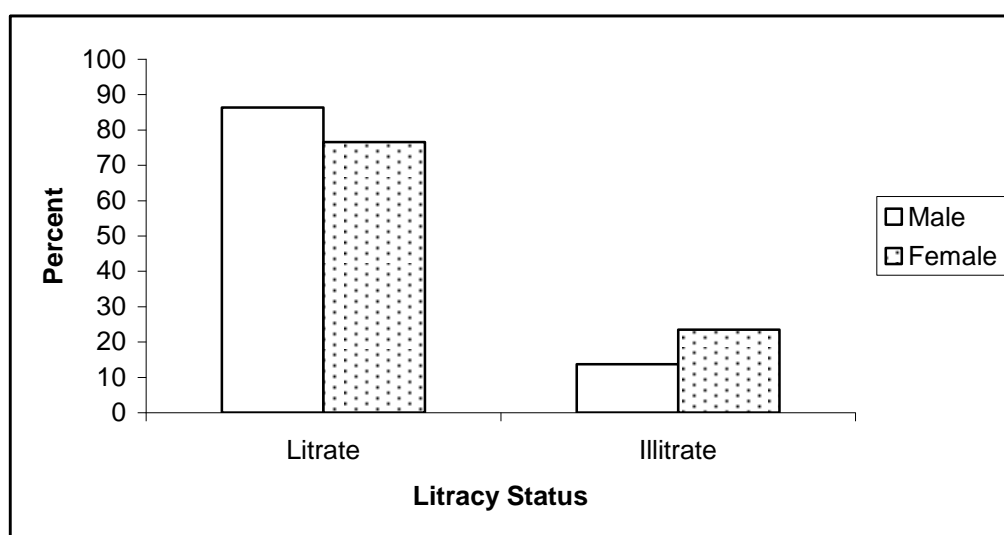
**Table No. 4.1.1: Distribution of Literacy Status of Migrant (aged 5 years and above in study area)**

Literacy Status	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Literate	352	86.3	312	76.5	664	81.4
Illiterate	56	13.7	96	23.5	152	18.6
Total	408	100.0	408	100.0	816	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

According to above table no. 4.1.1, there is 81.4 percent literate migrants and 18.6 percent are illiterate in this study area population in the age 5 years and above. In total male population 86.3 percent are literate and illiterate percent is 13.7. Similarly out of total female population 76.5 percent females are literate and 23.5 percent are illiterate. Generally male are more literate than female. This is happen due to some social, economic reasons.

**Figure No. 1: Distribution of Literacy Status of Migrants by Sex (aged 5 years and above)**



#### 4.1.2 Ethnicity

There are various social characteristics of migrants. Among them ethnic composition is another major component that is directly affects migration. The households of migrants in Sunawal Aadarsha VDC which are composed of different ethnic groups like Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung, Kami, Sarki and other.

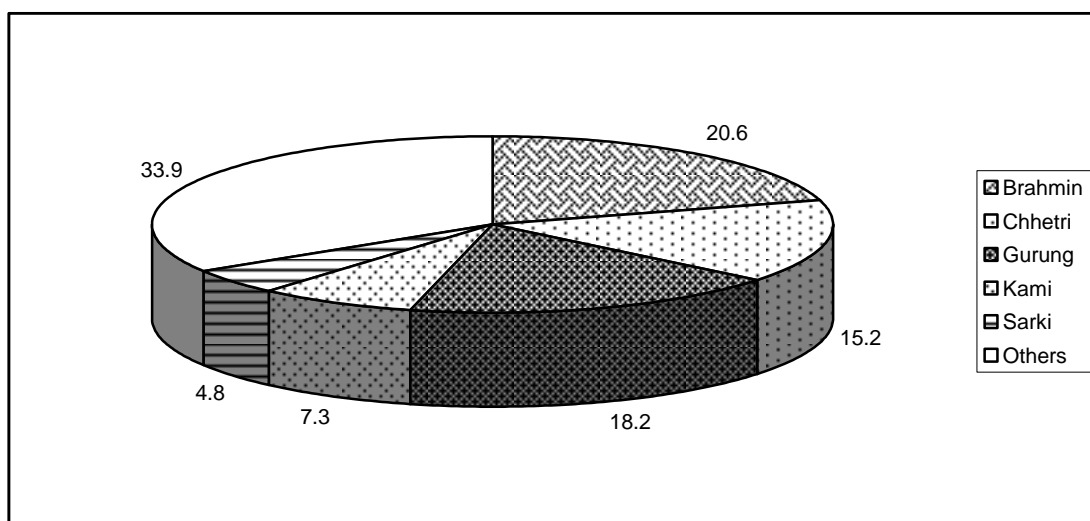
**Table No. 4.1.2 : Ethnic Composition of Migrated Population in Sunawal Aadarsha VDC**

Ethnicity	No. of Households	Percent
Brahmin	34	20.6
Chhetri	25	15.2
Gurung	30	18.2
Kami	12	7.3
Sarki	8	4.8
Others	56	33.9
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

It is clear that from table number 4.1.2 the higher proportion of population are Brahmin (20.6%) followed by Gurung (18.2%). The next highest population followed is Chhetri the highest case of this study area with 15.2 percent. The proportion of Kami and Sarki are 7.3 and 4.8 percent respectively. There are 33.9 percent households included other casts like Newar, Magar, Tamaing, and so on.

**Figure No. 2: Ethnic Composition of Migrated Population in Sunawal VDC**



### 4.1.3 Religion

The religion is considered as the major factors determining the migration among the social and cultural determinants. Religions composition is one of the important social characteristics of population. Economic, social and cultural differences are associated with the major religions of nation. Religious composition within the country is very important because it often determines the national locality of certain groups of caste and ethnicity and also plays an important part in making decision for migration. The table of religious composition is given below.

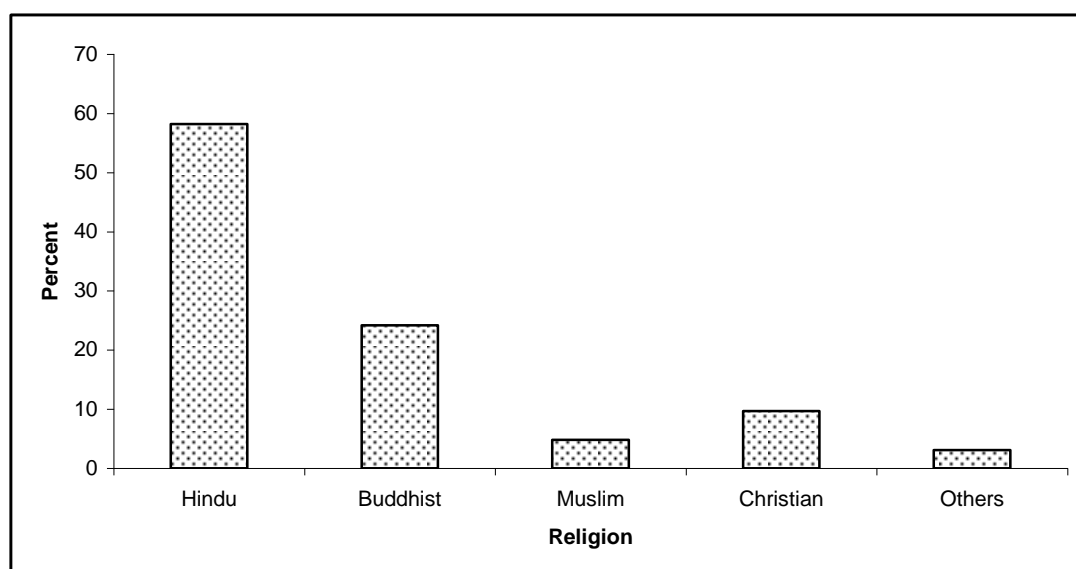
**Table No. 4.1.3: Distribution of Religion of the Household in Sunawal VDC**

Religion	No. of Households	Percentage (%)
Hindu	96	58.2
Buddhist	40	24.2
Muslim	8	4.8
Christian	16	9.7
Others	5	3.1
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

According to table number 4.1.3 the Hindu religion is 58.2 percent which is the highest religious group of the total households in Sunawal VDC. The second largest religion group is Buddhist which is 24.2 percent of the total household. Similarly Christian is 9.7 percent where 4.8 percent are Muslims. And other religion is 3.1 percent in the study households. That means some respondents could not replied clearly what is their religion and that could be mentioned in the other group in table 4.1.3.

**Figure No. 3: Distribution of Household by Religion**



#### 4.1.4 Size of Land Holding

Land ownership is one of the important indicators of economic status of population. So this study also collected some information about land ownership of migrants.

**Table No. 4.1.4: Distribution of Household by Size of Land holding**

Size of Land Holding	No. of Households	Percentage (%)
Biga	49	29.7
Katha	41	24.8
Dhoon	16	9.7
Others	59	35.8
Total	165	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Above table 4.1.4 shows that, among the 165 households 29.7 percent households have owned their land in Biga and 24.8 percent in Katha. Similarly, 9.7 percent

households have their land in Dhoor. The 35.8 percent others proportion who had no land in Biga, Katha and Dhoor. Some of them had no own home too. They are staying rental house.

#### 4.1.5 Source of Drinking Water

Water is one of the top most important material in the life. Without water there is no lives. It is very necessary for using daily in different purposes. The drinking water facilities and the sources of water is also show that the social condition of people.

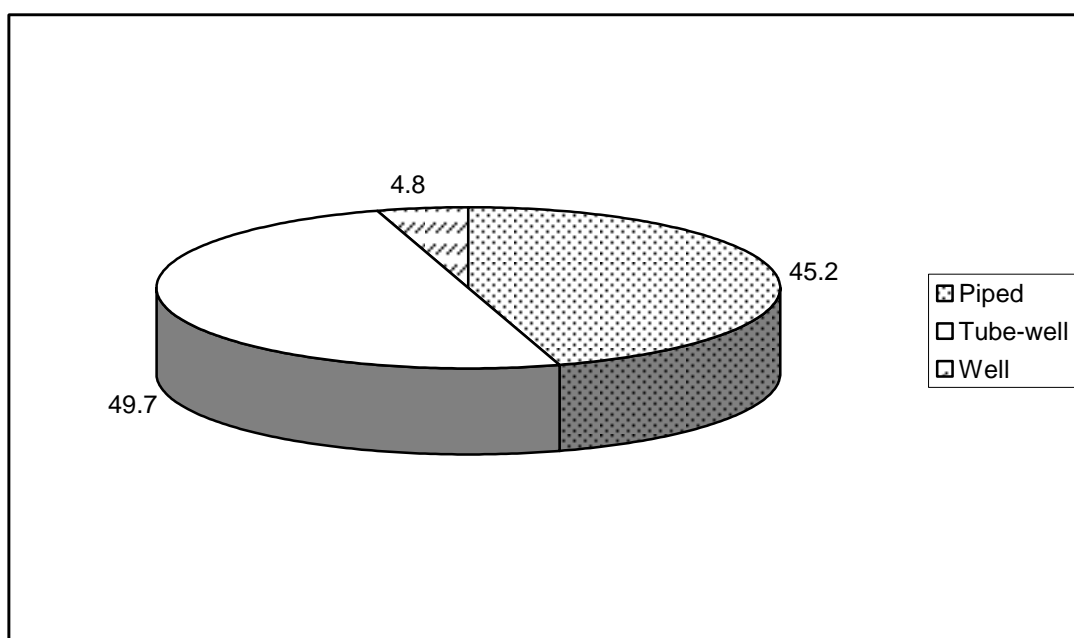
**Table No. 4.1.5: Distribution of Households by Sources of Water**

Sources of Water	No. of Households	Percent
Piped	75	45.2
Tube-well	82	49.7
Well	8	4.8
Total	165	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Table No. 4.1.5 depicts that 100 percent of households are getting drinking water facilities from different sources. The proportion of piped water used population is 45.5 percent as the sources of drinking water. Similarly 49.7 percent are used tubewell water and 4.8 percent are using well. It shows that 45.5 percent households have piped water as a sources.

**Figure No. 4: Distribution of Households by Sources of Water**



## 4.2 Demographic Characteristics

### 4.2.1 Age and Sex Composition of Migrants

Age and sex composition is the main demographic parameter. The study of age and sex composition is also important for various studies such as the measurement of potential manpower and other demographic characteristics. Migration streams, trend and pattern are also influenced by age and sex structure of population. Age and sex distribution of the population in study area is shown in the following table.

**Table No. 4.2.1: Distribution of Household Population by 5 Years Age Group According to Sex**

Age Group	Sex of the Migrants				Total	Percent
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
0-4	48	10.5	24	5.6	72	8.1
5-9	40	8.8	24	5.6	64	7.2
10-14	64	14.0	56	13.0	120	13.5
15-19	40	8.8	48	11.1	88	9.9
20-24	32	7.0	40	9.3	72	8.1
25-29	40	8.8	48	11.1	88	9.9
30-34	56	12.3	40	9.3	96	10.8
35-39	24	5.3	28	6.5	52	5.9
40-44	16	3.5	16	3.7	32	3.6
45-49	8	1.8	32	7.4	40	4.5
50-54	24	5.3	24	5.6	48	5.4
55-59	32	7.0	8	1.9	40	4.5
60-64	8	1.8	-	-	8	0.9
65+	24	5.3	44	10.2	68	7.7
Total	456	100.0	432	100.0	888	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

The above table number 4.1.1 shows that the largest population of household is in the age group 10-14 years (13.2%) which is followed by 10.8 percent in age group 30-34 years. Similarly, 9.9 percent in age group 15-19 years and 25-29, the age group 0-4 and 20-24 years percent 8.1 percent respectively.

The age group 60-64 years hold 0.9 percent population only. The old age group (65+) has 7.7 percent population in this study area. Out of total male population, highest percent (14%) belong to age group 10-14 years. Similarly, among female the largest proportion 13 percent is highest in the age group 10-14 years. And the lowest proportion of male population is in age group 45-49 and 60-64 years that is 1.8 percent, likewise the female population, there is the nil population in age the group 60-64 years in this study area.

#### **4.2.2 Marital Status of Migrants (aged 10 years and above)**

Marital status is also one of the most important variables in migration. Most of the female migration can be seen due to marries. But most of the male migrants can be seen due to increase income and other facilities. Generally, unmarried migration trend is seen more than other marital status of household population which is given below:

**Table No. 4.2.2 : Distribution of Marital Status of Migrants (10 years and above) in Sunawal Aadarsha VDC, 2013**

Marital Status	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Unmarried	136	37	120	31.3	256	34.0
Currently married	200	54	208	54.2	408	54.3
Widowed/widowed	32	8.7	48	12.5	80	10.6
Separated/divorced	-	-	8	2.1	8	1.1
Total	368	100.0	384	100.0	752	100.0

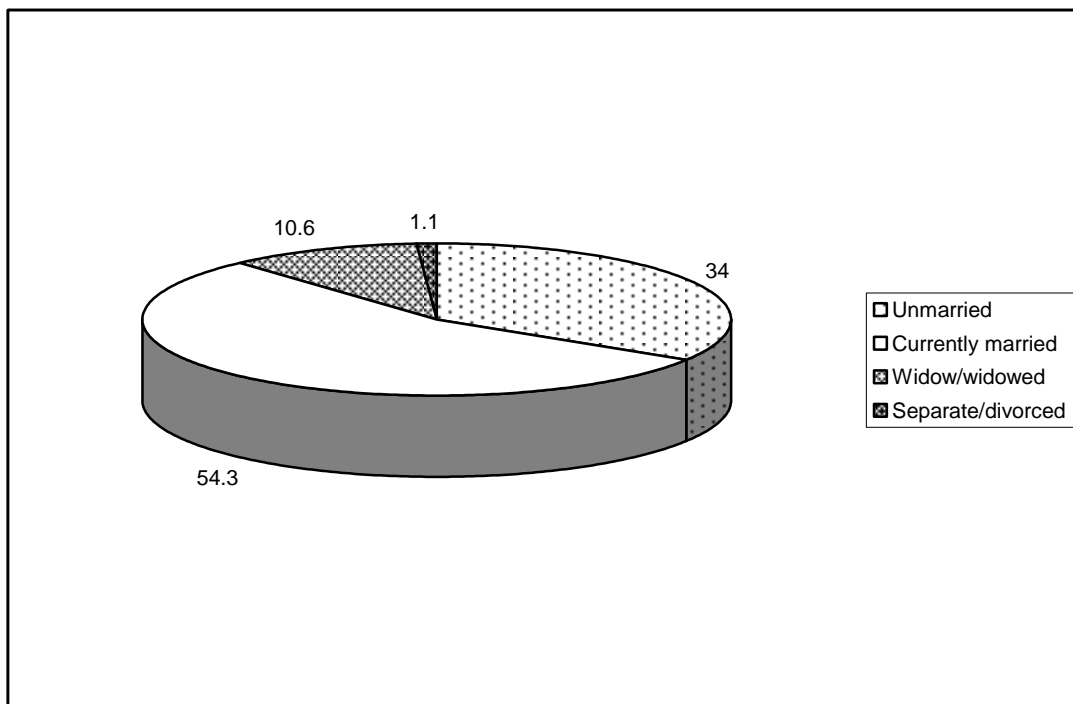
*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Table 4.2.2 shows that among 752 population of age group 10 years and above more than half married and 34 percent population are unmarried. The proportion of widowed/widower and divorced/separated are 10.6 and 1.1 percent respectively.

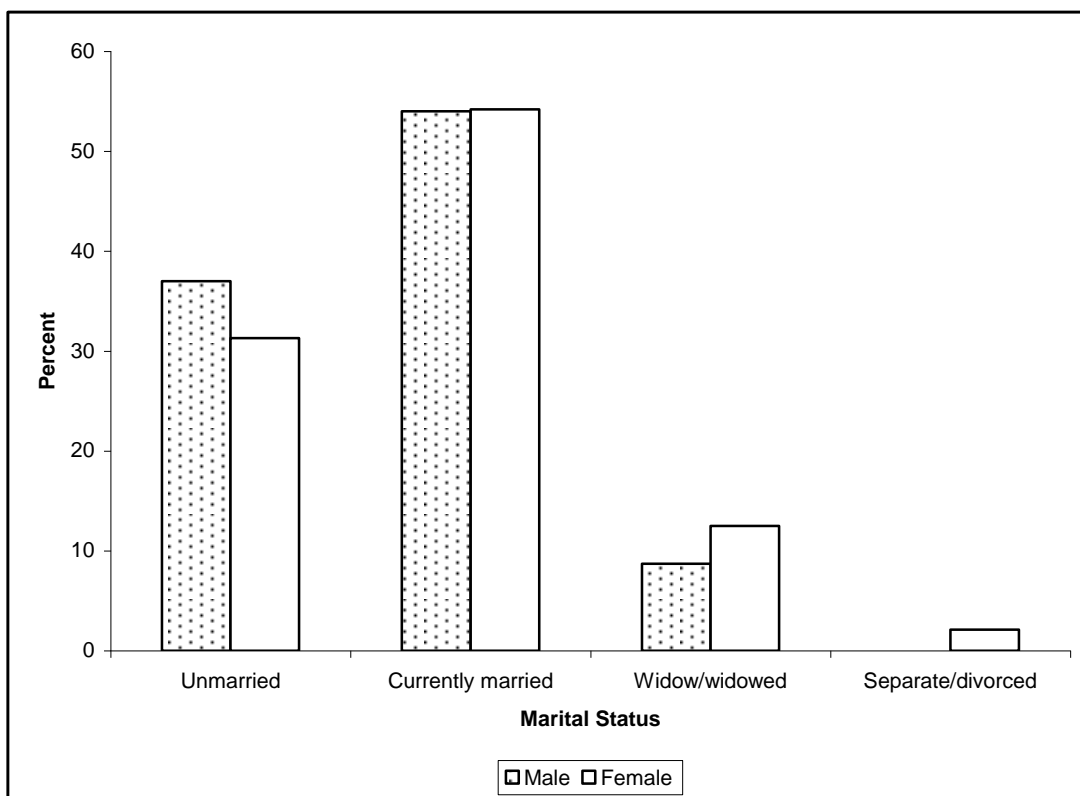
Among male, 54 percent are married where 37 percent male population are unmarried. And 8.7 percent are widower. But divorced and separated case is not found among male population. Similarly, out of 384 female population age above 10 years 54.2 percent are married, 31.3 percent females are unmarried and 12.5 percent females are widower. Only 2.1 percent divorced or separated females are found. In this study area, the proportion of unmarried population is high because the age at marriage is also high. Lower proportion of widower male is showing mainly due to remarriage.



**Figure No. 5: Distribution of Marital Status of the Migrants (10 years and above)**



**Figure No. 6 : Distribution of Marital Status of the Migrants by Sex (10 years and above)**



### 4.2.3 Family Size

Family size is one of the most important factor for migration. Due to lack of consumption of goods and other facilities people have the trend to migrate. Large family size is one of the main push factor of migration.

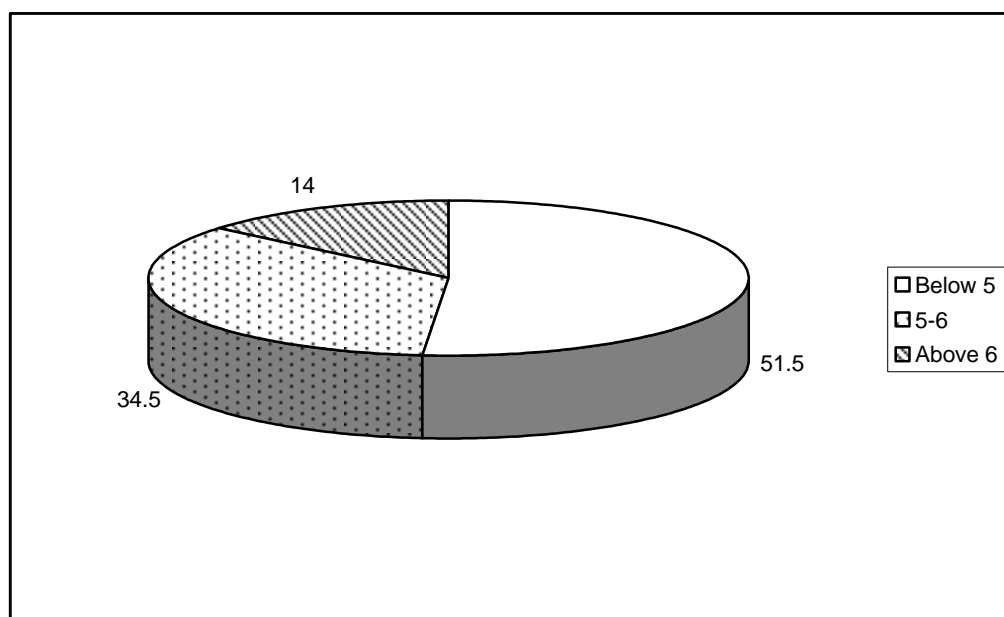
**Table No. 4.2.3 : Distribution of Households by Family Size**

Family Size	No. of Household	Percent
Below 5	85	51.5
5-6	57	34.5
Above 6	23	14.0
Total	165	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Above table 4.2.3 shows that the higher proportion 51.5 percent are migrated who have less than 5 family members, the second largest family size is 5-6 family members which is about 34.5 percent and only 14 percent are above 6 family members in Sunawal Aadarsha VDC. It shows that most of the migrated households have small family size.

**Figure No. 7 : Distribution of Households by Family Size**



#### 4.2.4 Age Dependency Ratio

The number of persons below 15 years of age and above 60 years are known as economically inactive population. Generally dependency ratio is calculated by using two different age groups namely 0-14 years of age and 60+ years age. The sum of child and old age dependency ratio is overall dependency ratio. Dependency ratio is expressed as number of total dependent population divided by economically active population and multiplied by 100.

**Table No. 4.2.4 : Percentage Distribution of Household Population by Age Dependency Ratio According to Sex**

Age Dependency Ratio	Male	Female	Total
Child dependency ratio	33.3	24.2	28.9
Old age dependency ratio	7.1	10.2	8.6
Total	40.4	34.4	37.5

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Table No.4.2.4 presents that overall dependency ratio is 37.5 percent which means out of 100 working age group population have to support 38 population of not working age. The child and old dependency ratio is 28.9 and 8.6 percent respectively. The overall dependency ratio is higher in male than female.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

This chapter describes and depicts the causes and consequences of migration in Sunawal Aadarsha VDC, on the basis of some demographical, socio-economic, cultural and religious factors which causes and resulted as the consequences of migration.

#### 5.1 Causes of Migration

Causes of migration take important role to migrate from one place to another. There are a lot of factors known as push factor. Push factors refers to the lack of many physical, social and economic opportunities which push the people to migrate out of their place of origin to another place of destination. When the push factors increase in place of origin, the people do not want to live there, they want to go better place like where the physical, economic and social opportunities are available. The causes of out migration can be either positive or negative at the place of origin and destination.

##### 5.1.1 Reasons for Leaving the Origin

The reason for leaving of origin is known as push factors. Push factors refer to no opportunity of education, unemployment, political instability etc. Close relatives living in the place of destination is also one of the reason to migrate there.

**Table No. 5.1.1: Distribution of Reasons for Leaving Place of Origin**

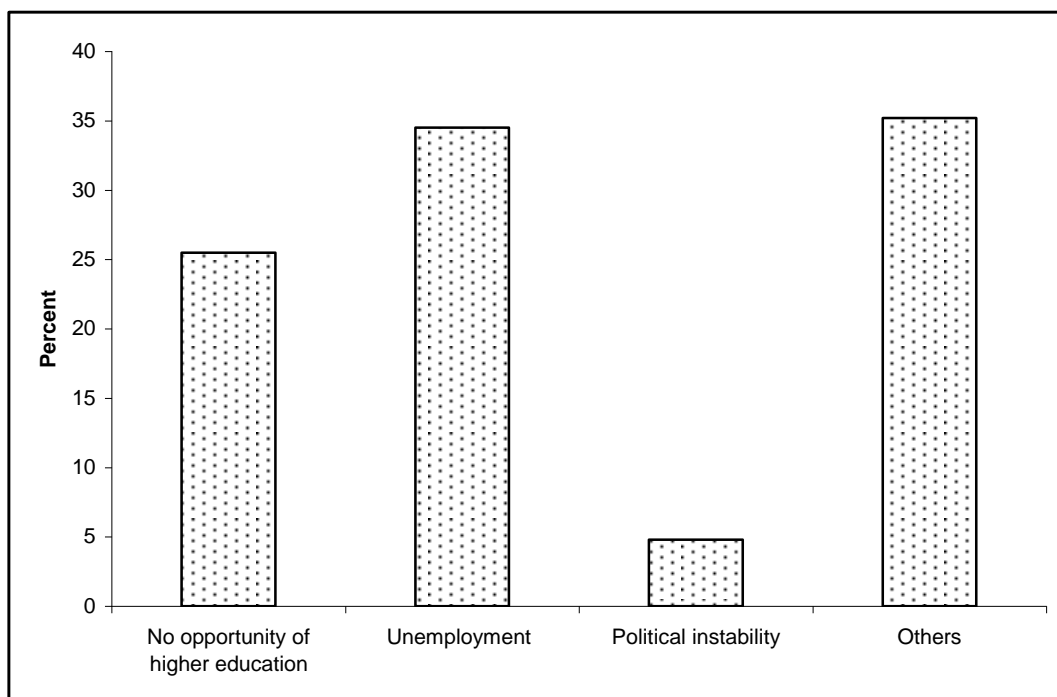
Reason for Left	No. of Households	Percent
No opportunity of higher education	42	25.5
Unemployment	57	34.5
Political instability	8	4.8
Others	58	35.2
Total	165	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

The table number 5.1.1 shows the major reason of migration, which influence people to leave their place of origin. Among 165 migrant households, higher percent of migrants migrated due to unemployment, where 25.5 percent are migrated due no opportunity of higher education which is another important reason for leaving their place of origin. Among the 165 households 4.8 percent migrant left their place of origin due to political instability. Similarly, other causes of migration are different.

35.2 percent migrated due to other reasons among 165 households. It includes lack of hospital facilities, low productivity and lack of other physical and economic opportunities.

**Figure No. 8: Distribution of Households by Reasons for Leaving Place of Origin**



### 5.1.2 Place of Origin

Place of origin is one of the most important characteristic and reason of the migrants for migration. It is an important factor for the identification of an individual, it reveals the characteristics of the origin and place of destination those are considered intervening variables between the push factors in the area of origin and the pull factor in the area of destination.

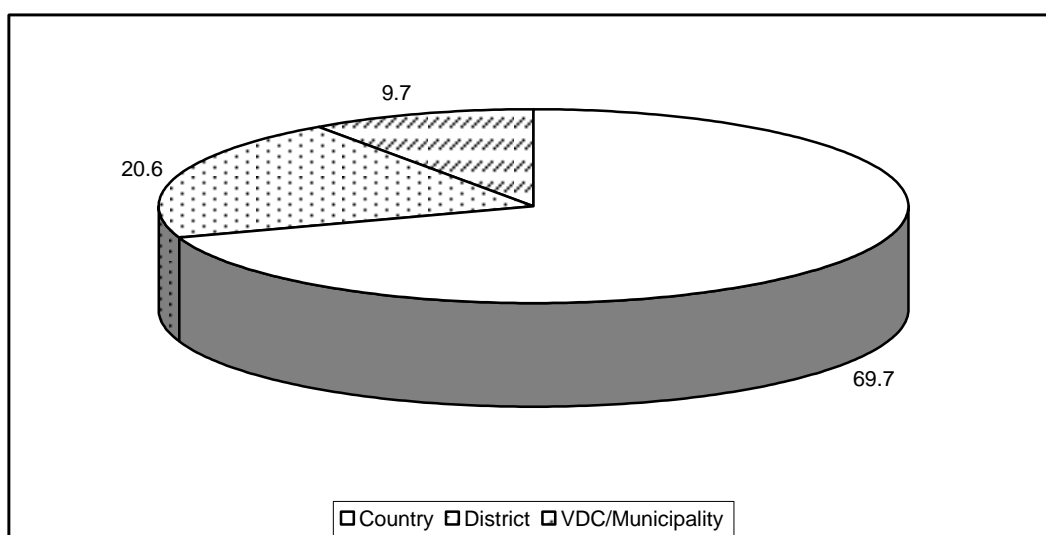
**Table No. 5.1.2 : Distribution of Households by Place of Origin Before Migration**

Place of Origin	No. of Households	Percent
Country	115	69.7
District	34	20.6
VDC/Municipality	16	9.7
Total	165	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

According to table number 5.1.2 the place of origin is in the country side, district and VDC/Municipality. Among the 165 households, the highest proportion 69.7 percent are from the country side followed by 20.6 percent from the periphery of district headquarters and 9.7 percent from VDC/Municipality. This resulted due to underdevelopment and indicates almost of the migrants are migrated from country side because of unavailability of expected socio-economic development and physical facilities.

**Figure No. 9: Distribution of Households of Place or Origin before Migration**



### 5.1.3 Responsible Person for Decision Making to Migrate

For migration responsible person for decision making is very important. In order to find out the person for the decision making to migrate, the following table has been given the data which is obtained from field survey:

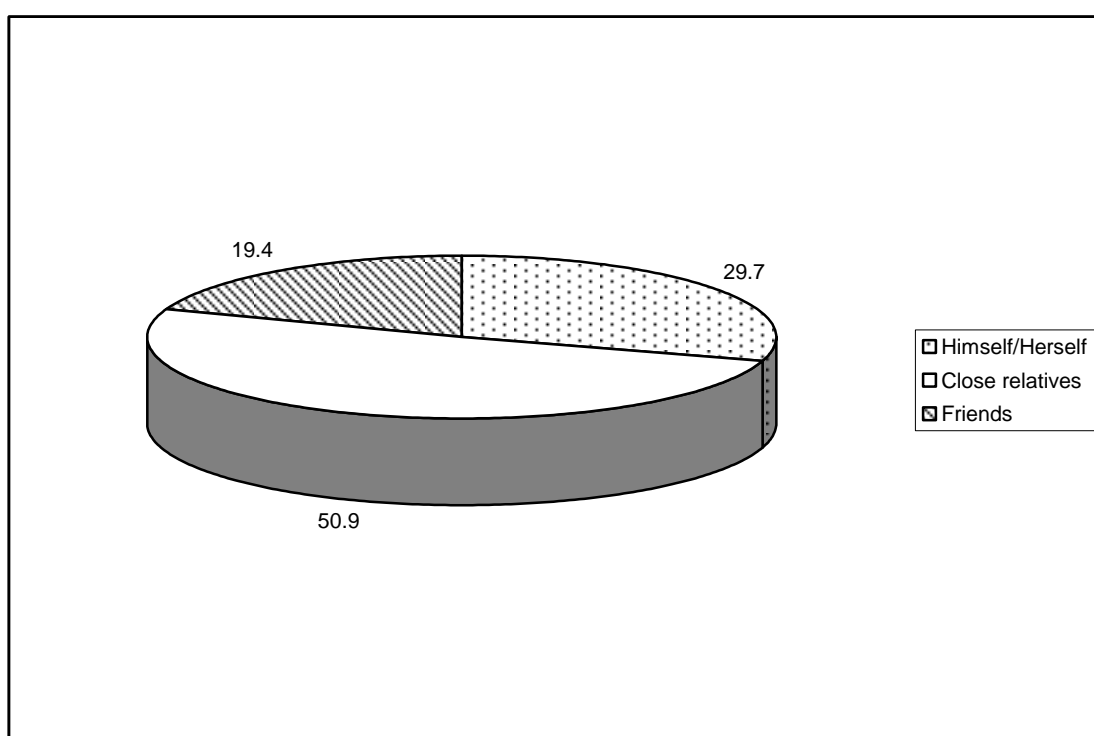
**Table No. 5.1.3: Distribution of Responsible Persons at the First Move from the Place of origin**

Responsible Person	No. of Households	Percent
Himself/Herself	49	29.7
Close relatives	84	50.9
Friends	32	19.4
Total	165	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

The above table number 5.1.3 reveals that out of total respondents, 84 (50.9%) have migrated through their close relatives, 49 (29.7%) respondents have migrated by deciding themselves and 32 (19.4%) have migrated by the suggestion of their friends. It seems obvious that most of the households those migrated by their close relatives. Here, close relatives mean people of their own cast, their own religion etc. So, where the relatives are living, migrating persons want to live there where the socio-economic and physical facilities are better than their place of origin.

**Figure No. 10: Distribution of Responsible Persons at the First Move from the Place of Origin**



## 5.2 Consequences of Migration

Migration of people shows that various sorts of consequences in both the sending and receiving areas. The consequences of migration has brought substantial changes in socio-economic and demographic structure of Sunawal Aadarsha VDC. This VDC has been absorbed migrated people since many years. And in this sub chapter it is describing that the consequences of migration at current destination place of migrants.

### 5.2.1 Satisfaction of Respondents with the Current Place of Resident

Satisfaction of respondents with the current place of residence is also one of the main factor to measure the consequences of migration. To find out the positive or negative consequences after migration, it is very important to know the satisfaction due to various conditions of migrants.

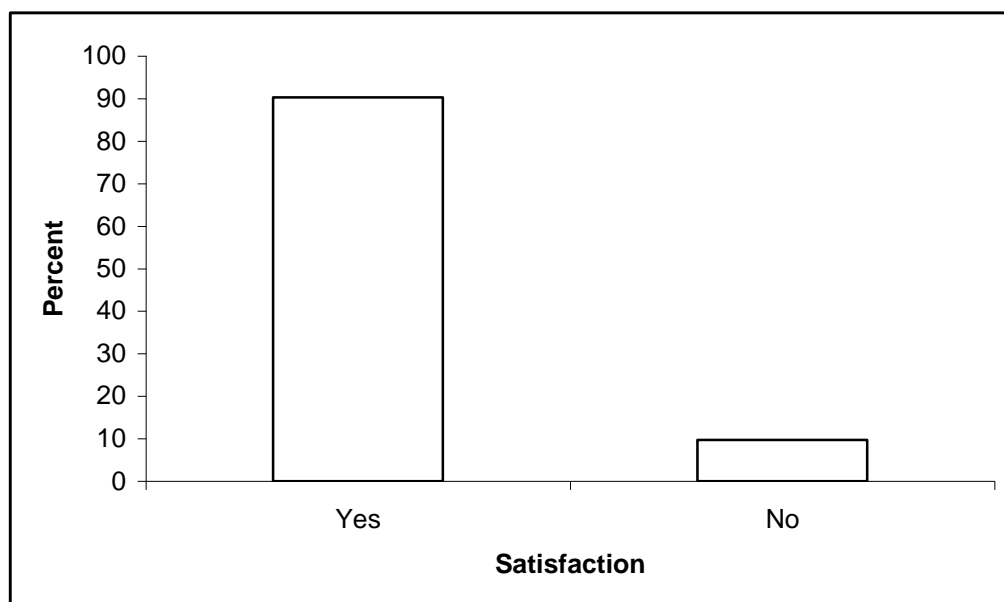
**Table No. 5.2.1: Situation of Satisfaction in the Current Place of Residence**

Satisfaction	No. of Households	Percent
Yes	149	90.3
No	16	9.7
Total	165	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

According to table number 5.2.1 out of 165 households, 90.3 percent households are satisfied at their current place of residence after leaving their place of origin. But 9.7 percent respondents are not satisfied with their living in current place. It shows that 149 households are satisfied because of getting that all facilities which they expected before migration and out of 165 households 16 households who are not satisfied due to unmanaged and unreachd of their expectation at current place of living.

**Figure No. 11: Distribution of Household by Satisfaction in Current Place of Residence**





### 5.2.2 Main Problem Facing by Respondents in the Current Place, Sunawal VDC

After migration every migrant wants better life style in the place of destination than their place of origin. Problems (push factors) create the flow of out migration. Where the problems are high there is maximum chances of out migration. In this study, there are lot of reasons which are findout main problems of migration they are facing in place of origin like road problem, pollution, bad social environment, health problem etc.

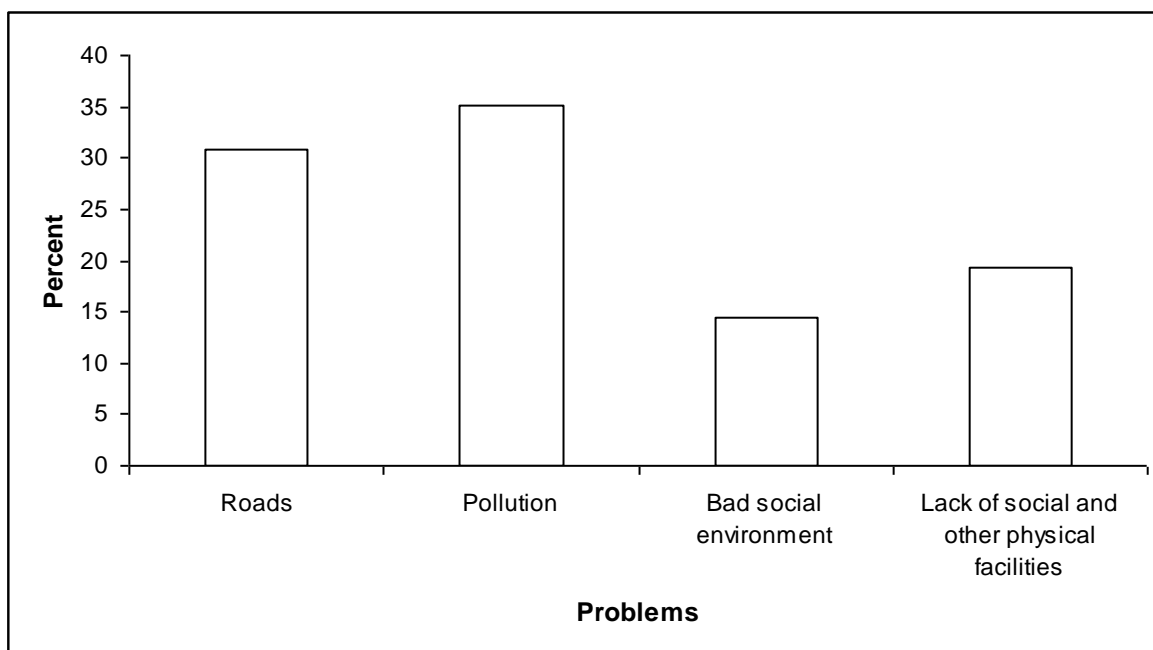
**Table No. 5.2.2: Distribution of Respondents by Main Problem Facing at the Current Place of Residence**

Problems	No. of Households	Percent
Roads	51	30.9
Pollution	58	35.2
Bad social environment	24	14.5
Lack of social and other physical facilities	32	19.4
Total	165	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Above table number 5.2.2 shows that, among the 165 households 35.2 percent people are suffering from pollution, where 30.9 percent are facing the problem of roads. Similarly, 19.4 percent respondents are not getting better social and other physical opportunities and 14.5 percent migrants are living in bad social environment. Out of all problems there is the pollution which is the main problems in Sunawal VDC due to the Sugar Mill.

**Figure No. : 12 : Distribution of Respondents by the Problems Facing in the Current Place of Resident**



### 5.2.3 Permanancy of Households in the Study Area

Permanancy of Migrants at current place is also one of the factor that also indicates the cousequences of migration. The table 5.2.3 given below shows the respondents who want to live permanently or not in this study area which is their current place of living.

**Table No. 5.2.3 : Distribution of Respondents by Future Intention About Current Place of Residence**

Want to Live Permanantly	No. of Households	Percent
Yes	156	94.5
No	9	5.5
Total	165	100.0
If, no,		
Return back in place of origin	5	3.0
Another village/town	4	2.5
Total	9	5.5

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Table number 5.2.3 depicts that 94.5 percent migrants wanted to live permanently at the place of their present residence where they are currently living and 5.5 percent respondents do not want to live there. Out of total respondents who did not want to live permanently at current place is only 5 percent who wanted to return back at their place of origin and 4 households reported that they wanted to go another village or town.

#### **5.2.4 Changes in Some Aspects of Migrants in Study Area**

Migration strictly speaking is a change in residence and need not necessarily involve any change of population associated with occupational shift from one kind to another. When a person moves s/he carries his/her old culture with them and creates both a migration and cultural drift. Migration is the result of unsatisfied condition of the people at the place of origin.

People migrate from different places. If they got job and other socio-economic and physical facilities. So, that types of migrants take important role in increasing economic status and life standard. Migration brings the culture, religious and languages together. So, place of destination becomes rich in cultural and religious aspects. Sometimes, migrants lost such values and norms at the place of destination. Some migrants who change their habits culture, and religion after migration.

**Table No. 5.2.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Changing in Some Aspects**

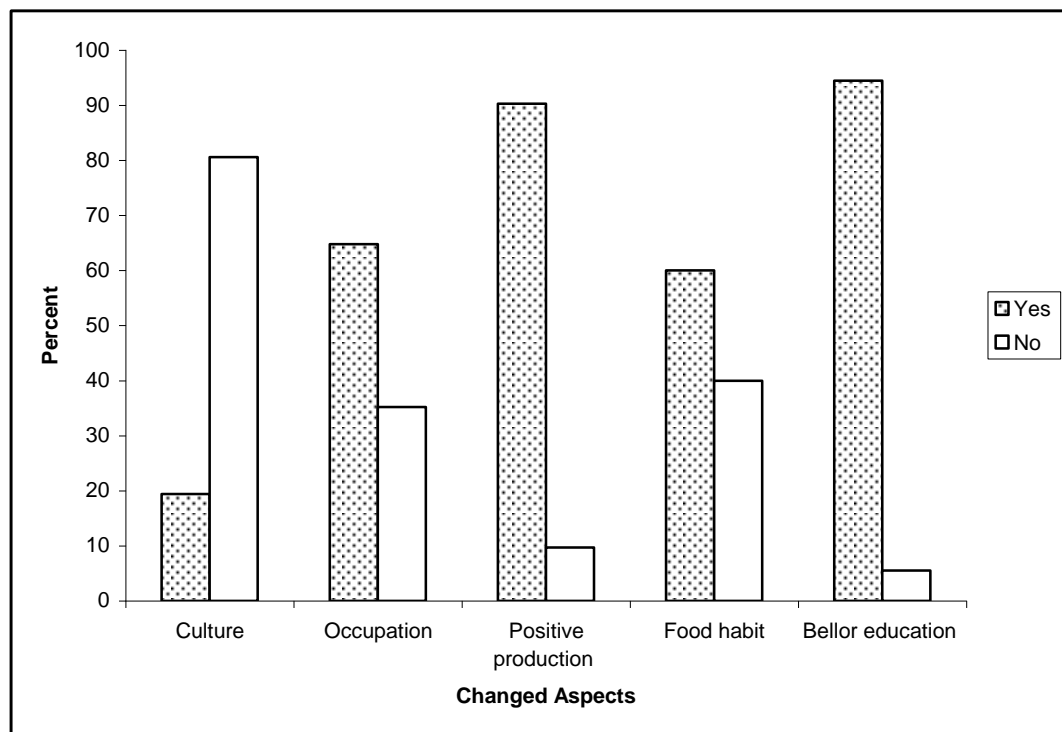
Changed Aspect	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)
Culture	19.4	80.6	100.0
Occupation	64.8	35.2	100.0
Positive production	90.3	9.7	100.0
Food habit	60.0	40.0	100.0
Bellor education	94.5	5.5	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

According to table number 5.2.4, the proportion of households who have changed their culture is 19.4 percent but the proportion of some households have been slightly changing their habit and culture and some had totally changed. The proportion of changing occupation is 64.8 percent where 35.2 percent respondents are not changed their occupation. Similarly, 90.3 percent migrants are produced more in current place

than origin but 9.9 percent migrants are not getting enough land for production. Among 165 respondents, 60.0 percent have changed their food habit and 40.0 percent respondents did not changed their old habit of having food and the proportion of migrants who are getting better education in current place of residence are 94.5 percent but who are not getting expected or better education after migration is 5.5 percent.

**Figure No. 13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Changing Behaviour**



## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MAIN CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION**

This chapter presents that the comparative analysis of causes and consequences of Migration. There is the comparison between the causes of leaving from their place of origin and the consequences after migrating at the place of destination.

#### **6.1 Income**

Income is one of the most important factor to determine the migration of people. It is the sum of all the wages, salaries, profits, intrests payment, rents and other forms of earnings received in a given period of time. The level of monthly income plays an important role and also determines level of living standard and other economic activities. If the monthly income is better, they can live having quality of life. Economic motives constitute the most vital determinants of migration. Income characteristics can be the basis for assessing success or failure of migrants and the migration process.

When people could not get the sources of earning those people want to move from their place of origin to another place where they could get opportunity for better earning. Where the lack of opportunity for making better income there the income could be a push factor and where the people could get opportunities for making better income the same variable (income) in that place is a pull factor. And a persons earning enough money at origin but also s/he wants to move from there at the situation s/he could be affected from other social and physical factors.

**Table No. 6.1 : Distribution of Households by their Monthly Income at Origin and Destination**

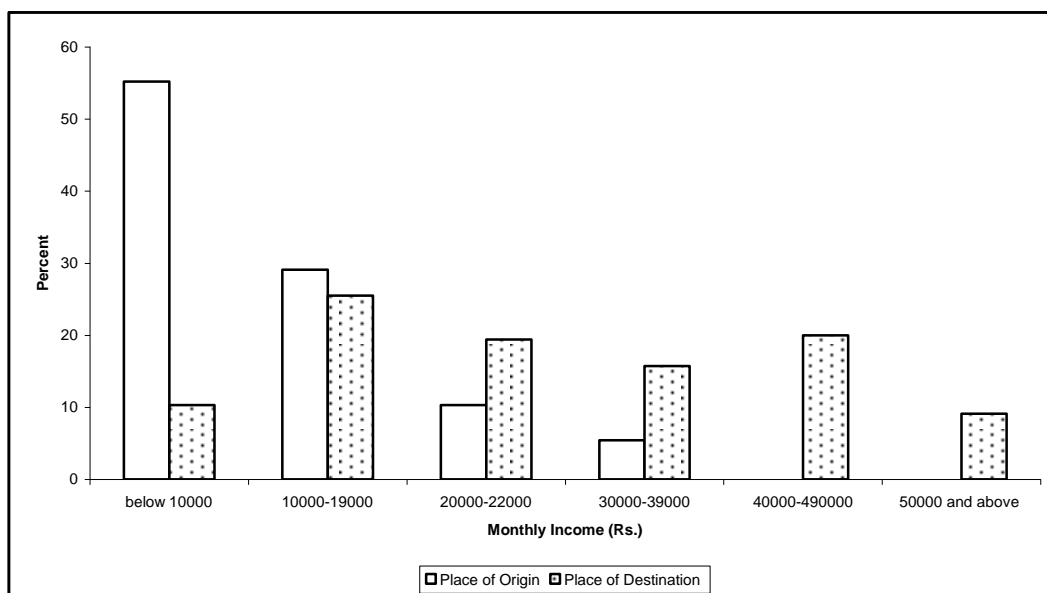
Monthly Income (Rs.)	Place of Origin		Place of Destination	
	No. of HH.	Percent	No. of HH	Percent
below 10000	91	55.2	17	10.3
10000-19000	48	29.1	42	25.5
20000-29000	17	10.3	32	19.4
30000-39000	9	5.4	26	15.7
40000-49000	-	-	33	20.0
50000 and above	-	-	15	9.1
Total	165	100.0	165	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Table number 6.1 provides the information about the income of migrants at origin and destination. At the place of origin there is 55.2 percent households had monthly income below Rs. 10000 where those proportion have been decreased and is only 10.3 percent at place of destination (study area). Monthly income Rs. 10000-19000 have 29.1 percent of the households at origin but it is 25.5 percent at destination, 10.3 percent households have Rs. 20000-29000 monthly income at origin and it is increased in 19.4 percent at current place of living. Similarly only 5.4 percent households have Rs. 30000-39000 monthly income at their place of origin and it is increased at current place in 15.7 percent. Among the 165 households there are no households who have income more than Rs. 40000 at their place of destination, there are the households who have that level of income and that proportion are 20.0 percent and 9.1 percent respectively.

So this study find out from the above table number 6.1, the income level of migrants (households) have been increased after migration. And also seems that the standard of living of migrants is better at current place than origin.

**Figure No. 14: Distribution of Households by their Monthly Income at Origin and Destination Place**



## 6.2 Occupation

Occupation indicates the socio-economic status of a person. It is very important aspect of migration. Migration always search for better occupation and standard of living. It includes agriculture, business, daily wages, foriegn work etc. Here is a study of some households about their occupation at their origin and at current place of living.

**Table No. 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by their Occupation at Origin and Destination**

Occupation	Origin Place (%)	Destination Place (%)
Agriculture	44.2	18.5
Business	20.0	22.8
Daily wage	10.3	19.6
Foriegn work	9.8	14.3
Pension	4.8	5.7
Other	10.9	19.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

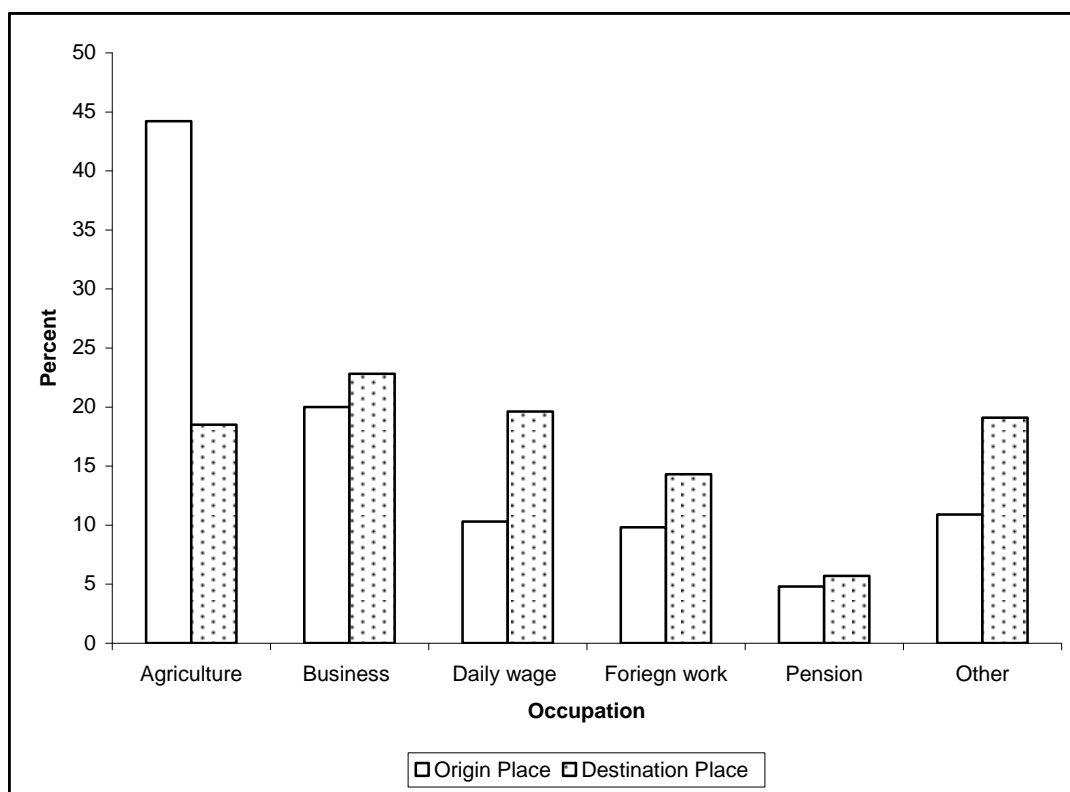
It is clear that from table number 6.2, the proportion of households whose occupation was agriculture as their main occupation at their place of origin is 44.2 percent and that proportion is decreased in 18.5 percent at their place of destination. The proportion of business as their occupation is 20.0 percent before their migration and it

is 22.8 percent after they migrated. Similarly, the proportion of households who have done daily wage work and foreign employment as their main occupation before leaving their previous place are 10.3 and 9.8 percent but it is changed in current place and that proportion were 19.6 and 14.3 percent respectively. Pension also mentioned here as an income of some households and it is 4.8 percent at origin and increased in 5.7 percent at destination place. Except of above mentioned occupation there are some uncategorized occupation and the proportion of other occupation is 10.9 percent before migration and 19.1 percent household are at their current place of living in this study area.

This study shows that proportion of households in agriculture as their occupation have been decreased at current place. And the proportion of households in business and daily wage are increased at the time of survey. Foreign employment as the occupation number of foreign workers also increased in this study area. So, it can be easily said that, most of the households have changed their occupation for better income after their migration. And it seems that most of migrants are living a better quality of life after migration.



**Figure No. 15 : Percentage Distribution of Households by their Occupation at Origin and Destination**



### 6.3 Physical Facilities

The physical facilities available in places of living plays an important role to attract or repel for people. In this study are transportation, communication, school, hospital, electricity, etc. are considered as physical facilities, which are easily available for the migrant population.

**Table No. 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Physical Facilities of the Respondents in the Place of Origin and in the Place of Destination**

(N=165)

Physical Facilities	Percentage of Respondents at Place of Origin		Percentage of Respondents at Place of Destination	
	Available (%)	No Available (%)	Available (%)	Not Available (%)
Transportation	54.5	45.5	100	-
Communication	25.5	74.5	100	-
School	24.8	75.2	100	-
Hospital	10.3	89.7	100	-
Electricity	35.2	64.8	100	-
Others	26.1	73.9	-	-

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

The table number 6.3 shows that, the proportion of respondents getting transportation facility in origin were 54.5 percent but it is 100 percent at the place of destination. Similarly, the percentage of households getting communication, school, hospital, electricity facilities were 25.5, 24.8, 10.3 and 35.2 percent at their place of origin respectively and that proportion at the place of destination is 100 percent.

On the basis of above table number 6.3, it has seen that, the migrants have got their expected physical facilities after their migration at current place of living in this study area. And they have feeling easier and qualitative life.

#### **6.4 Suggestion to the Relatives**

After leaving the place of origin it is not guaranteed the satisfaction of migrants at their place of destination. The migrants are satisfied with their current place they want to live there permanently and also want to suggest their relatives for coming in that place. In this study, here is the table below which is showing the suggestions of respondents given to their relatives.

**Table No. 6.4 : Distribution of Respondents by their Suggestion to the Relatives**

Suggestion	No. of Respondents	Percent
Come here	82	49.7
Go to another place	8	4.8
Can't suggest	41	24.8
As you like	34	20.6
Total	165	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2013.*

According to table number 6.4, among 165 respondents, 49.7 percent respondents have given suggestion to their relatives to come there and who suggested to go another place are 4.8 percent. Similarly, 24.8 percent respondent could not suggest to come or not to come that their place of residence. And 20.6 percent respondents said that their relatives should come there in this area as their wish.

## **6.5 Impact of Migration in Sunawal Aadarsha VDC**

### **A. Demographic Impact of In-migration in Sunawal VDC**

In-migrants are more likely to settle in some areas where their relatives than in others. Thus, in-migration contributes to the geographic resettlement of the population.

# **Population Growth:** There are indirect as well as direct effects of in-migration on the rest of population change at the place of destination. The direct effects are the number of persons added to the population by in-migration and the proportion of all change during a period that is due to net in-migration. The indirect effects are the births and deaths that occur to their place of arrival after their migration at Sunawal Aadarsha VDC.

### **B. Socio-Economic Impact of In-migration**

# **Social Impact:** It is not easy to assess the social impacts of migration on families and communities. But, this study revealed that there are both positive and negative social impacts on families and communities. Among them, some are skilled and some are not able to use their skills in the production.

# **Economic Impact:** The most obvious economic impact from the point of view of destination is the labour force which is usually considered in terms of

benefits to the destination. This labour force has gone to foreign countries for remittance which is usually considered as foreign job. Remittances are an addition not only to domestic household income but also the income and balance of the country.

# **Quality of Life:** Quality is difficult to measure. However, some indicators and fundamental basis are developed in terms of assessing the quality of life. There is no debate, all of the development, focuses on the improving the quality of life either policy level or implementation of migration for development. But these policies are influenced the level of quality of life directly as well as indirect.

## CHAPTER-SEVEN

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMANDATION

#### 7.1 Summary

Nepal is historically and politically landlocked country between the two most populous countries of the world. Migration is one of the most important factor of population change. It effects socio-economic and demographic characteristics of migrants at both place of origin and place of destination. There are several studies concerning the rural-to-rural migration in Nepal but there are few researches work on rural-to-rural migration. This study has shown people migrating from their place of origin due to various reasons like political, religious, natural climates and poor economic conditions etc.

This study attempts to analyze the causes and consequences of in-migration. The study is based on the primary information collected from field survey, all 165 households of Sunawal Aadarsha Village Development Committee. Software SPSS, MS-Excel and MS-Word helped to analyze those data. The collected data helps to analyze causes and consequences of in-migration of this study area.

Frequency, cross tables, percentage, sex tables are presented to describe socio-economic and demographic influencing factors of migration. Under the study, the place of origin, reasons for leaving origin, reason for selection destination, responsible persons for migration, suggestion for relatives and friends and consequences of migration at destination and others are described.

Information was collected from 165 households among the migrants. Among the migrants, there are the total population 888 with 456(51.35%) males and 432(48.65%) females. Out of 752 (above 10 years of age) sample population 54.3 percent are found currently married, 34.0 percent are unmarried, likewise 10.6 percent are widowed/widower and 1.1 percent are divorced/seprated.

Similarly this study find out the total population, 58.2 percent are Hindu followers and 24.2 percent are Buddhist. According to caste/ethnicity, Brahmin 20.6 percent and this is the highest percent and the lowest is Sarki 4.8 percent. Total of 816 migrants (age 5 years and above) 81.4 percent are litrate and 18.6 are illiterate.

Majority of the households 49.7 percent are using tubewell as their source of water. Out of 165 respondents, 90.3 percent respondents are satisfied with their place of current residence. Similarly, 19.4 percent households have changed their culture. Among 165 respondents, 64.8 percent respondents have changed their occupation and 60.0 percent have changed their food habit in the study area.

## **7.2 Conclusion**

The present study on Causes and Consequences of in-migration phenomenon in this study are in terms of causes of leaving from origin directly effect in-migration which have demographic effects. Low productivity and unemployment are the causes of leaving origin which is available of physical facilities (school, transportation, and hospital) and living close relatives in the destination are the causes of leaving origin.

Nowadays, it effects in Sunawal Aadarsha VDC. The settlement of people is increasing mainly in the road side area, which is responsible for uncontrolled settlement problem. Population growth rate and unmanageable population pressure are increasing.

## **7.3 Recommendation**

The migration is the result of the unbalanced distribution of natural resources and development in different parts of Nepal. Negative factors such as lack of economic prospects, employment opportunities, education, health service in origin have resulted into significant impact at destination interms of increased population pressure and over utilization of resources. They are essential to reduce the volume of out migration to solve these problems of migration the following recommendation have been made.

- Though agriculture is the main occupation of Nepal. Agricultural sector should be developed with the adoption of modern technology.
- The government must the priority in distribution of the landless people and proper empowerment policies have to be lunched for their betterment.
- The basic needs and all the physical facilities should be developed equally in all the VDC through the country.

This study does not cover the all factors that influenced the in-migration to the study area. This study only analyzed the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of migrants and identifies the causes and consequences of migration. The migrations tend to develop a social-economic, physical and cultural relation in the society. In this study area where migrants came from different cultural as well as socio-economic background who are resided as a result, all the sort of coercion developed and bought different forms of social change.

Further studies should emphasize to find out social change in society due to migration, so further studies might include other social organization, governmental and non governmental agencies. The concept that migration stream is from Hill to Terai should be made the environment of change i.e. providing higher education and health facility, improving and expanding physical facilities and infrastructures and modern technology and facilities in the rural area too.

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## APPENDIX

### Questionnaire for the Data Collection of Causes and Consequences of In-Migration: In Sunawal Aadarsha VDC, Nawalparasi District

#### Part: 1

#### Section A: Introduction

District: \_\_\_\_\_ Word No: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of \_\_\_\_\_

Tole: \_\_\_\_\_

Household No: \_\_\_\_\_ Village: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Household Head: \_\_\_\_\_ VDC: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

Religion: \_\_\_\_\_

1) Hindu      2) Buddhist      3) Muslim      4) Christian      5) Others

#### Section B: Household Survey Schedule

S. N.	Name	Relation to the HH	Sex	Age	Literacy Status	Marital Status	Occupation	Family Planning	Living in this place
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

Code for 3	Code for 4	Code for 6	Code for 7	Code for 8	Code for 9	Code for 10
1.House Head	1.Male	1.Literate	1.Unmarried	1.Agriculture	1.Condom	1.By Birth
2.Husband/Wife	2.Female	2.Illiterate	2.Currently Married	2.Industry	2.IUD	2.Lateron
3.Sun/Daughter			3.Widowed/Widower	3.Poultry	3.Pills	
4.Son/Daughter in law			4.Seperated/Divorced	4.Business	4.Female Sterilization	
5.Grand child				5.Daily wage	5.Male Sterilization	
6.Father/Mother				6.Household	6.Others	
7.Father/mother in law				7.Foreigh Work		
8.Nephew/Niece				8.Pension		
9.Brother/Sister				9.Don;t know		
10.Other Relatives						

**Section C: Socio-Economic Characteristics of Household Question:**

S.N.	Questions	Coding
11.	How much land is owned by the household at this place?	Biga.....1 Katha.....2 Dhoor.....3 Others.....4
12.	What is the main source of drinking water of your family?	Piped.....1 Tube well .....2 Well.....3 Pond/Lake.....4 River.....5 Others.....6
13.	What is the main source of fuel to cook the food?	Wood .....1

		Biogas.....2 LP gas.....3 Kerosene .....4 Others.....5
14.	Is there a fixed toilet for the exclusive use of your family?	Yes.....1 No.....2
15.	If, yes which is the main type of toilet used?	General.....1 Closed pit.....2 Open pit.....3 Others.....4
16.	Which is the health facility you/your family usually go to?	PHC.....1 HP.....2 SHP.....3 Private clinic.....4 Others.....5
17.	Do you own or rent this dwelling?	Own.....1 Rent.....2
18.	Have you own or installed that following in this dwelling?	Electricity.....1 Biogas.....2 Telephone.....3 Radio.....4 Television .....5 Others.....6
19.	What is the main type of material you used in the wall of this building?	Cement, Stone, Bricks.....1 Tin.....2 Wood.....3 Mud, Slate, Brick.....4 Others.....5
20.	What is the main type of material you used in the roof of this building?	Concrete, Stone, Bricks.....1 Tin.....2 Tile.....3 Bamboo.....4 Others.....5

**Part 2:**

**Questionnaire for the Causes of In-Migration of Sunawal VDC:**

S.N.	Questions	Coding
21.	Why did you/your parents decided to migrate to this place?	No opportunity for higher education.....1 Unemployment.....2 Political instability....3 No own land.....4 Others.....5
22.	Where did you live before you moved to this current place of residence?	Country.....1 District.....2 VDC/municipality.....3
23.	What is the main cause to choose this current place of residence?	Better facility for education.....1 Better opportunity for job.....2 Due to urban facilities.....3 Hospital.....4 Others.....5
24.	Did you have the following facilities in origin?	Transportation.....1 Communication.....2 Schools.....3 Hospital.....4 Electricity.....5 Others.....6
25.	What is your ethnic group?	Brahamin.....1 Chhetri.....2 Newar.....3 Gurung.....4 Kami.....5 Tamang.....6 Sarki.....7 Damai.....8 Others.....9
26.	How many times did you visit this place before coming to settle here?	Times.....

27.	What was your marital status when you first moved out from your place of origin?	Unmarried.....1 Currently married.....2 Widowed/Widower...3 Separated/Divorced...4
28.	What was your main occupation in your place of origin?	Agriculture.....1 Business.....2 Poultry.....3 Industry.....4 Pension.....5 Daily Wages.....6 Others.....7
29.	How much land did you cultivated there, the year you moved away?	Ropani.....1 Anna.....2 Paisa.....3 Others.....4
30.	What did you do with land you cultivated when you leave your origin home?	By selling.....1 Rent/Share crops.....2 Own relatives as its...3 Others.....4
31.	What was your average monthly income at the place of origin?	Monthly Income Rs.....
32.	Who was mainly responsible for making the decision for your migration?	Himself/herself.....1 Children.....2 Close relatives.....3 Friends.....4 Others.....5

**Part: 3**

**Questionnaire for the consequences of In-migration of Sunawal VDC:**

S.N.	Questions	Coding
33.	Have you settled here permanently?	Yes.....1 No.....2
34.	What is your monthly income in this place?	Monthly Income Rs.....
35.	Are you satisfied at the current place of residence?	Yes.....1 No.....2
36.	Do you like to live here permanently i.e. at your current place of residence?	Yes.....1 No.....2
37.	If no, where do you like to go in future?	Place of origin.....1 Another Village/Town.....2 Other Country.....3
38.	What are the main problems you are facing here?	Road.....1 Pollution.....2 Bad social environment.....3 Communication/Health.....4 Lack of social and other physical opportunity.....5
39.	Do you feel any changes in your cultural parities after migration?	No change.....1 Slightly change.....2 Drastic change.....3
40.	Do you get change in your occupation?	Yes.....1 No.....2
41.	Have any change in your production?	Increased.....1 Decreased.....2 Not increased/Not decreased.....3
42.	Do you have live stock?	Yes.....1 No.....2
43.	Do you get better educational facilities in this place?	Yes.....1 No.....2
44.	Do you have any changes in your food habit?	Yes.....1 No.....2
45.	With your experience of living in this place, what is your suggestion to your relatives or friends?	Come here.....1 Go to other place.....2 Can't suggest.....3 As you like.....4