

**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF IN MIGRATION:  
(A Case Study of Boriya VDC, Saptari)**

**A Thesis**

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**ACCEPTANCE CERTIFICATE**

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.....

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## Abstract

*Migration is the movement of people from one place to another either for temporary or permanent settlement. It is the process of transferring the settlement from one place to another within the country or outside it. People tend to migrate due to several reasons. It affects demographic and socio-economic condition at the place of origin and destination. Pull and push factors play the important role for migration.*

*Migration in Boriya VDC is not recent phenomenon. The population mobility is being increased rapidly from rural to urban area. Therefore, the migration has brought the positive and negative impacts in the VDC. The main objectives of the study were to identify the socio-economic characteristics of the in-migrants, causes and consequences of in-migration and to identify the socio-economic characteristics of the in-migrants, causes and consequences .*

*However, the study was conducted in one, two and five wards of Boriya VDC. This study mainly concentrates on the in-migrants during the reference period 2063-2067 B.S. The research is based on primary and secondary sources of data. Out of 2141 households, 52 households were sampled purposive method. Basically, both descriptive and analytic research design, tables and tabulation have been used. Different parts of the same district Saptari shared the largest number of in-migrant households.*

*The sum total population of 52 households is 265. Out of total households population 53.43 percent are males and 46.56 percents are females where as males are more than the females. Among sample in-migrants households, 50 percent are unmarried, 46.15 percent are married and 3.84 percent are widows. 76.92 percent households follow the Hinduism whereas 11.53 and 11.53 percent households adopt Christianity and*

*Buddhism as their religion. In case of ethnicity, Brahmin covers 25 percent, which is the highest percent of total households. Yadav 23.07 percent, Bakho 13.46 percent, Mushar 9.61 percent and Dhanuk 19.23 percent. 57.69 percent sample households speak Maithili language as their mother tongue. 15.38 Dhauk 13.46 Nepali.*

*In case of the literacy, 92.31 percent people are literate and 7.69 percent are illiterate. In comparison, the literacy ratio of male population is higher than the female. Among the total literates, 9.61 percent have completed intermediate level. 25 percent households have the average monthly income of less than Rs. 5 thousands. 32.69 percent households lies between Rs. 5000-9999 income levels. Among total households 48.07 percent household have occupied the land of less than one bighas. It shows that large number of households depends on small piece of land.*

*As per the first priority push causes of 52 households is concerned, 19.23 percent migrants reported that the main causes for leaving the place of origin was lack of education. 19.23 percent migrants reported that causes for the leaving the place of origin was due to family and economic problems.*

*As per the first priority pull cause of 52 households, 23.07 percent of in-migrant household chose the current place of residence for education. From the second priority of household 23.07 percent in-migrant respondents selected the current place of residents for security. According to third priorities of household, 23.07 percent respondents reported that they chose the current place of residence to get business opportunities. Among 52 households, 38.46 percent respondents reported that they were self-responsible to make decision for migration. 26.92 percent, 21.15 percent and 13.46 percent respondents reported that they left the origin in suggestion of husband and wife, husband, wife and children, relatives and friends.*

*we come to know that, political factors also the causes of the migration. Immigrants of the Boria VDC said 25 percent left their place of origin because of Maoist insurgency, 26.92 percent said for weapon groups threat whereas 23.07 threat of Madhes base party. Similarly, in place of origin, respondents of 17.30 percent unified maoist, 25 percent UML, 34.61 percent Nepali Congress and 7.69 percent of Madhes base party. In the place of destination, Unified Maoist holds 23.07 percents, UmL 30.76, Nc 25 and Madhesi party holds 3.84 percent.*

*Migration has both the positive and negative impacts at the place of origin and destination. In case of Boria VDC, migration helped to improve development activities like school, hospital, industries and business sector. There is also positive impact on the occupation status, monthly income, education status and standard of living of in-migrant households. But there are some negative impacts, such as population pressure, costly land unemployment, deforestation, social misfits like quarrels, environmental pollution, lack of natural resources and mismanaged settlement.*

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## Abbreviations

VDC	-Village Development Committee
NGOs	- Non Governmental Organizations
INGOs	- International Non Governmental Organizations
UN	- United Nation
B.S.	- BikramSambat
CBS	- Central Bureau of Statistics
K.M.	- Kilometer
Sq. m.	-Square meter
NPC	- Nepal Planning Commission
CEDA	- Nepal Planning Commission
T.U.	- TribhuwanUniversity
WWW	- World Wide Web
Ph. D.	- Doctor of Philosophy
CPN UML	-Communist Party of Nepal (Unified –Marxist-
Leninist)	
DDCs	-District Development Committees.
HH	-Households
NPC	-National Planning Commission

# CHAPTER-ONE

## Introduction

### 1.1 Background

Nepal is an independent country situated on the southern slopes of the middle Himalayas. It stretches over a length of 885 km (east-west) & a width of 145 to 241 km (north-south) surrounded by the sparsely populated Tibetan autonomous region of China in the north and India in the east, south (Genetic Plain) and west. The country is divided in to three ecological zones namely mountain, hills, and Terai. These zones are broad bands of elongated horizontal regions, each separated by a combination of altitude, climate, district boundaries and drainage basins from south to north and east to west.

Nepal is a land locked country. It is surrounded by land. It occupies 0.3 percent in Asia. Nepal is divided in to five development regions, fourteen zones and 75 districts. Every regions, zones and districts have regional, zonal and district headquarters. Geographical structure is very complex for economical, commercial and industrial development (Subedi, 2063/2064 B.S.). Nepal is rich in geographical diversity. It is situated at the altitude of 70 to 8848 m from sea level. Different geographical belts in Nepal have different types of religious and cultural aspects. Nepal is also divided into three geographical regions namely Mountain, Hill and Terai. Mountain region is situated in the northern part of Nepal with its altitude ranging from 4877 m to 8848 m, stretches from east to west. Hilly region lies between Mountain in the North

and the Terai in the south and extends from east to west. There are hills of moderate heights ranging from 610 to 4877 meters. The Terai region is situated in the southern part of Nepal at an altitude of 60 to 600 m from sea level (Population monograph. 2003).

Migration is a spatial mobility of people by changing usual place of residence to a well defined destination. A migrant is a person who moves either from his place of birth to another area or keeps on moving stepwise or circular by changing his residence more or less frequently by being either seasonal, temporary, semi-permanent or permanent migrant depending upon the duration of migration and regions for migration within a define geographical area. In migrants are defined as those internal migrants who have migrated and settled in the destination from the origin. All migrants who may have migrated and settled in the destination from various origins called immigrants in the destination. Numbers of migrants identified on the basis of their volume within a given period of time from one geographical area to another such as mountain to hill, hill to Terai or Terai to mountain and hill and mountain to Terai. Another typical migration stream is usually measured on the basis of migration from rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural areas. Causes of migrations have modified over hundreds of years. Some cases are constant, some of them do not carry the same importance as years ago (for example: in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries labor migration did not have the same character like today) (Population monograph 2003).

In general, we can divide factors causing migrations into two groups of factors: push and pull factors. Push factors are

economical, political, cultural and environmentally based. Pull Factors are economic, political, cultural, and environmentally based. Barriers/Obstacles which is an example of Nigeria in the 1970s and 1980s. Push and pull factors are those factors which either forcefully push someone into migration or attract them. A push factors is a forceful factor and a factor which relates to the country the person is migrating from. Some of the push factors are poor medical care, not enough jobs, few opportunities, primitive condition, political fear, fear of torture and mistreatment, not being able to practice religion, loss of wealth and natural disaster. It is generally a problems which the result in people wanting to migrate. Different types of push factors can be seen further below. A pull factors is something concerning a country a person migrates too. It is generally a good thing that attracts people to a certain place. Pull factors are change of getting a job, better living standards, enjoyment, education, security, family links and better medical care. Push and pull factors are usually considered as north and south poles on a magnet. The idea is to have the attraction the middle, i.e. the place.

Some certain factors are both push and pull like education, industry etc. On the macro level, the causes of migration can be distilled into two main categories: security dimension of migration (natural disaster, conflicts, threats to individual safety, poor political prospects) and economical dimension of migration (poor economic situation, poor situation of national market) (Population Monograph 2003).



Historical migration of human populations begins with the movement of Homo erectus out of Africa across Eurasia about a million year's ago. Homo sapiens appear to have colonized all of Africa about 150 thousands years ago, moved out of Africa 80 thousand years ago, and spread across Eurasia and to Australia 40 thousand years ago. Migration to the Americas Eurasia and to Australia 40 thousand years ago. Migration to the Americas took place 15 to 20 thousand years ago, and by two thousand years ago, most of the pacific Islands were colonized. Later population movements notably include the Neolithic revolution, Indo-European expansion, and the Early Medieval Great Migrations including Turkic expansion. The age of Exploration and European Colonialism led to an accelerate pace of migration since early modern times (International Migration, [www.Google.Com](http://www.Google.Com))

While the pace of migration had accelerated since the 18<sup>th</sup> century already (including the involuntary slave trade), it would increase further in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There are three major types of migration; labour migration: labor migration, refugee migrations and lastly: urbanization. Millions of agricultural workers left the country side and moved to the cities causing unprecedented levels of urbanization. This phenomenon began in Britain in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and spread around the world and continuous to this day in many areas. Industrialization encouraged migration wherever it appeared. The increasingly global economy globalised the labor market. Atlantic slave trade diminished sharply after 1820, which gave rise to self-bound contract labour migration from Europe and Asia to plantations. Also overpopulation, open agricultural frontiers and rising industrial centers attracted voluntary,

encouraged and sometimes coerced migration. Moreover, migration was significantly eased by improved transportation techniques. (Bauder, Harald.2006).

During this same period similar large numbers of people migrated over large distances within Asia. Southeastern Asia received 50 million migrations, mainly from India and south China. North Asia, that is Manchuria, Siberia, Central Asia and Japan together, received another 50 million. The movement that started in the 1890s with migrants from China, Russia and Korea, and was especially large due to coerced migration from the Soviet Union and Japan in the 1930s. Less is known about exact numbers of the migrations from and within Africa in this period, but Africa experienced a small net immigration between 1850 and 1950, from a variety of origins.

Transnational labour migration reached a peak of three million migrants per year in the early twentieth century. Italy, Norway, Ireland and the Guangdong region of China were regions with especially flows influenced the process of nation state formation in many ways. Immigration restrictions have been developed, as well as Diaspora cultural and myths that reflect the importance of migration to the foundation of certain nations, like the America melting pot. The transactional labour migration fell to a lower level from 1930s to the 1960s and then rebounded. The twentieth century experienced also an increase in migratory flows caused by war and politics. Muslims moved from the Balkan to Turkey, while Christians moved the other way, during the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. 400000 Jews moved to Palestine in the early

twentieth century. The Russian Civil War caused some 3 million Russians, Poles and Germans to migrate out of the Soviet Union. World War II and decolonization also caused migrations.

The Jewish Diaspora across Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East formed from voluntary migration, enslaving, threats of enslavement and pogroms. After the Nazis brought the Holocaust upon Jewish people in the 1940s, there was increased migration to the British Mandate of Palestine, which became the modern day state of Israel as a result of the 1947 UN partition plan. Provisions of the Potsdam Agreement from 1945 signed by victorious Western Allies and the Soviet Union led to the one of the largest European migrations, and definitely the largest in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It involved the migration and resettlement of close to or over 20 million people. The largest affected group was 16.5 million Germans expelled from Eastern Europe westwards. The second largest group was Poles, millions of whom were expelled westwards from eastern Europe and resettled in the so-called recovered Territories. (International Migration, [www.Google.com](http://www.Google.com)).

Nepal was once a sanctuary for waves of migrants from north and south of its borders. The early migration from the north was largely of nomadic Mongolian people from India. Some of the migrants from the south, especially the Brahmans and Rajputs, were fleeing the religious crusades of invading Mughals (or Indian Muslims) and their suppression of Hindus and others (especially those from Bihar and West Bengal), were lured by the possibilities of the Terai land. As of 1991, a large number of Indians from Bihar and other neighboring areas still crossed the border into Nepal. Most of those

recent migrants were found in towns and cities, where they were engaged in semiskilled labour and mercantile activities. We can find varieties of vegetation, climate, animals, birds and diversity in culture. Mainly, Brahmin, Chhetri, NewarGurung, Magar, Rai, limbu, Tharu, Rajbansi, Dhimal, Kami, Damai, Sarki, Thakuri, Sherpa etc live in Nepal and follow different religion. They celebrate different festivals like DashainTihar,Chatt Id, Christmas, and Loshar having unity in diversity. Thousands of people use to come in Nepal from foreign countries to visit different beautiful places and to research new things.

Since at least the late nineteenth century, the migration trend has reversed its course. In the early 1990s, there was a massive and president outflow of people from the hills, the areas that once served as refuge for migrants. In addition, the volume of migration has been increasing over time. There have been two major types of migration. Permanent or lifetime migration occurred primarily within the national boundary, particularly from the highlands to the Terai Region; it was motivated by the search for land. Circular migration included seasonal migrants, who moved to wage-labour sites, such as urban centers and construction areas, during the agriculture slack season (Novemember to February). These circular or absentee migrants long-term (but not perm ant) migrants, who moved in search of long-term salaried employment, such as army, government, chaukidar (doorman or guard) services, or factory jobs. Once these migrants succeeded in landing a relatively permanent job, they normally visited their families and villages once every two three years; if they did not secure such a job, they might return in a few months.

Until the mid-1950s, the volume of permanent migration within the country was very small. Since then, however, there has been increased permanent internal migration, mainly because of population pressures, paucity of land resource in the hills, and the implementation of land resettlement programs in the Terai Region. This form of migration was identified in the 1981 census as lifetime internal migration. The vast majority of lifetime internal migrants originated in Hill and mountain that can be called frontier migration have made a substantial contribution –both directly and indirectly – to the rapid population growth of the Terai Region.

Once of the major variables responsible for this trend was the Hill residents' quest for land. About half of the male Hill migrants to the Terai mentioned "agriculture" as their reason for migrating. The "not stated and others" category also constituted a high percentage, probably because most family members who moved with their parents or households heads had no specific reason for their migration. A high score for trade and commerce among the mountain migrants might reflect the fact that they historically were deeply engaged in international as well as cross- border trade with Tibet as their principle economic activity. Because their traditional trade and commercial relations with Tibet had been largely cut off because of political change after 1950, they might have moved to the Terai, where such opportunities were expanding particularly in urban areas.

The pattern for female migrants was generally consistent with the pattern for male migrants. The exception was female migrants for whom marriage as a reason for geographical mobility ranked quite high. This pattern generally reflected the commonly observed reality that female mobility in Nepal was largely tied to family mobility (that is, husbands of parents). Although individual (unmarried) female migration seemed to be gradually on the rise, it still was quite limited (Migration in Nepal, [www. Google.com](http://www.Google.com))

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Migration plays a significant role in population change. Both internal and international migration leaves effect in population change. Population decreases in origin and increases in destination. This evident in the hills with decreased in the share of national population and in the Terai and the share of population has increased. Migration is either permanent or temporary. Migration occurs due to push and pulls factors.

Migration is one of the most important trend and process in Nepal. Several studies have been conducted in this field by different research institutions and scholars but these efforts were related in different sectors besides this problem. Some studies are concerned with migration. These studies are only related to push and pull factors but this study will find out real causes of migration as well as its influences of the study area. Here, political violence and facilities are the root causes of migration. This study area is linked with Rajbiraj municipality. That's why people from different districts having different cause of migration, have migrate to get

facilities and to be safe from political violence so; this study addressed the following research questions:

1. What are the reasons of migration? What is the present condition of migrant?
2. How does political violence affect the life of the people?
3. What are the different aspects which are affect by in migration on the study area?
4. What are the socio economic characteristics of in migrants?
5. What studies have been done in the field of migration in the study area?
6. What should be done to solve research problems?

### **1.3 Objectives of Study**

The main objective of the studies is to give information about the present status of in migrants and social impacts of in migration in destination place.

This study mainly focused on the causes and impact/influences of in migration in migration area. The specific objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To analyze socio-economic characteristics of in migrants
2. To analyze the cause and consequences of in migration.

### **1.4 Importance of the Study**

The study of migration is very important because it is universal phenomenon. People have been migration rapidly from remote areas to urban areas in every country. It is because of facilities, education, health services, security and opportunities of employment which comparatively more in urban than remote areas.

Lack of transportation, low quality education, lack health services and of employment enforce people towards developed areas. That's why migration is a burning issue in Nepal because migration has been occurred rapidly from mountain and hilly areas towards Terai. It has created great problem for government.

Many people have migrated from different districts of different castes, different economic condition and different education level as well as different socio cultural status. This study is very important to show the socio-economic condition of Saptari. Some of the importance of this study is as follows:

2. This study is very important to show the cause, impacts and present condition of in migrants as well as socio-economic characteristics of in migrants of the study area.
3. Migration is very serious problem because of different causes along with the political violence. Some study has been done but not far better to find out the present in migration problems and its present impacts/influences on the study area.
4. This study is also fruitful and helpful for NGOs, INGOs, Policy makers and Government planners to lunch the problems and to make the plans.
5. This provides important about in migration trends of Nepal.
6. This study also aware the people about random migration and its impacts and influences.

### **1.5 Limitation of Study**

Each and every research works has its own limitations. This study is also not an exception. This study has done as a case study of in migration and its impacts/influences of BoriyaVDC,Saptari with



the objectives of the partial fulfillment of master degree requirement of Sociology. These studies basically rely on primary information gathered from study area. Some information may inadequate to explain the exact situation due to short time study. This micro level study is being limited to Boriya VDC of Saptari. This study finds the socioeconomic impacts, influences caused by in migration on this study coming from different parts. This study was based on sample survey and the size of the sample was 52 households out of universe. Universe is 2141 households.

The research had some limitations to keep the research work feasible, to keep study in track and to go according to plan. The limitations of this study are as follows:

1. This study was based on both primary and secondary data. No attempt was made to examine the reliability of the secondary data.
2. This study is limited within VDC ward number one, two and five.
3. The research works was conducted by using Purposive sampling method.
4. This study was performed in limited time and resources.
5. Researcher has only considered socio-economic part and Causes and consequences of in migration.
6. Saptari district is included as sample.

## **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This study is divided in to major seven chapters: introduction, review of literature, research methodology, Introduction to study area, Socio Economic characteristics of in migration, Causes and

Consequences of in migration in Boriya VDC ,Summary ,conclusion,Major Findings and Recommendation.

1. "Introduction", this chapter deals with the introduction, history of subject matter, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, organization of the study, limitations of the study and structure of the study.
2. "Review of literature", this chapter is relevant review of subjects to serve the objectives of the study.
3. "Research methodology", this chapter includes the suitable research design and data analysis procedure which will make the research easy to gain objectives. This chapter also describes the general introduction of the study area.
4. Chapter four states the introduction of Boriya VDC and ward no One, Two and Five, physical setting of the study area, facilities and economic condition, trends and in migration streams, place of origin.
5. Chapter five explains socio-economic characteristics of in migration household's population.
6. Chapter six explains the causes and consequences of in migration .First section covers the causes of migration on the basis of respondent's priorities of in migrant households. The second section covers consequences of migration.
7. Chapter seven states summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

# **CHAPTER TWO**

## **Literature Review**

### **2.1 Concept Overview**

#### **2.1.1 Defination of terms**

##### **Migrants**

Migrants refers to those people who change residence for six months or more either within the country or outside the country

##### **Migration**

Sociological Studies of migration involves the permanent movement of individual or groups across symbolic or political boundaries into new residential area and communities(sociological Dictionary)

According to oxford Dictionary ,Migration means to move from one place ,country or town to another.

##### **In Migration**

In migrants are defined as those internal migrants who have migrated to the destination from origin. All migrants who may have migrated and and settled in the destination from various origins are called in-migrants in the destination.

##### **Push Factors**

The push factors indicate the problem of origin such as inadequate facilities,insecurity,lowwage,poverity,unemployment,insufficient land ,education and health problem.

##### **Pull Factors**

The pull factors indicate the attractions part of the place of destination such as security, employment oppurtinities,education facilities, health facilities and other urban facilities.

### **Place of origin**

The place of origin is related as where migrants are born. The place people migrate to destination.

### **Place of Destination.**

The place of destination indicates the current place of residence. The place people migrate and settle.

### **Households**

Group of persons sharing home or living place who aggregate and share their income as evidenced take meals together by the fact that they regularly takes meals together

### **Households Head**

Head of households is the head of family member of households who is managing house holds activities and takes the decision as well as responsibility in all house holds related matters.

### **Households Income**

The house holds income consists all sources of family members.Total income of the family.

## **2.2 Theoretical Review**

Many Sociologists, Demographers, Economists, NGOs/INGOs and others have done many researches in the field migration. Most of the studies have been done to carry out the model of internal and international migration or to illustrate the scientific explanations. Such studies succeeded it expose the different aspects of migration which have been described below:-

The important Literature is found in the Raven stein (1885-1889). Raven stein's laws of migration are also known as push pull factors of migration. Certain laws of social science have been proposed to describe human migration. The following was a standard list after

Ravens ten's proposals during the time frame of 1834 to 1913. Most migrants travel short distances and with increasing distance the number of migrants decrease. This is based upon the assumptions that the higher travel costs and lack of knowledge of more distant places acts against large volumes of migration. Migration occurs in stage and with a wave-like motion based on his observations in the late nineteenth and twentieth century's that migration occurred in steps with people gradually moving up the settlement hierarchy from rural areas to villages, to town, to cities and finally the capital city. Migration increases in volume as industries and commerce develop and transport improves, and the major direction of movement is from agricultural areas to centers of industry and commerce. Most migrants are adult. Families rarely migrate out of their country of birth. Women are more migratory than men within their country of birth but men more frequently. Venture beyond it. Urban dwellers are less likely to move than their rural counterparts.

Peterson (1975) summarizes that migration then is self selection on the basis of age, sex, family status and occupation as well as intelligence. Mental, health and independent of character in migration. Lee (1966), United Nation (1947), Zelinsky (1971), Migration is a process of decreasing and increasing of population. This process is based on age, sex, number, direction, distance, source, of population and evaluation targeted place and its influences. According to Tachi (1993), the urban areas in Nepal have even facing a number of problems, which was unknown in the past. The urban life is getting harder and the hardest hit is the poor, landless and deprived families. The prevalence on employment is

reflected in low productivity and income leading to massive poverty, gender disparities, environment degradation, marginalization of mass-all posing threats to the spin of sustainable development, promotion of environment, equity, employment and poverty alleviation.

The rapid migration from rural to urban areas, particularly of the poor and destitute, whose livelihood has been destroyed in the villages and who therefore came to urban areas in search of livelihood is emerging as a threat to environment. It is unplanned urbanization of people coming all the time and imposing their pressure on the limited civic services, which results in urban slums and other environmental problems. The social science literature abounds with migration studies to explain the causes and compulsion to emigrate. The reviewing many literature (Previous works), we can say that most of the studies on migration in Nepal are confined to internal migration.

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

Migration is to shift from one usual place of residence Demographer David Herr. Lee (1966) develops a 'general scheme' in to which a variety of spatial movement in be placed. According to Stouffer (1960, in migrants tend to attract towards the area where there is fully fledged opportunities such as employments, education, habitation, food, security and so on otherwise it happens vice versa.

Todaro (1969) gives the most significant contribution to the large volume of migration literature. According to him, migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in expected rather than earning between two places.

On the basis of capital theory, Burnum and sob at defines, “ education effects the pace of migration especially it can be found in urban area due to the opportunity of more economic resources so that people migrants from area to urban areas.”

Nepal in figure 2000, more than 96617. Bhutances people have been migrated in eastern parts of Nepal because of political discrimination adopted by Bhutan. According to the census 2038 B.S. 929585 migrated inside the country. It was 6.19 percent of total. Most of the people have migrated from hilly and mountain area to Terai area since 2028 B.S. Mama Glam and Schwarz Weller (1968),

The root causes of migration from origin to destination are especially the habitat, its social economic advantages and demographic effects of the destination place, Tachi (1964)

The normal trend of migration in Nepal is migration from hill to the plains and especially in urban areas, one half which are in urban centers. With the increases in level of education, the tendency of more and more literate people migrating to urban settlement is also on the increase. If the present trend of movement of people from rural to urban areas is to continue, it is projected that by 2001 about 6.8

million people will be living in the municipalities of the country with more than 70% of this urban population in the Terai towns.

Bogue (1959) defines the bases of migration are age, sex, education, the number of rural areas and the altitude of income. According to Rogers (1967), Adams (1969) and Greenwood (1972), simply the cause of migration is economical benefits. Misra (1980), if the destination place is the centre of economy and finance, migration occurs frequently though long distance. CBS (2003), international migration has led to both positive and negative social and economic implication for the place of origin and destination. Initially, low density and economic potentialities in Terai area prompted migration from the mountain and hill to the Terai. However, at present Terai has low capacity to absorb additional population. Urban areas are also overcrowded through rural-to-urban migration. The tenth plan has emphasized on balanced spatial distribution of population by promoting socio-economic development both in the sending and receiving areas.

On the theory of Ravenstein, Anderson (1955) and Lee (1968) defines, “the relation between origin area and destination area lies on immigration and push factors are always negative and repulsive.” White and Wood defines that the effect of international migration lies on five sectors; immigrants, destination place, origin place between origin and destination and socio-economic structure in – migrants.



On the basis of capital theory, Burnum and sob at defines, “ education effects the pace of migration especially it can be found in urban area due to the opportunity of more economic resources so that people migrants from area to urban areas.”

Thomas (1953) feels that the desire to improve economics status is the main motive for migration and desire to secure freedom from political oppression, the desire for religious freedom, personal and adjustment to family and community as the other motives for migration.

### **2.3 Review of the Previous Studies**

Khadka (1978) provides micro level study of Bayalpata V.D.C. in Acham on emigration. The study broadly defining migration includes push and pulls factors.

Subedi (1991) analyzes the migration based on the framework of Weiner who has studied about the international migration, immigration and implication of these components in social and political affairs of Nepal.

Acharya 1978 and Khadka (1979) have dealt with emigration. Migration is one of the three components of population change. Any change in the volume and flow of migration will change the size, growth, and other characteristics of the population both in sending and receiving areas. Migration within a country does not affects regional and sub-regional population and growth rate within the country. But migration into and/or outside the country does affect the size and the growth of a country’s population.

KC (1998) Migration unlike fertility and mortality is the least researched and understood component of demographic dynamics in Nepal despite the fact that many of Nepal's socio-economic and political problems are interwoven with the process of both internal and international migration.

This is devoted to the discussion of internal migration of native born population within the country, primarily based on the data collected during the 2001 census of Nepal. First, it examines the volume and pattern of life time internal migration by zones, regions and districts. Second, it analyses various streams of migration. Third, it introduces the concept of period migration. Fourth, the chapter examines some reasons and characteristics of internal migrants and non-migrants with respects to literacy, occupational and ethnic status. Before interpreting data on internal migration, this chapter provides geographical and demographic background of Nepal under which migration plays its role. It also definition of various types of migration used in this chapter. The major argument at the end of this chapter is that the major population and development issue in Nepal in the first decade of the twenty- first century is not going to be fertility but population movement (Skeldon et al 1992) Gautam, Tikaram has done a study on emigration in kandebash village Development Committee, Baglung. He has tried to find out socio-economic and demographic the active population of kandebash village.

Gurung's report (1973) was based on observation and limited sample survey of Surkhet valley that deals with various causes of migration like scarcity of resources, environmental stress, population pressure, shortage of food, lack of infrastructure and communication as well as unemployment, under-employment and indebtedness.

“The experiment on the source of migration and economic growth are done under the basis of economy of base area and target area. The experiment depends on the structure of labors, destination area and on the income of origin place.” Mahesh Upreti, 2005,

Kanskar (1911-1961) has done the study about the demographic mobility. This study defines that poverty of mountain region is the root cause of migration in comparison to Terai. So that development of mountain region is necessary to control migration.

Rana&Thapa (1974), push factors are more responsible for migration than pull factors of Terai. The push factors of mountain region are rapid population growth, lack of fertile land, limited production of grains and lack of other resources. CNAS (Dahal et al 1977) has done the anthropological study about migration in Dracula. They have done comparison migration with topology and done historical analysis about the migration. They have come to the conclusion that Topology determines the migration. Thapa (1955) defines that causes of migration and status migrants depend upon origin place from where they have migrated. Gurung (1982) analyses about push and pull factors that population pressure, inadequate land, shortage of food grains and ecological tension are

push factors of mountain and hilly region. Similarly, fertile land, rehabilitative plan of government, opportunities, physical facilities and relatives are pull factors of Terai region.

Rana and Thapa, (1974), push factors of mountain region are more responsible than pull factors of Terai region. Push factors of mountain region are rapidly increasing population, population pressure on agriculture land, limited agriculture production and lack of resources. This study has recommended the strategy to develop mountain region. Nepal has at present 58 designated urban centers with a total population 3,227,879. Out of this total, 95.6 percent are native born and 4.4 percent are foreign born. Out of the total native born (3,085,104), 73.2 percent (2,257,392) were internal migrants from other municipalities. These numbers and associated proportions are strictly based on the definition of internal migrants migrating or crossing the boundary of one districts of birth place to another district of enumeration at the time of the census in 2001. (CBS, 2003).

#### **2.4 Conceptual Framework**

Migration is social phenomenon..Migration has social, economical, demographical, cultural, political and so many other characteristics and important. Well socialized enough opportunities of employment and commercial movements, helpful nature of society, well facilities of health, education, environment in the place of destination are pull factors of migration and scarcity of above mentioned things in the place of origin are push factors.

There are lots of theories propounded by different scholars and various researchers. Some of them have formulated laws of migration while others have explained classical theories. Likewise some others have found empirical theories of migration. Some scholars have done studies which are concentrated on economic condition while others are based on socio economic and cultural situation. Similarly Nepalese scholars have carried many study on migration but only few of them are based on international labour migration from Nepal.

Gurung report (1973) was based on observation and limited to sample survey of Saptari that deals with various causes of migration like scarcity of resources, environmental stresses, population pressure, shortage of food, lack of infrastructure and communication, unemployment and indebtedness. In addition, it analyses special causes which includes seasonal migration as the causes of permanent migration, land ownership pattern in the hills and Terai are other pull factors of forced migration.

The study focuses on in migration trend of people in Boriya VDC during the period of 2063-2067 B.S. This study contains social, political, economical aspect of in migration. Social aspect contains social education, health, social relation and political aspects contains political causes of migration, political affiliation in origin and destination. Economic aspects consists income, occupation, distribution and other commercial activities. All different variables mentioned in this study to know/find out causes and consequences of in migration.

## **Causes and Cosequences of in migration**

**1.SocialAspects**(Education,Health,SocialRelation,Age

/Sex,Caste/Ethnicity,MaritalStatus,Security,Religion,Family Size/  
Type,Mother Tongue).

**2.Political Aspects** .(Political causes of  
migration,politicalaffiliation,insecurity,Communal feelings.)

**3.Economical Aspect**  
(Income,Occupation,Distributions,Expenditure,Size of land  
holding,Physical Facilities,)

# CHAPTER THREE

## Research Method

### 3.1 Rational of the selection of the study area

This micro level study is based on in migration to Boriya of Saptari district. This VDC is in Saptari district at the height of 61 to 305 meter from sea level. Rajbiraj is the head quarter of Sagarmatha Zone. Its previous name was Rajnagar. Saptari districts have been surrounded by Sunsari in east, Siraha in west, Udayapur in north and India in south. This district lies in  $26^{\circ} 37' 2.28''$  latitude and  $86^{\circ} 42' 2''$  longitude. It covers 1365 square K.M having 152 VDCs and 3 municipalities (Rajbiraj, Kanchanpur, Shambhunath. (www.un.org.np. 2064 B.S.).

Saptari district is renowned for its agricultural output and is bordered on the east by the massive Saptakoshi river. There is a small town Fatehpur famous for Matsya Palan. Famous Chinnamastahindu temple one of the shaktipeeths and Kankalini temple is also located in Saptari district. It is a very beautiful place because of greenery and fertile land. The study area is linked with Rajbiraj municipality. People have migrated due to previous conflict between Maoist and contemporary Government and for the search of employment and facilities. They have different social and cultural backgrounds. So, this study has tried to find out the impacts/influences of in migration. People do not like to stay where there is political violence and disturbance. They intend to go to places with political peace and save environment. That's why; they are migrated those areas where there are facilities employment, peace and security. Due to heavy influx of migration from different

districts to the study area, has affected environment, economic, health, social and cultural aspects of the people. So, this study will be the mirror for further research.

This study area is joined with Rajbiraj which is the head quarter of Sagarmatha Zone. That's why; people are getting different facilities like education, health services, transportation, electricity, communication, drinking water and so on but due to the heavy influx of migration are not sufficient. Private and government schools are here. The climate is neither too hot nor too cold. Sub – tropical type of climate is found in this study area. Due to plain land and enough rain in summer season, agriculture productivity is very good here but people are building houses in arable land for settlement, so cultivable land is decreasing.

Nepal is an agro- based country. So, most of people of this study area depend upon agriculture. Some people are engaged in government and non- government job. Different cottage and small scale industries have been run in this study area. Among them, furniture industry, noodles industry, rice and oil mill, brick- kiln industry, poultry farming etc common. Some people are labor oriented for their livelihood. Agriculture and different types of industries will be the sources of economic development in study area (Source: Boriya VDC office).

People have migrated from different districts. So, different groups and castes are settled here which are Brahmin, Chhetri, Muslim, Bahun, Yadav, Musahar, Tharu, Dhanuk and so on. Religion is a part of culture. Each and every society of the world has its own religious attitudes and traditions. The religion of every ethnic



group is interwoven with their cultural process. As majority of migrated peoples are Hindus, they worship Hindu god is a part of culture. Each and every society of the world has its own religious attitudes and goddess. The Buddhists worship for Buddha, the Christian prey their god in church and the Muslims prey in mosque.

The migrated people celebrate various festivals according to their culture and tradition. They worship various god and goddess and enjoy themselves by eating, drinking and dancing. The festivals which Nepalese people celebrate are associated with one or the other of the divinities held sacred, either in Hindus or Buddhist theology. Almost all the festivals of Nepal are not only religious in character but also they preserve in themselves very fascinating picture, great historical, cultural, social as well as economic importance of the people.

Research methodology is the combination of the two words research and methodology. Research means to search again to find out something new and more about phenomenon. It is a systematic and organized effort to inquire about a specific problem that needs answer. Similarly, methodology is a systematic rules and procedure which is based upon research. It is the science of method or rules of game. This chapter presents the research methodology used to collect the qualitative and quantitative data needed for the present study. This chapter will also discusses the research design, rationale of the study area, universe sample selection, types data and its sources, methods of data collection, limitation of study, experience with informants and presentation and data analysis.

### **3.2 Research design**

“Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigations conceived as to obtain answers to research questions and to control variance.” – F.N. Kerlinger, 1973.

These studies have both descriptive and explorative type of research design so that we can achieve the objectives of this study. Researcher tried to find the causes of in migration as well as the socio-economic impacts/influences of in migration along with present status of in migrants according to explorative research design which tried to establish the cause and effect relationship. Similarly, according to descriptive research design, researcher came to the conclusion through collected data. The study tried to find out the education status, ethnological status, age and sex status, religious status, employment status, occupation status and so on according to designed objectives. The data collection from interviewers at the time of study was be analyzed in table, The outcome of this study is both qualitative and quantitative. This study is a blue print or plan which is systematic, organized and stepwise. Most of the studies were based on internal migration in Nepal. This study enhances the knowledge about the socio-economic impacts/influences caused by in migration at the study area.

### **3.3 Nature and sources of Data**

The data is qualitative and quantitative both in nature and primary and secondary sources will be used. Required familiar tools and

techniques were used to collect both qualitative and quantitative data.

### **1. Primary Sources**

Primary Sources of the data was used to find out the objectives of this study. Researcher did field study after selection of the households using purposive sampling method. Some of the tools which were used are techniques like observation, group discussion, interview and key informants (VDC chair person, Intellectual persons was the main key informants in this study and interview was taken from them) and was used to collect primary data.

### **1. Secondary sources**

Books, journals, articles, reports, thesis, and related materials was used for secondary sources of data collection. Internet was also be used to find out history of migration.

## **3.4 Universe and sampling**

The selection was done in such a way that selected households represented the whole universe.

“A random sample is one that is chosen in such a way that every element (or every combination of elements) in the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample.” – N.J.Smelser

The study was done in Boriya VDC, Saptari. 2141 households have been staying here recently and population is 11263. Among them, 5601 are male and 5662 are female(National Population and Housing Census 2011). Many households have migrated from remote areas of Okhaldunga, Ilam, Panchther and so on due to

political pressure, for the search of employment and to get facilities such as education, health, water, food fertile land and so on.

It was difficult to study whole universe because it was too large in volume so the purposive sampling was used and respondents was selected through random sampling.

This study was universe to draw sample. The universe was 2141 houses among them. 52 households was generalized the sample size through Simple Random Sampling method.

### **3.5 Data Collection Techniques**

Secondary data was collected from VDC office, municipality, election office, district development committee and other related places. After approval of proposal, very simple and understandable questions were used in the study area. Questions were both open and close in nature. Primary data for this study was collected through tools like observation, group discussions, interview, case studies and key information (Chair person, Intellectual persons were many key persons in this study and questions were provided to them).

#### **3.5.1 Observation**

Observation can be fairly being called the classic method of scientific enquiry. In the strict sense, observation implies the use of the eyes rather than of the ears and the voice. Observation is a systematic, direct, define and deliberate examination of the spontaneous occurrences at the time of their occurrence.

“Observation consists in the application of our mind and its cognitive power to the phenomenon which we are studying.” – P.G.Gisbert

Researcher observed the study area deeply and noted down the cause of in migration and its impacts/influences. Researcher tried to find out the present condition of in migrants at the time of field movement.

### **3.5.2 Group Discussion**

Researcher made the four groups. Regarding focus group discussion there were four people in one group of different community of Boriya, Saptari. They were Mushari, Jalotoli, Gotham and KattiTole. Different groups were made in different places of Boriya because it was be difficult to gather the people in one place. It was far away to go from one place to another place. So, discussion was made in every group and tried to achieve the objectives of the study from participants.

### **3.5.3 Interview**

“The interview is conversation with a purpose and, therefore, is more than a more oral exchange of information.”- Gopal

“The interview is face to face interpersonal sole-situation in which one person, the interviewer, asks a person being interviewed the respondent, questions designed to obtain answers pertinent to the purpose of the research problem.”- F.N. Kerlinger

Interview was taken by answer givers and key informants about the cause of migration and its impacts/influences on the study area and the way of controlling the heavy influx of migration through organized questionnaires. The universe were 2141 and the selected sample were 52 households.

### **3.6 Data presentation and analysis.**

All the collected data from the field work was analysed to fulfill the objectives. In this research some descriptive statistical tools such as calculation of percentage ratios were calculated. The collected data were presented with the help of tables.

## **CHAPTER FOUR INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY AREA**

### **4.1 Physical Setting of the study area.**

Physical setting of the study area is very suitable for study. This VDC is situated in the middle of the Saptari and Sunsari districts. The physical setting we can see in this VDC.

#### **4.1.1 Location.**

Boria VDC is located in the eastern development region, Sagarmatha zone and Saptari District, of Nepal. Boria VDC lies 5 miles west from the district headquarter Rajbiraj. Boria VDC has 9.2 square kilometer area. Administratively it is divided into 9 wards. This VDC is situated between Rajbiraj VDC in East and Boria VDC in West. Katti VDC in North and Kharsal municipality in South.

#### **4.1.2 Natural Resources**

This VDC is rich in natural resources. There are two big forests nearby in the east and west parts of the VDC. Two rivers lie in the east and west boundaries of the VDC. Limestone, Sand, Stone and well fertile land are in this VDC. This VDC has sufficient natural resources.

#### **4.1.3 Population**

Total population of this VDC is 11263. There is 3058 population in ward number one, 1448 in ward no. two, 692 in three, 1110 in four. Similarly, 1513 population in ward no. five, 852 in six, 521 in seven, 1130 in eight and 739 in ward no. nine. There are 2141 households in this VDC. Ward wise distribution of households as follows : 588 households in ward

number one,277 in two, 137 in three and 220 in ward no. four. Similarly, 291 households in ward no. five, 150 in six, 92 in seven, 232in eight and 154 in ward no. nine. (CBS 2058).

**Table 1 : Total population and households of the Boriya VDC.**

<b>Ward no.</b>	<b>Total Households</b>	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1	588	3058	1634	1624
2	277	1448	728	720
3	137	692	334	358
4	220	1110	552	558
5	291	1513	750	763
6	150	851	426	426
7	92	521	261	260
8	230	1130	545	585
9	154	739	371	368
Total	2141	11263	5601	5662

*Source - CBS 2058.*

#### **4.1.4 Cast/Ethnicity**

Brahamin, Yadav and Muslim, Mushar, Dhanuk are the natives of this VDC. Other castes such as Sah, Yadav, Chaudhari, Mostly live in the VDC . Like other part of the country, this VDC also has multiple setting of the cast/ethnic composition.

#### **4.2 Facilities and Economic Condition**

There are multidimensional social and economicalcharacterstics in Boria VDC. So many ethnic groups are living here with harmonious relation. One ethnic group respects others social and cultural practices and values. Social setting is well here

In Boria VDC. There are lots of possibilities of commercial and service works. Enough fertile lands and availability of all kinds of fertilizer for agricultural products.,co-operatives,micro-finance, industries, educational



institutions, and non-government organizations all are establishing here. This VDC has like a municipality's facilities. Having such kinds of facilities: population and land prices are growing rapidly. In-migration in Boria from different parts of the Siraha and Saptari increased. So many social and commercial opportunities attract people to this destination. Socio-economic condition of this VDC has multi evidences, Impact of globalization, both in social and economical sectors easily can see and feel here. Religion, culture, language, festivals all are affected by the global features. Boria is naturally rich place. It has most productive land because of the fertile soil. Agriculture and agricultural small industries are the main occupation of Boria VDC. But now migrants are coming day by day, So that agricultural land is decreasing and population pressure are growing.

#### **4.2.1 Education.**

Education facility in the VDC is much better. There are sufficient educational institutions both private and government. There are Two primary, and government .There are Two Primary, Two lower secondary, One higher secondary and One Masters level college in this VDC . (Non-government is not mention). Total literacy rate of this VDC is 60.3 percent. Women literacy rate is 50.5 percent and men literacy rate is 70.6 percent (CBS 2068 and DDC Saptari -2071)

#### **4.2.2 Health and sanitation**

There is good manage of health and sanitation facilities. One health post with MBBS doctor in this VDC. Hospital (with 50 beds) is going to build in ward no. Five within one year. Several types of private clinic are functioning here. Similarly, sanitation facilities also very well here. Every

household has their own pipe for drinking water. None of this VDC's household facing sanitation problem.

#### **4.2.3 Transportation**

This is the place of the Terai region so transportation facilities are better in this area. Several kinds of pitch and gravel roads are linked with all part of the VDC. Many kinds of the means of transportation are used in this area

#### **4.2.4 Topography**

Boria VDC lies within Saptari district of the central development region. The geological structure is similar to the other Terai region. Boriya is situated in 61 to 305 meter height from the sea level. The landscape feature is plain with very low gradient, where intensive agricultural activities take place.

#### **4.2.5 Climate**

Boria is situated between tropical and sub-tropical climatic region. Yearly maximum temperature is 31 and minimum temperature is 20 degree Celsius. The chief elements of atmosphere, which are subject to change and influence human life on earth, are wind, temperature, clouds, humidity and precipitation. In this context, Monsoon is the prevailing wind, which brings rainfall in a year. Mostly rainfalls occur during summer season. Average rainfall is 1700 millimeters (CBS, 2058). The main factor-influencing climate is altitude and slope.

### **4.3 Introduction to ward no. One, Two and Five of Boriya VDC.**

Boria VDC is one of the well facilitated VDC in Saptari district. It has 9 wards, these three wards (One, Two and Five) covers most of the place,

population, activities, opportunities and so on of the VDC. Total population of this VDC is 11263 whereas these three hold 6019 .Among the total households 2141, three wards hold 1156. (CBS 2058). All kinds of educational, social, commercial and agricultural activities occur all the days and week in these wards.

There is market in ward no. one. This ward is central point of this VDC and neighboring VDC also. Ward holds south part of VDC with educational institution. Ward no. Five covers north and northern central part, highway area with hotels and guest houses. All three wards have pretty residential sights. Boriya VDC is the center for neighbor VDC and ward no. One, Two and Five are the center for these VDC All kinds of commercial and agricultural activities occur all the days and week. Health post, school, post office, banks, telecommunication all are lies in these wards. Hospital (with 50 beds) is going to build in ward no. Five within one year. So., in these wards migrants want to live here. We think the study of these wards may cover all part of this VDC.

**Table 2: Sampling Frame. No of HHs and Sample, Ward no. One, Two and Five of Boriya VDC.**

Wards no.	No.of in migrants HHs	Sample HHs	Percent
1	115	22	42.30
2	75	14	26.92
5	77	16	30.76
Total	265	52	100

*Source - Field survey, 2015.*

**Table 3: Total Migrants people of BoriyaVDC.**

Wards No.	No.of listed Households	in-migrant	Percent
1	115		26.80
2	73		17.01

3	30	6.99
4	25	5.82
5	77	17.94
6	23	5.36
7	26	6.06
8	28	6.52
9	32	7.45
Total	429	100

*Source - BoriyaVDC Office.*

Total immigrants in the Boria VDC during the study period is 429 .All One to Nine Ward has its different number of immigrants but, because of the limited time, resource, money researcher studied only the Ward no. One, Two and Five. These three wards have most of the population, opportunities, facilities, well composition of age, sex, ethnicity ect. For the important studying tools. These three wards situated in the busy area . So, the study of these three ward covers the study of whole VDC. The number of HHs and Sample HHs from these wards given.

**Table 4: No. of HHs and Sample, Ward No. One, Two and Five of Boria VDC.**

Wards no.	No. of in migrants HHs	Sample HHs	Percent
1	115	22	42.30
2	73	14	26.92
3	77	16	30.76
4	265	52	100

*Source - Field survey, 2015.*

**Table 5: Trend of in-migration, Boriya VDC's Ward No. One, Two and Five, during the period 2067-2071 BS.**

Year in B.S.	Number of Households	Percent
2063	32	12.07
2064	45	16.98
2065	53	20

2066	63	23.77
2067	72	27.16
Total	265	100

*Source: Boriya VDC office, Saptari.*

The Table 5 shows the in-migration trend during the period between 2063-2067B.S. The in-migration rate is increasing from 2065 to 2067 due to insecurity reasons. 12.07 percent of the total in-migrants households migrated in the year 2063. The year 2065 shows the increasing rate of migration due to various opportunities like, higher facilities of education, urban facilities and fertile land.

Total household's 16.98 percent migrated in 2064. The migration trend has increased in this period in comparison to the year 2061 B.S. may be because of the cheap cost land and urban facilities.

After the Maoist problem, the in-migration rate is increasing rapidly in Boriya VDC from different parts of hilly and mountainous district of Nepal. Many people migrated in BoriyaVDC from different parts of Nepal and India to use the urban facilities.

#### **4.4.1 Place of Origin**

Place of origin is the place of birth. Place of origin is one of the most important components for migration. People migrated from poor region to rich region due to pull factors at the place of destination. Both primary and secondary source of data helped to know the place of origin of in-migrant households. The secondary source of data was used to identify the in-migrant household in the field. The question "Where are you born?" was asked to know about the place origin. The field study finds out that many of people migrated from siraha, sakhara, jomni, kharsal, ilam ,okhaldhunga, jhapa,inboriya VDC . The following table shows the distribution of in-migrant households according to place of origin.

**Table 6: Distribution of in-migrant household's according to place of origin**

<b>Origin place/District</b>	<b>No. of Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Sakhara	54	20.37
Siraha	19	7.16
Haripur	21	7.92
Jomni	17	6.41
Kharsal	26	9.81
Ilam	30	11.32
Okhaldhunga	37	13.96
Jhapa	16	6.03
Sunsari	24	9.05
Kanchanpur	21	7.92
Total	265	100

*Source - Field survey, 2015*

Table 6 illustrates that okhaldhunga and sakhara cover the highest number of migrant accounting 20.37 and 13.96 percent of the total sampled in-migrant households. Above table displays that sakhara, siraha, kharsal, jomni, ilam, haripur occupy large number 60 percent approximetly. Kanchanpur hold 7 percent sunsari9 and jhapa 6 Percent have same proportion of the total in migrant households.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INMIGRANTS**

Migration also brings about change in population size of a place or a country . It affects demographic and socio-economic condition both at the place of origin and place of destination. So it is essential to know demographic and socio-economic characteristics of in-migrants. This chapter focused on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of in-migrants such as age-sex composition, age dependency ratio, family size, religion, marital status, ethnicity mother tongue, occupation status, literacy status, and average monthly income, size of land holding and physical facilities.

#### **5.1 Social Characteristics.**

Social characteristics are these characteristics which include the social variables and phenomenon. Age Sex composition, marital status, education attainment, ethnicity etc are these types.

##### **5.1.1 Age Sex Composition**

Age and sex composition plays an important role in human behavior especially in migration. The numbers of Young of grown up people migrate or transfer their settlement more than the other as economically active people (15-59) easily can adjust in new environments. So, age and sex composition play a determining role in migration process.

The respondents of the sample area were diverse in term of caste/ethnic groups, sex, users and different age group. The total population of sampled HHs was 52, among them 31 were Male and 21 were Female. The table-7 below has illustrated age and sex composition of the sampled

households. The study shows that population of male and female was different.

**Table 7: Age-Sex Composition of Sampled Respondents**

Age group	Total P.	Male	Female	Total Percentage
0-9	9	5	4	17.3
10-19	8	4	4	15.38
20-29	10	6	4	19.23
30-39	9	6	3	17.30
40-49	6	4	2	11.53
50-59	4	3	1	7.69
60-69	3	2	1	5.76
70-Above	3	1	2	5.76
Total	52	31	21	100

*Source: Field Survey 2015*

Table 7 shows that age group 0-9 comprises 17.3 percent of total population. Further, in the age group 10-19 is the 2 percent less than the case with age group of 0-9, similarly, the total percentage of age groups 20-29 19 percent and 30-39 age groups consists 17 percent. The Percentage of elderly population, i.e. the age group of 50-59, 60-69 and 70 above is shown as approximately 18 percent, while comparatively appears to be less than the child and adult age groups.

### 5.1.2 Marital Status

Out of the total population, 50 percent are found unmarried and 46 percent populations are married. The number of widow is only 3.84 percent, which is of course less than the number of married and unmarried population.

**Table 8: Distribution of In-migrant Sample Population by Marital Status and Sex at Place of Destination**

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent



Unmarried	14	45.16	12	57.14	26	50
Married	17	54.83	7	33.33	24	46.15
Widow	0	0	2	9.52	2	3.84
Total	31	100	21	100	52	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Similarly, out of total female population, 57 percent are found unmarried, 33 percent married and 9 percent widow. Marital status of the sampled household population is shown with the help of bar diagram

### 5.1.3 Cast/Ethnicity

Ethnicity is a major component. In Present scenario ethnicity takes with identity, which directly effects migration as people migrate naturally to the area of their own ethnic community. The major casts/ethnicity identified in Boria VDC is Brahmin, Yadav, Sah, Kuswaha, Musher, Dhanuk and others. Which tables are given below?

**Table 9: Distribution of In-migrants Households by Cast/Ethnicity**

Ethnic Group	Number of Households	Percent
Brahmin	13	25
Yadav	12	23.07
Bakho	7	13.46
Mashor	5	9.61
Dhanuk	10	19.23
Other	5	9.61
Total	52	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Brahmin covers 25 percent of total households that appears to be the highest percentage among all households. Yadav is ranked as the second ethnic group, while holds 23 percentage of all households. Bakho and Mushar are the other important ethnic groups with the percentage of 13 and 9 of totfl households. Dhanuk covers 19 and other ethnic group covers 9 percent of total households.

#### 5.1.4 Religion.

Religion plays a determining role in the process of migration. Many migrants choose similar religious value at the place of destination. It seems necessary to include for the student of in-migration. Fieldwork displays the presence of Hindus, Muslim and Buddhists in the study area.

**Table 10: Distribution of In-migrant HHs by Religion at place of Destination**

Religion	Number of Households	Percent
Hindu	40	76.92
Muslim	6	11.53
Buddhist	6	11.53
Total	52	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

We come to know the Table 10 shows that, 76.92 percent households follow Hinduism whereas 11.53 percent households adopt Muslim and Buddhims equally, percent as their as theirreligion in the total households.

#### 5.1.5 Mother Tongue

The language, which a person learns from his/her childhood, is known as mother tongue. It is a medium by which communication between different societies and individuals take place. The following languages are found spoken in the study area.

**Table 11: Distribution of In-migrant Household by Mother Tongue**

mother Tongue	Number of Households	Percent
Dhanuk	8	15.38
Meithili	30	57.69
Bhojpuri	2	3.84

Nepali	7	13.46
Tharu	5	9.61
Total	52	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

Table 11 shows 57.69 Percent households speak Maithali language. 15.38 Percent Dhanuk and 13 percent Nepali and 9.61 percent Tharu as their mother tongue. The list spoken language is Bhojpuri with accounting only 3.84 percent of total households.

### **5.1.6 Family Size/Type**

There are different types of family in our country. It affects on the basis of religion, culture, society and so on. There are in study area also different types of family. Some are nuclear family and some are joint family. Other is extended family. The types of the family in the study area are as other place of our country.

The total number of family members denotes the size of the family. Boria VDC holds 5.69 number of average family number (CBS 2058). It is the most important component to know the characteristics of migrants. Generally, the extended family leaves the origin in comparison to nuclear family. It is a sole push factor of the migration. Distributing of in-migrant households by size of the family is shown in the table below:

**Table 12: Distribution of in-migrant HHs by size of Family at Place of Residence**

<b>Family Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>	<b>percent</b>
Less than 4	11	21.15
4-5	25	48.07
6-7	14	26.92
8 and above	2	3.84
Total	52	100

*Source: field Survey, 2015*

The Table 12 shown that, 21.14 percent of total in-migrant household live in less than 4 size family and 48.07 percent households have the family size of 4-5 members. Similarly, 26.92 percent households have the family size of 6-7 and only 3.84 percent have above than 8 members. These are less number of family sizes with the place of Origin.

### 5.1.7 Literacy Status and Educational Attainment

Education status is the main indicator for migrants. In general, educated person move one place to another place more than uneducated people. Education helps people to get job and business opportunities in new place. It also enhances social, economic, political development and civilization. So, it is important characteristic of population. In this study, Literacy is measured on the basis of a person's ability to read and write Nepali language.

**Table 13: Educational Status of Family Members**

Level	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
I.A. above	11	4	15	28.84
S.L.C.	7	5	12	23.07
Secondary	4	1	5	9.61
primary	2	4	6	11.53
Literate	6	4	10	19.23
Illiterate	1	3	4	7.69
Total	31	21	52	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Table 13 consist that, 28.84 percent of family member have their certificate level of education. Among them, 23.07 percent have their SLC levels and 11.53 percent are primary 19.23 are literate only.

## 5.2 Economic Characteristics

Migration is the result of unsatisfied condition of people at the place of origin. People move from one place to another for the better future. Socio-economic characteristics are major components of quality of life. This section deals with selected, Socio-economic factors such as literacy status and education attainment, occupational status, income level, size of the land holding and physical facilities of sample household's Population of the study area.

### 5.2.1 Occupational Status

Occupation is the way of living. To maintain our life everyone our life everyone engage in their works to earn money, without occupation it is impossible to live in the society. Occupational status is another factor, which indicates the socio-economic condition of a person. Occupation affects the standard of living. Therefore, people move from one place to another place in search of employment, which can promote their economic condition and standard of living.

**Table 14: Occupational distribution of Respondents**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>No.Of HHs</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Agriculture	10	19.23
Wage labor	12	23.07
Civil Service	25	48.07
Other Service	5	9.69
Total	52	100

*Source: field Survey, 2015*

The above Table 14 shows that, 48 percent of the total households, large proportion of in-migrant household population is engaged in Civil

service. 19.23 percent of in-migrant household's population is engaged in agriculture and 23 in wage labor. Similarly, 9.69 percent of total household's population has the profession of other.

### 5.2.2 Average Monthly Income of Households

Economic factor is an important characteristic of migration because it determines the population movement. People move one place to another for their better future and better income prospective. The level of household's income there living standard. So a question "What is your family monthly income Place?" was asked in order to know average monthly income of the family.

**Table 15: Distribution of in-migration households by average monthly income at place of destination**

Income Level (in Rs.)	Number of Households	Percent
Less than Rs. 5000/-	13	25
Rs.50000-9999	17	32.69
Rs.10000-14999	10	19.23
Rs.15000-19999	7	13.46
Rs.20000 Above	5	9.61
Total	52	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

The Table 15 shows that, 25 percent households have the average monthly income of less than Rs.5000/- and 32.69 percent households lies between Ra.5000/- to Rs.9999/- income levels. Similarly, 19.23 percent, 13.46 percent and 9.61 percent households lie between Rs.10000/- to Rs.14999/-, Rs.19999/- and Rs.20000/- above income level respectively. The income of the inmigrants is above than the income in the place of Origin.

### 5.2.3 Size of the Land Holding

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Nepal. In Terai, agricultural activities play a vital role to generate wealth so far. For the agricultural works land is the essential. Boria VDC has fertile land and most of the families in study area have their enough land. Nepal is an agriculture country where 81 percent people dependant on agriculture. The most of the land of mountain and hilly region is a proper for cultivation. There are many problems for agriculture such as infertile soil, lack of irrigation and fertilizer, lack of modern instruments and agriculture market. So, people move from hilly areas to Terai s to overcome the problems.

**Table 16: Distribution of In-migrant HHs by Size of land Holding at Destination**

<b>Size of Land (In Bighas)</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less than one	25	48.07
1-2	14	26.92
2-5	8	15.38
5-10	3	5.76
10 above	2	3.84
Total	52	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

The table 16 shows the distribution of in-migrant household by size of land holding at the place of destination. Among total landowners, 48.07 percent households have less than one Bighas land. 26.92 percent household fall in the range 1-2 Bighas. Similsrly, 15.38 percent have 2-5 Bighas and 5.76 percent households have 5-10 Bighas land. Only 3.84 percent have above 10 Bighas Land.

### 5.2.4 Physical Facilities

Households housing characteristics reflect the socio-economic status of the household, which helps to analyze the general socio-economic condition of the individuals living in these households. Facilities like availability of radio. Electricity. Television, telephone, cycle, motorcycle, L.P.G. gas, etc. depict the household socio-economic status.

Table 17 gives information about selected physical facilities, which are available to the households. The table shows 100 percent of households have got a radio and electricity in their house. Similarly, the households having television, telephone and Motorcycle, are 92.30 percent, 80.78 percent, and 61.53 percent.

**Table 17: Distribution of In-migrant Households having Selected Physical Facilities at Current Place of Residence, Boria VDC**

<b>Physical Facilities</b>	<b>No. of Households</b>	<b>percent</b>
Yes	48	92.30
No	4	7.69
Total	52	100
Telephone		
Yes	42	80.76
No	10	19.23
Total	52	100
Bicycle		
Yes	10	19.23
No	42	80.76
Total	52	100
Motorcycle		
Yes	32	61.53
No	20	38.46
Total	52	100
L.P.G. Gas		
Yes	44	84.61
No	8	15.38
Total	52	100



Feidge		
Yes	19	36.53
No	33	63.46
Total	52	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

### **5.3 Political Characteristics.**

Politics is the central point of all things. It affects all the variables of the society. Good political practices do good for the nation, People but bad practices of politics brings bad types of result. Unfortunately, have bad or wrong practices of polities. So, all sectors of our present society got highly politicized, Political party doing not for the people but only for their cadres. Value free layman thinks political parties and politics not for changing society but disordering the society. So we study here that, politics plays the important role to the migration.

#### **5.3.1 Political causes of migration.**

Political instability of our country Nepal is one of the reasons of migration. Decade long Maoist insurgency, activities of weapon groups, communal feelings after Madhesandolan 2063 BS, political affiliation etc, are the major of migration today, Migrants affected by political causes given below.

**Table 18, Political causes for the Leaving the place of Origin according to the in-migrants in destination Lalbandi VDC.**

Different Political threats	Respondent	Percent
Maoist Insurgency.	13	25
Weapon groups Threat	14	26.92
Medhisi Party's threat	12	23.07
Other Party's Threats	3	5.76
Total	52	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Table 18 shows that, 25 percent of the migrants left their place of origin because of Maoist insurgency, 26.92 percent by the threat of weapon groups. There are 23.07 Percent migrants left their origin because of Madhisi party's threat and 5.76 other party's threats.

Interestingly, most of the Maoist affiliated respondents said that, they left their origin because of weapon groups threat whereas most of the NC and UML affiliated in migrants said they left their origin the threat of Unified Maoist.

### **5.3.2 Political Affiliation of in migrants in both the Place of Origin and Destination**

Political affiliation of the people in origin is one of the causes of migration, Unified Maoist hit for them to affiliate their party and Mdhes base party also hit for their affiliation separately. Otherwise life may insecure. Following table shows the situations.

**Table 19: Political Affiliation of In migrants of Boria VDC in the Origin.**

<b>Political party.</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Unified Maoist	9	17.30
CPN UML	13	25
Nepali Congress	18	34.61
Madhes Base Party.	4	7.69
Other party	8	15.38
Total	52	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Above Table 19 shows that 34.61 percent of with affiliation NC activists left their place of origin because of the Maoist insurgency. These types' in migrants are 25 percent in destination Boria 23.07 percent among them

left their origin because of Mashesi party's threatened. We come to know that all these types of in migrants are pahadi communities.

**Table 20: Political Affiliation of In migration s of Boria VDC in the Destination.**

<b>Political</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>percent</b>
Unified Maoist	12	23.07
CPN UML	16	30.76
Nepali Congress	13	25
Madhes Base party	2	3.84
Others	9	17.30
Total	52	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Calculating table no. 19 and 20 we can see that, in the place of origin there are 34.61 percent were affiliated with Nepali Congress and 25 percent CPN UML . Most of the migrant affiliated with NC and UML said that. They must quit party, otherwise they may kill. Most of them, quit not only the party but also the place. Unified Maoist holds 17.30 percent in destination.

## **CHAPTER -SIX**

### **CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF IN MIGRATION IN BORIA VDC**

Migration is as old as human history. This process started from the time when people depended on barks and meat of the animal. They started to move from one place to another for better future. People moved one place to another to change their demographic, socio-economic and ecological status, this process has been continuing from the very beginning of the people at the place of origin. Migration is also the result in which people involve in response to some impelling needs which cannot be satisfied at the place of origin. So, migration is a conditioning factor in the development of new social and cultural factors at the place of destination. Push and pull factors are the main causes of migration. The push factors operate in the area of out migration and compel the people to move to another area. Whereas pull factors refer to the factors, which encourage migration to a particular area. There are various factors, which tend to move people between national as well as international boundaries. This chapter deals with the causes and consequences of in-migration in Boria VDC.

#### **6.1 Causes of Migration**

People tend to transfer settlement with various reasons in different modes of their lives. Age, sex and marital status play an important role in migration. Pull and push factor are other causes of migration. The following push and pull factors were found while surveying the area.

##### **6.1.1 Reasons to migrate from place of origin (Push Factor)**

The push factor of the sending place has largely influenced the people going for employment in Nepal. Poverty, unemployment, political

conflict, Social and cultural Practices, leased facilities of health, education, security etc. are the push factors.

Push factors factor operate in the area of out migration. People want to leave the place of origin due to the restrictions and disadvantages at the place of origin. Push factors refer the poor economic condition at the place of origin. The Question "What are the reasons of leaving from the place of origin?" Was asked to know the general push causes of migration in the study and the total household respondents answered as lack of higher education, infertile land, Job transfer, Maoist problem, geographical difficulties, business failure, no land, natural climates, lack of urban facilities, poor income and family left the origin which were related at the place of origin. The next question, "Among different push factors, which four are the main priority causes?" was asked to know about the priority push factors. The respondents ranked their general causes on different priorities like as the following table was prepared with the help of priority causes of migration.

**Table 21: Distribution of In-migrant HHs Cause of Leaving the place of Origin**

<b>Push Factors</b>	<b>HHs</b>	<b>%</b>
Lack of educational facilities	10	19.23
Lack of transport facilities	2	3.84
Lack of health facilities	5	9.61
Lack of business opportunities	6	11.53
Family and economic problem	10	19.23
Lack of employment opportunities	9	17.30
Low productive land	1	1.92
Insecurity	8	15.38
Low land price	1	1.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

*(Note: Sent percent households do not mention all priorities causes)*

On the basis of first priority causes, 19.23 Percent migrant reported that the main cause of leaving the place of origin was family, and economic problem. 17.30 percent migrants reported that the main cause of leaving the place of origin was lack of employment opportunities and 15 percent cause of insecurity. Similarly, 19.23 percent migrant reported that let the place of origin due to the lack of educational facilities. Out of total households, approximately 21 percent left their origin for no business opportunity and no health facilities.

### 6.1.2 Use of Basic Facilities at the Place of Origin

The question "did you get following facilities at the place of origin?" was asked to know the use of basic facilities at the place of origin. Many of the respondents answered that that deprived of getting the basic facilities. So, basic facilities play the important role for migration, which is given in the table below.

**Table 22: Distribution of in-migrant HHs using basic facilities at the origin**

Urban facilities	No.ofHouseholds	Percent
school (primary level)		
Yes	40	76.92
No	12	23.07
Total	52	100
Higher Level Education		
Yes	39	75
No	13	25
Total	52	100
Health Service (sub-health post)		
Yes	38	73.07
No	14	26.92
Total	52	100
Transportation		
Yes	29	55.76
No	23	44.23
Total	52	100
Electricity		

Yes	11	21.15
No	41	78.84
Total	52	100
Communication		
Yes	29	55.76
No	23	44.23
Total	52	100
Piped water		
Yes	42	80.76
No	10	19.23
Total	52	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2015.*

The table 22 indicates that 76.92 percent households get primary level education facilities in their place of origin. The table shows that, 75 percent, 73.07 percent and 55.76 percent households were deprived of getting higher-level education, health services and transportation. Similarly, 22.15 percent, 55.76 percent and 80.76 percent households were deprived of having the facilities like electricity, communication and pure drinking water. The study concludes that lack of urban facilities is one of the most important push causes of migration.

### **6.1.3 Reasons of choosing the place of Residence (Pull factor)**

Pull factor refers to the factors, which encourage migrants for a particular area. Some such notable attractions are good facilities of higher education, urban facilities, fertile land, job opportunities and business opportunities. People select the place's destination where the pull factors are available in greater number. They are not impressed only by single factor. In this study, the question "why did you chose the current place of destination?" was asked to know about the various pull factor of migrants. The total household respondents told many pull factors such as higher education, fertile land, urban facilities, Job transfer, Job

opportunities, relatives, business opportunities and near the birth place which were related at the place of destination. The next question, " Among different pull factors, which four are main priority causes ? " was asked to know the main priority causes like as P1,P2,P3 and P4. On the basis of these priority causes the following table was prepared.

**Table 23 : Distribution of In-migrants Households according to pull factors by place of destination ( on the basis of priorities)**

Pull factors	HHs	%
Education facilities	12	23.07
Better future prosperity	4	7.69
Employment opportunity	10	19.23
Security	12	23.07
Transport service	4	7.69
Business and investment	12	23.07
Total	52	100

*Source :Field Survey, 2015.*

( Note : 100% households do not mention all priorities causes)  
 On the basis of first priority, 23 percent of in-migrants household chose the current place for business and investment, 23 percent respondents told that they migrated for better security, Similarly, 23 percent, 19 percent and 7 percent of total in-migrant households migrated for education, employment and better future prosperity.

#### **6.1.4 Poverty**

Nepal is an underdeveloped country. Migration is not a matter of desire or wish but rather it is a compulsion. Primarily poverty is the main reason for most of the nepali migrants here and there. In Nepal, about 40 percent of the population are said to be still below the poverty line. In this way, the poverty has become one of the main reasons for going migration to



employment. In this village, approximately 58 percent migrants have stated poverty (Income less than Rs.5000.00) and weak economic condition as main reasons of migration.

### **6.1.5 Main Role of Decision Making Process for Migration**

The table 24 shows distribution of responsible person for in-migration in Boria VDC. Among different factors, influence of migration and personal perception play a major role. 38.46 percent migrants reported that it was their self-decision. 26.92 percent stated that it was a joint decision of husband and wife. Another 21.15 percent opined that it was collective decision of the family. Only 13.46 percent of the migrant households the decision was influenced by relative and friends.

**Table 24: Distribution of In-migrant Households According to Main Role of Decision for Migration**

<b>Responsible Person</b>	<b>Respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Self	20	38.46
Husband and Wife	24	26.92
Husband, Wife and Children	11	21.15
Relative and friends	7	13.46
Total	52	100

*Source: Field Survey 2015*

### **6.2 Consequences of migration**

The migration influences equally both sides of migration that is in the place of origin and place of destination. Influence may be positive or negative, migration also influences directly or indirectly on the living standard, customs, and society and culture of the human beings and these aspects have been examined in the present research study. It has been

taken as positive and negative impact. But like the proverb ' a coin two parts', it has not only the negative side but it has positive impacts too.

Migration brings about change in the size of population. The composition, distribution and growth of population of any region are affected by migration. The process of migration has negative and positive impact both at the place of origin and destination. Due to insufficient pull factors, people migrated from mountain and hill area to Terai area. This migration creates problems of population pressure, deforestation, environmental pollution and unemployment at the place of destination. There has been a significant impact on socio-economic, cultural dispersal and natural imbalance in the population of Boria VDC due to migration. Therefore, the study has found both positive and negative impacts of in-migration in Boria VDC.

### **6.2.1 Changes in Occupation Status Due to In-migration**

Change in occupation is an important consequence of migration. The study found that people have changed their previous occupation at the place of residence. In the table 25 the proportion respondents engaged in agriculture in origin were 42.30 percent as compared to 15.38 percent at destination. Only 7.69percent were businessmen at origin and it increased by 30.76 percent at destination.

**Table 25: Distribution of In-migrant's Previous and Current Level of Occupation status.**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Place of Origin</b>		<b>Place of Destination</b>	
	<b>No.Of Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>No.Of Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Farming	22	42.30	8	15.38
Business	4	7.69	16	30.76
Service	6	11.53	15	28.84
Pension	1	1.92	3	5.76

Students	3	5.76	4	7.69
Foreign Employment	3	5.76	4	7.69
unemployment	2	3.84	0	0
Household work	11	21.15	2	3.84
Total	52	100	52	100

*Source : Field Survey 2015*

11 percent were in service at the place of origin and it increased by 28.84 percent at destination. The table shows that, agriculture occupation has decreased in the place of destination as compared to the place of origin. Similarly, the business and service occupation are increased at the destination more than at origin.

### **6.2.2 Monthly Income in origin before Migration**

The table 26 reveals that, 57.69 percent households have been living with less than 5000.00 income level at the place of origin. Similarly, 30.76 percent households live the income level of Rs. 5000-9999. Only 1.92 percent earn above Rs. 20000.00 monthly.

**Table 26 : Distribution of in-migration HHs by average monthly income at Origin.**

<b>Income Level</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less than 5000	30	57.69
5000-9999	16	30.76
10000-14999	3	5.76
15000-19999	2	3.84
20000 above	1	1.92
Total	52	100

*Source : Field Survey 2015*

### **6.2.3 Changes the Monthly Income due to the In-migration.**

Because of in migration, monthly income increase due to the employment. No one could kill their time without works. There are maximum chances to earn money and increase monthly income. Average monthly income at the place of destination given below in the table 27.

**Table 27: Distribution of in-migration households by average monthly income at place of destination.**

<b>Income Level (in Rs)</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less than 5000	13	25
5000-9999	17	32.69
10000-14999	10	19.23
15000-19999	7	13.46
20000 above	5	9.61
Total	52	100

*Source : Field Survey 2015*

The table 27 reveals that, 25 percent households have been living with less than Rs. 5000.00 income level at the palce of destnation. similarly, 32.69 percent households live the income level of Rs. 5000-9999. The table shows that the average household's income increasing at the destination as compared to that of origin.

### **6.2.5 The changes in Land Size Due to In-migration**

The table 29 indicates the size of the land at the place of origin and place of destination on in-migrants households. 34 percent households owned less than 10 kattha land at the place of origin and 51 percent at the place of destinations. On the table 31 percent households owned 10-20 kattha land at the place of origin and 30 percent at the place of destinations. 9.5

percent and 5.5 percent households owned 21-30, 31-40 and 41 above kattha land at the place of origin. Similarly, 5 percent, 4 percent and 10 percent households owned 21-30, 31-40 and 41 above kattha land at the place of destination.

**Table 28 : Distribution of in-migrants HHs on the basis of previous and current level of land size.**

Size of the land (in Bighas)	Origin		Destination	
	Place of		Place of	
	No.Of Households	%	No.Of Households	%
Less than One	16	30.76	25	48.07
1-2	15	28.84	14	26.92
2-5	8	15.38	8	15.38
5-10	7	13.46	3	5.76
10 above	6	11.53	2	3.84
Total	52	100	52	100

*Source : Field Survey 2015*

Boria VDC has been facing the problems of population pressure, deforestation and environmental problem. So, this study tries to know the respondent's opinion about the consequences of in-migration at the current. The question, "In your opinion, what are the impacts of in-migration at the current place of residence?" was asked to know about respondent's opinion. So the following table was prepared with the help of respondent's opinion, Which is given below :

**Table 29: The Impacts of In-migration According to the Respondent at the place of Destination, Boria VDC**

Impacts of migration	Respondents	Percent
Population pressure	15	28.84
Costly land	14	26.92
Unemployment problem	4	7.69
Deforestation	2	3.84

Social Quarrel	2	3.84
Environmental problem	6	11.53
Mismanaged settlement	2	3.84
Lack of natural resources	7	13.46
Total	52	100

Source : Field Survey 2015

Table 29 shows that about 28 percent in migrants answered impact of migration brings population pressure, 27 percent told that land become costly. 7 percent said that there is the problem of unemployment, whereas about 4 percent said social quarrel and Deforestation, 6 said environmental problems.

### 6.3 Political causes of Migration.

Political instability of our country Nepal is one of the reasons of migration. Decade long Maoist insurgency, activities of weapon groups, communal feelings after MadhesAndolan 2063 Bs, politicized of criminal activities has emerged as another main causes for the people to go for migration. Migrants affected by political scenario given below.

Table no.30 shows that, 17.30 percent of the migrants left their place of origin because of Maoist insurgency, 25 percent by the threat of weapon groups. There are 34.61 percent migrants left their origin because of Madhesi party's threat and 7.69 and 15.38 unwillingness of political affiliation, other paty's threats.

**Table 30 : Political causes for the leaving the place of origin according to the inmigrants in destination Boria VDC.**

Different Political threats	Respondents	Percent
Maoist Insurgency.	9	17.30
Weaponed Groups Threat	13	25
Madhesi party's Threat.	18	34.61
Unwillingness to Political Affiliation.	4	7.69

Other party's Threat.	8	15.38
Total	52	100

Interestingly, most of the Maoist affiliated respondents said that, they left their origin because of weapon groups threat whereas most of the NC and UML affiliated in migrants said they left their origin the threat of Unified Maoist.

**Table 31: Political Affiliation of immigrants of Boria VDC in the origin.**

<b>Political party.</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Unified Maoist	9	17.30
CPN UML	13	25
Nepali Congress	18	34.61
Madhes Base Party	4	7.69
Others.	8	15.38
Total	52	100

*Source: Field Survey 2015*

Above Table 31 shows that 34.61 percent of with affiliation NC activities left their place of origin because of the Maoist insurgency. These types immigrants are 25percent in destination (Boria) 23.07 percent among them left their origin because of Madhesi party's threatened. We come to know that all these types of in migrants are pahadi communities.

**Table 32 : Political Affiliation of in migrants of Boria VDC in the Destination.**

<b>Political party.</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Unified Maoist	12	23.07
CPN UML	16	30.76
Nepali Congress	13	25
Madhes Base Party	2	3.84

Others.	9	17.30
Total	52	100

*Source: Field Survey 2015*

Calculating table no.31 and 32 we can see that, in the place of origin there are 34.61 percent were affiliated with Nepali congress and 25 percent CPN UML. Most of the migrant affiliated with NC and UML said that, they must quit party, otherwise they may kill. Most of them; quit not only the party but also the place. Unified Maoist holds 17.30 percent in origin and 23.07 in destination. Madhesi party holds 7.69 in origin and 3.84 percent in destination.

#### **6.4 Effects of in migration in the place of destination**

There are so many effects shown because of the in migration in this VDC. These effects are describes below.

##### **6.4.1 Land price.**

Along with the Maiost problem, MadhesAndolan 2063, Weapon group's activities forced to people to migrate safe area like Boria. So that, migration process has been increasing day by day in the VDC from different parts of Hill, Terai and Mountain. AS a result, land rate is increasing Ten times than 5 years for the housing.

##### **6.4.2 Unemployment Situation.**

The employment opportunities available in the rural areas of Nepal are very few to meet the demand of the increasing population. The number of unemployed people is very high in Nepal. It is estimated that it is



increasing by more than 300000 persons per year. But so far, the government has no scheme for solving the unemployment problem.

Increasing rate of in-migration is one of most important component of the unemployment problem in the VDC. The industries and other job-oriented institutions are not sufficient to engage the growing mass. Boarding schools and business sectors have not flourished well because of the contemporary Maoist problem.

#### **6.4.4 Social Disputes.**

Boria VDC is the center for different sorts of people. Peoples are migrated from different groups because of dissimilarities of the religion, culture and language. This diversity in religion, casts and culture has implanted a seed of quarrel among the people.

#### **6.4.5 Environmental problem.**

To fulfill the basic needs of food, cloth and shelter of growing population, forest areas have been cleared off. The destruction of forest in VDC has been done regularly for fuel, shelter and business view which has increased the problem of soil erosion, flood and deforestation. The people for their self-interest disturb the relation and balance between man and environment due to misuse of natural resources. The pollution is increasing because of the population pressure. The sources of water, ponds are drying off due to the destruction of the forest.

#### **6.4.7 Mismanaged Settlement.**

Boria VDC has been facing continuously the problems of migration from last 15 years. VDC has failed to manage the housing sector properly. No strict rule is made for residential areas. So, many people construct their

houses without the rule of town planning. The settlement is scattered everywhere having no plan. In the other hand, many migrants have started to clear off the jungle for housing purposes.

### **6.5 Positive impacts in the place of destination.**

We mentioned above that, Boria VDC suffering from different types of economical, environmental, over population, high competition in everywhere etc. But we have to mention that, migration not only create problems but also create positive things. In migrants share various types of social and cultural practices, rituals, religion, languages. Language helps all specially to children to know different things. Cross cultural activities are good for the society are very important to maintain today's complex society. In this way, we can take Immigration with positive side too.

## **CHAPTER - SEVEN SUMMARY, MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION**

### **7.1 Summary of Major findings**

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another either for temporary or permanent settlement. It is the process of transferring the settlement from one place to another within the country or outside it. People tend to migrate due to several reasons. It affects demographic and socio-economic condition at the place of origin and destination. Pull and push factors play the important role for migration.

Migration in Boriya VDC is not recent phenomenon. The population mobility is being increased rapidly from rural to urban area. Therefore, the migration has brought the positive and negative impacts in the VDC. The main objectives of the study were to identify the socio-economic characteristics of the in-migrants, causes and consequences of in-migration and to identify the socio-economic characteristics of the in-migrants, causes and consequences .

However, the study was conducted in one, two and five wards of Boriya VDC. This study mainly concentrates on the in-migrants during the reference period 2063-2067 B.S. The research is based on primary and secondary sources of data. Out of 2141 households, 52 households were sampled snowball method. Basically, both descriptive and analytic research design, tables and tabulation have been used. Different parts of the same district Saptari shared the largest number of in-migrant households.

The sum total population of 52 households is 265. Out of total households population 53.43 percent are males and 46.56 percents are females where

as males are more than the females. Among sample in-migrants households, 50 percent are unmarried, 46.15 percent are married and 3.84 percent are widows. 76.92 percent households follow the Hinduism whereas 11.53 and 11.53 percent households adopt Christianity and Buddhism as their religion. In case of ethnicity, Brahmin covers 25 percent, which is the highest percent of total households. Yadav 23.07 percent, Bakho 13.46 percent, Mushar 9.61 percent and Dhanuk 19.23 percent. 57.69 percent sample households speak Maithili language as their mother tongue. 15.38 Dhauk 13.46 Nepali.

In case of the literacy, 92.31 percent people are literate and 7.69 percent are illiterate. In comparison, the literacy ratio of male population is higher than the female. Among the total literates, 9.61 percent have completed intermediate level. 25 percent households have the average monthly income of less than Rs. 5 thousands. 32.69 percent households lies between Rs. 5000-9999 income levels. Among total households 48.07 percent household have occupied the land of less than one bighas. It shows that large number of households depends on small piece of land.

As per the first priority push causes of 52 households is concerned, 19.23 percent migrants reported that the main causes for leaving the place of origin was lack of education. 19.23 percent migrants reported that causes for the leaving the place of origin was due to family and economic problems.

As per the first priority pull cause of 52 households, 23.07 percent of in-migrant household chose the current place of residence for education. From the second priority of household 23.07 percent in-migrant respondents selected the current place of residents for security. According to third priorities of household, 23.07 percent respondents reported that they chose the current place of residence to get business opportunities. Among 52 households, 38.46 percent respondents reported that they were

self-responsible to make decision for migration. 26.92 percent, 21.15 percent and 13.46 percent respondents reported that they left the origin in suggestion of husband and wife, husband, wife and children, relatives and friends.

we come to know that, political factors also the causes of the migration. Immigrants of the Boria VDC said 25 percent left their place of origin because of Maoist insurgency, 26.92 percent said for weapon groups threat whereas 23.07 threat of Madhes base party. Similarly, in place of origin, respondents of 17.30 percent unified maoist, 25 percent UML, 34.61 percent Nepali Congress and 7.69 percent of Madhes base party. In the place of destination, Unified Maoist holds 23.07 percents, UML 30.76, Nc 25 and Madhesi party holds 3.84 percent.

Migration has both the positive and negative impacts at the place of origin and destination. In case of Boria VDC, migration helped to improve development activities like school, hospital, industries and business sector. There is also positive impact on the occupation status, monthly income, education status and standard of living of in-migrant households. But there are some negative impacts, such as population pressure, costly land unemployment, deforestation, social misfits like quarrels, environmental pollution, lack of natural resources and mismanaged settlement.

## **7.2 Conclusions**

The study finds out the main push and pull causes of in-migration in Boria VDC are found such as lack of higher education, no fertile land, Maoist problem, geographical difficulties, lack of urban facilities, poor income, family left the origin. The main attraction causes of in-migration in Boria VDC are good facilities of higher education, Fertile land, urban facilities and job opportunities, which are not available at the place of

origin. Therefore, the push factors at origin and pull factors at destination are the main causes of out-migrants. Most of the migrants are of economically active age group (15-59), which shows that the age factors play the determining role in the migration process.

Majority of in-migrant household's population are engaged in study, domestic work, farming, service and business. Most of the in-migrant households depend on less than 5000 income levels. In case of land, most of the in-migrant households depend on less than 1 bighas, which is insufficient for agriculture occupation. Many in-migrants have migrated in Boria VDC with their self-decision.

Eventually, the study finds out the impacts of in-migration such as, population pressure, increase in the land price, unemployment, deforestation and mismanaged settlement. Similarly, in-migration has affected different other areas at destinations like occupation status, monthly income, marital status and the size of the land.

### **7.3 Recommendation.**

In-migration is the result of the distribution of unbalanced natural resources and development in different parts of the world and Nepal. Large numbers of population are living in urban area in poor housing and environment. In such a situation, urban area cannot solve the problem of poverty and mass unemployment in rural area. The following suggestions can be forwarded as remedies:

- ) Essential urban facilities like education, health, drinking water, employment opportunity should be provided in the rural area to control the internal migration.

- ) Basic need and job operative programs beekeeping, women empowerment programme should be provided in rural area to control the flow of mass of migrants.
- ) Agriculture inputs and training should be provided to increase the capacity and production of the farmer.
- ) Female education should be encouraged and motivated in this area.

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ANNEX  
Tribhuvan University  
Department of Sociology/Anthropology  
P.N.Campus, Pokhara.  
Questionnaire M.A.Thesis, 2014

**Causes and Consequences of In-Migration: A Case Study of BORYA VDC, Saptari.**

Section - A: Identification

House No. :.....Ward No. :.....Tole: .....Name of Household Head: ..... Cast/ethnic Group: .....Religion: .....Language: .....

Name of interviewee/Relation

Section - A Background pf the Family

S.N.	Name	Sex		Age Complete year	Education Attainment	Marital Status	Occupatio
		M	F				
Code	01	02		03	04	05	06
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							

Code 02

1. Male

2. Female

Code04

1. Informal Education

2. Illiterate

3. Primary (1-5)

4. Lower Secondary (6-8)

5. Secondary (9-10)

6. I.A.

7. Bachelor

8. Master

Code 05

1. Married

2. Unmarried

3. Widow/Widower

4. Separated

5. Divorce

Code06

1. Agriculture

2. Business

3. Service

4. labour

5. Pension

6. Student

7.Foreign /Employment

8.

Unemployment

## Section - B

S.N.	Questionnaires	Coding Classification Code	Go on
1.	Are you local or Migrant	Migrant.....1 Local.....2	Ended the Interview
2.	In Which year did you migrate to Boriya V.D.C.	Year .....	
3.	Do you have land of your own at current place of residence ?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
4.	How much land do you have now?	kattha.....2 Bigha.....3	
5.	Which one is the main source of drinking water ?	Piped Water.....1 Tub well.....2 Open Well.....3 River/Cannel.....4 lake/Pond.....5 Other.....6	

## Section:C

S.N	Questionnaire	Coding Classification Code	Go On
1.	Where did you get Birth ?	Country.....District..... VDC/Municipality..... Ward.....	
2.	Is this your First migration from birthplace ?	Yes..... No.....	
3.	Could you name the place of origin before you came in Boria V.D.C. ?	District..... Municipality/VDC.....	
4.	What is the rank in your place of origin ?	Urban.....1 Village.....2	
5.	What was your marital status before you moved ?	1.....3..... 2.....	
6.	How old were you before leaving the place of origin ?	Complete year.....	
7.	Did you Know the current place before you migration ?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
8.	If You, What is the Source ?	Radio.....1 TV.....2 Friend/Relatives.....3 Self visit.....4 Other.....5	

9.	Who was mainly responsible in your family to make decision for migration ?	Self.....1 Husband and wife....2 Husband, wife and children3 Relatives and friends....4																	
10.	What is condition of these given facilities ?	a.Food- I.SufficientII.Insufficient b. Cloth- I. Adequate II. Inadequate c. Housing- I. Own II. Rented d. Electricity- I. Yes II. No e. Phone - I. Yes II. No																	
11.	Are the all facilities sufficient according to population ?	a. Yes b. No																	
12.	What was your occupation at the place of origin ?																		
13.	What was the monthly income at the place of origin of your family ?	Rs. ....																	
14.	Did you get following facilities at the place of origin ? a. School b. Higher level education c. Health Services d. Transportation e. Electricity f. Communication g. Pure Drinking water	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	No	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
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1	2																		
15.	Did you have land at place of origin ?	Yes.....1 No.....2																	
16.	If yes, how much land did you own ?	Kattha .....1 Bighas.....2																	
17.	What are the reasons of moving out from the place of origin ? (Push factors)	Lack of higher education ....1 Lack of urban facilities .....2 Transfer the Job.....3 Pooor income.....4 Nature Calamities.....5 No, fertile land.....6 Geographical difficulties ....7 business failure.....8																	

		No land.....9 Family left the origin .....10 Others.....11	
18.	Among different push factors, Which four are the main priority causes ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
19.	Why did you choose this current place of residence ? (Pull Factors)	Good facilities of higher education.....1 Due to the fertile land.....2 Urban facilities.....3 Transfer of job.....4 Better opportunities for job .....5 Due to relatives .....6 Business opportunities.....7 Near the birth place.....8 Others.....9	
20.	Among different pull factors, Which four are main priority causes ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
21.	Do you like to live in the current place of residence forever ?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
22.	If no, Where do you like to go in coming future ?	Place of origin.....1 Another town or city.....2 Others.....3	
23.	In your opinion, What are the consequences of in-migration at current place of residence ? (If any)	Lack of natural resources...1 Deforestation.....2 Unemployment.....3 Environmental Problem.....4 Mismanaged.....5 Insecurity.....6 Others.....7	

24. What is your suggestion to coming migrants ?

.....

25. What is your suggestion to Boria VDC for development ?

.....

26. What socio-cultural impacts have you seen due to migration in this area ?

.....