

**RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION IN POKHARA
METROPOLITAN CITY**

(A Study of the People Migrated from Pumdi-Bhumdi to Birauta and Chhorepatan)

A thesis submitted to

The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Department of Anthropology, Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Master's Degree in
Anthropology

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September, 2019



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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

This dissertation entitled **Rural to Urban Migration in Pokhara Metropolitan City (A Study of the People Migrated from Pumdi-Bhumdi to Birauta and Chhorepatan)** submitted to the Department of Anthropology, Tribhuvan University, Prithvi Narayan Campus, Bagar, Pokhara by **Ms. Srijana Baral** has been accepted as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Anthropology by the undersigned members of the dissertation committee.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am very grateful to Dr. Prakash Upadhyay, my thesis advisor for his valuable help and guidance throughout my research period. Without his valuable suggestions, meticulous supervision, and constructive criticism, this manuscript would not come up to its present quality.

I would like to acknowledge the faculties of Department of Anthropology and especially Janardan Thapa, Head of Department in endowing me with the capability to work in my study with a better understanding and learning from true professionals with diverse knowledge and years of experience.

I am equally grateful to my husband Dr. Dilip Kumar Upadhyaya and my sister-in-law Asmita Marasini for the enormous support, guidance and for offering numerous valuable ideas and suggestions during the research works.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to all the library staffs of Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara for their cooperation. Similarly, my sincere gratitude goes to those informants who actively participated in survey and responded to the research questions.

Above all, the key source of inspiration and moral support up to this study comes from my parents, Mr. Gehendra Raj Baral and Mrs. Sabitri Baral; my father and mother-in-laws, Mr. Tham Narayan Upadhyay and Mrs. Hari Kala Upadhyaya; my brother Sudip Baral and my sister, Sahara Baral. I am indebted to them for their unconditional love, encouraging support and endless prayers, which allowed me to accomplish MA in Anthropology and this report.

Srijana Baral

ABSTRACT

*The study entitled **Rural to Urban Migration in Pokhara Metropolitan City (A Study of the People Migrated from Pumdi-Bhumdi to Birauta and Chhorepatan)** has aimed to study the increasing trend of migration from rural home to urban destination. It aims to find out actual reasons behind the migration in near town.*

This study was accomplished in Birauta and Chhorepatan. The universe of the study is the immigrant household who has migrated from Pumdi-Bhumdi. 90 households were selected by random sampling method. Both analytical and descriptive research designs were used in the research and key data collection instruments were interviews, observations and case studies. The findings of the study reveal that human social groups have migrated in different places since their emergence which 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 of place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival. This is because of the fact that people are attracted for the luxurious, happy and easy survival. They want to eliminate day-to-day hurdles and live easier and well-managed life. They want to feel the developments and for this reason they choose the easy way, called migration and they become migrants. But some migrants want to return in their place of origin because their current perception is being changed by some signs of development in their own villages. Changes in education, job, income, occupation and in whole lifestyle is seen in every informant's life. Not only positive changes but also some negative impacts such as; increased population density in town and depopulation in village, negligence in development of village are also seen.

Rural to urban migration is mainly due to lack of facilities in village such as: transportation, quality education, day-to-day services, medical care, job opportunities etc. This is resulting in overpopulation in city area and depopulation in village. Besides this, the natural resources are improperly distributed i.e. unused in village and overused in city area. This study will help governmental and non-governmental offices, NGOs, INGOs to develop new policies, launch effective programs to control the problems like overpopulation, depopulation, etc thus reducing the population density of town and aid in proportional distribution of population and natural sources for betterment of livelihood in any place.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
INGOs	International Non- Government organizations
NDC	Nepal Dalit Commission
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NGOs	Non- Government organizations

MEANING OF NEPALI TERMS

Achhut	of or belonging to the lowest-caste Hindu group or the people outside caste system.
Jajamani	economic system, where lower castes performed various functions for upper castes and received grain or other goods in return
Jhakri	Practitioner of Nepali Shamanism
Jhara	A form of forced labor practiced in non-democratic time of Nepal
Kul Puja	Worship of Ancestors
Lhosar	Festival celebrated by Sherpa, Tamang, Gurung and other Himalayan communities abiding the lunar calendar
Sunar	Goldsmith
Tamu	Another name of Gurung

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for temporary or permanent settlement. Various scholars and dictionaries have defined migration in different ways. Singh (1998) defines migration as a continuous process or movement resulted due to complex mechanism involving social, economic, psychological, political, institutional and other determinants. Similarly Chhetri (1987), states that, the migrations are not isolated events and are generally associated with some kinds of economic, social and cultural changes to which people make an adjustment. Online version of Merriam Webster Dictionary (2017), has mentioned that, to migrate means to move from one country or place to live or work in another. Migration of people from one place to another is not a recent phenomenon. It has a long history as it has started from beginning of human civilization. As the time has changed, the goal of migration has also been changed. The migration, in the beginning, was mainly for the search of food, exploring new places and for the secured settlement. Unlike in the beginning of human civilization, the migration at present is mainly for searching better work opportunities and facilities.

Rural –urban migration is the movement of individuals from countryside to city areas. In recent years, rural-urban migration is one of the steady patterns in Nepal. A large number of people are moving to urban area for many reasons. Rural-urban migration is the form of internal migration which means a movement within a country and which stays in contrast to international or intercontinental migration. It refers to the movement of people from the countryside respectively the rural areas into cities, often the metropolitan cities of a country (Fischer, 2009). This change of residence is often connected with the migration of labor and a career change from primary to secondary or the tertiary sector- not necessarily, though, as it can refer to the migration of people who are not working in agriculture or farming as well.

When people earn more money, they want to live luxurious life with their families in more facilitated and developed area with better and proper facilities and opportunities.

This is not good for their hometown development. In the developing countries like Nepal, if the rich, educated and skilled manpower leave their village then certainly, it will have the negative impacts on their place of origin.

According to census of 2001, in Nepal, the people living in villages were 86.1% and in city areas were 13.9 % (CBS, 2001). But in 2011, the percentage of people living in village got decreased and became 82.89% whereas in city areas the percentage increased to 17.1% (CBS, 2011). These data clearly show the rural to urban migration.

In Kathmandu valley, 61% of its population has increased in last 10 years (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2014). In famous city areas of Nepal like Damak, Itahari, Bharatpur, Butwal, Dhangadhi, Mahendranagar and other areas, the population is increasing in very rapid rate.

Most of the studies show that the major reasons behind the rural –urban migration are availability of the better employment opportunities and better facilities of health, education, entertainment etc. Gartaula (2009) said that migration has a tremendous role in all countries like Nepal and thus it has consequent impact on rural economy and socio-cultural practices. Co-operation and coordination of family members also plays a vital role in decision-making process of migration. Migration decisions are made jointly by the migrant and other household members, and play a vital role in risk minimizing and maximizing the household welfare (Ellis 1998).

According to Zwager and Sintov (2017), all migrants, irrespective of their origins, behave in a consistent and rational manner, have similar motivations and aspirations, and are driven by similar push and pull factors. Their surveys which were conducted in other South-eastern and Eastern European countries as well as in Nepal, found the same kind of push and pull factors of migration.

Some push and pull factors provoke people to leave their village. On one hand, push factor is something that can force or encourage people to move away from an area whereas on the other hand, a pull factor is one which encourages people to move towards that particular area.

Push factors includes unemployment, poverty, lack of important facilities like education, health services, transportation, electricity, water supply, communication in

daily life, lack of security and other similar factors. As well as natural disasters, low-paid menial labor, limited opportunities, poor living conditions, lack of services and poor quality housing also force people to migrate.

And pull factors includes better job, industrial labor, better access to goods and services, education, good health care and hospitals, a higher standard of living, infrastructures, emerging industries and factories, urban facilities and way of life and so on. As well as potential for workers to access the urban formal economy in comparison to informal labor in rural areas also motivates rural people to migrate.

Hence both the push and pull factors equally contribute in encouraging many people in rural area on moving to cities which later on, bring various changes such as urbanization, urban growth, non-development of rural areas and many more.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The trend of rural to urban migration is increasing everyday which has created a serious problem in natural resources mobilization, utilization, development of rural areas and many similar problems. Migration plays a significant role in population change. Population decreases in the place of origin and increases in the place of destination.

Present research has tried to find out the actual reasons behind the migration to nearby town. Pumdi-Bhumdi is bordered with ward no. 17 and is also one of the areas of Pokhara Metropolitan City. Most of the people are farmers here. They have been selling their local products like vegetables, dairy products and many more in city area. Most of the people have gone for foreign employment and some are involved in business, government job as well as in private sectors. Workers, students and most of the individuals go to city area for their office works, academic study and other daily works in day times. In the evening, they return back to their nearby hometown. But some of the people here, have left their village and settled in city area. So in order to find out the reasons behind the rural to urban migration and its consequences from the place of origin to place of destination, the research was done.

There are many researches about migration by many different scholars. But there are only few researches about rural–urban migration in near distance. Migration can be seen as a process as well as a product of globalization that provides people not only

with easy access to information and technology but also make migrants in constant connection with their area of origin (Gartaula, 2009). Migration is producing ill-economy in area of origin (Massey et al. 1993). The issue is concerned with rural to urban migration especially in near distance in Pokhara metropolitan; however I could not find such scholarly studies/ researches which have analyzed this kind of issue in detail.

This study has raised the following question:

-) What are the factors that are promoting the rural-urban migration?
-) Why large numbers of people are migrating especially in near city areas?
-) What are the present conditions of migrants?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this research is to explore the issues that involve people to move away from their rural home to the nearby urban destination. It is mainly focused on the following specific objectives:

-) To explore the major causes of migration from rural areas to the urban places.
-) To analyze the consequences of rural to urban migration.
-) To explore migrants current perception about migration.

1.4 Definition of Terms

Some terms related with rural to urban migration used in this research is presented below:

-) **Migrants:** people who migrated from one specific area to another
-) **Place of origin:** place where migrants were born or lived before migration.
-) **Place of destination:** place where migrants stay after migration
-) **Push factors:** factors, which push or provoke people to leave the place of origin.
-) **Pull factors:** factors, which attract and encourage people to move to the area of destination.
-) **Overpopulation:** High density of population.
-) **Rural Depopulation:** State of low population in rural areas especially due to out-migration.

) **Urban growth:** Expansion of urban population.

1.5 Significance of the Study

People have been migrating rapidly from remote areas to urban areas in every country. It is because of more facilities, opportunities, fast and effective services, which are comparatively better in urban than rural areas. Most of the studies on rural to urban migration and urbanization seem to be carried out in classical ways being based on pull and push factors. Though different studies and research have been carried out under the purposive topic, it will be the first research that is raising the above mentioned research questions in the study area as this kind of study has not been done earlier.

In recent decades, the rural to urban migration has been the burning issue for most of the researchers as it is increasing the unmanaged urbanization and pollutions in the city areas and making the rural places empty resulting in the lack of working manpower in the rural productive works. The previous studies were not effective enough to analyze the rural-urban migration so it is hoped that this research will be capable to generalize the issues regarding the rural urban migration in this area.

Pumdi-Bhumdi and Birauta are geographically joined wards of Pokhara metropolitan with ward number 22 and 17 respectively. A large number of people have moved from Pumdi-Bhumdi to Birauta within short time period. People are moving in the distance limiting from 2 km up to 20 km in maximum. This study will fill up the gaps of knowledge about various aspects of causes, impacts of migration in near distance and also helpful to find out the present condition and future plan of migrants.

This study will be fruitful for researchers, students, and institutions and for them who want to have new concepts on rural to urban migration.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

This study is an academic research conducted for the fulfillment of the course of masters' degree in anthropology. It was undertaken within the boundaries of limited time, budget and manpower. This study has made the limited objectives and research questions about the rural-urban migration.

In Birauta, there are many migrants from different places and many more are in the process of coming there. But this study was only concentrated on those migrants who are from Pumdi-Bhumdi. There are altogether 110 households in Birauta who came from Pumdi-Bhumdi. The study was confined to only 90 households.

The study was carried out with limited tools of data collection like questionnaires, interviews, and observations. Similarly, this research has not covered all the aspects of rural-urban migration. As all the findings were based on the study area only, it may not be applicable to all other societies with various features of migration.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This study is organized into nine chapters. The first chapter covers the introduction that includes general background, statement of problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitations of study and organization of study. The second chapter deals with literature review in which the theoretical review, concept of rural to urban migration, review of previous studies and the conceptual framework are also included.

The third chapter is related with the methodology of the study where the rationale for the selection of study area, research design, nature and sources of data, universe and sampling and the data collection techniques are included.

Fourth chapter is concerned with the introduction of study area and the background characteristics of the informants as well as demographic and socio-economic characteristics are described. Accordingly, the fifth chapter is related with the causes of rural to urban migration and the sixth chapter describes the consequences of migration.

The seventh chapter is about the ethnic groups who migrated to near town and the eighth chapter is about the migrants who want to return to their place of origin. And finally, the ninth chapter includes the summary, major findings of study, conclusion, recommendation and suggestions.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

We have seen many types of migrations such as; internal migration, external migration, emigration, immigration, returns migration, seasonal migration, etc. Rural to urban migration is a kind of internal migration, where people move within the same state or country. It is obvious that these developments always show their two sides: one side, the area of destination gains population whereas the other side, the area of origin loses people. In the context of Nepal, the trend of rural to urban migration is rapidly growing and the population along with buildings is mushrooming in urban areas. In other side rural areas are losing people and old homes and shelters are being deteriorated. In this section, comparison of world context and condition of rural to urban migration in Nepal and researched area is presented. This literature review is highly focused on previous theories and current condition of researched area.

2.1 Concept of Rural –Urban Migration

Rural to urban migration has historically been the most classic pattern of human migration. According to Encyclopedia (2008), this form of migration began in pre-industrial times and persists into the mid – 2000s.

In Nepal, the history begins with migration. The first settlers in the Kathmandu Valley seem to be the people from the north. Manjushree coming from China, draining away of the Kathmandu Valley lake and the subsequent rehabilitation of people provide some clues to the earliest settlement by the people from the north. People from south migrated in Nepal to escape from powerful enemies, political persecution and natural disasters. Lichhavis, Mallas, Kirats, Shakyas all had entered in Nepal from neighboring country. During the time of unification of Nepal by Prithvi Narayan Shah, many people were moved under the compulsory labor services imposed by the then rulers, called *Jhara* labor, in which youths were used for different purposes such as transport of military and other supplies, construction of temples, palaces, bridges, forts, etc. *Jhara* laborers were frequently required to leave their villages to provide services in distant communities (Shrestha, 1990). In the mid-50s with the

implementation of the state sponsored resettlement program of hilly people to Terai, an another significant change took place. The main objective of the resettlement program was land colonization of Terai and to increase agricultural production (Shrestha, 1990).

In 1951, the country embarked upon planned economic development of the country. This required increasing investments in various sectors of the economy, such as expansion of roads and transport, development of agriculture, health, education, and industrial development. It can be inferred that people from less developed areas started migrating to more developed areas, especially to areas where there was better infrastructure and economic opportunities. After the restoration of democracy in 1991, the country witnessed a rapid increase in the volume of internal migrants. This rise may be largely associated with the expansion of employment opportunities in informal sectors after the restoration of democracy. Internal migration in Nepal is considered to be a survival strategy of mountain and hill people to cope with the hardships of their lives, arising from low agricultural productivity, lack of employment and poor infrastructural development (K.C., 2003).

In Nepal, the trend of rural to urban migration is increasing rapidly. Nepalese living in rural areas have similarly been pushed to city areas by the perception that there will be a higher quality of life. Of the total migration streams, rural to urban migration was 17.2 per cent in 1991 (K.C., 1995), which increased to 25.5 per cent in 2001 (K.C., 2003). Kathmandu valley towns alone received 40.9 per cent out of the total rural-urban migrants in 2001 (K.C., 2003).

It can be observed that Pokhara valley has also been receiving a large number of migrants every year. In the context of Pumdi-Bhumdi, there are not more infrastructures as city areas due to which people are migrating in near city to fulfill their necessities. This fact increases the population in place of destination and decreases the population in place of origin. The impact of migration is not only happening on population but also on development, natural resources, economic conditions, cultural values, norms and in many more things.

2.2 Theoretical Review

In this section, researcher reviewed many scholars' theories and perspectives, which help to better understand about migration.

World System Theory and migration

Emmanuel Wallerstein's theory (World System Theory) (1987), divides the world into core countries, semi-periphery countries and periphery countries. According to this theory, migration contributes to structural change in world markets and creates independence in economy. Migration is one of the functions of globalization and it creates the new forms of production. It describes migration as tool of labor mobility.

Actually, we have seen that, migrants move not only with physical body but also with their mind, talent and work. The action of migration helps them to promote and utilize it, and contributes for mobilization. This theory is only focused on production, commodity and globalization. But there is a lack of other social and geographical cause of migration in this theory.

Everett S. Lee's Migration Model

Lee (1996) states that, there are real and perceived advantages and disadvantages of moving to a new place over living in current destination. People move according to the balance between push and pull factors. He categorizes four factors of migration as follows;

1. Factors associated with the Area of Origin:

There are many factors, which motivate people to leave their place of origin to outside area. They are named as 'push factors' (Lee 1996).

2. Factors associated with the Area of Destination:

There are very attractive forces at the area of destination to which the proportion of "selectivity" migrants is high. According to Lee, such forces are found in metropolitan areas of a country. Pull factors are present in such areas (Lee 1996).

3. Intervening Obstacles:

There are intervening obstacles like distance and transportation, which increase migrant selectivity of the area of destination. These obstacles have been lessened in modern times with technological advances. Lee also refers to cost of movements, ethnic barriers and personal factors as intervening obstacles (Lee 1996).

4. Personal Factors:

Lastly, it is the personal factors on which the decision to migrate from the place of origin to the place of destination depends. In fact, it is an individual's perception of the 'pull and push forces', which influence actual migration. He categorizes these forces into "pluses" and "minuses" respectively. In other words, pluses are pull factors and minuses are push factors. In between them are "zeros" which balance the competing forces (Lee 1996).

He said that sometime people do not get to where they intended to go as they find somewhere that offers new opportunities on the way. Lee pointed out that the migration process is selective because differentials such as age, gender, and social class affect how persons respond to push-pull factors, and these conditions also shape their ability to overcome intervening obstacles. Furthermore, personal factors such as a person's education, knowledge of a potential receiver population, family ties, and the likes can facilitate or retard migration (Lee, 1996).

Lee's theory is very helpful to know about many factors of migration. But his research is not clear about near distance migration especially on near urban areas.

Ravenstien's Law of Migration

Ravenstein (1885) published the law of migration. He explained push factors such as land tenure system, unfavorable forms of trade, wide dispersion of property and income, pressure of rural poverty and so on. And pull factors such as employment, education, chances of opportunities and many more. In his law of migration, he has concluded that most of the migrations occur because of money. Migrants, who move to the large city, go for big opportunities. He mentioned that migrants always move for feasible life. All migrants want to be settled in non-remote area. According to his law:

-) Under normal conditions the migratory movement will be a gradual one; it will proceed step by step, and will well be transmitted from rural to urban areas.
-) The greatest body of migrants travel short distances.
-) The migrants move towards commercial centers and the motive for migration is largely economic.
-) Each current of migration has a compensating countered current in the opposite direction
-) Urban populations are less migratory than rural population.
-) Males migrate more over long distances and females migrate more over short distances.

Ravenstien's theory is very close to this research in the context of rural to urban migration. In his theory he has mentioned about short distances migration. But there is not much clarification about it.

Todaro's Model of Rural to Urban Migration

According to Todaro (1969), mass of unemployed in cities are those people, who migrated from rural areas. When any rural worker migrates to city he/she will have to face unemployment. He also explained that the expectation of differences in wages between rural and urban area attract people to migrate. But the chances of finding job are very hard for them. According to him, migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in "expected" rather than "actual" earnings between two places.

He mostly focused on attraction and distraction, expectation and reality. He focused on employment and earning money. But everywhere, the causes of migration could be more than his elaboration.

Duncan's Theory of Migration

Otis Duran Duncan (1940) presented a theory regarding the mobility of population engaged in agriculture. According to him, migration is for achieving many structural aims and it is the functional alternative to social change.

In his book he cleared out following features, which are responsible for migration.

1. Economic and Technical Causes:

They relate to the changes occurring in the technique of production, in methods and structure of agricultural operations, in market structure, in price situation, in specialization, in production, and in relative changes in the wage level, etc. (Duncan 1940).

2. Social Causes:

The social causes are development of institutional structures, policies regarding public land and production, development of transport and communication systems, population growth, increase in knowledge and its expansion, class-conflicts and competition, disarrangement coming in social degradation and structure of administration, changing needs of maintenance of family, etc. (Duncan 1940).

3. Personal Causes:

In personal causes are included the unsatisfied needs, increase in the intelligence of persons and expanding horizon of knowledge, health, emotions of alienation, views regarding neighbors, imagination power, nature, emotions, etc. (Duncan 1940).

4. Natural Causes:

The natural causes pertain to environment and atmosphere, frequent existence of diseases, floods, earthquake, droughts, malaria, hookworm, seasonal changes, land erosion, etc. (Duncan 1940).

5. Other Causes:

There are some miscellaneous causes, which affect migration. They are labor problems, strikes, riots, increase in real wealth, search of new means or ending up of the supply of old resources, etc. (Duncan 1940).

Duncan's study is also very helpful for us to know about migration causes. In his research, only causes were included. Answers of when, where and how are missing there.

Network Theory of Migration

In this theory researchers have explained the role of the network in the maintenance of migration. Network theory explains how migrants can create and even maintain social ties with other migrants and family back home, and how this can lead to the emergence of social migrant networks. The theory is based on the idea that migration is a path-dependent process in which the first migrants shape the later migrant flows through their interpersonal relations.

According to De Haas (2010) factors like geographical proximity to nation states, availability of social networks, institutions, and cultural and historical factors should play the role for migration.

Arango (2000) defines migration network as a “set of interpersonal ties that connects migrants with relatives, friends or fellow countrymen at home who convey information, provide financial backups, and facilitate employment opportunities and accommodation in various supportive ways”.

Networks reduce the costs and risks of movement of people, and increase the expected net returns of migration (Massey *et al.* 1993).

As a result of these networks, subsequent migrations have positively contributed to enhance opportunities for other migrants in their decision making process.

But this theory only relates with communication and network. There is a gap in other causes and consequences.

Within this context of theoretical framework, many studies have been undertaken in different perspectives. According to reviewed literature, it can be concluded that migration is the result of pull factors and push factors, attraction and distraction. But main gap in above-mentioned theories and this research are as follows:

-) Migration in near town
-) Migrated ethnic groups
-) Changes after migration

At the time of research, the researcher found large number of migrants who wanted to return to the place of origin after some years. This depicts the underestimates in previous studies and theories.

2.3 Review of Previous Studies

Mhiari and Eshetu (2012) published the research of rural to urban migration of Ethiopia where, most of the young people moved out in search of either high school education or off-farm employment opportunities in neighboring urban centers. They clarified that most of the rural Ethiopian youngsters moved not just for education but for easy and reputable profession also.

Melo and Ames (2016), stresses that Economic factors are the main pulling factors in China, where high urban wages is the main attraction. In their research paper “Driving factors of rural-urban migration in China’’, there are more job opportunities in urban area with high wages. This attracts people to drive in urban sites. This migration raises concern about the future of agriculture in China.

Gartaula (2009) studied about international migration and local development in Nepal. And it concluded that labor out-migration has a tremendous importance in the countries like Nepal where many people depend on remittance income for their livelihood. Moreover, it also clarified that the social, cultural, and political consequences and remittances are not just in a form of money but also it has a wider and symbolic meaning in the context of Nepal. It brings change in rural economy, family relations, social and political status, and in social and cultural practices. And male labor out-migration in Nepal increases the female population in the community, which also leads to increase the number of female-headed households.

Chhetri (1987) has done the research about migration of Thakali's in Pokhara from Thakkhola, Mustang. In his research he also found out pull factors like relatives, trade, business, modern amenities (medicines, education, and transportation) and near distance between Thakkhola and Pokhara rather than other cities in Nepal. And push factors such as; cold environment, lack of cultivable land, occupation, facilities, etc. force them to migrate. It also included how family and relatives living in urban area tend to motivate and support their relatives to move to the place where they are.

Dahal (1983) studied about Indian migrants in Terai of Nepal. His research shows that Indians were originally invited to settle in Terai for industrial and agricultural development. After unification of Nepal and also during the Rana regime, a large number of Indians migrated to Terai for searching land, industry and opportunities. In

those days, it was not thought that Terai would be overpopulated and nor people were optimistic that it would be backbone of nation's economy.

Gurung (1988), found some reasons to force for migration such as population pressure, land settlement, regional disparity, malaria etc. According to him most people are moving for land resources and employment.

Fricke (1981), studied about the Tamangs of Timling, north easternmost part of the Ankhu Khola of Nepal, where he discussed about the existence of labor gifting, exchange labor, *jajmaini* relations, bride service, daily labor, wage labor, government Gurkha service, migration, debt labor, and indigenous loan systems in Timling during adaptation in such area. Here, he has described migration as a way of adaptation.

2.4 Research gap

Reviewed studies are only concerned with the push and pull factors as causes of migration and the consequences of migration. But this study includes local causes of migration and current perceptions of migrants about the migration and future plans also. It also covers recent information about migrants' daily life, culture and relation with people of place of origin, love and affection regarding their hometown.

2.5 Conceptual framework

Previous mentioned researches become more fruitful for this study, rural to urban migration in Pokhara metropolitan and the conceptual framework of the study is presented as follows;

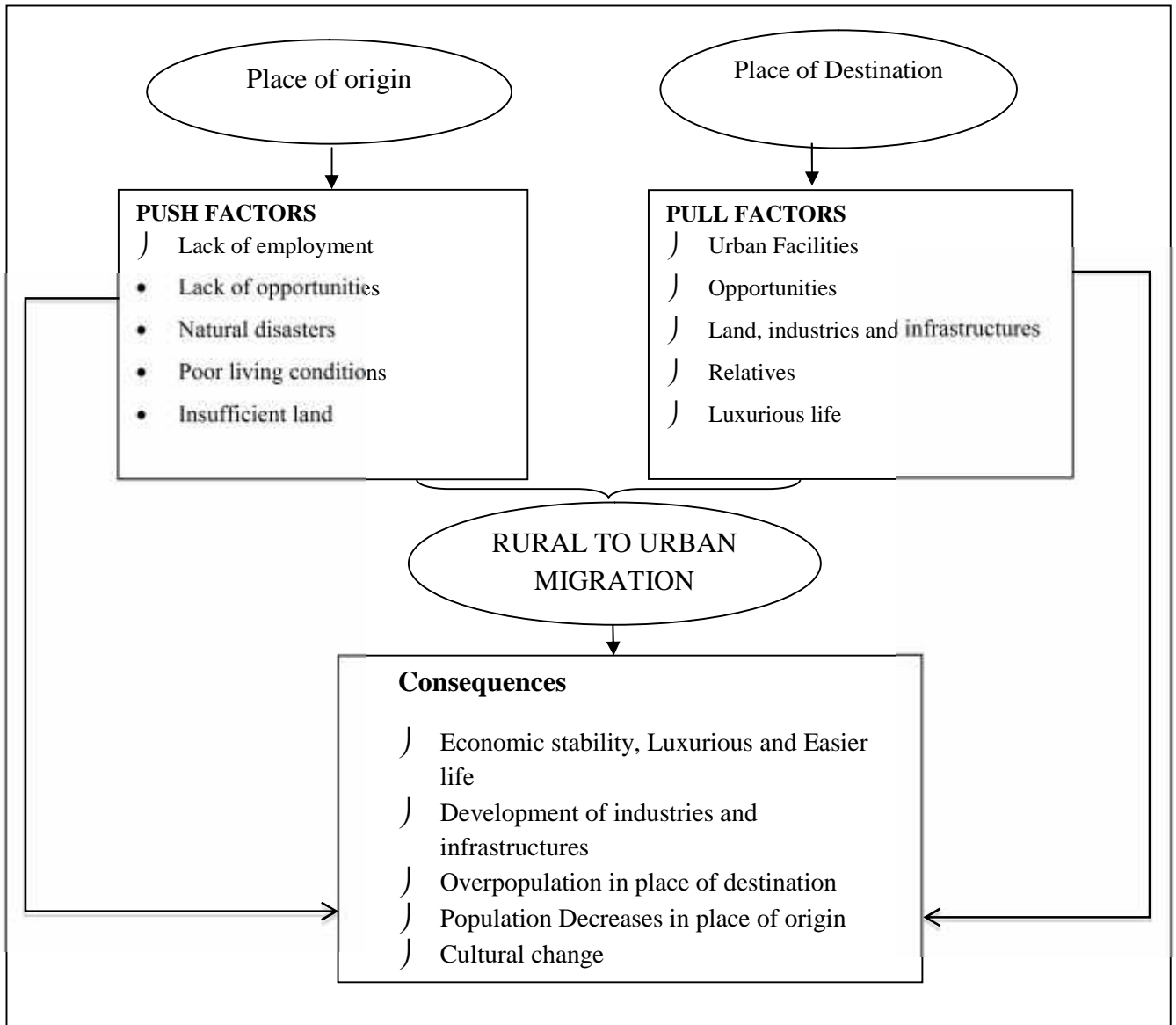


Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework of the study

It is not easy for people to leave their birth place and go to another place. There must have been a role of both push and pull factors for causing every migration. Push factors occur in the place of origin and help to make people go away. Likewise, pull factors occurs in the place of destination and attract people towards the area for migration. Lack of employment and lack of opportunities for people push them to urban areas. So employment and opportunities are the important variables which determine when, how and where to go for migration. Natural disaster is another push factor, which can't let people to stay in their own place and push them to another area for more secured life. People always want to improve their living condition and if they can't change their poor living condition in the place of origin, they want to

migrate. People whose job and incomes are based on land but have no sufficient land for living also want to leave the area.

Facilities and opportunities attract people for migration and these two are strong pull factors for migration. Land, industries and infrastructures provide the chances of employment and are the sources of income. So these are also important pull factors. People may migrate with the call of their relatives. Luxurious life in the city area also pulls people to experience it.

All of the above mentioned pull and push factors play vital role in support of rural to urban migration. And spontaneously after migration some changes may happen. Economic stability of migrants, development of many industries and infrastructures, cultural changes, luxurious and easier life and many more consequences arise after migration. Another major change that may come in population in most of the migration cases, is overpopulation in the place of destination and depopulation in the place of origin.

The study focuses on migration trend of peoples from ward no. 22 (Pumdi-Bhumdi) to ward no. 17 (Birauta and Chhorepatan) of Pokhara metropolitan. Study contains the economic, social as well as geographical aspects of rural to urban migration.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter includes study area, research design, nature and sources of data, universe and sampling, data collection techniques, and data analysis scheme used for study. In general, this section deals how the whole study is processed along with the type of data sources and also the way of collecting data for the study.

3.1 Study Site and Rationale for the Selection of Study Area

Birauta and Chhorepatan of Pokhara Metropolitan were chosen as the study area for this study. The main reason behind selecting this place as the study area was that most of the households have experienced internal migration especially from Pumdibhumdi. Another reason for selection of this place as the study area is to reveal facts about the rural-urban migration as many of the immigrant households settle here. The next reason for selecting this area is familiarity of the researcher with the place to observe the socio-economic, cultural and educational dimensions as well as the impacts of rural-urban migration since last 5 years because researcher had rented a room in the same area for accomplishing her bachelor's degree and master's degree. Researcher observed Pokhara valley and emerging trends of rural to urban migration and thought that this selected area, as a bird's view, would help to represent the overall Pokhara metropolitan to some extent.

This research is focused on finding the facts regarding the rural-urban migration and livelihood strategies of migrants.

3.2 Research Design

This research study attempts to analyze the facts based on rural-urban migration and the livelihood strategies followed by immigrant households in the study area. The research design of the study is descriptive and analytical as it aims to find the causes, impacts and livelihood strategies of immigrant people. Descriptive research design has been used to find out the overall present condition of migrants and somehow about past also. Analytical research design has been used to understand their views,

perceptions and satisfaction regarding migration. Researcher met them individually, talked them on phone and asked questions personally. At that time, researcher got the chance to visit their home, office, business place and shop.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

As per the need of study, both primary and secondary data were collected, but more priority was given in collection of primary data. The primary data were both qualitative as well as quantitative. The primary data were collected through different tools of data collection like interviews, observations and case study.

The secondary data were gathered from different published documents including journals, newspapers, village profile and through administrative reports. Moreover, researcher visited libraries and online websites.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

This study was done in Pokhara Metropolitan city ward no 17, Birauta and Chhorepatan. The universe of the study is the immigrant household who has migrated from Pumdi-Bhumdi. According to ward office of ward no. 17 and ward office of ward no 22 of Pokhara metropolitan, there are huge numbers of migrants in Birauta and Chhorepatan, migrated from ward no 22 (Pumdi-Bhumdi). But both ward offices were not able to give accurate data of migrants. Of which 90 households were selected by random sampling method due to lack of time and economic resources used for sampling method and it is believed that this sample represents the total population of migrated people from Pumdi-Bhumdi.

Researcher interviewed selected informant and tried to get their personal information and data. And categorized their view, information, and data and produces some themes based upon it.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

The effectiveness and the efficiency of data depend on the effective and efficient choice of the tools of data collection. Proper selection of data collection tools helps to gather the valid and reliable information. So the tools of data collection for my qualitative study are mentioned below:

3.5.1 Interview

A good interview is much more than asking questions. It provided opportunities to watch their facial expression, physical appearance and even the place where participant chooses to live after migration. Interview technique was used as a main method for the collection of primary data based on objectives of study containing both closed and open-ended question. Basically it was used for knowing people's experience, opinion and their views toward migration.

3.5.2 Observation

Observation technique was used to collect data and information. Through this technique, researcher was led to observe in depth about the emotional reaction of participant, their living standards and conditions. In ward no. 17, observation was used to find out the phenomenon that could not be investigated through other used methods. During the research time researcher visited home, offices and shops of the working area.

3.5.3 Case study

Case study is the method, which helps to collect the data from the depth. It helps to depict informants past and present situation in workplace. Selective case studies are presented in this research. Checklist was prepared to guide the case study.

3.6 Data Processing and Analysis

Data analysis is most important aspect of any research project because information speaks nothing unless they are systematically reviewed, classified, organized and presented in tables, charts and graphs. The collected data were processed, edited, and presented by the use of computer software MS word, MS Excel as well as other necessary software according to the need of research. The qualitative data, which are not quantifiable, was manually managed and such data were descriptively analyzed.

CHAPTER FOUR

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY AREA AND BACKGROUND OF THE INFORMANTS

This chapter includes a short introduction to Pokhara metropolitan including its physical and socio-cultural settings. Besides, it also presents the background characteristics of the informants of this study.

4.1 Physical setting of the study area

Pokhara, is a metropolitan city of Nepal and is the largest metropolitan city in terms of area and is the second largest city in terms of population after capital city, Kathmandu. It is situated in Gandaki Pradesh province of Nepal, occupying an area of 464.24 sq. km. It is in the Western Region of Nepal, with GPS coordinates 28°16'0.80" North and 83°58'6.64" East; and altitude varying from 827 meters (2,713 feet) in the southern part to 1,740 meters (5,710 feet) in the north(Wikipedia, 2019). It is one of the famous tourism destinations of Nepal. Destinations like Fewa Lake, Sarangkot, Peace Pagoda, view of Himalayan Range, Ancient Caves, Seti River, Museums, Begnas Lake, etc are renowned beauties of Pokhara. Additionally, the Annapurna Range with three out of the ten highest mountains in the world — Dhaulagiri, Annapurna I and Manaslu — is within about 15 km linear distance from the valley (Wikipedia, 2019). It is also popular for various adventure sports like paragliding, trekking, and rafting.

4.1.1 Location

Pokhara metropolitan has been divided under 33 wards. Ward no 22 (Pumdi-Bhumdi), the place of origin and ward no. 17 (Birauta and Chhorepatan), the place of destination in this study, both located in southwestern part of Pokhara. In the map, given below we can easily see that both are bordered with each other.

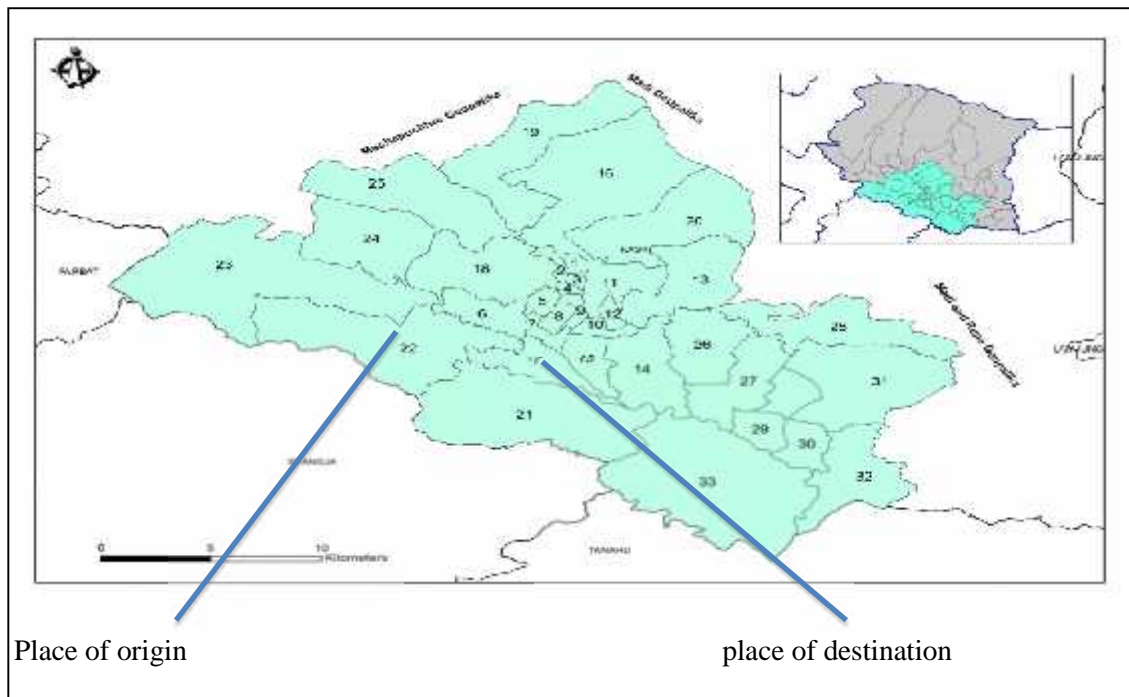


Figure 4.1 Map of Pokhara metropolitan indicating the study area

Source: Pokharamun.gov.np, 2019

4.1.2 Geography

Ward no. 17 is bordered with ward no. 6, 7, 14, 15, 21 and 22 of Pokhara metropolitan. Phewa Lake and Raniban are in north side and the beautiful scene of Macchapuchre Himal and Annapurna mountain range make it beautiful always. Plain and fertile lands are also available there but those lands are being used for plotting and building infrastructures.

4.1.3 Facilities and services

There are large number of schools, medical clinics, transportation, shops, and other commercial facilities and services. People living in this area are not in the scarcity of basic facilities and services. Government services are also effective than other rural areas.

4.2 Background of Informants

Informants of this research are not from same background. They are from different ethnic group, religion, economic background, etc. Some selected backgrounds of migrants are presented in this topic.

4.2.1 Ethnic groups of study area

In researched area, only four ethnic groups of migrated people were found during research. They are presented below.

Table 4.1: Ethnic groups of study area

Ethnic groups	No of households	Percentage
Brahmin	70	77.80
Chhetri	6	6.60
Gurung	9	10.00
Dalit	5	5.60
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

a) Brahmin

Brahmins are found in every part of Nepal and have taken up different occupations. They occupy the highest position in the Hindu hierarchy. According to census of 2011, Bahun or Brahmin stands as second most populous group after Chhetri in Nepal with 12.2% of Nepal's population.

In researched area, out of 90 households, Brahmin covers 70, which is the highest rate among all households. This highest proportion of Brahmin migrants is related to the largest population of Brahmins in the study area.

b) Gurung

Gurung also known as Tamu, is an ethnic group residing in different parts of Nepal. According to Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), Gurung is one of those 59 indigenous nationalities available in Nepal, who has their own mother tongue (NEFIN, 2019). Tamu Lhosar is the main and greatest festival of them and is celebrated on every 15th Poush of Nepali calendar. Gurungs have their own culture and practices which include various belief systems, festivals, birth, marriage, and death rituals. They follow Hinduism, Buddhism and Shamanic religion like *jhakri*.

In researched area, Gurung hold 10 % and ranked as second largest ethnic groups among all households. Out of 90 households, Gurungs have 9 households in Birauta

and Chhorepatan, migrated from Pundi-Bhumdi. Most of the populations belonging to Gurung ethnicity are dependent on foreign employment like labor, armed forces.

c) Chhetri

Chhetri is the largest caste group having 16.6% of total population in Nepal (CBS, 2011). They are recognized for their bravery and administrative skills. Today, they are proportionally distributed in almost all parts of Nepal and have been working in different fields.

In researched area, Chhetri was found as third largest ethnic group holding 6.6%.

d) Dalit

In Nepal, Dalit refers to a group of people who are religiously, culturally, socially, economically and historically oppressed, excluded and treated as untouchables. Dalit have had lowest status in Nepalese society. They are not only discriminated by the higher caste people in the Hindu system, but also by people within the same caste. And Dalit women suffer much more than Dalit men.

According to Nepal Dalit Commission (NDC), caste-based untouchability refers to the discrimination practiced toward the communities whose touch is believed to pollute and needs to be purified to the extent of sprinkling water; or any form of discrimination against any community that was identified as untouchable before the promulgation of the New Civil Code, 1963. NDC has tentatively identified 22 Dalit castes – 5 from the Hills and 17 from the Terai. Government of Nepal promulgates some policies, acts, and programs, for development of Dalit. But still they are discriminated in social, cultural, political and many sectors.

In researched area, out of 90 households, Dalit covers 5.56% of total households which is very lower in comparison to Brahmin 77.8% (Field Survey, 2019).

. In comparison with other three ethnic groups, Brahmin's population is very high but their quality of life is almost same. All are involving in profession of their own choice. Home, food, children's school, living environment is almost similar of all ethnic groups. Researcher didn't find any kind of differences in lifestyle caused by caste. But some differences in culture, ways to celebrate festivals or ceremonies, were found

4.2.2 Religious Groups of Informants

Religion is a cultural system of designated behaviors and practices, morals, world-views, texts, sanctified places, prophecies, ethics or organizations that relates humanity to supernatural, transcendental, or spiritual elements (Wikipedia, 2019). It is a set of beliefs, feelings, dogmas and practices. The table given below is about the religious groups of migrants who migrated from Pumdi-Bhumdi to Birauta and Chhorepatan.

Table 4.2: Religion of migrants

Religion of migrants	No. of households	Percentage
Hindu	85	94.44
Buddhist	4	4.44
Christian	1	1.11
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table reveals that among the migrant's population, Hindus are 94.5%, Buddhist are 4.45% and Christian are 1.12%. Researcher found only one Christian household, which had changed their religion after migration.

4.2.3 Types of family in study area

Generally, a group with parents and their children is family, who usually lives in same house. In researched area, researcher found both nuclear and joint family and the data is presented below.

Table 4.3 Family types of study area

Family types	No. of households	Percentage
Nuclear family	84	93.33
Joint family	6	6.67
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

A nuclear family, elementary family or conjugal family is a family group consisting of two parents and their children whereas joint family is a large family where the grandparents, father, mother, uncle, aunty and their children live under one roof.

Among total samples, highest number (93.34%) of nuclear families was found. And only 6.67% of joint families were available there. From the presented data, it can be said that number of nuclear family is higher than joint family. Nowadays many people prefer nuclear family because of many advantages like financial stability, peace, harmony, stress less life and better condition of living.

4.2.4 Monthly income of family

Family's monthly income is measuring concept to find out current economic condition of migrant people.

Table 4.4: Monthly income of family

Monthly income of family (in Rs.)	No. of households	Percentage
Less than 20000	2	2.22
20000-30000	18	20.00
30000-40000	39	43.33
More than 40000	31	34.44
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

Above table shows that, only 2.23% households have the income of less than Rs. 20000 and 20% household's income lies between Rs. 20000- Rs. 30000. Similarly, 43.33% and 34.44% household's income lies between Rs. 30000-40000 and above Rs. 40000 respectively. In underdeveloped country like Nepal, this level of income is not bad. This high income of migrants signifies the reason why rural people are attracted towards city areas.

4.2.5 Educational status of Head of House

Education is most important jewelry and necessary for every person. It has a great social importance in modern societies. It makes people skilled, wise, polite, moral and helpful. Education helps to uplift our life standards. It is necessary for personal, social, economic, occupational and cultural development.

Table 4.5: Educational status of Head of House

Level	No. of Households	Percentage
Primary	19	21.10
Secondary	28	31.10
Bachelors Level	37	41.10
Masters Level	6	6.70
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

In this research, education status of head of houses is categorized in four levels; primary, secondary, Bachelors level and Masters level. Out of 90 households, 19 households (21.1%) head have primary level education and 28 households (31.1%) head have secondary level education. Similarly, 37 households (41.1%) head have Bachelors level education and 6 households (6.7%) head have Masters Level of education. This educational status of head of house signifies migration in city area has helped the migrants in achieving higher academic degree.

4.2.6 Duration of Migration

The time period of migrants in the place of destination from the place of origin is duration of migration. Passage of time allows an individual to grow. This growth gives experience. Experience helps decision-making.

Table 4.6 Duration of Migration

Duration of Migration	No. of Households	Percentage
0-5 years	18	20.00
5-10 years	37	41.10
10 -15 years	18	20.00
More than 15 years	17	18.90
Total	90	100

Source: Field survey, 2019

In this research, researcher divided duration of migration into four categories. Out of 90 households, 18 households migrated before 5 years or less, 37 households migrated about 5- 10 years back, 18 households migrated 10 – 15 years back and 17 households migrated more than 15 years back. This variation of duration means that migration has been occurring from many years in such area.

CHAPTER FIVE

CAUSES OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION

In this chapter, I have explained why people are choosing to settle in other place than their birthplace. During the research, I endeavoured to assess the main reasons behind the migration from rural to urban city in nearest area. I am going to explain the various causes of migration in detail below.

5.1 Causes of Migration

Before migration most of the migrants had stayed and connected in city area for different purposes. Some pull and push factors are the reasons that provoke villagers to move into city areas. Mainly four kinds of causes were found during this research and they are elaborated below:

Table 5.1: Causes of Migration

Causes of migration	No. of households	Percentage
Economic cause	12	13.33
Social cause	6	6.67
Geographical cause	68	75.56
Others	4	4.44
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

5.1.1 Economic causes

During interview when they were asked the main reason of migration, it was reported that out of the total 90 migrant households, 13.34 % had economic causes such as low income, non-favorable environment for business, facing hurdles for doing ups and downs during business, lack of saving and many more.

Bimala Poudel (name changed) is a widow woman with two sons, whose husband had died in foreign land during the work. And her migration story is described below:

CASE I

"PAISA KAMAUNA SAHAR MAI AAUNU PARYO"

(City area was compulsion to make some money)

Twelve years ago, my husband was in Malaysia for making money. He passed away in the course of work. At that time my elder son was just six years and the little one was only four years old. They had just started to go to boarding school and the sudden demise of their father distracted their educational journey. I had two buffaloes and some goats and small size of land to cultivate some crops. But the income from these sources was limited and there was a difficulty to live and pay for children's education. At that time, I had to face the problem of money and I had no money even to buy a single pen or copy for children. I used to work in neighbor's field for making some money.

My husband had bought this land in Birauta before going to Malaysia. My Father suggested me to migrate near this land and he helped me to open a small cafe in a rented house. During that time, I struggled very hardly to solve hand to mouth problem, to educate my children and to pay the rent of house. Later, I could save some money and built this small house. Now, I have some debt, but there is a hope to clear it soon.

5.1.2 Social causes

Among all informants 6.7% left village because of social causes such as social pulling factors and their network, increasing number of neighbors from Pumdi-Bhumdi to Birauta Chhorepatan, their bond and connection with them also provoke migrants to choose the area. Neighborhood, brotherhood and intimacy to village area were nearly watched by the researcher during research.

Chudamani Baral (name changed) has an electric shop in Prithvi Chowk, Pokhara. He becomes busy in his shop for whole day and returns to his house, Birauta in the evening. His story of migration is as follows:

CASE II

MERA DUI JANA DAJUHARU PAXI MA PANI EHI AAYE

(I also came here after my two elder brothers)

My two elder brothers decided to migrate ten years ago and they came in Birauta with their family. I had no enough money to migrate during that time. After their migration, I felt alone in village, however I had a good relationship with neighbors. Love and support of my brothers was the only limit for me. My brothers suggested me of migrating several times and I also took decision to migrate here with my family. I migrated here two years ago. Now we, three brothers have our houses at nearby place. We can exchange happiness and seriousness of our daily life. They are also happy after our migration.

Lack of good educational institutions, medical services, etc. are other push factors most of the informants revealed. They mostly suffered from lack of road, fast services and geographical difficulties while they were in the village.

5.1.3 Geographical causes

In the case of Nepal, it can be said that geographical diversity is the main cause, which creates more barriers for development. In research area, geographical push factors such as every days hurdle to do ups and downs from village to city area, every day works connected to city area, lack of roads, easy and quality services of transportation, etc., made people move away. Geography of place of origin is the main reason of lacks and scarcity, what causes more hurdles and distracts people's daily work.

Out of the total sample, 75.56% had geographical causes to choose the area which includes near distance from village, plain field area unlike uphill's and downhill's in village, natural beauty of Pokhara, causing them to migrate there instead of other areas.

Researcher got the chance to observe both areas (place of origin and place of destination), at the time of research and compared both areas' geography. It was found that, both are in near distance but geographical features like land surface, raining is completely different. In place of origin the land is sloppy and in place of destination

land is plain. In comparison, the geography of ward no 17 is more feasible than ward no. 22 for livelihood.

Ramesh Baral (name changed) is a civil servant working for government since few years. His wife works in a private company. And he has a different migration story of his own to others. He narrates his story as:

CASE III

"DIN DINAI UKALI ORALI GARNA GARO THIYO"

(Daily Ups and Downs was Difficult)

I'm a civil servant and working in government office. Before migration I used to come office in morning and return at dusk from office to my home in village. I had no private vehicle during the time and had to depend on public transport to be in office for work and return home. Due to lack of proper transportation facility and lack of good roads in village, I had to walk for about 25 minutes to reach Highway for bus. I always faced many problems of transportation before office and after office. I not only used to get tired but also get sick sometimes.

One day, I was late for office and my boss scolded me and I decided to sell out my land in village and buy a house in city area.

After Migration, my wife also joined a job in private company. Children are studying in English medium school and doing well. My family is happily living here. Nowadays I think, if I had not taken the decision to migrate, my children would also have been found in the similar situation of facing hurdles as I had.

5.1.4 Other Causes

Only one reason is not sufficient to leave the place of origin. There may be main and other supporting reasons. Informants reported many other causes like individual's choice, domestic problems, etc. that are responsible factors and this account for 4.45% of households' migration in the very area.

5.2 Main reason to choose ward no. 17 instead of other area

Before migration it may be hard to select the area to migrate. During the research, informants were asked for the main reason to choose ward no. 17 instead of other areas. And the answer given by them is presented in the table 5.2.1.

Table 5. 2: Main Reason to choose ward no. 17 instead of other area

Reason to choose ward no. 17	No. of Households	Percentage
Near Distance from place of origin	35	39.00
Neighbor and relatives	11	12.00
Environment	29	32.00
Other reason	15	17.00
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

Out of 90 informants, 35 said the near distance as the reason to migrate in such areas. They didn't want to go far from their place of origin after migration and they decided to migrate to Birauta or Chhorepatan. Among 11 of the informants' reason to migrate was call from neighbors and relatives, which was directly connected with the emotions and psychology of migrants. Human is social animal that can't stay without family, neighbor and relative. They chose this area because their neighbors and relatives have already migrated in the same place.

Among total households, 29 gave the reason of environment. They said that the environment and climate of their place of origin is same as place of destination. Out of 90 informants, 15 gave other different reasons to migrate in this place. Bam Bahadur Gurung (name changed) is retired Indian army. He is 72 years old and he also has his own story about migration as follows:

CASE V

"AFNO SANSKRITI RA SAMUDAYA LAI BIRSINA SAKDINA"

Our culture and community is Unforgettable

After retirement from Indian army, I had some saving and I was thinking to invest it so that money earns money and the life would be easier. My friend advised me of building a house and lent it on rent. So I invested my money for building this house.

Initially, I didn't have any idea about migration. My children wanted to migrate to Kathmandu, the capital city of Nepal. But I didn't want to go far from my village so I decided to build a house in Chhorepatan. These days, I sometime use to visit my birthplace and meet my neighbors and friends when I get bored. We celebrate our festivals with our village neighbors. We are Gurungs and our culture and community both are unforgettable for us. And this migration has no any negative impact in our culture. I have no regrets of migrating here. I am happy with my family staying here.

Above presented case study clearly shows that migrants are still connected with place of origin because of their community and culture. They are still following same practices as in village. They had chosen near city area so they would be able to connect with neighbors for any cultural practices.

CHAPTER SIX

CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION

A movement from the countryside to the city area brings crucial changes and results in both positive and negative effects in areas of origin and destination.

6.1 Changes in Occupation after migration

From comparison of occupation before and after migration, we can determine the changes and consequences happened in occupation by migration. Below, I have discussed the findings of difference in occupation of migrants before and after the migration.

Table 6.1 Occupation of informants before migration

Occupation before migration	No. of households	Percentage
Agriculture	16	17.78
Foreign employment	32	35.56
Business	26	28.89
Job	16	17.78
Others		
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

Above table deals about the occupation of migrants before migration and in the table below, occupation after migration is presented. Both tables show the differences between migrants' occupation before and after migration.

Table 6.2: Occupation of informants after migration

Occupation after migration	No of households	Percentage
Agriculture	4	4.44
Foreign employment	26	28.89
Business	38	42.22
Job	17	18.89
Others	5	5.56
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

Before migration 16 households (17.78%) were involved in agriculture as main occupation but after migration it decreased and in only 4 households (4.44%), main occupation is agriculture. Before migration 32 households (35.56%) were dependent on foreign employment but after migration data shows that, in 26 households (28.89%), the source of income is foreign employment.

Number of people involved in business was 26 (28.89%) before migration and it is increased after migration and has become 38 (42.22%).

Number of people doing job in both private and government offices are also increasing.

People dependent on others source of income were not found before the migration. But there are 5 households (5.56%) dependent upon other sources of income such as rent of home and pension. From the above tables, we can easily predict and analyze that most of the people change their occupation after migration.

6.2 Changes in Income after Migration

It can be seen in study area that their income level and career level is becoming positively high. During the time of interview, most of the informants revealed the feeling of positive economic changes in their life after migration. Expansion of business, clearance of debt, increasing salary and bonus, economic independency of women and students etc. are some of the examples of achievements after migration. Family support in work, togetherness in work, saving of time in work etc. is very helpful in economic growth

Researcher found most of the households are satisfied in their family income after migration.

Table 6.3: Changes in income after migration

	No of Informants	Percentage
Positive changes	71	78.89
No changes	19	21.11
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

Every migrants want positive changes in income after migration and almost 79 % of total households made it. 21% people found their income very constant after migration. Nobody indicated that they get negative changes in their income. It means that the consequences of migration are found to be almost positive in many migrants' income.

6.3 Changes in Career of Migrants

When migrants were in village, most of their family members weren't in any profession. After migration, most of the people have joined job or are doing their small business. Many college levels students have involved themselves in job, family business and are supporting their parents financially. They are supporting to enhance their family's economic level. Before migration, most of the women were engaged in agriculture. But nowadays they are also working as backbone of family's economy. Most of the women are becoming economically independent and are doing business; work in small shop, doing handicrafts and other works of arts.

Table 6.4: Changes in career of migrants

	No of Informants	Percentage
Positive changes	73	81.11
No changes	17	18.89
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

All migrants dream for positive changes in their career after migration. According to this research, 81.11% of migrants acquire positive changes and 18.89% acquire no

changes in the development of their career. During the research, researcher didn't find any migrant who faced negative changes in their career development.

6.4 Changes in Perception towards Migration

Perception is not static; it can be changed accordingly with time. Nobody takes the decision to migrate without feeling its importance. But after migration, their perception may change about it. In most of migrants' life, returning to the previous place from where they were migrated, is not so easy.

Table 6.5: Migrant's perception towards migration

Informants view	No of Informants	Percentage
Important	43	47.78
Not much important	34	37.78
Important only for few time	13	14.44
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

In the case of study area, before migration, most of the informants thought that migration is essential. They wanted to move from their place of origin because they didn't foresee their good future in village. But today most of the informants' perception towards migration has changed. From the above table, it can be said that, out of 90 households, 47.78% feel migration is important, 37.78% think it is not much important and 14.45% think it is important only for short time.

In the time of interview their declaration of plan to return to village clearly shows how their perception is gradually changing towards migration. Thinking about the place of origin, plan for investing time and money in village, etc. shows their love towards the place of origin. By this, we can easily conclude that people's perception towards migration is changing with time.

6.5 Easier Daily Life

The migration in this study area has numerous impacts in daily activities of life. Migration helped to reduce many obstacles, barriers and hurdles of different age groups and different professional people. Children got chances of studying in English medium school. Easily available transportation from home to schools is saving their

time and energy and therefore students are able to concentrate more on study. Most of the people of their village don't seem to be sending their children to English medium school. Only few villagers send their children to city area for English medium school and the children are facing many obstacles to reach the school.

Adults who work in offices or those who are doing business also get easier daily life. They are able to save their precious time and money. In comparison to their village contemporaries, migrants have the easy job and are well paid.

Old aged population's life is also becoming easier after migration. Most of the old age people are facing health problems and facilities of government as well as private medical care centers, hospitals in city area are aiding for regular checkup and health treatments.

Ravi Baral (name changed), owner of stationery shop has his own story of migration. He was in foreign employment in Saudi Arab before migration. He spent his 10 years working there in Saudi and it was solely for money. He still remembers the pain received in foreign country and starts his story as follows:

CASE IV

"BUSINESS MA SRIMATI KO SATH PAYEKO XU"

My wife is also helping in my Business

I was there at the age of 24. When I reached Saudi and started to work it was far in the reality than my imagination. I used to work 16 hours a day but my income was not as good as I had thought. But I didn't return in rush and started working remembering my family, for money. I had to complete different task designated. There was no-one for support when I was sick and tired. I had no company when I felt alone and frustrated. Above of all, I had a dream of happy, luxurious life and had a feeling that I would earn as much as possible and never return there or in any other country for foreign employment. However it took almost 10 years to decide not to be engaged in foreign employment.

I returned after 10 years with some money, and started a business. I bought this stationery shop and started marketing of sport items. After few years I made a small home in which we are living today. And I am happy in this small shop.

In the beginning, I used to open the shop in daytime and return home in night because my family members were in Pumdi--Bhumdi and I had no capacity affording all members in rented home. By the time, I made a home in Birauta and nowadays my wife is also helping me in the business and we have advanced our service. Children are studying in English medium school and they are really doing well.

Time management and family support are most important for every professional. For businessmen, jobholders, or any other workers, both are always important for their own development. Use of latest technologies, communication and connection with others, all are easier in people's life after migration and is aiding in time management and make their work easier.

6.6 Changes in lifestyle

After migration the way of living, thinking, doing works, dealing with problems and obstacles of daily life were changing.

Rabin Diyali (name changed) is a young Goldsmith, who represents Dalit Groups, migrated in ward no. 17 from ward no. 22. His ancestors were Sunar (goldsmith) in village. Later, they migrated temporarily into city areas for their business of gold. He explains his story of changes in lifestyle as follows:

CASE VI

"GAU MA JASTO BHEDBHAV SAHAR MA XAINA "

There is no discrimination as village area

I was a kid of about 3-4 years when my family migrated. My father was goldsmith in village and we lived in our small house there. After migration, we stayed here in rent and my father started working with what he used to do in village. Later, my father invested on building small house in Birauta.

After completion of standard 12, I started to handle my father's business. Though we have some land in our hometown, we don't have any plan to return there because of the business environment, children's future and services and facilities available here.

In our village my family faced discrimination in every path. Our community was known as Achhut (untouchable) there. But today in city area there is no discrimination as in village. Our house, lifestyle, children's education are no more inferior in comparison other upper castes.

From available data, above presented case story and observation of researcher, we can say that there is less discrimination in city area. All of the migrants slightly mentioned that they got huge changes in lifestyle after migration.

6.7 Urban growth and Rural Depopulation

Urban growth means that the city area is spatially expanding. New in-migrants are occupying the area of land for housing facilities. Rural depopulation occurs usually when numbers of working age people migrate from the countryside leaving behind the aged and the children, thus causing further problems in rural development as the young, skilled adults are missing. During the research, many of the migrants agreed with these consequences of migration.

CHAPTER SEVEN

MIGRANTS CURRENT PERCEPTION ABOUT MIGRATION AND SOME FACTS

During the research, when informants were asked for their future plan, researcher got to know that some migrants wanted to return to their place of origin after few years which is a unique finding of this study. In this chapter, factors and reasons related with the want to return in the place of origin are described with their current perception and some facts.

7.1 Future Plans of Informants

During the research, researcher got the chance to know about some of the future plans of migrants.

Table 7.1: Future plans of informants

	No of households	Percentage
People who have no plan to go back in village	59	65.56
People who have plan to go back in village	31	34.44
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

Of the total households interviewed, 59 households (65.56%) didn't clarify about the plan to return in village however 31 households (34.44%) confessed some plans about returning to village again. It shows that the village has also some pulling factors for those who already have left the village.

Every migrant thought a lot before s/he took the decision of migration. With the time, lots of changes can happen in migrant's lifestyle, desires and concept. Few years back they decided to out migrate, but these days, 35 per cent of migrants revealed the fact that they want to go back to their previous village (birthplace) in future. Some of them said that, they are making plan in family about what they will do after returning.

7.2 Main reasons to think about returning

About one third of informants wanted to return to their original village. Researchers asked the informants about their thought of returning as -"What is the reason to think about return in the place of origin?" and people answered with different reasons. Researcher categorized these reasons and explained it as follows:

Table 7.2 Main reasons to think about return

Main reasons to think about return	No. of households	Percentage
Availability of facilities	14	45.20
Good environment and neighbor	8	25.80
Development of tourism	4	12.90
Near distance	5	16.20
Total	31	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

7.2.1 Availability of facilities

Informants said that their village is also developing nowadays because many developmental tasks are being carried out. Out of 31 informants who want to return, 14 informants' reason to return is availability of facilities. According to them, emergency services like transportation, education, communication; primary health care centers, etc. are now available easily as compared to the day before migration.

7.2.2 Good environment and neighbors

Out of 31 households, 8 of them mentioned that they want to spend their future life with their childhood friends, neighbors, and relatives in fresh environment. According to them the environment of village is better than the place where they are living today.

Pritam Thapa (name changed), is living in Chhorepatan since 10 years. He and his wife are planning to return to their original village, missing the warmth and good behavior of villagers and the good environment there. He narrates his story as:

CASE VII

GAUN MA JASTO BATABARAN RA CHHIMEKI ARU THAU MA PAUNA GARHO LAGYO

(I missed much the environment and neighbors of village)

It's been about 10 years we migrated here from our village. We still have house in village however no-one is living. Sometime we go there for meeting villagers and caring the house. The house is surrounded by villager's house and it is safe and secure.

We are living happily here in Chhorepatan with various facilities but only limitation is the co-operation, love, support of neighbors. These days, the road network is getting advanced in our village also and we are planning to return the village.

7.2.3 Development of tourism

According to them, ward no. 22 is naturally very beautiful. Kalabang-Gharede, Pokhara view point, Japanese peak (hill), World Peace Pagoda, Machhapuchhre view point etc. are major tourism areas of their village Pumdi.-Bhumdi and many other ambitious constructional development tasks such as Pumdi-Court, Panchase trekking route, tallest statue of Lord Shiva etc. are emerging for tourism sector development. 4 out of 31 informants believe that their village can be established as famous tourism point of Pokhara.

Sri Bhadra Baral (name changed) is working as an employee in private company, who represents some migrants who want to return in place of origin. He shared his plan to return in village and the story is presented as follows:

CASE VIII

GAU MA PARYATAN BIKAS GARNE MAN XA

I want to promote tourism in my village

I am working in a private company since few years. My wife is handling a small restaurant in Birauta. I have two children studying in school level. Before migration, I thought that making a house in city area would be a biggest achievement of my life. But today I get bored of my city life and private company job. That's why I want to do something on my own in my village.

Pumdi-Bhumdi is one of the potential tourism areas in Pokhara. Peace pagoda and Pumdikot are very famous destination of Pumdi-Bhumdi. There are other hidden places too, which should be promoted and developed. I still have some land in top of village, from where we can see Fewa Lake, mountain ranges and city area of Pokhara valley. I use to go there for the purpose of farming in the gap of a month. I have only three years for retirement. After my retirement from job, I have some projects related to tourism promotion in my village. After return in village, I will properly utilize my land and ideas to develop the tourism sector.

7.2.4 Near Distance

The near distance between the place of origin and the place of destination is another reason, which makes them to think of return. 5 of 31 informants said that- availability of modern transportation facilities and light vehicles like motor-bikes, scooters has made the distance near and it would be easy to return from city after daily works.

Janak Baral (name changed), is an owner of Fancy store in Chhorepatan, and he migrated here from his village 12 years ago. It does not take more than 15 minutes to reach his village with the motorcycle, scooter, car etc. He narrates his story as:

CASE IX

AAJKAL TA GAUN PANI NAJIKAI LAGCHHA

(These days village feels nearer)

Our village is not so far. There is road network in village nowadays. People living there can use their motorbike, scooter, car to reach the city and return home after completing their jobs, business, task etc.

Sometimes I think why did I migrate here in this near distance? And I remember the necessity of those days. At that time I decided to migrate here because the transportation facility was poor and scarce, therefore, we used to feel far from the city. These days we can have our own means of transportation and can easily reach the village within 15 minutes. So we have made plan of returning to village house.

From above mentioned reasons, it can be predicted that the development of village can influence people to return back to village which directly helps in reducing the excessive population density of town and thus aid in proportional distribution of population.

7.3 Facts related with place of origin

This topic deals with some facts found during research, related with place of origin. All the facts are directly and indirectly related with the people who think to return in place of origin.

7.3.1 Migration certificate of migrants

This research is about people who migrated to ward no. 17 from ward no. 22 and made a home in place of destination. When informants were asked about their migration certificate, they gave an answer, which was not predicted of. Data found about migration certificate is explained below:

Table 7.3 Migration certificates of migrants

	No. Of households	Percentage
Migrants who have migration certificate	6	6.67
Migrants who doesn't have migration certificate	84	93.33
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

But among 90 households, only 6 (6.67%) have migration certificate and others (93.33%) have not. When they were asked, "Why you still have no migration certificate?", their response was "Our hometown is not in a long distance, so we think it is not necessary now and we will make it whenever it is necessary." Most of the people have their ancestral home and property in village so they like to stay as citizens of their own hometown. That's why they don't want to make any migration certificate. Some people also revealed that they have already designed the plan of returning to hometown after some years so they don't feel the necessity of certificate.

7.3.2 Distance between place of origin and place of destination

The table given below, deals with the distance between place of origin and place of destination.

Table 7.4: Distance between place of origin and place of destination

Distance between place of origin and place of destination	No. of households	Percentage
Less than 5 km	16	17.80
5-10 km	47	52.20
10 -20 km	27	30.00
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

The distance between place of origin and place of destination of migrants is minimum of 2 km and maximum of 20 km. Migrants from less than 5 km far from destination are 16 of total 90 households. People migrated in 5 to 10 km of distance are 47, whereas 27 migrated in the distance between 10 – 20 km. Above table clearly shows the situation of near distance of migration.

7.3.3 Migrants property in village

At the time of migration, people can sell their house, land or other property. In researched area only few people sold their property and a large number of informants have property in place of origin.

Table 7.5: Migrants property in village

	No. of households	Percentage
People who still have property in village	81	90.00
People who have no property left in village	9	10.00
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

Out of total migrated people only 9 households (10%) haven't left their house or any property in their village whereas 81 households (90%) still have their own property in their place of origin. Most of them don't want to sell because they still love to go there and visit often. And this is also one of the strong reasons to return to place of origin.

7.3.4 Frequency of migrants visit to village

After migration people live in the place where they migrate to, but they still like to visit place of origin. During the research migrants didn't share their specific schedule to visit village. But they clearly stressed that they visit randomly whenever they want.

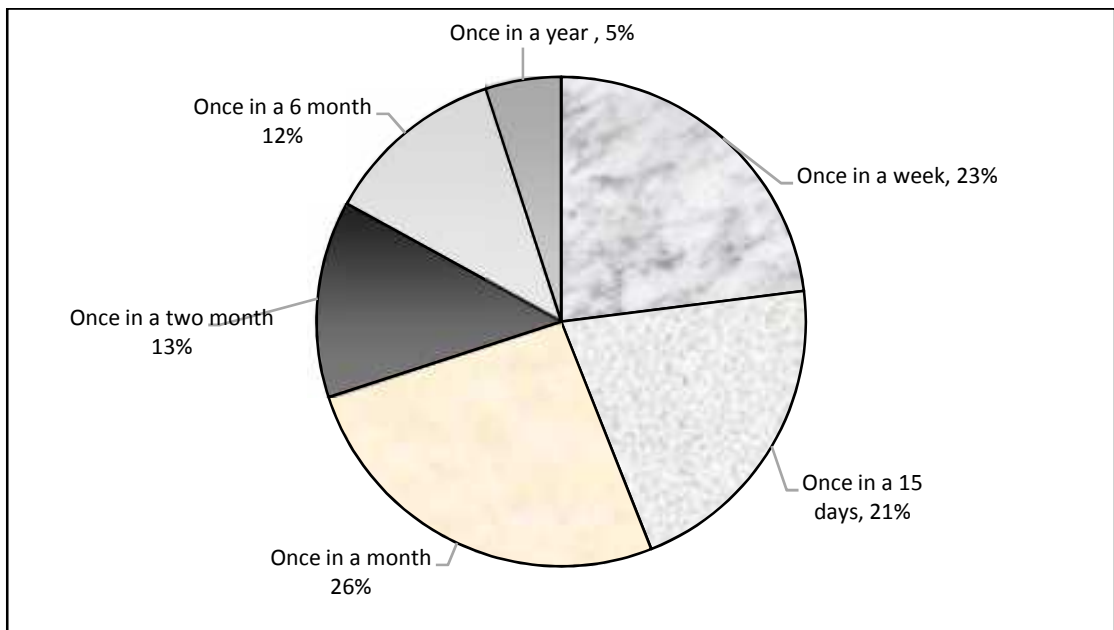


Figure 7.1: Frequency of migrants visit to village

Source: Field survey, 2019

It was found that 23% of total households visit once in a week. Similarly, 21% of once in a 15 days, 26% once in a month, 13% once in a 2 month, 12% once in a 6 month and only 5% once in a year.

Binita Poudel (name changed), visits her village every week. She is running a vegetable and fruit shop in Chhorepatan. The story told by her is as follows:

CASE X

GAUNMA PRAYA JASTO JANCHHU

(I often visit my village)

I usually visit my village every week despite of busy hours in shop. I have some land in my village and there are different types of vegetables and fruits cultivated. I visit to take care of house and the land and to collect vegetables and fruits from villagers as well. 30-40% of vegetables I sell, comes from my village and my own land.

7.3.5 Main purpose to visit village

This topic deals with the reason given by informants to visit their place of origin.

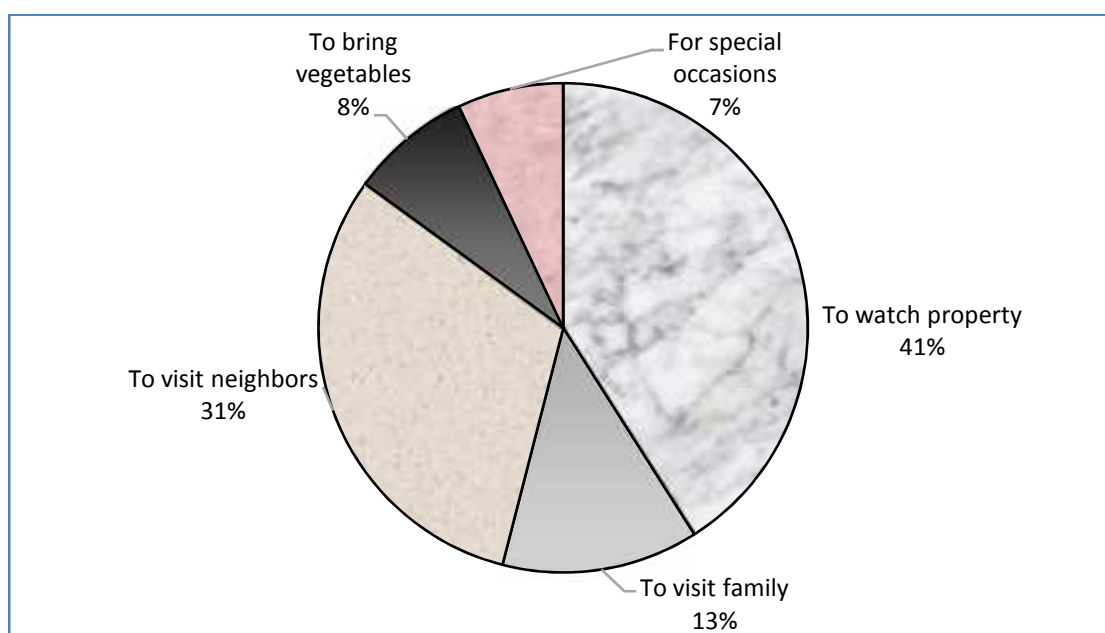


Figure 7.2: Main purpose to visit village

Source: Field survey, 2019

The main purpose of visit to their place of origin differs among migrants. Among total households, 41% visit mainly for caring and looking their property left in village like home, land, agriculture etc. 13% visit for meeting their other family members staying in village. Similarly, 31% go for meeting their neighbors and 8% visit for vegetables and grains. 7% visit only in special occasion like festivals, rituals and ceremonies.

Harikala Thapa (name changed) is a woman of 61 years old, who represents old age people in researched area. She migrated before 14 years with her family. Today she uses to visit her village in every 7 to 10 days. She explained her story as follows:

CASE XI

"KAILE KAHI DIKKA LAGDA GAUN JANE GARXU"

I Use to Visit Village when I Get Bored

My husband was foreign employee and he died in India during work, 17 years ago. He had invested his money on buying some land in Birauta before he passed away. Before migration we used to live in joint family in village. After separation of family, my children and I migrated here and built small house to live. Today my children are married and all are involved in own profession with busy schedule. My grandchildren are reading in renowned school in town. But I am getting bored of city life and want to go back to village.

I use to visit my village in every 7 to 10 days when I get bored. I feel fresh to meet neighbors, relatives and old aged people like me. Not only me but also all my family members use to visit village and love to meet neighbors. I talked about returning to village with my elder son but he refused my suggestion. My other children were also not supporting me to go back. They said that they would return after few years, if our village will develop as city area because they can't avoid the easier life of Birauta.

7.3.6 Things migrants missed the most about village

Wherever people go, there is something, which makes nostalgic of the place of origin. The table given below is about what migrants missed the most about village.

Table 7.6: Things migrants missed the most about village

Things	No. of households	Percentage
Healthy Environment	33	36.67
Fresh and organic food	24	26.67
Family	13	14.44
Neighborhood	20	22.22
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

Among total households 36.67 % missed healthy environment of village. Likewise, 26.67 % missed fresh and organic food, 14.45 % missed their family and 20 % missed their neighborhood of village.

7.3.7 Informants' suggestion for people who want to migrate from their place of origin to their place of destination

In the study area, question was asked, "If someone you knew were planning to migrate here from your birthplace, what advice you would like to give them?" Answer given by informants is categorized and presented in the table given below.

Table 7.7: Informant's suggestion about migration

Suggestion	No. of Informants	Percentages
Suggestion to migrate	21	23.33
Suggestion not to migrate	62	68.89
No suggestion	7	7.78
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2019

Out of total informants, 23.34% gave suggestion to migrate. According to them, migration gives positive changes in lifestyle. 62% of the informants suggested not to migrate anywhere rather they suggested to stay in village. According to them, the village is going to develop as city area very soon. And 7.78% of informants didn't want to give any suggestion about it. According to them today's people choices can't be changed by suggestion and everybody have rights to migrate if they want.

UNIT EIGHT

SUMMARY, MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, I have presented the summary of this study, which will be followed by major findings of the research. The latter part of the chapter includes the conclusion and recommendations drawn from the study. The suggestion for further study is also presented.

8.1 Summary

I had initiated this study with the general objective of exploring the issues that involve people to move away from their rural home to the nearby urban destination. The specific objectives were to explore the major causes of migration from rural areas to the urban places and why large number of migrants wants to return to their previous place from where they were migrated. Ninety households were randomly selected and analytical and descriptive research designs were used. Data collection instruments were interview, observation, and case study.

Migration is the movement of people for permanent or temporary settlement in the area than the place presently they are living. Rural to urban migration is generally defined as the shifting of people from rural areas to urban areas for the settlement. The trend of rural to urban migration is increasing day by day and is a matter of concern. This is resulting in overpopulation in city area and depopulation in village and there is difference in distribution of natural resources. This study is mainly concerned with the rural urban migration from a village to nearby city.

The study was conducted in Birauta and Chhorepatan of Pokhara metropolitan as most of the households have experienced internal migration especially from Pundi-Bhumdi. The primary data was collected through interview, observation and case study and secondary data was collected through different published documents. In terms of research design, the study is in descriptive and analytical research design.

If we meticulously observe the trend of rural to urban migration in the study area, it is found that the unavailability of facilities in rural areas is the main cause of migration.

This shows that the development activities should be targeted in rural areas to control migration. The concentration of such activities would not only help to control migration but also would provide the opportunity for labor, job as well and engage people in economic activities. If rural to urban migration cannot be controlled in time then there could arise a huge problem with the increased population density in city area and depopulation of rural areas.

8.2 Major Findings of Research

It is not only the study about rural to urban migration but also a study about near distance migration. It also seems like high land to low land migration. This study finds out some impacts such as increase in price of land, population increase, decrease of cultivable land, increased number of houses and infrastructures in city area. During the research, all of the migrants declared that they feel easy to do their day-to-day activities after migration. Study finds out that the informants are not only enjoying easiness in their work, but also in visiting village. They find easy to go village, do agriculture, bring village products, and meet neighbors and so on. Informants revealed that their family is becoming happier after migration. And the major findings of the study are as below:

(a) Local causes of migration

-) Main causes behind the migration were economic, social, geographical and other causes. And main reasons to choose ward no. 17 instead of other areas near distance were the network with neighbor and relatives, environment and other personal reason of migrants.
-) It was reported that out of the total 90 migrant households, 13.34 % had economic causes such as low income, non-favorable environment for business, facing hurdles for doing ups and downs during business, lack of saving and many more.
-) Among all informants 6.7% left village because of social causes such as social pulling factors and their network, increasing number of neighbors from Pumdi-Bhumdi to Birauta Chhorepatan, their bond and connection with them also provoke migrants to choose the area.

-) Out of the total sample, 75.56% had geographical causes to choose the area which includes near distance from village, plain field area unlike uphill's and downhill's in village, natural beauty of Pokhara, causing them to migrate there instead of other areas.
-) Informants reported many other causes like individual's choice, domestic problems, etc. that are responsible factors and this account for 4.45% of households' migration in the very area.

(b) Ramifications after migration

-) Main ramifications or consequences after the migration are changes in occupation, changes in income, career and perception towards migration, easier daily life, urban growth and rural depopulation.
-) Out of 90 informants, it was found that 16 households were involved in agriculture before migration and it became 4 after migration. Before migration 32 were involved in foreign employment and it became 26 after migration. There were 26 involved in business but after migration the data got increased and became 38. From all this facts, it can be concluded that many of the migrants changed their occupation after migration in the process of adaptation in city life.
-) Informants also revealed that they are able to save their earning and time for useful works after migration. Out of 90 households, 71 found positive changes in income after migration and 19 found no change on it
-) Among 90 informants, 73 found positive changes in career development after migration. Many of them said that their level of confidence also increased after migration.
-) Four ethnic groups migrated in study area. Among 90 households, 70 were Brahmins, 9 were Gurung, 6 were Chhetri and 5 were Dalit. From this data, we can say that Brahmin is in larger proportion in comparison of other three ethnic groups. This highest proportion of Brahmin migrants is related to the largest population of Brahmins in the study area

(c) Current perception and future plans of Migrants

-) Among 90 households, 31 want to return to place of origin after some years and 59 have no plan about it. This shows that 31 households migration is for short period. Nowadays they are attracted towards their village because some signs of development are seen in such area.
-) Among 90 households, 84 don't have migration certificate and only 6 have it which shows that 84 households still like to be identified officially as people of their place of origin.
-) Among selected 90 informants, 62 don't want to suggest their villagers and neighbors to migrate however 28 suggests for migration. This shows that they don't want more people to leave their place of origin. The reasons of not suggesting to migrate are the availability of primary facilities in village, cool and pleasant environment of village.
-) Time to time visit in of place of origin, their remembrance of healthy environment, family, neighborhood, fresh and organic food of village, shows the love of place of origin.

8.3 Conclusion

The research showed that, people are attracted for the luxurious, happy and easy survival. They want to eliminate day-to-day hurdles and live easier and well managed life. They want to feel the developments and for this reason they choose the easy way, called migration and they became migrants.

Changes in education, job, income, occupation and in whole lifestyle is seen in every informants' life. Their easiness, happiness and level of satisfaction are growing after migration. Not only positive changes but some negative impacts such as increased population density in town and depopulation in village, negligence in development of village are also seen.

One-third of informants highlighted the fact that they want to return their hometown as soon as possible, is a very unique conclusion of this research. Most of them have a dream to do any business in village and some have already started. We can easily say that the love of hometown is not vanished in their heart. Informants who are not planning to return to their village also have no feeling of hatred or negligence for their village. They like to visit their hometown and interact with the village neighbors in

few days, months and they occasionally do same. Still their native village is a source of happiness, dignity and a venue of emotional attachment. The hustle and bustle of city life is a burden for some.

This study reveals almost similar kind of push and pulls factors provoking migration between migrants. Push factors were mainly geographical hurdles and lack of facilities, whereas pull factors were geographical easiness and availability of facilities. And the researcher came to know that hurdles and pull factors are decreasing slowly in their village, that's why migrants are making plan to return back to village.

In this research, researcher got the chance to know about the continuous togetherness between migrants and their villagers. And this is one of the advantages of near town migration.

From the whole research, available data, facts and information, it can be concluded that large number of migration may happen in near distance, if place of origin is rural or remote and place of destination is urban and with full of facilities. But decrease of hurdles and increase of development can make them return.

8.4 Suggestion for future research

This study has only attempted to find out the causes, consequences, ethnic groups and future plan of migrants who migrated from Pumdi-Bhumdi to Birauta and Chhorepatan of Pokhara metropolitan. However, as an academic study, this study has not covered the detail about rural to urban migration. Following suggestion can be suggested for further studies.

) Rural to urban migration is creating many problems in distribution and management of population, which remained untouched in this study. Such type of research may develop new ideas to prevent and control migration in Nepal. Hence this study suggests future researchers to conduct research on this topic.

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APPENDIX I

Interview Schedule

Tribhuvan University

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Department of Anthropology, Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara

Rural to Urban Migration in Pokhara Metropolitan City

A study of the people migrated from Pumdi-Bhumdi to Birauta and
Chhorepatan

Section I-Introduction

1. Name of Informant:

Age: sex:

Religion: Occupation:

Education:

2. Introduction of family

S.N	Name	Age	Sex	Relation with informants	Education	Occupation
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

3. Types of family:

1. Nuclear

2. Joint

Section II- General Information

1. How long ago have you migrated?

a. 0-5 years

b. 5-10 years

c. 10-15 years

d. more than 15 year

2. Do you have a migration certificate?

a. Yes

b. No

If not why?

.....

3. If your birthplace is also located in Pokhara metropolitan, then what is the reason to choose ward no.17 rather than other areas?
 - a. Economical cause
 - b. geographical cause
 - c. Social cause
 - d. others
4. Are you able to fulfill all your requirements after migration?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
5. Do you find any changes in your lifestyle after migration? If yes, what kind of changes they are?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
6. How was your lifestyle before migration?
 - a. Good
 - b. not bad
 - c. Poor
7. Do you find any changes after migration in your lifestyle?
 - a. Yes
 - b. NoIf yes, what kind of changes are they?
 - a. Positive
 - b. Negative
8. Do you find any challenges after migration?
 - a. Yes
 - b. NoIf yes, please clarify what kind of challenges you are facing?
.....
9. What is the distance between your birth home and your new home?
 - a. Less than 10 km
 - b.10-15 km
 - c.20-30 km
 - d. more than 30 km

Section III-Economic phenomenon

1. What is your source of income today?
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. foreign employment
 - c. Job
 - d. Business
 - e. others

2. What is your family's monthly income?
 - a. Below 20000
 - b. 20000-30000
 - c. 30000-40000
 - d. above 40000

3. What was your occupation when you were in your birthplace?
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. foreign employment
 - c. Job
 - d. Business
 - e. others

4. What kind of changes you get in your income after migration?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 If yes, what types of changes you get?
 - a. Positive
 - b. Negative

5. Do you still have any land, home or any properties in your birthplace?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

Section IV- social phenomenon

1. What kind of thoughts people have about you in your society?
 - a. Positive
 - b. Negative

2. Do you think your village is not developed?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

3. Do you think migration plays opposite role in the case of your birthplace's development?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

4. What are those things which are available here but not in your birthplace?

5. What did you miss most, which is not here but in your birthplace?

6. Did you visit your place of origin after migration? If yes what is the gap of time you use to visit?

7. What is the response of people of your birthplace when you go there?
 - a. Positive
 - b. Negative

8. Do you think people's lifestyle of your birthplace is much harder?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Do you think children of your birthplace are facing hurdles for good education?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

10. Do you think that people from your birthplace involved in city areas for job, are facing any significant problems?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

11. Do you find any changes in your career development after migration?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

Section V-Future plan of Migrants

1. Do you think migration was necessary for your life? Why?

2. Do you have any plan for return to your birthplace in future?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

3. If someone you knew were planning to migrate here from your birthplace, what advice would you like to give them?
 - a. Suggest to migrate
 - b. suggest not to migrate
 - c. No suggestion

4. If someone you knew were planning to migrate here from your birthplace, what advice would you like to give them?

5. If you get the chance, would you stop migration or encourage it?

APPENDIX II

Case study Checklist

1. Introduction (Name, Age, Sex, Education, Occupation, Family, etc.)
2. Does migration bring happiness in your life?
3. What would have happened if you didn't have migrated at that time?
4. How did migration help you in your life?
5. What is your learning from migration?
6. If your village was developed, would you migrate?
7. Does migration bring any negative impact in your life?

APPENDIX III

PHOTO ARCADE

PHOTOGRAPHS ABOUT MIGRANTS, PLACE OF ORIGIN AND PLACE OF DESTINATION



Researcher interviewing informant in his shop



Husband and wife are working together in shop and being interviewed by researcher



Both migrated and non-migrated women ready for attending marriage ceremony in Birauta



Migrants enjoying picnic with their neighbors in Pumdi-Bhumdi



Views of Himalayas and Fewa Lake from top of Pumdi-Bhumdi



World Peace Pagoda lies in Pumdi –Bhumdi, Pokhara



Construction of PUMDIKOT SHIVA STATUE, one of the hundred-tourism destinations categorized by Government of Nepal



Construction of PUMDIKOT SHIVA STATUE, one of the hundred-tourism destinations categorized by Government of Nepal



KUL PUJA in Ancestral Temple of Baral community located in Pumdi Bhumdi
Pokhara