

**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION:
A Case Study of Phuyatappa VDC, ILLAM**

**A Thesis Submitted to
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in
Rural Development**

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

The thesis entitled **Causes and Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration: A Case Study of Phuyatappa VDC Illam** has been prepared by Kiranrupa Magar under my guidance and supervision, I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

.....

Bishnu Bahadur K C, Lecturer

(Supervisor)

Date:.....

.....

APPROVAL LETTER

The thesis entitled **Causes and Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration: A Case Study of Phuyatappa VDC Illam** submitted by Kiranrupa Magar in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

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Kiranrupa Magar
Kirtipur, June, 2016

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List of ABBREVIATION

T.U.	Tribhuvan University
CDRD	Central Department of Rural Development
CDPD	Central Department of Population Development
CDPS	Central Development Population Studies
VDC	Village Development Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
MA	Master's of Arts
Regd. No.	Registration Number
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
CEDA	Central for Economic Administration and Development
BS	Bikram Sambat
PAC	Public Administration Corporation
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank

CHAPTER -I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Migration is a form of spatial mobility, which involves a change of usual residence of a person between clearly designed geographical units. Migration has been an important component of population redistribution in Nepal. One of the serious population problems emerging during last decades is the migration of people from rural to urban areas, which warrants national strategic planning to manage to reduce or to reverse the trends. This proposed research aims to assess the social, economic, and demographic situation of the migrants including factors contributing for the migration (Khadka,1977).

The research mainly concentrates on what processes are involved in migration and how it creates exclusion or inclusion among migrants in the places of destination. 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 affect its the total size of the population and growth rate but it 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. 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 (KC, 1995).

By a simple definition, a migration is someone who change residence, permanently or temporary, across a geographically or political boundary-for example, moving from a rural area to city or from one country to another. This definition would include refugees and internally displaced persons. To distinguish among types of migration, the term 'migration' is usually restricted to those who move voluntary (internally or internationally). And the terms 'refugee' and internally displaced person are used to describe those who move involuntarily- 'refugee' if the move is across national borders and 'internally displaced person' if not.

Although migration has affected all regions of the world throughout history, it is only in and advancement of modern communications, the expansion of the global economy, and the intensification of regional and international economic and demographic disparities, every continent of the world is now touched by the phenomenon. The direction of migration changed with the availability of resources over the years but the process of migration is almost as old as human origin. Migration is not only a process of shifting people from one place to another, it is a fundamental process to change the structure of population and it contributes a lot for the understanding of the space- content and space –relations of a particular geographical area. Rural to urban migration takes place in societies in transition from agricultural to urban and industrial economies. Such migration encourages qualified workers to move from rural villages to urban areas and their periphery. Often those left at home get trapped in a vicious circle of poverty and rural underdevelopment. Rural areas thus continue to lag behind in spite of heavy investment in rural development efforts (Pathak, 1995).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The process of migration is not a new one in Nepal. Migration has been changing the size of population both at the places of origin and destination. This rapid

change in population has adversely affected every sector of economy, social services, physical facilities, and the environment. Migration has created so many new problems and resulted not only in the redistribution of the population but also in the uneven growth of population in different parts of the country. This is therefore being a challenge for the country.

Migration is responsible for changing the pattern of population composition, employment composition and socio economic condition as well as for creating some cultural, environmental and together related problems. This study focuses on the population growth aspects in the Illam District of Phuyatappa VDC with an aim of identifying the reasons why people are attracted by the city, what are the causes and how millions of families have been affected by this process of in-migration.

Rural urban migration has been apparent in all urban centers. This is particularly important in Hilly urban centers in recent years. Illam is one such urban center in Hilly where the impact of migration can be observed very clearly. The degree of rural urban migration is mostly from surrounding districts. Illam town is increasing rapidly due to the development of new economic activities and availability of other facilities. Rural urban migration has strong interrelationship with land use pattern and population in Illam. The recent trend of internally displaced people has also added a new dimension to the rural urban migration in Illam district. Here is needed to be a very important step towards contribution to the proper urbanization and sustainable development of the area.

To eliminate existing deficits of urban services and meet the needs of people in future, urban growth would require many times the current physical amount of facilities. Thus the key problems are making service delivering much more efficient and mobilizing new differences in expected financing for construction as well as operation and maintenance. In absence of planned development many activities lead to the direction of environment which, to some extent is already experienced this district. The statement of the problem of this study is to seek the

causes and consequences of migration in Phuyatappa VDC of ward no: 4 and 8 with the following research questions:

-) What is the demographic situation of the study area?
-) What are causes of migration from rural area to urban area?
-) What are the consequences of rural-urban migration?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to examine the causes and consequences of migration in Illam district. The specific objectives of this study are as follows.

-) To assess the demographic, socio-economic situation of the study area.
-) To analyze the causes of migration from rural area to urban area.
-) To evaluate the consequences/impact of rural-urban migration.

1.4 Key Research Questions

For the study there is taken some questions for the study, which are as follows:

-) What is the socio-economic and demographic situation of the study area?
-) Why people migrate from rural area to urban area?
-) What are the consequences & impact of that rural-urban migration?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Migration is a serious problem in Nepal, especially in its urban areas. Several studies have been conducted to analyze the rural- urban migration in the country. But there is lack of studies focusing on causes and consequences of migration in the case of Illam district. This study helps to identify the causes and consequences

of migration to this area. The findings of the study may be useful in formulating policies focusing particularly on the population redistribution dimension of development.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to the ward no 4 and 8 in Phuyetappa VDC of Illam district. So the finding of the study may not be generalized for other population groups of other communities. Likewise, this study is only concerned with the causes and consequences of migration in Illam district on the basis of selected variables. This study is based on descriptive analysis. Furthermore, some slightly out dated data had to be taken into consideration for empirical review because of unavailability of recent and issue specific data.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters.

First chapter deals with introduction with background of the study, statement of the problem, key research questions, objective of the study, significance of the study, Limitation of the study and Organization of the study.

Second chapter deals literature review including the theoretical literature review, review of migration in global context, and migration in Nepalese context.

Third chapter describe the methodology of study, which includes Research design, background of the study area, Nature and source of data, sampling procedure and sample size, data collection tools and techniques and data analysis and interpretation. Fourth chapter deals with demographic and socio-economic characteristics. In which introduction of the study area, demographic characteristics of respondents, socio-economic characteristics of respondents and migration scenario of the respondents and Fifth chapter deals with summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER -II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The purpose of this chapter is to review the literature which are related and have important link in analyzing and formulating the ideas in study of causes and consequences of rural urban migration. For this purpose, the chapter is divided into two sections: theoretical literature review, empirical literature review. Scholar's concrete ideas and thinking on issues of migration from its beginning to present era are discussed in first section. The second section includes the major observations and study conducted by various researchers and scholars in identifying the migration situation.

2.1 Theoretical Review of Migration

Lalchan, (2002) described the Ravenstein's law of migration. This theory is based on the historical experience of West Europe. The theory mentioned that the volume of migration depends on distance. The longer the distance, the lesser will be the volume of migration. His laws discussed demographic and economic condition of migrants in relation to the distance and initiated an attempt to formulate migration theory in a systematic way.

The Basic nature of Todaro's Model of Rural-Urban Migration and Unemployment, starting from the assumption that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon which for the individual migrant can be a quite rational decision, despite the existence of urban unemployment. The Todaro model postulates that the migration proceeds in response to urban-rural rather than actual earnings. The fundamental premise is that migrants consider the various labor market opportunities available to them, as between the rural and urban sectors, and choose the one which maximizes their 'expected' gains from migration. expected

gains are measured by the difference in real income between rural and urban work and the probability of a new migrant obtaining an urban job (Lalchan,2002).

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Migration in the Global Context

About the migration in Bangladesh, Prier writes; "The age of Migration : International population Movements in the modern world". Which characteristics of Migrants." researched, although the long history of international movement to the UK and other western countries over the last 30 or so years, and the more recent flow to the Middle East in the last decade, is quite well-known. Internally, permanent rural to urban migration is thought to be predominant among current migration flows in Bangladesh. Although Bangladesh is one of the least urbanized areas in Asia, with only 15 percent of the population living in urban areas in 1981, the country is experiencing one of the most rapid rates of urban growth in the world. In the inter census period 1974-81, the urban population grew at an estimated rate of 10.6 percent per annum .

Presenting the disorder migration has created in the world today, Castles and Miller write: over the last five centuries mass migrations has played a major role in colonialism, industrialization, emergence of nation-states and the development of the capitalist world market. However, international migration has never been as pervasive of as socio-economically and politically significant as it is today. Never before have had statesmen accorded such priority to migration concerns. Never before has international migration seemed so pertinent to national security and so connected to conflict and disorder on a global scale (Castles and Mark, 1993).

The migratory movement is at once perpetual, partial and universal. It never ceases, it affects every people. [and although] at a given moment it sets in motion only a small number of each population. In fact there is never a moment of immobility for any people, because no migration remains isolated. Which Describing about the migration in Europe, collision concludes: Migration has

always played an important: part in the economic, political and social development of European society, and it is a process which has, on balance. Proved enriching. For countries such as France, the UK, and the Federal Republic of Germany, the immigration of foreign workers from the 1950s to the 1970s constituted a key element in the post-war economic boom, and the immigrants have contributed in many important and positive ways to the cultural and social life of the countries in which they settled (Collinson, 1994).

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), at its forty-seventh sessions, in 1991, observed that migration from rural to urban areas continued at a rapid pace in many countries of the region, and it was often beyond the capacity of towns, cities and metropolitan areas to cope with the increasing numbers. That had resulted in serious environmental problems and shortages of basic urban services. Which describe the determinant of rural-urban in India as: there is considerable debate on determinants of rural-urban migration. It is widely held that the main reasons for male migration to urban areas are economic while females tend to migrate for such non-economic reasons as marriage and shift in residence along with other members of the family. A large number of research studies have revealed that both rural poverty and rural prosperity are important determinants of underemployment and low wages are the major determinants of rural-urban migration (ESCAP, 1995).

Describing about the causes for increase in urban population, Lekhi mentions- "Indian, rural people have to face a number of difficulties like less opportunity of medicinal facilities. Thus, in order to get rid of these difficulties, rural folks migrate to urban areas. Urban life has its own attraction. Rural lives are very much lured by all these arguments and decide to live in towns and cities. According to him, National Sample Survey of India reveals that the main cause of rural male to migrate to urban areas is employment and rural female is wedding ties". In the course of describing the relationship between education and internal migration,

Lekhi mentions: Education seems to be an important factor influencing rural urban migration numerous studies of migration in diverse countries have documented the positive relationship between the education attainment of an individual and his or her propensity to migrate from rural to urban areas. Basically, individuals with higher levels of education face wider urban-rural real –income differentials and higher probabilities of obtaining modern- sector jobs than those with lower levels of education (Lekhi, 2003).

Rural to urban migration makes up less than 50 percent of internal migration in Thailand. However, the share of rural urban moves has increased over the last three decades. This share is even greater if temporary moves, most of which are rural-urban are included. One of the reasons for the low, but increasing, share of rural-urban moves is the larger share of the Thai population living in rural areas. Depending on the definition employed, 70 to 80 percent of the populations live in rural areas. Therefore, even with a relatively low proportion of rural urban migration the impact on the population of urban areas is large (ESCAP 1995:200). About the population growth of the Mexico city, Todaro and Smith write, “the extremely rapid population growth of Mexico City, currently the fourth largest city in the world, and containing more than one-fifth of the country’s population, has been fueled over the past two decades by rural-urban migration. Millions of peasant farmers and more educated young people have flooded Mexico city’s labor market in search of elusive, highly paid modern sector jobs. Many of those who fail, and even some of those who succeed, continue their migration journey to the US, where they hope to find even better paid employment (Todaro and Smith, 2003).

In describing the relationship between migration and development, Todaro and Smith write: Rural urban migration was once viewed favorably in the economic development literature. International migration was thought to be a natural process

in which surplus labor was gradually withdrawn from the rural sector to provide needed manpower for urban industrial growth. the process was deemed socially beneficial in contrast to this viewpoint, it is now abundantly clear from recent LDC experience that rates of rural-urban migration continue to exceed rates of urban job creation and to surpass greatly the absorption capacity of both industry and urban social services. No longer is migration viewed by economists as a beneficent process necessary to solve problems of growing urban labor demand (Todaro and smith, 2003).

2.2.2 Migration in the Nepalese Context

Migration studies in Nepal were not available before first modern census 1952/54. The first reliable description of migration is found in the final report of population census 1952/54. The successive census in 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 also obtained information about migration. In this period several studies have been conducted about in-migration (CBS, 2011).

Dahal, (2011) has focused in his study on "Trend analysis of Population in Nepal". The political implication of migration, dealing with internal migration, immigration and implications component in social and political affairs of Nepal. He indicated that in the past decades. India provided a "Safety Value" for growing population of Nepal in Hill region and concluding basic reasons for migration, high hill density per unit of arable land, employ hill density per unit of arable land, employment opportunities outside the hill and malaria eradication in Terai region.

Chhetri, (2009) studied that on "Causes and consequences of Rapid population growth". In Nepal is the absence of other activities outsides of agriculture has blocked their chances to earn fortunes to which majority of the hilly people have to spend life in absolute poverty. This is one factor, which compels them to move south ward in the hope of getting employment opportunities either within the country or outside the country.

CEDA, (1973) is pointed on "Statistical pocket book of Nepal, 2011" discussed the census data in order to analyze the volume, nature magnitude, causes and consequences of migration. This study concludes that the push factors in the hill were more influential than the pull factors of Terai and suggested that the migration should be taken to conservation in formulating regional development policies.

Kansakar, (1974) described that -the basic reason from Hill to Terai migration was due to poor economic condition. The study also stated for the need to develop the hilly region and bilateral efforts between Nepal and India to control migration as well as immigration.

The government of Nepal under her policy, established settlement offices in the eastern Terai and announced that anybody could acquires many bighas of land as he wished simply by cutting forests. This policy attracted a large number migration from the hills. Which concluded that the main reason for migration was the economic disparities between the Hill and Terai. The push factors in the hills have been much more influential than the pull factors of the Terai in determining migratory trends.

The push and pull factors of in-migration. This study, identified that low agriculture productivity and inefficiency of land in origin, presence of friends and relatives, free distribution of land, easier clearing of the forest, high fertility of soil, presence of health facilities, low price a land in Chitwan were the important push and pull factors respectively. The report also concluded that the migrants are the well off in receiving area than they were at the sending area. Which studied on anthropological migration in the village development area of Darchula district extensively discussing in the issue of migration typology and making historical analysis of migration. The study concludes that inefficient land in the hill poor

crops field, rural debt, social stigma were the main causes of migration in that area (Pathak, 1995).

Which conducted regional migration by integrating population pressure, insufficient land holding, shortage of food grains, environment stresses are the push factors of migration from mountain and hill to Terai land resources in Terai, government incentives, resettlement programme, physical facilities, friends and relatives are major pull factors in the Terai. It conducted a study on "Rural to Rural migration in Western Nepal." The study was based on the survey data taken from Lamjung and Syangja in the hill and Chitwan and Nawalparasi in the Terai. This study concludes the agricultural income, person per hectare of cultivated land, education, male population in the age group 15 to 59, urbanization industrialization, occupation outside the agricultural sector are related with migration (Kansakar, 1974).

The studying the causes and consequences of internal migration in Bharatur municipality, which concludes that the present study on causes and consequences of internal migration phenomenon in terms of causes of leaving origin had direct and indirect effect of regional, demographic and intermediate variables. Region of birth of people in hill region increased, whereas productivity and sufficient land decreased to the causes of leaving origin. Availability of physical facilities (school, transportation, hospital), extension of business opportunity reduced the causes of leaving origin. Moving of relatives and friends, education increased the causes of leaving origin (Kunwar, 1993).

KC, (1995) provided a detail description of recent internal migration based on census data 1991. He concluded that hill to Terai migration is the dominant flow of migration.

Which identified "Three Sets of Reasons for Migration." These included those related to the place of origin, those related to the place of destination and other. Among them, those related to place of origin were the main factors in general. However, in the case of in-migrants and urban in-migrants considerable proportion had migrated due to factors related to the place of destination. In other words, although push factors dominated the overall flow of migration, pull factors were also emerging as significant.

Migration in Nepalese context as: Besides the two most important biological variables-fertility and mortality affecting population size, there is another very crucial variable, migration which determines population growth rate in the developing country like Nepal, whose international border is open since time immemorial. Migratory movement is the outcome of social, cultural, political and economic circumstances of the individual. In Nepal, migration has been playing a very significant role in the size and population growth from the early age. People tend to migrate to Nepal from India, Tibet, Bangladesh and Burma, whereas in small unit migration from Nepal to other neighboring countries is also observed (Shrestha, 2001).

The demographic dynamics and economic development in Nepal. Mentioning the consequences of internal migration in Nepal he writes, "Internal migration in Nepal, whether based on geographical regions, or development regions or rural-urban character, has several consequences in both sending and receiving areas in general. Composition and structure of population of both the areas change significantly having several socio-economic impacts on the economy in general and in the receiving areas in particular". In his review of migration studies in Nepal, which mentioned that most migration studies attempt to prove that migration occurs from a desire to convert poverty into relative prosperity by moving either from one rural area, from a rural to an urban area or from a small

urban area to a larger one. In an agrarian society, migration occurs either from rural to urban areas or from labor surplus to both surplus and deficit area (KC, 1995).

It explains the social and cultural determinants of migration in Nepal. According to him, all of Nepal's five development regions consist of mountain, hill and Terai ecological belts. Studies have shown that a large volume of migration take place across the ecological belts than across the development regions. Which analyzed causes and consequence of international migration. He gathers of tabulation of empirical resources. A number of development variables are found useful for interpreting both internal and international migration three level of development indicators such as an overall composite indices and individual indices related to poverty, deprivation, socio-economic development and women's empowerment have been used to examined their inter relationship with migration variables. Nepal Population Report (2068) highlights that widespread migration from Mountain and Hill to Terai, is the result of following factors:

- a) Resettlement program
- b) Availability of fertile land
- c) Opportunity of employment
- d) Comparatively more facilities of communication and transportation.

This study identified that that low agricultural productivity and inefficiency of land in origin, presence of friends and relatives, free distribution of land, easier clearing of the forest, high fertility of soil, presence of health facilities, and low price of land in Chitwan were the important push and pull factors respectively. The report also concluded that the migrants are the well off kin receiving area than they were at the sending area (Population report, 2068).

Acharya, (2001) identified in-migrants in Pokhara sub-metropolitan city are the availability of physical facilities, social amenities, chances of greater opportunities and presence of relatives, friends and spouses, own self-networking in Pokhara were the main causes of migration. Trade/business land education were the major reasons for in-migrating from both rural and urban areas to Pokhara city is the most of the in-migrants came to Pokhara city by their self-decision for both rural and urban areas. his viewed, in his research that population pressure on land holding, shorting of food-grains, environmental stress in mountains hills were defined as the push factors, and fertile land resource, government incentives, planned resettlement, physical facilities, presence of friends and relatives in found as the pull factors .

Kansakar, (1974) observed described that the basic reason for 'Hill to Terai migration' was due to poor economic condition. The study also indicated the need to develop the hill region and make bilateral efforts between Nepal and India to control internal migration as well as immigration. Which identified one in every four households (25.42%; 1.38 million households) reported that at least one member of their household is absent or is living out of country. Total number of absent population is found to be 1,921,494 against 0 .76 million in 2011. The highest proportion (44.81 percent) of absent population is from the age group 15 to 24 years. That reported the highest proportion of their population being absent.

It concluded that the main reason for migration was the economic disparities between the Hill and Terai. The push factors in the hills have been much more influential than the pull factors of the Terai in determining migratory trends. Which analyzed the rapid population growth that low agriculture productivity and inefficiency of land in origin, presence of friends and relatives, free distribution of land, easier clearing of the forest, high fertility of soil, presence of health facilities, low price a land in Chitwan were the important push and pull factors respectively.

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Dahal, (2011) studied on "Trend analysis of population in Nepal". Development area of the district extensively discussing in the issue of migration typology and making historical analysis of migration. The study concludes that inefficient land in the hill poor crops field, rural debt, social stigma were the main causes of migration in that area. Which conducted the research articles population pressure, insufficient land holding, shortage of food grains, environment streets are the push factors of migration from mountain and hill to Terai land resources in Terai, government incentives, resettlement programme, physical facilities, friends and relatives are major pull factors in the Terai. It conducted that rural to rural migration in Nepal is basically was based on the survey taken from different place of Terai. This study concludes the agricultural income, person per hector of cultivated land, education, male population in the age group 15 to 59, urbanization industrialization, occupation outside the agricultural sector are related with migration.

Kunwar, (1993) studying about " Causes and consequences of Internal Migration: A case study of Bharatpur Municipality". It concluded that the present study on causes and consequences of internal migration phenomenon in terms of causes of leaving origin had direct and indirect effect of regional, demographic and intermediate variables. Region of birth of people in hill region increased, whereas productivity and sufficient land decreased to the causes of leaving origin. Availability of physical facilities (school, transportation, hospital), extension of business opportunity reduced the causes of leaving origin. Moving of relatives and friends, education increased the causes of leaving origin .

Dahal, (2011) provided a detail description of "Trend analysis of population in Nepal" based on census data 2011. He concluded that hill to Terai migration is the dominant flow of migration. Those related to the place of destination and other. Among them, those related to place of origin were the main factors in general. However, in the case of in-migrants and urban in-migrants considerable proportion had migrated due to factors related to the place of destination. In other words, although push factors dominated the overall flow of migration, pull factors were also emerging as significant. It explains his thesis in economic department of T.U. "Migration leads by political unstability". In nepalese context as: Besides the two most important biological variables-fertility and mortality affecting population size, there is another very crucial variable, migration which determines population growth rate in the developing country like Nepal, whose international border is open since time immemorial. Migratory movement is the outcome of social, cultural, political and economic circumstances of the individual. In Nepal, migration has been playing a very significant role in the size and population growth from the early age. People tend to migrate to Nepal from India, Tibet, Bangladesh and Burma, whereas in small unit migration from Nepal to other neighboring countries is also observed.

The economic survey of Nepal Rastra Bank (2013) "Demographic dynamics and economic development in Nepal". Mentioning the consequences of internal migration in Nepal Internal migration in Nepal, whether based on geographical regions, or development regions or rural-urban character, has several consequences in both sending and receiving areas in general. Composition and structure of population of both the areas change significantly having several socio-economic impacts on the economy in general and in the receiving areas in particular. In his review of migration studies in Nepal. It mentioned that most migration studies attempt to prove that migration occurs from a desire to convert

poverty into relative prosperity by moving either from one rural area, from a rural to an urban area or from a small urban area to a larger one. In an agrarian society.

KC, (1995) explains " Trends, Patterns and Implications of Rural area". According to him, all of Nepal's five development regions consist of mountain, hill and Terai ecological belts. Studies have shown that a large volume of migration take place across the ecological belts than across the development regions. He analyzed causes and consequence of internal migration. He gathers of tabulation of empirical resources. A number of development variables are found useful for international migration three level of development indicators such as an overall composite indices and individual indices related to poverty, deprivation, socio-economic development of the nation.

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents methodology that includes Research design, study area, sample size and selection criteria, nature and sources of data questionnaire, data collection tools and procedures, and Techniques of data analysis and Interpretation.

3.1 Research Design

Quantitative and descriptive design has been used to find out the causes and consequences of migration.

3.2 Study Area

Administratively, Nepal has 75 districts among these Phuyatappa is one districts which lies in central Hilly region. The district lies between 26° 56'44.2" north latitude and 87° 43'14.64" east longitude. Politically, there are six election constituencies, one district called Ilam district and 96 VDCs having area 1126sq. km. The total population is 686,722 with 104.6 sex ratio and 51.1 masculinity proportion as well as average household size 6.44.

Phuyatappa is a Village Development Committee (VDC) in Ilam District in the Mechi Zone of eastern Nepal. At the time of the 2011 Nepal census it had a population of 4,646 persons living in 843 individual households. In ward no. 4 total population is 2,446, household is 152, migrate population is 127 similarly, in wards no.8 is total population is 2200, household is 104 and migrants population is 198. Ilam district is a Hill district of Mechi Zone in Nepal's Eastern Development Region. The district covers 1,703 km². The 2011 census counted 2,90,254 populations. Phuyatappa is a fourth-order administrative division and is located in Mechi Zone, Eastern Region, Nepal. The estimate terrain elevation above sea level is 1399 Metres. Variant forms of spelling for Phuyatappa or in other language

Phuyatappa Ilam is one of the VDC of Ilam district lies from 85° 51'to 18'' to 85° 25' 16'' (west east) longitude and 26° 45'' to 26° 51'' (south north) latitude having 9 wards. The total population is 290,254 on 2011 Census.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

As this study purely quantitative nature of data is used both primary and secondary sources of data. For primary sources interview method is used by using questionnaire tools. Similarly secondary data is also applied from various sources such as: journals, articles, paper reports, books, website and records from concern organization.

3.4 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

The area of study including ward 4 and 8 of this VDC has a total population of 4,646 persons living in 256 individual households of both ward no. 4 and 8. In these households are purposively selected for the study. Because these two wards maximum migrants people are lived on. So, it is selected. It has been taken 128 household owners which covered 50 percent of the total household. Hence, 128 is the sample of the study.

3.4.1 Sampling Procedure

Table no: 3.1 Sampling Procedures

VDC	Ward. No	Total House Hold	Sampled Household
Phuyetappa	4	152	76
	8	104	52
Total		256	128

3.5 Data Collection Tools And Techniques

The data have been collected systematically by adopting different tools as structured questionnaire, unstructured interview, key informant interview, focus group discussion and observation.

3.5.1 Household Survey

Structured questionnaire was prepared to generate the realistic and accurate data from respondent were requested to fill up the questionnaire. Altogether 128 households were interviewed during the study. Questionnaire was based on about migration. All together questions were included in the questionnaire aiming to obtain the information. The questions were asked to respondents in the study area. The data were collected through formal and informal interviews using structured questions.

3.5.2 Key Informant Interview

The primary data were also collected from key persons structured interviews with set questioners. The interview was taken as cross checking for data obtained from HHs questionnaire. In key informant interview unstructured one-one directed conversations was held with key individuals, infrastructure development committee members, social workers, local level political leaders, village group members were key persons for interviews.

3.5.3 Focus Group Discussion

In the process of data collection the focus group discussion was carried out for the collection of data. The focus group discussion was held with the active participation of beneficiaries, local people, member of organization, member of village development committee and technical person were gathered for the purpose. Related unstructured questions were asked to get information for the study.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The completed interview schedule is manually be checked before entry into computer than data were made entry into programme and necessary some quantities data were also analyzed with the help of computer using simple statistical tools such as percentage.

CHAPTER -IV

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter presents basic information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the household population situated in the study area. The household heads are eligible respondents to collect information about demography and social- economic situation. The field survey recorded basic information of respondent's age, sex, cast/ethnicity, language, religion, education status, occupation, and marital status, ownership of land. The information was collected from 178 house hold head in the field survey. All household head were covered by asking questionnaire from questionnaire schedule.

4.1 Introduction of the Study

4.1.1 Age and Sex Composition of Population

The percent distribution of population by sex and five-year age groups for Illam district and study area population is presented. It is clearly seen that in early age groups, there is higher proportion of population in the district than in the study area. However in the working age group (15-60year), a higher proportion of populations, in the Illam district (51.96%) than in the study area (57.2%) have been reported. Similarly significant differences in proportion of population in the old age group (60+ years) can also be noted, with higher proportion in the study area (6.7%) than in the Illam district (7.49%). It is also noticed. The population in age group 0-4 years is lower than the age group 5-9 and 10-14 year. This could be the effect of fertility and this is not surprising now a day because fertility is decline. Although, both study area and Illam district have less population for age groups 0-4 years, in study area (10.3%) it is less than in the Illam district (11.8%), this reveals study area fertility is rapidly decline than the Illam District. By sex composition, in Illam district the higher sex ratio (104.6) and higher masculinity

proportion (51.1) was recorded. Which is slightly lower (102.5) sex ratio and (50.6) masculinity proportion was observed in the study area (CBS, 2011).

Table 4.1: Distribution of Study Area and Illam District Population by Age and Sex

Age group	Study area						Illam District					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-4	0	0	3	5	3	2	40841	11.	40591	12.	81432	11.
5-9	5	8	2	3	7	5	52869	15.	50909	15.	10380	15.
10-14	8	13	13	19	21	16	47993	13.	45180	13.	93173	13.
15-19	7	12	2	3	9	7	33611	9.5	29497	8.7	63108	9.1
20-24	20	33	10	15	30	23	25683	7.3	26670	7.9	52353	7.6
25-29	5	8	10	15	15	12	25376	7.2	25581	7.6	50957	7.4
30-34	2	3	10	15	12	9	22022	6.2	23932	7.1	45954	6.6
35-39	3	5	00	0	3	2	21988	6.2	20734	6.1	42752	6.2
40-44	2	3	3	4	5	4	18137	5.1	16397	5	34534	5.0
45-49	2	3	2	3	4	3	14883	4.2	12814	4	27697	4.0
50-54	1	2	1	2	2	1	11640	3.3	9655	2.8	21295	3.1
55-59	2	1	2	3	4	3	9107	2.5	9062	2.7	18169	2.6
60-64	1	2	2	3	3	2	9502	2.7	8936	2.6	18438	2.6
65-69	1	2	3	4	4	3	7592	2.1	6881	2.0	14473	2.1
70-74	1	2	2	3	3	2	5705	1.6	4828	1.4	10533	1.5
75-79	0	0	3	4	3	2	2326	0.6	2202	0.6	4528	0.6
80+	0	0	0	0	0	0	1777	0.5	1780	0.5	3521	0.5
Total	60	100	68	100	128	100	67697	100	335899	100	147,990	100

Source: CBS 2011

The age sex display demographic characteristics to improve understanding and easy comparison. The population pyramid shown in Figure 1 is constructed by computing a percent distribution of a population simultaneously cross-classified by age and sex. This indicates population growing rapidly. The overall shape of the both pyramid indicates the potential for further growth. The shape of both pyramid is result of high birth rates, shrink the relative proportion at the oldest ages, death rate declines, more people survive to the reproductive ages and beyond, and the birth they have further widen the base of pyramid. It reflects both a history of rapid population growth and the potential for future rapid growth.

Fig. 1

Population Pyramid of study area

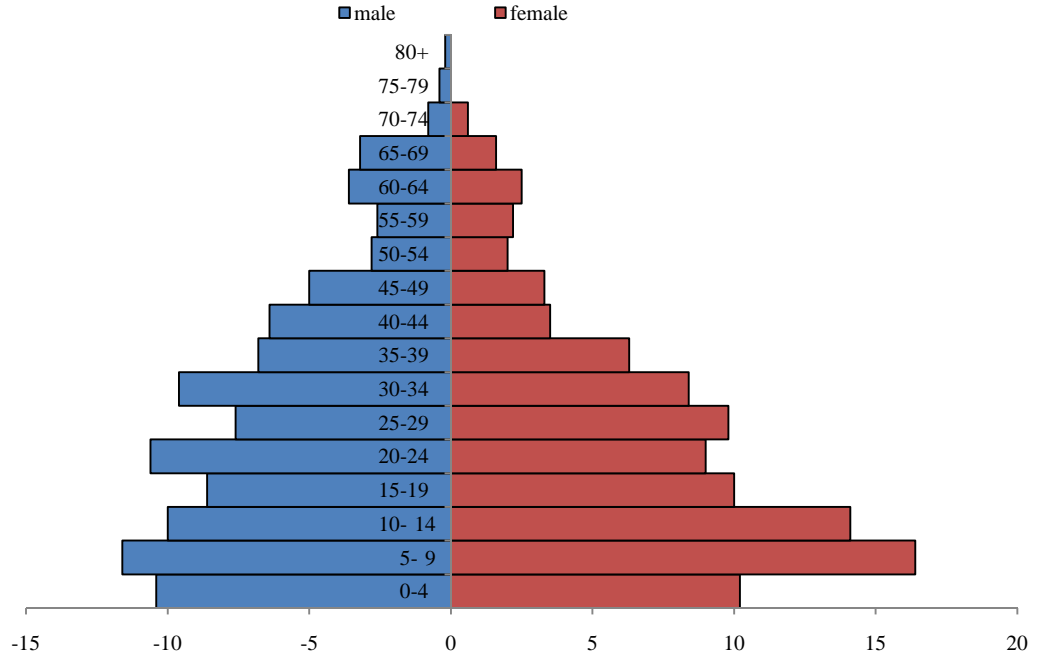
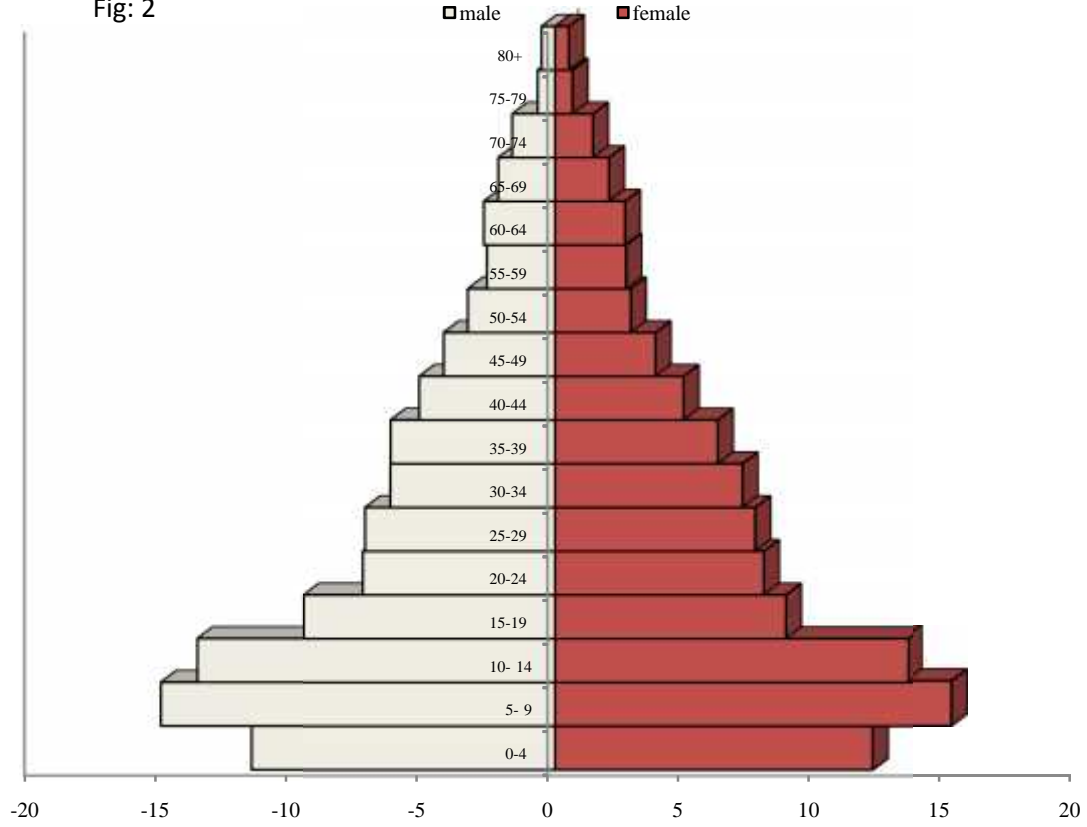


Fig: 2

Population pyramid of Illam District



4.1.2 Age Dependency Ratio

One frequently used index summarizing an age distribution is known as the dependency ratio. The age dependency ratio of study area and Illam district is presented in total, the overall dependency ratio in Illam district is 92.5 (78.1 for child dependency and 14.5 for the elderly dependency) which is lower in the study area 74.7 (63.4 for child dependency and 11.3 for the elderly dependency) as shown. Further, aged-child ratio is higher in Illam district (18.4) as compared to study area (17.8) (CBS, 2011).

Table 4.2: Distribution of Study and Illam District Population by Dependency Ratio

Dependency group	Study Population		Illam District	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Child dependency (0-14years)	359	63.4	278410	78.1
Elderly dependency (60+years)	64	11.3	51493	14.5
child ratio (0-14year)	423	74.7	329903	92.5

Source: CBS, 2011

4.1.3 Household Size of Respondents

Household size is one of the important aspects for analyzing the characteristics of migrant population. There are greater chances to migrate from larger households and large household is considered as one of the major push factors of migration.

Table 4.3: Distribution of the Respondents by Household Size

N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
128	3	11	6.27	1.983

Source: Field Study, 2016

Respondents in this study were asked about their household size; according to their report, minimum family size was found to be three members and maximum family size was 11 members and average family size was six members. The

average household size has decreased from 5.44 in 2001 to 4.88 in 2011 at the national level. The household size is recorded highest (6.44) in Illam district and lowest (3.92) in Kaski (CBS, 2011).

4.1.4 Sex Composition of Household Head

Household head is the one of the important indicators of empowerment. It shows that household head by their sex in study area and Illam district. it is interested to note that in the study area and Illam district, approximately same 94 percent of the households were headed by males and remaining 5.5 percent by female . This situation expressed that still our society is male dominated, so in study area and Illam district few female headed household were found. Even though female performs all tasks of house and their male counterpart is in foreign country, they preferred their male as a household head.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Study Population and Illam District Population by Household head and Their Sex

Sex	Study Population		Illam District	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percen
Male	60	47	67,697	46.3
Female	68	53	80,293	53.7
Total	128	100	147,990	100

Source: CBS, 2011

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

4.2.1 Caste/Ethnic Composition

In the study area there are many castes are situated which are explained by the table which are as follows:

Table 4. 5: Distribution of Population by Cast and Ethnicity

Cast	Number of Respondents	Percent
Bramin	18	14
Magar	27	21
Newar	10	8
Yadav	10	8
Rai	10	8
Limbu	12	9
Tamang	7	5
Chhetri	11	9
Kami	11	9
Others casts	12	9
Total	128	100

Source: Field study, 2016

The above table shows that caste/ethnicity composition of study area. Bramin 14 percent, Magar 21 percent, Newar 8 percent, Yadav 8 percent , Rai 8 percent, Limbu 9 percent, Tamang 5 percent, chhetri 9 percent, Kami, 9 percent and other casts are 9. Hence, in the study are there are maximum numbers of caste and ethnicity are situated. All the caste are involve in their own traditional and modern professional. Some of them are involved foreign employment and some are involved tourism sector.

4.2.2 Marital status

Table 4. 6: Distribution of Study Area and Illam District Population by Marital Status

Marital Status	Study area						Illam Districts					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	
Married	32	53	24	35	56	44	1085	13	6491	76	75766	
Unmarried	14	23	25	37	39	30	4717	57	1106	13	5823	
Remarried	4	7	10	15	14	11	2,144	26	673	8	28177	
Widow	10	17	9	13	19	15	265	03	301	4	566	
Total	60	100	68	100	128	100	8208	100	8571	100	16782	

Source: CBS, 2011

The above table shows the current marital status of study area and Illam district population who are of above 15 year above. In Illam district, eleven percent of women and six percent of male are married. A higher proportion of women than men have unmarried. In combination, remarry is 8 percent is male and 11 percent is women. Similarly, 25 percent is widow in male and 19 percent in women. Whereas this situation is different in Illam district. In where maximum number of the population are 'married. By sex, the proportions of male and female are more and less same. The portion of remarried is low. There are only less percent of remarried people.

4.2.3 Educational Status

Education is one of the fundamental means for all for alleviating poverty and bringing improvement in the standard of living thought-out different socio-economic activities. Which also shapes population momentum in the society. The table shows table presents education status of study area and Illam district population who are of above 5 year old.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Study Population by Education Status and Their Sex

Education status	Study area						Illam District					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	20	33	14	20	34	27	149750	48	198428	67	348178	57
Literate	40	67	54	80	94	73	160,488	52	150624	43	257,112	42
Total	60	100	68	100	128	100	310238	100	349052	100	605290	100
Level of education												
Literate but not schooling	11	18	17	25	28	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beginner	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,431	2.2	2,582	2.7	6,013	2.4
Primary	14	23	11	16	25	20	71,529	44.6	52,061	53.9	123,590	48
Secondary	19	32	10	15	29	23	48303	30.1	25082	25.9	73385	28.6
SLC and +2	10	17	20	29	30	23	26923	16.8	11807	12.2	38730	15
Bachelor and above	6	10	10	15	16	13	5747	3.4	1551	1.6	7298	2.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	589	0.3	686	0.7	1,275	0.5
Informal edu	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,968	1.3	1,294	1.4	3,262	1.3
Not stated							1,998	1.3	1,561	0.2	3,559	1.4
Total	60	100	68	100	128	100	160488	100	96624	100	257112	100

Source: Field survey, 2016

The overall literacy rate in Illam district is 95 percent for both sexes, 52 percent for the males and 43 percent for females. Which is higher Femles(80%) are literate than males (67%). in the Illam district the total literate at the primary level is 48 percent in total. 23 percent for Male and for the females 53.9 percent. It means that about 48 percent of the primary school age children are in schools. More boys of primary school age are not in schools, compared to the primary school age girls. In study area, total literacy rate at primary level is 48 percent (23 % males and

16% females). In Illam district average 42.5 percent. Similarly, the literacy rate at secondary level is slightly lower in Illam district (total 28.6% where 30.1 % male and 25% female) than study area (total 29.1% where 32% male and 15% females). Likewise, literacy rate at SLC, +2 Bachelor level and above is higher in Illam district as compare than study area.

4.2.4 Religion and Language

Religious and language distribution of population is one of the important aspects of social and cultural characteristics. In the study, questions were asked about, what is your religion and which language do you speak as a mother tongue? Ninety three percent respondents said that they were Hindu followed by Buddhist (11%) and all respondents said they were speak their native language as their mother tongue during the survey. However, in Illam district, Hindu religion is found higher (77.8%) followed by Magar (19.7%), Buddhism (1.9%), Rai (0.16%), Kirati (9%) and Christianity (0.15) and Tamang is the mother tongue of 43 percent of the people in Illam district.

4.2.5 Employment/Occupation

Employment and occupation are one of the measures of the socio-economic status. Out of 128, 12 percent of house hold age is 25-29 in the study area. Their employment/occupation situation is mixed. Some are involved agriculture occupation, some are involved in Trade/Business, some are involved in daily wages, some people have involved in teaching field and some are private sector. Hence, there is no found any respondent in government services holder.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Study Population by Employment/ Occupation and Their Sex

Employment/occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	10	12	11	10	21	26.5
Trade	10	12	11	10	21	3.9
Daily wage	5	8	15	30	20	30.9
Teachers	5	6	11	10	16	20.9
Thikdari	10	12	10	10	20	1.2
House wife/work	10	12	10	10	20	12.7
Private services	10	12	00	10	20	0.5
Total	60	100	68	100	128	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows that employment of the respondents which is maximum respondents (26.%) are involved in agriculture, similarly, trade, daily wage, teachers and so on. informed that daily wage is the major means of occupation followed by agriculture, trade, Teachers. The people were employed in private services. In this study area No one was employed in governmental sector. Household work was female predominance while remained occupations were male predominance.

4.3 Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents

The study targeted migrants in Phuyatappa VDC of Illam district involved interviewing a sample of 128 migrants in the two different wards 4 and 8 migrants were interviewed in these wards.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Migrants

Location	Numbers of respondents	Percent
Ward no.4	76	59
Ward no.8	52	41
Total	128	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.3.1 Age and Sex Composition of Respondents

Age composition is the main part of the research without which it is impossible to understand the basic demographic situation of study area. Age plays an important role in the development sector.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Respondents by Age and Sex in Broad Ten Year Age Group

Age groups	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
20-30	20	33	18	26	38	30
31-40	8	13	28	41	36	28
41-50	7	12	7	10	14	11
51-60	5	8	10	15	15	12
61-70	18	30	5	7	23	18
71 and above	2	3	0	0	2	1
Total	60	100	68	100	128	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows age and sex composition of respondents. In the study area, out of total respondents, one-fourth falls in age groups, followed by 30, 28, 11, 12, 18 and 1 percent in age group 20-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60 and 61-70 respectively. Further, total number of Female respondents is higher than Male respondents. This data reveals that the study area is female is higher than male.

4.3.2 Education Status of Respondents

Education makes a person more knowledgeable. Knowledge enables one to comprehend, compare, analyze, communicate, relate to, act upon and assess the self, the nature and fellow human beings. It helps one to relearn, reassess, react, and to change one self and one's own world .

Table 4.11: Distribution of Respondents by Education Status and Their Sex

Education status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Literate but not schooling	15	25	15	22	30	23
Primary (1-5)	20	33	15	22	35	27
Secondary (6-10)	5	8	10	15	15	12
SLC and +2	10	17	18	30	28	22
Bachelor and above	10	17	10	15	20	16
Total	60	100	68	100	128	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of total 128 respondents there were 23 % respondents are literate but not schooling. The literacy status is further classified as per the definition of level of education. The proportion of primary level is 27 percent, secondary level is 12 percent, SLC and + 2 level is 22 percent and Bachelor and above is only 16 percent shows. Hence, we say that in the study area is more literate but not schooling.

4.4 Migration Scenario of the Respondents

One of the serious population problems emerging during the last decade is the migration of people from rural to urban areas. Most metropolitan and large cities in developing countries have experienced a heavy migration of people from rural areas, which warrants national strategic planning to manage, to reduce or to reverse the trends.

4.4.1 Migration Year of the Respondents

Migration brings change in population of a particular place. In Nepal, the trend of migration from the hills and mountains to the Terai region had started as soon as malaria was eradicated in the Terai. In most places of Nepal, as the urbanization process started, the rate of migration to urban areas began to increase. This has resulted in the increase of urban population. However, the change in population is caused not only by migration, (which is purely a socio-economic phenomenon), but the rates of mortality and fertility, which are biological phenomenon, are also responsible. Which shows the year of migration of the respondents of the study area.

Table 4.13: Distribution of the Respondents by Migration

Year (B.S.)	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Before 2030 year	50	39
2030-2040 year	32	25
2041-2050 year	19	15
2051-2060 year	15	12
2061 year and above	12	9
Total	128	100

Source: Field Survey 2016

The above table clearly indicates that most of the respondents migrated during the 2040-2050 and 2051-2060. Seventeen percent respondents were migrated before 2030 BS. During the field survey, it was found that most of the respondents migrated after the restoration of democracy in 2046 BS. Before that, the area was completely rural and almost all of the people were involved only in agricultural activities. After the restoration of democracy, many developmental activities and other different economic activities started besides agricultural activities. As the

infrastructure developed, people started migrating from different parts of country. Socially and environmentally also, the study area became an ideal place for many people which lured more and more people to migrate in this way, the population of the study area increased remarkably.

4.4.2 Origin of the Respondents

The ability to move from one place to another be it to escape the effects of environmental disasters or to exploit opportunities which may be available elsewhere, represents an essential means of dealing with the problems which best many who live in the world's poorer countries. Migration from village to city many constitute a 'pressure valve' whereby people may escape the drudgery and uncertainty of rural life. The periodic movement of farmers and pastoralists may enable them to overcome environmental constraints on their livelihood. The table 14 shows the origin place of respondents.

Table 4.14: Distribution of the Respondents by Origin Place

Origin place	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Chulachuli	21	16
Karfoke	11	9
Maimajhuwa	21	16
Fakfoke	10	8
Mangalbare	10	8
Soyang	10	8
Soyak	11	9
Sangrumba	11	9
Maipatal	11	9
Sulubung	12	9
Total	128	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

During the research, migrants were found in different parts of the country. Out of the 128 respondents 16 percent were from Chulachuli, 16 from Maimajhuwa, 9 percent from Soyak, 8 percent from Soyang, 9 percent from Sulubung, same percent 8 percent from Fakfoke and Mangalbare, 9 percent from Maipatal, from 9 percent from Sangrumba, same 8 percent from different place of Illam district.

4.4.3 Expected Occupation of the Respondents before Migration

Generally, people migrate planning something to be done on the migrated area. Though some people migrate without planning, most of the migrants leave their origin with planning something. They plan how to leave the origin and how to settle in the destination. For this they expect some type of job or work to be done at the destination. Their expectation may go futile in the future but before migration they expect some work to get at the destination for their livelihood. In the study area also, respondents were asked what type of occupation they had expected to do at the destination before migration. This is presented in below table.

Table 4.15: Distribution of the Respondents by Expected Occupation

Expected Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Jobs/services	13	22	12	18	25	20
Trade	12	20	12	18	24	19
Education	12	20	11	16	23	18
Daily wage	12	20	12	18	24	19
Private	10	17	10	15	20	16
Thikdari	1	2	11	16	12	9
Total	60	100	68	100	128	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Data shows the Expected occupation was highest in Jobs/services which is 20 percent followed by Trade (19%), Education (18%), Daily wages (19%), Pravate (16%) thikdari(9%). In this study area, none was employed in governmental sector. Further the male working population was higher than female working population in every sector.

4.5 Employment and Occupation Status of Respondents After Migration

Table 4.16: Distribution of Respondents by Employment/Occupation and Their Sex

Occupation/Employe	Male		Female		Total	
	Numbe	Percen	Numbe	Percen	Numbe	Percen
Education	11	18	12	18	23	18
Trade	15	25	23	34	38	30
Thikdari	13	22	5	7	18	14
Private service	10	17	5	7	15	12
Daily wage	11	18	15	22	26	20
House work/house wife	0	0	8	12	8	5
Total	60	100	68	100	128	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Employment and occupation is one of the measures of the socio-economic status. Data shows the occupation was highest in daily wage 20 percent followed by trade (30%), Thikdari(14%), education (18%), house wife/work(5%),and private service(12%). In this study area, none was employed in governmental sector. Further the male working population was higher than female working population in every sector except house work/wife.

4.5.1 Causes of Migration from Rural Area to Urban Area

Most poor people in developing countries live in rural areas. But urban poverty is wide-spread, too, and it is growing. People will continue to leave rural areas and move to urban centers to escape adverse rural condition (push factors). At the same time, many urban areas will continue to attract people from the countryside

because they generally offer more opportunities (pull factors). Factors that push people out of the countryside include the deteriorating quantity and quality of agricultural lands, poor market infrastructures, and lack of supporting institutions, such as sources of credit for small-scale farmers. In the following table, reasons of leaving the origin by the respondents of the study area are shown.

Tab 4.17: Distribution of the Respondents by Reasons for Leaving the Origin

Reasons of origin place(puss factor)	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Lack of physical facilities	20	16
Conflict	13	10
Natural calamities	7	5
Very hard life in origin	10	8
Job	15	12
Trade	20	16
Education	15	12
Other reasons	28	22
Total	128	100

Source: Field Study, 2016

The above table shows reasons of migration. Above table clearly shows that most of the respondents left their origin due to lack of good job at the origin. Similarly, 12 percent respondents said that they left their origin due to job, 16 percent respondents replied that they left due to lack of physical facilities followed by education (12 %) and few respondents said that they were forced to leave their origin due to natural calamities at the origin.

4.5.2 Causes of Migration (Destination place/pull factors)

During the course of the field visit, respondents were asked why they choose the present place as their residence when they could go to any part of the country, what things attracted the study area so much that they did the decision of migrating to the present place of residence. In the following table reasons of selecting the present place as the residence were given of the study area.

Table 4.18: Distribution of the Respondent by Reasons of Selecting the Present Place

Reasons of destination place(pull factors)	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Jobs/services	30	23
Education	15	12
Favorable environment for business	28	22
Urban facilities	25	20
Security and comfort life	16	13
Closer relatives and villager	5	4
Other	9	7
Total	128	100

Source: field Survey, 2016

From the above table it is clear that most (23%) of the respondents were migrate to the study area because of Job and services. Similarly, 22 percent respondents said due to lack of favorable environment for business, 13 percent respondents replied for security and comfort life and 12 percent said for education. Furthermore, 20 percent respondents said for urban facilities and 4 percent replied due to Closer relatives and villager.

4.5.3 Further Plan of Respondents

Respondents were also asked where they want to go in the future .sixty nine percent of respondents said they want to stay in same place followed by country capital place(11.4%), outside the country(10.3%), previous place and else where country same (4.6%).

Table 4.19 : Distribution of the Respondents by Their Future Plan

Where they want to go?	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Stay in the same place	12	9
Previous place	30	2
Country capital	20	16
Elsewhere in the country	48	38
Outside the country	18	14
Total	128	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

4.6 Consequences/impact of Rural –Urban Migration

Migration in Nepal, as in many developing nation is an important demographic phenomenon. It has great impact on the social, economic as well as cultural in both the place of origin and destination. When migration from one place to another occurs then the destination place gets more population pressure, more productive population, excessive utilization of resources and heterogeneous composition of population. Respondents of the study area were asked about consequences of destination place. This is presented in below table.

Table 4.20: Distribution of Respondents by Consequences of Migration

Consequences	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Employment	16	13
Increasing income	18	14
Good education	26	20
Changing in living style	20	16
Increasing business	12	9
Small family	14	11
Change in culture	22	17
Total	128	100

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

Note: respondents stated more than one response

Migrant's respondents cited a number of consequences in destination place. These include employment, increasing income, and good education, changing in living style, increasing business, small family and changing culture. The study revealed that the majority of the respondents said change living style as their main consequences of destination place. 14 percent said increasing income. Just over 13 percent said they were employment while 20 percent said good education. Furthermore, 9 percent respondents replied increasing business and 11 percent said small family as main consequences in destination place.

4.6.1 Income Situation of Respondents in the Place of Origin

The above table shows income situation of the respondents in place of origin. During the field visit respondents were asked about their economic situation at the origin. In response to this query, out of the 128 respondents, 17 percent respondents replied that their economic situation at the origin was 'medium'.

Similarly, 45 percent respondents replied that their economic condition was 'good'. 39 percent respondents gave their answer as 'worse' about their economic condition at the origin.

Tabl 4.21: Distribution of Respondents by Income Situation in place of Origin

Income situation in origin place	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Good	58	45
Medium	20	16
Worse	50	39
Total	128	100

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

4.7 Economic Status of Respondent in Destination

To know the consequences of migration to the people another question was asked to them: whether their economic situation has been improved or worsened after migration. In the following table present economic condition of the migrants is compared with their previous condition.

Table 4. 22: Distribution of Respondents by Present Economic Status

Economic Condition After Migration	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Improved	80	63
Not changed	48	37
Total	128	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows the economic condition after migration. In the study are out of total respondents 128 most of the respondent's (63%) said their economic condition has been increased while remaining 37 percent are said not change.

4.7.1 House ownership in Destination

Among many consequences of migration, change in the house ownership pattern is also an important consequence of migration. Due to various reasons people leave their residence and migrate to another place but there is no certainty of having own house at the destination. So, for some time he or she has to live either in rented room or in any other relatives or friend's home. During the field visit, respondents were also asked whether they were living on their own house or rented or in any other house of relative's or of friend's. In the following table, the pattern of house ownership of the respondents is presented.

Tabl4.23: Distribution of the Respondents by Their House ownership Pattern

House Ownership	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Own	85	66
Rented	30	24
Of Relative's/ Friend's	13	10
Total	128	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows house ownership in destination. It is clear that most of the respondents were living in their own homes in the destination. Similarly, 24 and 10 percent respondents said rental place and relative house respectively.

4.7.2 Distribution of land

Table 4. 24: Distribution of Registered Land in Family by Sex

Register of land	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Before migration						
Yes	25	42	54	79	79	62
No	35	58	14	20	49	38
Total	60	100	68	100	128	100
Register of land after migration						
Yes	60	100	60	88	120	94
No	0	0	8	12	8	6
Total	60	100	68	100	128	100
Distribution land in hector (before migration)	Frequency		Percent			
Landless	24		19			
Marginal landholding	12		9			
Small landholding)	26		20			
Big landholding	5		4			
Total	18		14			
Distribution of land in hector(after migration)						
Landless	6		4			
Marginal landholding	12		9			
Small landholding	20		16			
Big landholding	5		4			
Total	128		100			

Source: Field Survey, 2016

In Nepal's context, land ownership remains the main sources of wealth and identity and sources of economic and political power within family, and society at large. In the study area of this research respondents were also asked about their land holdings pattern before and after migration. Which shows that distribution of respondents both before and after migration. before migration. In the study area, before the migration, most of the respondents are migration and some are after migration informed that they had their own family registered land. Among them male are before migration and respondents are after migration and female are were reported they had own family registered land. Before migration and after migrants households are not still landless. More than two third majorities of households before migration and after migration is reported having their land, followed by small landholding households.

CHAPTER -V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter has summarized major findings, conclusion and recommendations that came from the study area.

5. 1 Summary

The study provides a clear view regarding existing migration situation of the study area. The data for this study was collected from all 128 respondents of Phuyatappa VDC of Illam district in ward no. 4 and 8. The head of households were the eligible respondents for this study. The major findings of the study are summarized below.

-) The study targeted migrants in Phuyatappa VDC of Illam district involved interviewing a sample of 128 migrants in the two different wards namely 4 and 8 . Migrants were interviewed.
-) Out of total 128 respondents, majority of respondents belonged to age group followed by 20 to 24 age group.
-) Respondents in this study were asked about their household size; according to their report, minimum family size was found to be three members and maximum family size was 11 members and average family size was six members.
-) Out of total 128 respondents, most of the respondents followed Hindu, followed by buddhist and others religion, and respondents followed christian also .
-) There were some castes altogether among 128 respondents. In study area Out of total respondents Brahmin similarly, Magar, Tamang and so on. respectively.

- J Out of total 128 respondents there were literate male 67 % and 87 percent female are literate. Illiterate male is 33 percent and female is 20 percent. In total 97 percent are literate and remaining is illiterate. There were 23 percent respondents are literate but not schooling. The literacy status is further classified as per the definition of level of education. The proportion of primary level is 27 percent, secondary level is 12 percent, SLC and + 2 level is 22 percent and Bachelor and above is only 16 percent shows. Hence, we say that in the study area is more literate but not schooling.
- J Out of total 128 respondents, most of the respondents migrated during the 2060s and 2070s. in both decades, 26 percent respondents were migrated to the study area. Only 15 percent respondents were migrated before 2030 BS.
- J Out of the 128 respondents 16 percent were from Chulachuli, 9 from Karfore, 16 percent from Maimajhuwa, 8 percent from Fakfoke, 8 percent from Magalbare, 9 percent from Soyang, 9 percent from Soyak, 9 percent from Sangrumba and so on.
- J Out of the 128 respondents, 20 percent replied that they had expected to do job/service after migration to the present place. Similarly, 19 percent expected to do trade/business occupation at the destination, 18 percent expected for education, 19 percent expected for daily wages, 16 percent expected for private sector and 9 percent expected for thaikdari.
- J Out of total 128 respondents, most (20%) of the respondents left their origin due to lack of daily wages at the origin. Similarly, 18 percent respondents said that they left their origin due to good education, 14 percent respondents replied that they left for thikdari. Furthermore, 12 percent respondents said for lack of private sector job, 20 percent replied for daily wages and 5 respondents said that they were forced to leave their origin due to house work at the origin.

-) Out of total 128 respondents, majority of the respondents said change living style as their main consequences of destination place. They said increasing income. Just over nineteen percent said they were employment while nine percent said good education. Furthermore, eight percent respondents replied increasing business and small family as main consequences in destination place.
-) Out of the 128 respondents, some respondents replied that their economic situation at the origin was 'medium'. Similarly, respondents replied that their economic condition was 'good' while other respondents gave their answer as 'worse' about their economic condition at the origin.
-) In the study are out of total respondents 128 most of the respondents are said their economic condition has been increased while five percent replied not changed and worsened respectively. come their own self while remaining percent with friends and with parents respectively.
-) Out of total 128 respondents, most of the respondents were living in their own homes in the destination. similarly, some respondents said rental place and relative house respectively.
-) Before migration out of total respondents, below 5 Kattha and above 21 kattha where as this situation is different after migration. above 21 kattha were found higher followed by below 5 kattha to kattha 18. They were recorded.
-) Out of 128 respondents, before migrants landless only 19 percent, marginal landholding 9 percent, small landholding 20 percent, big land holding 9 percent. Similarly, after migrants landless 4 percent, marginal landholding 9 percent, small landholding 16 percent and big landholding only 4 percent, hence in the study area there is still landless people are lived.

5.2 Conclusion

During the research tenure most of the people were found migrated from rural to urban area. Most of them were active aged and middle class people. Research shows that most of the respondents left their origin due to lack of good job at the origin. Similarly, respondents said that they left their origin due to close relatives and villagers left, for education, for lack of physical facilities, not favorable environment for business and due to natural calamities at the origin. People used to keep high expectation at the time of changing their origin place. But they could not achieve their goal according to their hope.

Majority of the respondents said change living style as their main consequences of destination place followed by increasing income, employment, good education, increasing business and small family as main consequences in destination place. Furthermore, majority of respondents replied that their economic situation at the origin was 'medium'. Similarly, most of the respondents said their economic condition has been increased while very few respondents replied not changed and worsened respectively. Migrant's people suffered from different kinds of problems and become failure from their expected facilities. Viewing the context of migration situation of Illam municipality the most people were migrated from other district.

5.3 Recommendations

On the basis of summary of finding and conclusions, the following recommendations are suggested accordingly.

-) Rural-urban migration can be checked if the minimum basic facilities like health, education, road, electricity, and water were provided in the rural area. So, if rural development programs were operated properly in rural areas, possible future risks of population explosion in the urban area can be minimized.

-) Natural calamities have also replaced the people from hill or rural areas to Terai or urban areas. So, minimization of the destruction by natural calamities can also help to check the rural urban migration.
-) Economic activities are in a near-halt condition because of the present conflict situation so that people are not in situation to run their economic activities properly. They are not being able to improve their economic condition because of the present situation of the country. Therefore, they want the situation to the country to be improved by the concerned.
-) People are exhausted from hearing and reading the death of many people daily in the media. so, they wish both sides of the warring group stop fighting and killing of the people. Clearly, the concerned agencies should do their best to bring peace to the country.
-) The municipality is not providing May facilities to the people except leaving them the tax. So, the municipality should hear to them and give some facilities in return of the tax.
-) The leaders are money-and power-oriented only. They do not listen to the people. So, are requested from the side of the people to work for them in return of their valuable voters.
-) The farmers are complaining that they are not getting proper market for their production. So, concerned agencies must provide the agricultural market to the people. Besides, the farmers are not getting pesticides, fertilizers and agricultural tools in time. Therefore, it is recommended that those needs are fulfilled in time to improve the Farmers economic condition. A provision of the supply of seeds, fertilizers and various other inputs in time will be a great help to the farmers engaged in farming.

-) The study also recommends that suitable urbanization policies aimed at reducing rural urban migration while improving the quality of life in urban areas be formulated and effectively implemented by the concerned agencies.
-) Additional rural development policies concentrated on building up infrastructure and non-agricultural activities in rural areas are also recommendable. Rural development programs should ensure the active participation of all local bodies, the private sector and NGOs.

Extensive areas are available for research as a sequel to this study, including objectives not in the scope of the study. Some of the potential areas which could not be covered by the present study. This study is mainly based on micro level in the particular area about causes and consequences of rural and urban migration. This study did not analyze all the elements that influence migration to the study area. The migration trends, volume and pattern are analyzed in the study area which tends to develop a new socio-economic and cultural relation in the society. The past situation of society is converted due to migration. Therefore further research should be emphasized to discover such social change in society due to migration. For the comparative study of the migrants' socio-economic status at the place of origin and the place of destination, research should be done at the place of destination.

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6. What is the arrival situation in your old place ?
- a. satisfactory
 - b. not satisfactory
 - c. low
 - d. average

7. What are the challenges of the issues ?
- a.
 - b.

8. can you explain the strength and weakness of about the Migration activities ?

Strength points of migration	Weakness of migration
1.	
2.	
3.	

9. Do you have any suggest to settlement of migration problem ?

- 1.....
- 2.

Appendix-3

Focus Group Discussion for Causes and consequences of Rural and Urban Migration: A case study of Phuyatapa VDC Illam district.

1. What is the main cause of migration from the rural to urban area ?

.....

2. Are any members of your family involved in economic related activities?

[] yes [] no

If yes specify type of employment

Type of employment	Number of male	Number of female
Hotel/Lodge		
Trekking/Guide		
Trader		
Cook		
Teachers		
Others		

4. What is the problem to create by migration?

.....

5. What type of impact is seen by migration activities?

.....

6. Give any two impact of migration?

.....

7. What is the main cause of migration?

.....

8. Do you have any suggestion who want to migrate?

.....

Thank you very much!