

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Migration means movement of person from one place called origin to another place called destination. Migration can be termed as voluntary and involuntary. Voluntary migration is the choice issue of person family or mover which includes a specific purpose but involuntary migration is not choice issue of a person or family. The nature of involuntary migration is forceful. It may be permanent or temporary. So the term is best known as forced migration. Forced migration can be divided into three types: conflict induced migration/displacement, development induced migration/displacement, disasters induced migration/displacement.

Migration is the most complex social, culture and political, economic as well as demographic process. The measurement of migration is more complex than fertility and mortality. Migration unlike fertility and mortality is the least researched and understood component of demographic dynamics in Nepal despite the fact that many of Nepal's socio-economic and political problems are interwoven with the process of both internal and international migration. (K.C, 1998).

Migration is a complex phenomena, which is the result of a complex mechanism involving social, physical, political institutional and other determinants. These ongoing phenomena of people's movement from one place to another , especially from rural to urban areas, from hill and mountain to Terai, and from one country to another is aimed mainly for better future. Migration is affected by two factors: pull factors and push factors. The pull factors are attracted by the advantage of particular place such as employment opportunities, economic possibilities, education, health facilities, higher standard of living, new industries, entertainment and political stability. Similarly, the push factors are disadvantage of the place of origin such as inadequate facilities, low

wage, poverty, unemployment, population pressure, insufficient land, shortage of food grains, education and health problem.

Migration is difficult to classify, it is a complex phenomenon it can be classified according to motive, distance and duration. It can be divided into two types: internal migration and international migration. Both of them are temporary and permanent. Temporary migration is further divided into three types: seasonal, periodic and daily, these are types of voluntary migration (Janawali, 2004). Migrations are not isolated events and generally associated with some kinds of economic, social and cultural change to which people make an adjustment (Chhetri, 1987).

The trend of internal migration has been increasing in Nepal. According to population census 1971 A.D., 445,128 people migrated within the country, which amounted 3.9 percent of the total population. It increased to 929,585 in 1981, comprising 6.2 percent of total population. In 1991 volume of internal migration increased by 32.1 percent as compared to a decade back, to make a number of migrants to 1,228,356 which is 6.6 percent of total population. In 2001, the number of migrants within the country was 1727350, which was 7.6 percent of the total population, which was increased by 40.6 percent as compared to the census year 1991 A.D. (CBS, 2003).

According to the preliminary study of census 2011, the number of international migrants is 1,917,903 which is 13.88% of total population. The population in Terai is increasing day by day, in 2058 the total population of Terai region is 11,212,453 or 48.4% while the population is 13,350,454 or 50.2% in Nepal. The most populous district of Nepal is Kathmandu and kailali is the fifth populous district (CBS, 2012).

During 1971-2001, nearly all the migrants of Terai came from the Hills, in other words, proportion of migrants from the Mountain area was rather small. Because of this migration from Mountains and Hills to Terai, Terai region gained a population of 399,925 by the time 1971. The population census of 1981, 1991, and 2001 showed these

figures as 686178, 915578 and 1085862 respectively. This indicates that the migration to Terai from Hill and Mountain is still increasing. (MOPE, 2004).

The responsible factors for internal migration in Nepal are low agricultural productivity and insufficient land, loss of land due to debt, lack of employment and alternative economic opportunities, lack of physical facilities etc.

The more population, the more problems and difficulties. In the Terai area there have different problems raised after vast population migrated from different parts like demographic, social, environmental, economic, political.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

The in-migration trend is more frequent in Terai districts of Nepal mainly owing to the better opportunities and better future. Hence, Terai areas are densely populated. The fertile land, income resources, education, employment, health services, transportation and communication attract the people dwelling in the village and hill areas in Terai. Therefore, the rapid population growth in the Terai districts has created several problems. In Nepal. Dhangadhi municipality is also one of the Terai area of Nepal, which faces innumerable problems because of the increment in the size of the population through in-migration.

Dhangadhi is a municipality as well as headquarter of Kailali district. It was declared as municipality in 2033 B.S. (1977 A.D.). The study area, Dhangadhi municipality, located in the south-west part of Kailali district. This is one of the famous town of Far Western Development Region (www.dhangadhi.gov.np). About five decades before Dhangadhi was mere a flat land covered by a dense forest. Similarly, the spread out of malaria, was the major problem of the area. The settlement was scattered and only few number of Tharu natives of the area used to reside over there. Just after the eradication of malaria the place become a center of attraction for the people. Gradually the process of

development of Dhangadhi municipality had gone ahead e.g. the facilities like electricity, education, health services, agriculture industry and drinking water. Because of all these pull factors, the municipality became the place of attraction for the people especially dwelling in the different parts of seti and Mahakali zones. Moreover, the construction of airport, linking road Mahendra highway and Gauriphanta as an open border area between Nepal and India also added charm in the municipality.

In this way, Dhangadhi municipality has become a center of attraction of the people. Consequently, the process of in migration has been increasing. The increasing problem of in-migration has affected population, development, health and environment inviting different sorts of social and cultural problems and difficulties. Hence, present research work aims to trace out the actual facts of in-migration in Dhangadhi Municipality. People migrate from rural to urban areas in search of better opportunities (economic, educational, good health services, entertainment etc.) and political instability is another factor of migration. In other words, the study is an attempt to find out the causes and consequences brought out by the growing number of in-migrants in Dhangadhi Municipality.

Rapid population growth of Nepal has adversely affected almost every sector of economy, more explicitly agricultural, forestry, social services and the environment. It has led to increasing pressure on the fertile land resources of country and brought about shortage of food mainly in the Mountain and Hill regions. It has swallowed up national saving to meet the growing demand of the people for education, health and other social services. Resulting from this the problem of urban as well as rural employment has become more severe; over harvesting of the forest for fuel wood has resulted in wide spread land degradation and has continued to increase soil erosion and slides.

Most of the developing country like Nepal has been suffering from the burning problem of population migration. When there is a movement of population from one place to another inside the country it affects not only social condition of receiving or sending

areas but also on political environment. Migration process certainly helps for expansion of the urban centres and economic development but several types of social, economic, cultural, political and environmental problems start to emerge. This study will focus on the following research questions;

- I. Why are the people migrating from hill to terai or from rural to urban area and what is the trend?
- II. How does in-migration bring the change in the place of destination?
- III. What is the socio-economic status of migrants?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective is to find the causes and consequences of in-migration. Specific objectives are:

- I. To trace out the in-migration trend in Dhangdhi Municipality.
- II. To identify the socio-economic characteristics of the in-migrants of the study area.
- III. To document the causes and consequences of in-migration in study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Migration is an important topic in context of our country Nepal. Government cannot make plan without the knowledge of composition of population. After two decades the trend of in-migrants will be increasing in Terai region. So this study is oriented towards investing causes and consequences of in-migration in New Road Tole of Dhangadhi Municipality. This study will support and help to planner, policy maker, researcher and decision maker.

1.5 Outline of the Thesis

The whole study was organized into eight chapters in the following orders.

Chapter one contains the introduction of the study. It includes the general background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study.

Chapter two states the theoretical aspects of migration and different studies about migration.

Chapter three explains the methodology used in this research to find the result for meeting the objectives set in chapter one. It includes rationale of site selection, research design, nature and sources of data, tools and techniques, sample design, data analysis and limitation of the study respectively.

Chapter four states setting of the study area.

Chapter five states the trend and migration streams of Dhangadhi municipality.

Chapter six data analysis includes the classification of the respondents, socio-economic characteristics and causes and consequences of in-migration.

Chapter seven states summary and conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Migration is a process of movement of people from one place to another. This process is increasing from the very beginning of human civilization. People have been moving from underprivileged region or underdeveloped country to developed region or in developed country. They move in various parts to be engaged with works and to have better opportunities. Hence, the pull and push factors play dominant role in the migration process.

Various schools have studied the migration process in different parts of the world. Many studies have focused to explain the basic question “why do people move from one place to another, origin to destination and one country to another country?” Many of the migration studies emphasize on collecting and analyzing data either for model building or for scientific explanation for determinants of both internal and international migration over time and space. Similarly, many studies focused characteristic causes and consequences of migration of the different parts of the world or Nepal.

One of the dominant models of studying micro-level causes of migration and decision-making is the '**deterministic**' approach. Deterministic theories, such as the one developed by Ernest George Ravenstein (1885) and later refined by Everett Lee (1964) analyse relations between distance and propensity to move. Indeed, most sociological overviews start with **Ravenstein's seven laws of migration**:

- I. The majority migrates only short distances and thus establishes "currents of migration" towards larger centers.
- II. This causes displacement and development processes in connection with populations in sending and destination regions.

- III. The processes of dispersion and absorption correspond to each other.
- IV. Migration chains develop over time.
- V. Migration chains lead to exit movements towards centers of commerce and industry.
- VI. Urban residents are less prone to migrate than rural people
- VII. This is also true for the female population.

Many theorists have followed in Ravenstein's footsteps, and the dominant theories in contemporary scholarship are more or less variations of his conclusions. Everett Lee (1966) reformulated Ravenstein's theory to give more emphasis to internal (or push) factors. Lee also outlined the impact that intervening obstacles have on the migration process. He argued that variables such as distance, physical and political barriers, and having dependents can impede or even prevent migration. 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, etc. can facilitate or retard migration.

Several theories have been developed to treat international patterns of migration on their own terms, but these too are variants of push-pull theory.

Neoclassical economic theory: (Sjaastad 1962; Todaro 1969) suggests that international migration is related to the global supply and demand for labor. Nations with scarce labor supply and high demand will have high wages that pull immigrants in from nations with a surplus of labor.

Segmented labor-market theory: Piore (1979) argues that First World economies are structured so as to require a certain level of immigration. This theory suggests that developed economies are dualistic: they have a primary market of secure, well-

remunerated work and a secondary market of low-wage work. Segmented labor-market theory argues that immigrants are recruited to fill these jobs that are necessary for the overall economy to function but are avoided by the native-born population because of the poor working conditions associated with the secondary labor market.

World-systems theory: Sassen (1988) argues that international migration is a by-product of global capitalism. Contemporary patterns of international migration tend to be from the periphery (poor nations) to the core (rich nations) because factors associated with industrial development in the First World. Although the migration from periphery to core is mainly for economic benefits or for betterment but also it leads to interact between societies, which is an important determinant of social change within societies.

Network Theory: Tilly et al. (1967) emphasize the importance of kin and friendship networks in shaping and sustaining internal as well as international migration. The interpersonal ties connect migrants, former migrants and non-migrants in origin and destination. They encourage circular migration and reduce migration risks. This is accompanied by the theory of cumulative causation, which states that migration sustains itself by creating more migration (Massey, 1990).

Stouffers (1940) concept of intervening opportunities is an attempt to improve Zipt's principle of least effort. According to Stouffer liner distance is a less important determinant of migration than the nature of space; the distance should be considered in socio-economic terms rather than geometric ones. Thus, distance traveled by foot is not as important as the number of opportunities available. His basic hypothesis is that the numbers of opportunities at that distance are inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities.

The process of urbanization is an intrinsic dimension of economic and social development and in consequences both developed and developing countries are going through the process of shifting from predominantly rural to predominantly urban societies. For an individual migration is often a rational and dynamic effort to seek new opportunities in life. However, migration is also prompted by push factors, such as

inequitable allocation of development resources, adoption of inappropriate technologies and lack of access to available land. (ICPD, 1984)

Zipt (1946) has purposed that when unemployment and income are uniformly distributed, the variable in the numerator should be population at the origin and destination and distance is the denominator. He formulated 'the principle of least effort' which has based on Ravenstein's theory to overcome the difficulty and therefore, the smaller the number of migrants and the smaller the difficulties are vice-versa.

Todaro (1969) mentioned labour migration and urban employments that the probability of finding a job in modern sector and their wage differentials between the urban and rural areas are the causes of migration. Todaro, further added that the industrial expansion productivity and growth have direct effect on expected real earnings among potentials migrants. The mode is an important step towards the qualification of economic motives in terms of perceived rural-urban income differentials.

The ability to migrate is affected by the distances to potential destinations (which affect cost), communications and transportation connections, education levels (which affect access to information) and national policies (Massey *et al.* 1993). Once a migration has occurred, people left behind may migrate to join those who went earlier (Massey, 1990). Some individuals, however, may be less inclined to migrate due to psychological emotional attachments to home, family, friends and community (Lee, 1966).

Massey (1987), different kinds of social ties; (strong ties such as families, kinship and communal organizations and weak ties like interaction among friends of friends) play the dominant role in migration process. In this context, Douglas Massey has developed a series of hypotheses:

- I. The probability of international migration should be greater for individuals who are related to someone who has prior international experience, or for individuals connected to someone.

- II. Once someone has migrated internationally, he or she is very likely to do so again, leading to repeated movements over time. Thus the likelihood of an additional trip should increase with each trip taken; the probability of transnational migration should be greater among those with prior international experience than among those without it.
- III. As the stock of social ties and international migrant experience grows over time, migration should become progressively less selective and spread from the middle to the lower segments of the socioeconomic hierarchy.

2.2 Different studies about migration

The socialization of children, involved strict control with several disciplinary codes and pressure of schooling (strict discipline, poor performance and corporal punishments in the school) are the main reasons for mobility or practice of “Bhagne” of adolescent child, specially, in Bahun Society Because of strict control (Sharma, 2009)

De Haas, (2007) Migration has not only deeply affected regional economies, but has also changed the social face of communities. Migration is not only an attempt to secure better livelihoods, but also a clear avenue of upward social mobility. Both internal and international migration have played a central role in the “landslide of social, political and economic changes” (Crawford, 2001, p. 21) Migration has also accelerated the breakdown of ancient socio-ethnic hierarchies in migrant-sending communities and contributed to the creation of a new social stratification (Fadloullah et al., 2000, p. xxii; Mter,1995),

Frederick A.B. Meyerson, Leticia Merino, Jorge Durard (2007) described Human migration is driven by globalization and interrelated economic, environmental, and social factors it will play a major role in the future of ecosystems, biodiversity, land use, and conservation policy and the Challenges related to migration and the environment include rapid urbanization and sprawl, local and global deforestation, abandonment of rural areas,

unsustainable agricultural and production systems, difficulties in building effective governance systems, and the effects of migrants on source and destination human communities and ecosystems.

The process of migration brings changes in society. Migrants act as agents of social change. The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, etc. get spread from urban to rural areas through them. Migration also leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures and results in the evolution of composite culture. The mind set of people changes. They start thinking broadly and the narrow views changes. Along with positive consequences, obviously negative consequences come. Migration causes anonymity, which creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals. Continued feeling of dejection may motivate people to fall in the trap of antisocial activities like crime and drug abuse. Migration affects the women more. In the rural areas, male selective out migration leaving their wives behind puts extra physical as well mental pressure on the women which increases their vulnerability (Singh, 2008).

A study made by Chandra Vadra (2007) on International Labour Migration of Nepalese Women. She pointed out that Officially, more than 78,000 women are engaged in work in 65 countries (excluding India) and sending home between NRs 9 billion and NRs 11 billion per year as remittances, which is about 10.7 per cent of the total remittances entering the country (Adhikari and others, 2006). She also mentioned that the women who go to Gulf country as a domestic workers; although it is illegal have been facing different types of problems such as health problems due to climatic conditions, having to remain jobless due to unconfirmed employment, an excessive workload, racial discrimination, abuse by employers and being forced to have sex so that migrants have been encountering with health related problem and social problems. Not only in the Gulf countries but also after returning home they are facing several difficulties like no one willing to marry, changing perspective of people toward them etc.

Kothari (2002) analyses migration in a social exclusion framework to examine the interrelationship between chronic poverty and migration. She argues that moving from one place to another implies economic and social costs and requires a certain level of human, physical, social and economic capital, and different forms of capital are produced by various forms of social exclusion by way of inequitable access to resources and institutions, which in (Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003-4 conducted by Central Bureau of Statistics, The Government of Nepal.) turn affects the poor people's migration choices. The forms of capital include economic assets (e.g. land ownership and savings), human capital (education and skills), social capital (kinship networks), cultural capital (ethnicity, caste, gender, and language), geography (natural environment and rural remoteness) and political capital (political participation and citizenship). She incorporates most forms of social exclusion as structures that are both constraints and opportunities for people to migrate.

Socio-economic mobility or adaptation at the frontier is largely predicated on: (1) the timing of migration and settlement, (2) migrants' previous socioeconomic positions, and (3) the availability of employment opportunities, especially for those who remain landless or near landless in the context of Nepal (Shrestha,et.al., 1993)

Seddon, Gurung and Adhikari (2001) argue that off-farm and non-farm income is critical in determining the overall livelihood status of the household and its members. For nearly two centuries rural Nepal have brought money back to home and supplement their farm income and contribute to the livelihoods of household members. They claim that rural livelihoods have never been wholly reliant on agriculture. As the same time labor migration has long been an important feature of rural areas in Nepal (Seddon, et al, 2001).

Wage labour in village and land renting opportunities are created because of the outside earning of wealthier households. Labour migration contributes to a deepening of social and economic inequalities within the villages (Seddon et.al., 2001) but Caplan (1972) argues that as a result of labor migration the inter caste relations has been changed.

Allison Smith-Estelle and Sofia Gruskin (2003) concluded that most of migrants are men and the migration is circular. Due to limited access to health information, including about HIV/STI and sexuality in their own languages, difficulties finding, accessing or being able to afford health care, and fear of firing from job etc. most of the migrants have affected by dangerous diseases like HIV/STI also added that limited economic resources lead to additional vulnerabilities for women, including reduced food security and increased workload.

The population in the mountain regions of Nepal has exceeded the carrying capacity of the land. Therefore, people are moving to the more arable lands of the Terai. It is estimated that 60% of Nepal's population is concentrated in the hill and mountain regions, while 60% of farmland is in the Terai (Shrestha). The migrants hope to make a better life for themselves by moving to the agricultural hub of the country. However, these migrants are having difficulty finding affordable land (Shrestha, 1993).

“People adopt as a viable livelihood strategy, mainly because it offers new possibilities to improve economic conditions and to get rid off from the state of poverty, as it protects against the existing socio-economic arrangements refusing the prevailing social relation of production by being docile” (Shrestha, 2001: 60).

Migration all come from socio-economic strata, majority of them are poor, landless and unskilled from rural area. Migration from rich (dominant) class is “Strategic choice” as a vehicle for them to expand economic horizon, while migration from poor (subordinate) class is “survival move” which is a mechanism to minimize potential risks associated with an expanding family size. Rich people may find local opportunities too limited for further betterment (Shrestha, 2001; 64-65).

Migration has high social costs for women health workers, particularly nurses. While the migrant nurses are busy in caring for others in the distant countries, their own children and family grow in negligence and suffer from the lack of affectionate care. The future of their children cannot be guaranteed only with the amount of remittances made by them.

In abroad there are several problems like; treated as disposable person, racial harassment and discrimination at work, not getting the suitable job as promised by agents, Despite these problems, growing number of nurses are migrating abroad for employment. Both push factors in the place of origin and the pull factors in the destination places (mainly developed countries) are operating simultaneously to motivate the nurses for migrating abroad. Weak management of health sector from the government side resulting into inadequate mobilization of available human resources, lack of career opportunities, political instability and the threat of violence in the work place are the major push factors that motivate a qualified nurse to migrate abroad. More income, attraction of high living standard, the working conditions and the educational prospects for children are the major pull factors for motivating them (Rajbanshi, 2011).

There are 62,391 students in abroad (MoE 2011). The popular destination of Nepali students is UK, there are 28,667 Nepali students. Unstable political situation, weak prospects for quality education, need for quality education to get better reward in labour market are the main factors for migrating students. Along these factors, social factor is responsible for migration. Most of students go abroad from middle class family, sending ones children abroad for study is increasingly related to accumulating cultural capital and ensuring social mobility towards higher status of the whole family. For the individual migrants, it is related to higher and rewarding employment status and a global experience (Ghimire, 2011).

Due to the growing influence of remittances, migration process has increased from rural to urban, where saving generated from remittances are invested in land, housing, business and industries. This has led to the migration of poor disadvantaged to urban centres for seeking employment opportunities. As the result of heavy migration to urban, labour shortage is beginning to put limite on agricultural productions (Adhikari, 2001).

Remittance from Nepali migrant workers in foreign countries is an important component of Nepali economy. Its contribution is not only the cash income and other goods and commodities that come to Nepal, but also the foreign exchange which has other positive

contributions in terms of social and human development. In the fiscal year 2008/09 remittance contributed 21.8 percent in GDP. Labour migration has become one of the main livelihood strategies and a major contributing factor for poverty reduction in Nepal (Adhikari, 2011).

CEDA (1977) in its another study, identified some causes of migration of people from hill areas of far western development region. It suggested that selective nature of age, sex, occupation, population pressure, food shortage and poverty in the hill region are the main reason for migration. The plain can control the volume of migration from hilly region the availability of intervening opportunities through investment in road and irrigation.

Gurung (1984) analyzes in his book 'Inter Regional Migration in Nepal', showed that population pressure, land holding, shortage of food grain, environmental stress in mountain/hill were found as the push factors and fertile land, resource government incentives, planned resettlement, physical facilities, presence of friends and relatives in the Terai were found as the pull factors.

K.C. (1985) studied the micro and macro level of rural analysis internal migration in Nepal based on data of Population Census 1961 and 1971 and concluded that government resettlement project in Terai, investment in irrigation by government in Terai, industrial activities, administrative activities in specific towns, literacy rate, age factor, social factors like family kinship were major factors for the migration.

According to Thapa and Tiwari (1989) the in-migration pattern in Kathmandu is shaped on the basis of urban facilities, which are major attractive factors for people.

Kunwar (1993) analyzed the causes and consequences of internal migration phenomenon through the multivariate analysis as well as path model. He concluded that the Low productivity, insufficient and moving of relatives and friends and education are main

causes of leaving origin and availability of physical facilities and extension of business opportunities reduce the causes of leaving origin.

Niraula (1995) analysis in the past concluded that the malaria eradication during the 1960s and the onward and resettlement programmes, increased population mobility enormously from the mountain and hill to terai. Other factors, which accelerated this process were probably the population pressure creation of infrastructure and concentration of development activities that created opportunities for employment in the terai. As a result, there are considerable changes in demographic, socio-economic and environmental condition both at the origin and destination.

Hans raj (1996) says that most important factor which motivated people to migrate is economic factor. People migrate and continue to migrate to have better living either for themselves or their families. Some times people migrate due to political, religions or any other reasons. Some people migrate as they can not tolerate a particular political or economic system dictatorial regime of a dictator.

Karki (1998) mentioned effect of male migration has resulted prominent effect and changes at the place of origin too. It has increased work burden on women. The women specially wives of absentee has faced various problems in managing household activities, agricultural activities, social activities etc. Out migration has also positive effects for women. Women are empower by the circumstances to handle every activities freely. Out migration has significant effect on children. Work burden on children of absentee has increased and their school missing rate has also higher, especially male children disobey their mother.

In 1998 K.C. analyzed trends, patterns and implications or rural to urban migration based on census and survey data. The study identified rural-rural migration. To keep balance between population and resources, KC suggested to identify additional areas for resettlement in both the mountain and hill to regulate internal migration promotion and

development of small towns periphery of larger town to divert migrants and providing employment opportunities to migrants in small and medium size towns.

K.C.(2003) migration has been an important component of population redistribution in Nepal, people have been migrating from rural to rural and rural to urban areas in search of employment and education opportunities. Occasional natural calamities like floods and landslides have also forced people to flee from their birthplace to another potential areas for their livelihood. Internally displaced persons have remained in vulnerable situations expecting urgent rescue and help. Important causes of internal migration in Nepal have been poverty, inequitable distribution of income, unemployment, difficult livelihood and food insecurity.

According to Gautam (2006) the causes of migration unemployment, food deficiency, increased expenditure and interest of being economically prosperous. The other reasons included family causes (population pressure and conflict). These factors initiate the desire to go to other places specially India and other countries.

Gautam,T.R. (2008) has mentioned the consequences of migration in his article on the topic of Migration and the Problem of Old Age People in Nepal published in Dhaulagiri Journal of Sociological and Anthropological. Migration has not only positive implications but also many negative impacts. One of those problems is of old couple. They are facing different kinds of problems like anxiety, helplessness, loneliness feeling, and increased social and cultural burdens including household ones.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to solve the research question systematically. In other words, research methodology is a general plan of how the researcher is going about answering the research question that he/she has set. This chapter describes the research methodology or research strategy employed in this study. It contains sources of data, sample design and sample size, questionnaire and method of data analysis.

3.1 Rationale of Site Selection

No research can be completed without a specific study area. As this study is related with In-migration, obviously it needs such an area where issues of migration are easily found. New Road Tole of Dhangadhi Municipality is the place where many people have migrated from different places and issues of migration can be found easily. Now a days migration is burning issue in the Terai Region, Considering the high volume of in-migration in Terai Region of Nepal; New Road Tole of Dhangadhi Municipality has been selected for the research.

3.2 Research Design

This study is basically a descriptive in nature because it gives the fact description of different aspects of migration i.e. socio-economic and cultural setting of the study area relating with the causes and consequences of in-migration so, descriptive research design is used in this study.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

Data are the focal point of any research without which no conclusion can be made. Both primary and secondary sources of data are used according to the requirement of the study. The sources of data are as following;

) **Primary Data**

This Study uses some primary data sources. Primary data are collected during the field work by visiting the study area. To make the study authentic and reliable, responses of some migrants are regarded as main sources of primary information. Observation and interview method using unstructured questionnaire are used for primary data.

) **Secondary Data**

Each and every data required for the research can't be available through primary sources because of time and cost limitation. Secondary data were collected from different sources like; Central Bureau of Statistics, Municipality office, various books journals, magazines, internet etc.

3.4 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

Qualitative as well as quantitative data were collected from primary and secondary sources. Specially, the primary data were collected using following data generation techniques

) **Observation**

The qualitative information was collected through participatory and non-participatory observation. The social relationship, living standard, economic, political, educational status etc. of migrants was observed.

) **Focus Group Discussion**

For the general information, group discussion was conducted among the in-migrants including men and women to identify the causes and consequences of in-migration.

) **Unstructured Interview**

For this study, some unstructured interviews were carried out in order to get information about causes and consequences of in-migration in Dhangadhi Municipality with farmer, teacher, politician and government official.

3.5 Sampling Technique

This study covered the in-migrants of New Road Tole of Dhangadhi municipality. New Road Tole has been selected purposively for the present study because many migrants use to live in this area. Municipality office helped to obtain in-migration information. There were 120 households in the study area, among them 100 were migrants and 20 were non-migrants. For this research 48 migrants and 2 non-migrants were selected by using purposive random sampling. Two non-migrants were included in the total sample households because they had better knowledge about the area and migration.

3.6 Data analysis

Only collection of data doesn't have any meaning they should be analyzed carefully so in this study, information collected from the primary as well as secondary sources were edited, coded and processed. Processed data were analyzed with the help of simple statistical tools like simple average, percentage, bar diagram and pie chart.

3.7 Limitation of the Study

The study is limited within New Road Tole of Dhangadhi Municipality. In this study, primary data is collected from the field and secondary data is collected from municipality office, books, and journals. Other ancillary data is collected from Department of Meteorology, Survey Department of Nepal Government etc. The study remains limited on trend and flow, causes and consequences of in-migration. This research has tried to collect all related information as possible as on its own efforts.

CHAPTER FOUR

SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Introduction of Kailai District

Kailali district is one of the five districts of Seti zone, which lies in Far-western Development Region. It is the only Terai district of Seti zone which lies in the south of the Mahabharat and Chure range. Its adjoining districts are Kanchanpur, Dadeldhura, Doti, Surkhet and Bardia. Southern part of district is also with India. The total area of this district is 3235 square kilometer. Administratively, it is divided into 42 Village Development Committees, 2 Municipalities, 13 Ilakas and 5 constituencies for parliament election. Rana and Tharu are the natives of this district. Other castes such as Chhetri, Brahmin, Kami and Mager mostly lie in the district. The composition of population by religion indicates Hindu (97.49), Buddhist 1.45%), Muslim (0.55%), Christian (0.34%), Kirati (0.02%) and others (0.15). Population predominated by Hindu religion is 97.49 percentage in the district. Total agricultural land is about 64155.71 hectars, which is the largest number in far-western terai. 68.25 percent people are engaged in agriculture. The total population is 616697 with 304386 females and 312311 males in 2001 and in 2011 the total population is 770,279 with 378970 male and 391,309 female which is 2.89% of total population of Nepal. The total literacy of the district is 84 percent.

4.2 Introduction of Dhangadhi Municipality

Dhangadhi Municipality was under the control of Indian government. The Sugauli Treaty 1816 declared that the terai area between Kali and Rapti (Kailai, Kanchanpur, Banke, Bardia) belonged to the British East India Company. However, the contemporary Prime Minister Jung Bahadur Rana led himself with 12000 Nepalese Army to help the British East India Company to suppress the revolution in 1857. Later a treaty between Nepal and British East India Company was signed in November 1, 1860. As a result, the four districts (Banke, Bardia, Kailali, and Kanchanpur) were given back to Nepali.

Before 1977 (2033 B.S.), Dhangadhi was a village panchyat. It was declared a Nagar Panchayat in 1977 (2033 BS.) when government decided to declare to give municipal status to all the zonal headquarters. In order to meet the population criterion of 10000 persons, three village panchayats, Taranagar, Trinagar and Dewariya were added to Dhangadhi. In the late 1950s, the district center of Kailali was shifted from Kailali village to Dhangadhi. In 1962 when Seti zone was formed, Dhangadhi was designated as its headquarter further enhancing its administrative role. Even though Dipayal was designated the development centers of the far-western development region when it was formed in 1981, most regional offices were located in Dhangadhi due to its convenient location.

Dhangadhi Municipality consists of 14 wards. Wards 1 to 5 are urban and remaining 6 to 14 are rural in nature. Out of total land, 70 percent lies in rural areas and 30 percent in urban ones. Today Dhangadhi enjoys an economically advantageous location in the Terai area and considered as the gateway to Far-western region of the country. It has become a business center for Far-western and Mid-western Regions and Mahendra highway added the importance of the Dhangadhi municipality as the business and industrial centers as well.

New Road Tole is located in Chatakpur, ward No. 4 of Dhagadhi Minicipality which is near to Dhagadhi Bazzar and where different urban facilities are available. People of New Road Tole can easily consume the different facilities having Dhangadhi Municipality.

4.2.1 Geographical Position

Dhangadhi municipality has an area of 9304.4 hectors. It is surrounded by Beladevipur, Shreepur and Geta VDCs to the north, and Mohana river to the south forming boundaries between Nepal and India, Urma VDC and Khutiya River lie in the east and Kanchanpur and Mohana River in the west. It's 167 to 184 meters above from the sea level. It has sub-tropical climate with warm and hot weather in the summer season and cool weather in the winter. The highest temperature recorded so far is 44⁰c.

4.2.2 Industry

According to the 'Cottage and Rural Industry office' record, there are 205 registered cottage and small-scale industries in the municipality. Most of the industries are forest and agriculture based such as rice and oil mills, food processing and wood industries are few examples. There are also several big industries such as Resin Turpentile, Solvant Plant, Katha Factory and Timber. These factories lie just outside the boundries of Dhangadhi munitcpality along with Dadeldhura highway.

4.2.3 Population

The population of kailali according to the census year 2001 is 67447 with 35228 are males and 32219 females. The average annual population growth rate is 4.10 percent of the municipality. But according to the census 2011, the total population is 770,279 and the average annual growth rate is 2.22 of Kailali district. There is unequal distribution of population in the municipality wards. The following table indicates ward-wise population distribution;

Table 1: Ward-wise population distribution of Dhangadhi Municipality, Kailali

Ward No.	Households	Male	Female	Total
1	1937	5128	4369	9497
2	1581	4419	3992	8411
3	1403	4230	3938	8168
4	917	2530	2202	4732
5	1394	4022	3495	7517
6	514	1964	1840	3804
7	815	2885	2646	5531
8	732	2308	1974	4282
9	245	877	808	1685
10	204	789	766	1555
11	241	994	968	1962
12	1266	3337	3493	6830
13	291	1099	1022	2121
14	198	646	706	1352
Total	11738	35228	32219	67447

Source: CBS, 2001

The highest population is seen in ward number one. Other wards like 2 and 3 as well as 4 and 5 are also thickly populated, mainly because of the sufficient urban facilities like education, health and communication. In contrary to these wards, wards 13 and 14 occupy less population as they lack the urban facilities. About 70 percent land area of the municipality is considered as rural, but the population living in the area constitutes only 35 percent of total population. Likewise, 30 percent of the municipal area is urban, with 65 percent of the total population.

4.2.4 Education

Dhangadhi as a major town of Far-western Development Region is quite developed in terms of education, however, the literacy rate of the municipality is only 59.20 percent. The existing numbers of educational institutions of the municipality also show that there is a good facility of education. Such institutions working so far in the municipality are shown in the table below:

Table: 2 Educational institutions in Dhangadhi Municipality

S.N.	Educational Institutions	Number
1	Master's level campus	2
2	B.Ed. Campus	2
3	Higher Secondary School (Private + Government)	4
4	Polytechnic School	1
5	Engineer Campus	1
6	CMA training center	1
7	Secondary School (Private + Government)	19
8	Lower secondary school (Private + Government)	13
9	Primary school (Private + Government)	29

Source: CBS 2068

4.2.5 Transportation

Dhangadhi Municipality is linked with Mahendra Highway and open borders of India. The airport is also attached with the municipality. The overall length of Black Top Road is about 25 Km. Graveled road covers the length of 180 km and the total length of muddy

road is about 190 km. Chatakpur to Campus Link Road is a another sub-main road which has been currently built-up in the municipality.

4.2.6 Health Facilities

Dhangadhi has a good access to medical facilities. In term of health services, the municipality is well equipped. Since the municipality is quite near to developed Indian cities like Lakhnau and Lakhimpur, people are not deprived of getting the health facilities. Moreover Seti Zone Hospital lies in the center of the municipality. Geta eye hospital Navajivan Nursing Home, Private Clinic and Homeopathies are other health centers available in the municipality.

4.2.7 Agriculture

Total cultivable land is 5771.9 hector which comes to be 62 percent of municipality area. Most of the land of the municipality is fertile. The major sources of irrigation is Khutiya-Dhangadhi canal. Other sources of irrigation are water pumps and shallow Tub-well (Boring). Agriculture fertilizers, equipments and insecticides are available in the municipality. Different agricultural markets are situated in Dhangadhi municipality. Paddy, wheat, Maze, and cash crops like sugarcane, potato, tomato, green vegetable and cereals are the main agricultural crops of the municipality.

4.2.8 Employment

Dhangadhi Municipality is well known for its industrial and business activities. Different types of industries, including big and small scales, are located in the municipality. Private schools and other job-operative institutions are increasing gradually. Equally NGOs and INGOs are also functioning in the town which are good sources of employment. Since house construction has been rapidly growing, people are getting the opportunities to work as a labour and carpenter. There is a good opportunity for skilled and unskilled labour for making house, road and riding Rickshaw.

CHAPTER FIVE

TREND AND MIGRATION STREAMS

5.1 Introduction

After the successful control of malaria in Terai region of Nepal, migration movement from Hills and Mountains to Terai started to increase. Major factors in this migratory movements included harsher condition in the Hill and Mountain, limited supply of fertile land and lack of employment opportunities in these areas. Moreover, availability of fertile land in terai immediately after the control of malaria and better infrastructural facilities increased the migration from hills and mountains to terai. This movement of people from hill and mountain to terai was also facilitated by the resettlement program, which were set up by the government in the late sixties. Based on a survey of Banke and Bardia resettlement project of the 'Nepal Resettlement Company'. It includes a review of the settlement scheme, characteristics of settlers in the project area, ethnic classification related to others variables like income, size of the land holding, livestock and so on. It recommends expansion of Resettlement Company in order to divert unplanned settlements through planned channels and utilization of land under relatively poor forest. This resulted in the increased migration trend of hill and mountain people to terai areas.

Dhangadhi is a town of Kailali district where urban facilities and fertile land are abundant. After the malaria eradication, migration to Dhangadhi has been increasing rapidly. The general trend of migration is not quite same in different period in Dhangadhi. Before 1950s there were Tharu tribes. Rana Tharus living there before the Dangora Tharu migrated from Dang and Banke districts.

The data on in-migrating obtained was found from the municipality record. 1179 in-migrants households were found during the reference period 2048-2058 B.S. But this data does not cover the increasing number of in-migrant households. Large numbers of in-migrant households were not registered in the municipality office. People register migration only for necessary condition like birth registration and citizenship

recommendation. The service holder in-migrant households register for increasement of service bonus which leaving in another district. The trend of in-migration to Dhangadhi Municipality is given in table below during reference period 2048-2058 B.S.

5.2 Population according to ecological zone

According to preliminary study of census 2011 most of the people (50.2%) in terai region. 43.1% people live in hill region and 6.7% people live in Himalayan region. The population on the basis of ecological belt is presented below;

Table 3: Population according ecological belt

Ecological belt	2058		2068	
	population	%	population	%
Mountain	1,687,859	7.3	1,795,354	6.7
Hill	10,251,111	44.3	11,475,001	43.1
Terai	11,212,453	48.4	13,350,454	50.2
Total	23,151,423	100	26,620,809	100

Source: CBS 2068

The above mentioned data shows that the in-migration trend in terai is increasing day by day. In 2058 there were 48.4 percent population in terai of total population of Nepal but in 2068 there is 50.2 percent population. The attraction of people is increasing per day.

5.3 Trend of In-migration in Dhangadhi

According to municipality record 1179 in-migrants households were found during the period 2048-2058 B.S. But this data does not cover the increasing number of in-migrant households. Large numbers of migrant households were not registered in the municipality office. People register migration only for necessary condition like birth registration, citizenship recommendation, and the service holder in-migrant register for increasement of service bonus. The trend of in-migration to Dhangadhi Municipality is given in table below during period of 2048-2058 B.S.

Table 4: Trend of in-migration, in Dhangadhi Municipality,

Year in B.S	Number of Households	Percent
2048	37	3
2049	68	6
2050	77	7
2051	78	7
2052	95	8
2053	85	7
2054	141	12
2055	136	11
2056	102	9
2057	208	17
2058	152	13
Total	1179	100

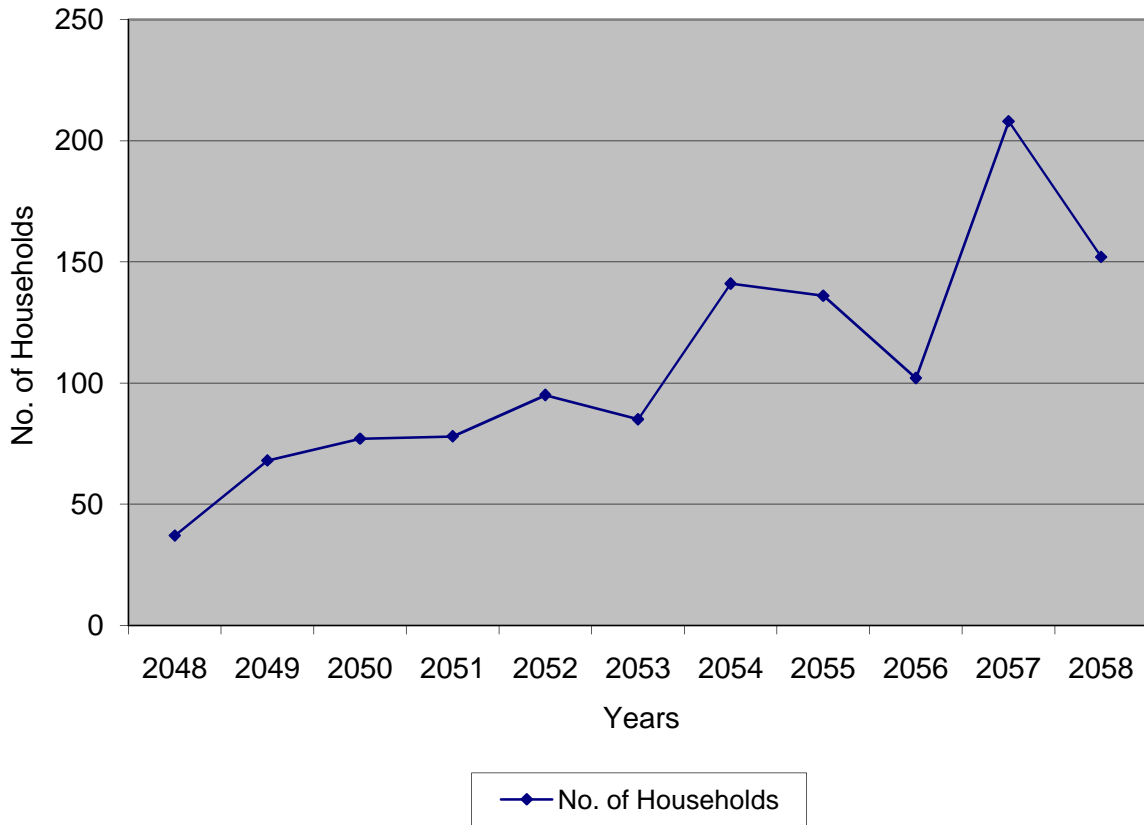
Source: Field survey 2068

The Table 5 shows the in-migration trend during the period between 2048-2058 B.S. The in-migration rate is increasing from 2048 to 2052 due to lowest price of land. 7 percent of the total in-migrants households migrated in the year 2053. The year 2054 shows the increasing rate of migration due to various opportunities like, higher facilities of education, urban facilities and fertile land.

Total household's 11 and 9 percent migrated in 2055 and 2056. The migration trend has decreased in this period in comparison to the year 2054 B.S. may be because of the costly land and unregistered migration trend. Year 2057 shows 17 percent households have migrated in Dhangadhi municipality. This is the highest in migration trend in reference period 2048-2058 B.S. The Maoist problem is the main push factor to increased the in migration rate in the year 2057. The year 2058 shows 13 percent of total in-migration rate, which is less than as compared to 2057 B.S.

After the Maoist problem, the in-migration rate is increasing rapidly in Dhangadhi from different parts of hilly and mountainous district of Nepal. Dhangadhi municipality is a famous town of Far-Western Region. Many people migrated in Dhangadhi from different parts of Nepal and India to use the urban facilities.

Figure 1: In-migration trend in Dhangadhi Municipality



[Note: Because of unavailability of data from 2058 to 2068, this study only presented the data during the period of 2048-2058].

5.4 Trend of In-migration and Out-migration

The population of Terai area is increasing every year because of attraction toward Terai. In the comparison of trend of in-migration, out-migration trend is very low in Dhangadhi municipality. Every person wants to move to advanced place than less advanced place. The following table presents the trend of in-migration and out-migration.

Table 5: Registered in-migrants and out-migrants in the year of 2068 in Dhangadhi municipality

Months	In-migration	Out-migration
Baishakh	179	10
Jestha	215	64
Ashad	179	30
Shrawan	172	12
Bhadra	122	19
Aashwin	137	29
Kartik	110	35
Mansir	200	10
Paus	199	41
Magh	165	30
Falgun	176	55
Chaitra	87	45
Toal	1941	380

Source: Dhangadhi municipality 2068

The above table shows that the number of in-migrants are about 6 times more than out-migrants. The total number of in-migrants are 1941 and the total number of out-migrants are only 380. The above number of data represents only registered in municipality office beside this there may be numerous migrants for the different purposes. 1941 in-migrants households were found during 2068 B.S. But this data does not cover the increasing number of in-migrant households. Large numbers of in-migrant households were not registered in the municipality office. People register migration only for necessary condition like birth registration and citizenship recommendation etc.

CHAPTER SIX

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

Only the bundle of data does not have any special meaning so they should be analyzed and presented in an appropriate way. This study has collected primary data which are presented in this chapter. To make the data comprehensive, tables, graphs, charts are used in simple way. The data collected from respondent's point of view that are presented in different section.

6.1 Classification of the respondents

The respondents are classified into two categories such as migrants and non-migrants. The following table describes the status of respondents.

Table 6: Classification of respondents

S.N.	Status	Nationality/ No.			Percentage
		Nepali	Indian	Total	
1	Migrants	48	2	42	96
2	Non-migrants	2		2	4
Total				50	100

Source: Field survey 2068

The table above shows that there are total of 50 respondents out of which 96 percents are migrants and 4 percents are non-migrants. 48 respondents are Nepalese and two respondents are Indian.

6.1.1 Profile of respondents

The migrants are from different background and occupation which is explained in the table below

Table 7: profile of migrants

Profile	Male					Female				Total
Sex	40 (80%)					10(20)%				50 (100%)
Occupation	JH	Std	Ag	Lbr	Bs	HW	Std.	Bs	Ag	
	10 20%	5 10%	10 20%	5 10%	10 20%	2 4%	2 4%	2 4%	4 8%	50 100%

Source : Field survey 2068

Note: Std.= student, JH.=job holder, HW.= house wife, Ag.= agriculture, Lbr.= labor, Bs.= business.

The table above shows out of total 50 respondents, 80 % is male while 20% is female. There are different types of respondents having different occupation, 10 (20%) are job holders, 14 (28%) are farmers, 7 (14%) are students 12 (24%) are business men and 2 (4%) are house wife.

6.1.2 Ethnicity

Ethnicity is a major component which directly affects migration as people migrate naturally to the area of their own ethnic community. The major casts/ethnicity identified in Dhangadhi Municipality are Chhetri, Brahmin, Thakuri, Chaudhary (Tharu), Newar and others which are table below:

Table 8: Distribution of households by ethnicity

Ethnic Group	Number of Households	Percent
Chhetri	18	36
Brahmin	13	26
Thakuri	8	16
Chaudhary	2	4
Newar	6	12
Other	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2068 B.S.

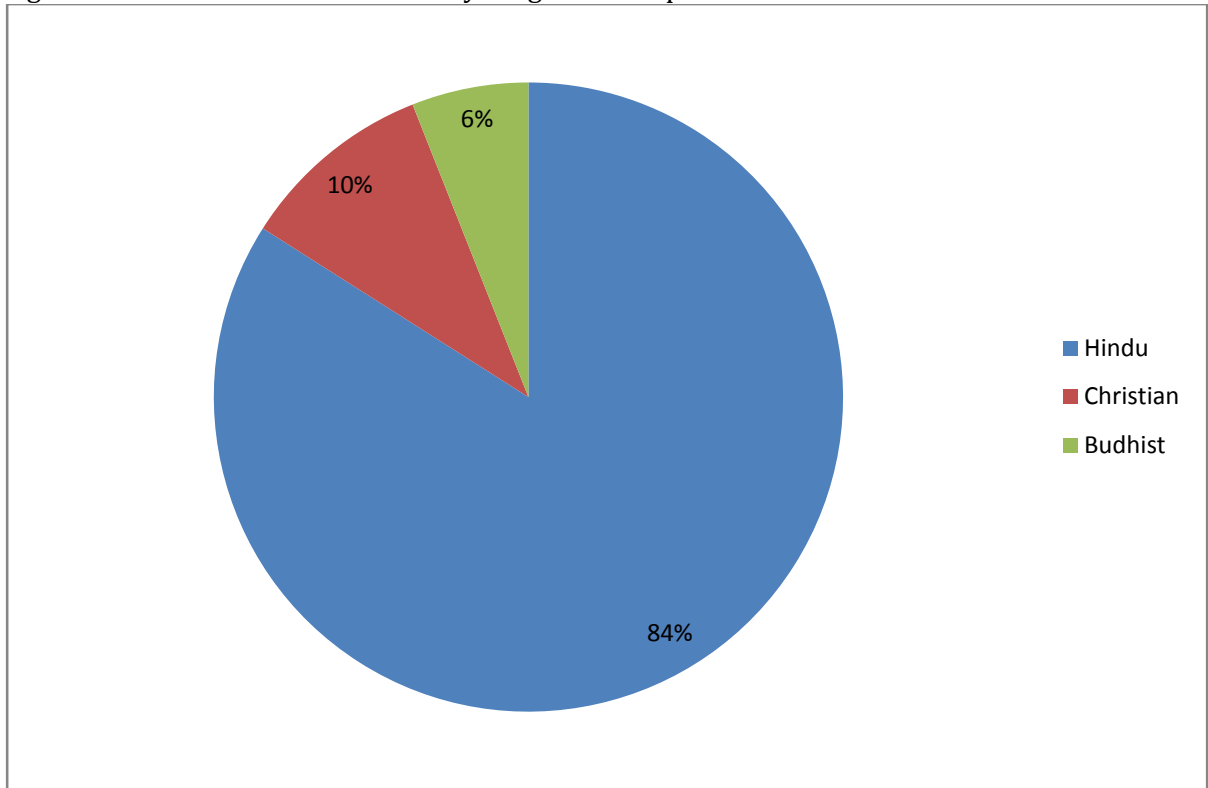
Chhetr covers 36 percentage of total households which appears to be the highest percentage among all households. Brahmin is ranked as the second ethnic group, which holds 26 percentages of all households. Thakuri and Newar are the other important ethnic

groups with the percentage of 16 and 12 of total households. Chaudhary and other ethnic groups cover 4 and 6 percentage of total households respectively.

6.1.3 Religion

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

Figure 2: Distribution of household by religion at the place of destination



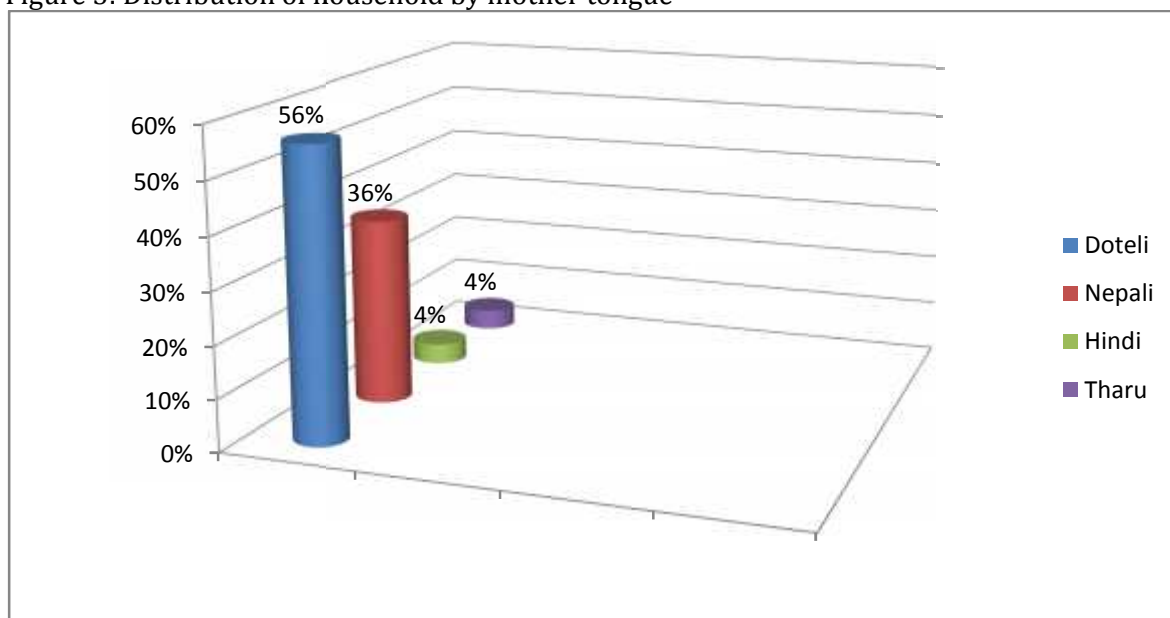
Source: *Field Survey, 2068*

We can make clear from above data that 84 percent households follow Hinduism where as 10 and 6 percent households adopt Christianity and Buddhism as their religion. Most of the people have been tied by one religious belief that is Hinduism.

6.1.4 Mother Tongue

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

Figure 3: Distribution of household by mother tongue



Source: *Field Survey, 2068*

56 percent households speak Doteli language, 36 percent use Nepali as their mother tongue, 4 percent households speak Tharu language and 2 percent speak Hindi language. The least spoken language is Hindi and Tharu with accounting only 4/4 percent respectively of total households.

6.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

Migration is the result of unsatisfied condition of people at the place of origin. People move from one place to another for the better future. Socio-economic characteristics are major components of quality of life. This section deals with some selected, socio-

economic factors such as literacy status and education attainment, occupational status, income level, size of the land holding and physical facilities of sample households population of the study area.

6.2.1 Literacy Status and Educational Attainment

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

Table 9: Literacy status and educational attainment

Literacy	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Illiterate	5	10	3	6	8	16
Literate	35	70	7	14	42	84
Total	40	80	10	20	50	100
Educational Attainment						
Illiterate	5	10	3	6	8	16
Informal Education	1	2	2	4	3	6
Primary	2	4	2	4	5	10
Lower Secondary	3	6			3	6
Secondary	2	4			2	4
SLC	2	4	1	2	3	6
Intermediate	8	16			8	16
Bachelor	13	26	1	2	14	28
Master	4	8	1	2	5	10
Total	40	80	10	20	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2068 B.S.

The Table 9 shows among the total households population 84 percent are literate and 16 percent are illiterate. The literate population is higher than illiterate. In the case of education attainment, out of literate population 27 percent have passed primary level education and 17 percent have got the education of lower secondary level 15 percent have completed secondary level and 14 percent have completed SLC level education. In case

of higher education, 13 percent have completed Certificate level, 7 percent Bachelor Level and 2 percent have passed Masters Level. But 5 percent of population has received informal education.

The literacy rate is very high of the study area, almost people are literate because of having different educational institutions nearby. It is seen that awareness of people about education has played dominant role.

6.2.2 Average Monthly Income of Households

Economic factor is an important characteristic of migration because it determines the population movement. People move one place to another for their better future and better income prospective. The level of households income indicates their living standard. So a question “What is your family monthly income at current place?” was asked in order to know average monthly income of the family. The following table presents the average monthly income of migrants.

Table 10: Average monthly income at place of destination

Income Level	Number of Households	Percent
Less than 5000	7	14
5000 - 9999	12	24
10000 - 14999	9	18
15000 - 19999	15	30
20000 Above	7	14
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2068

The Table 10 shows that 14 percent households have the average monthly income of less than 5000 and 24 percent household lies between 5000 – 9999 income levels. Similarly, 18 percent, 30 percent and 14 percent households lie between 10000 – 14999, 15000 – 19999 and 20000 above income level respectively.

30 percent households have 15000-19999 average monthly income and 24 percent households have 5000-10000. In aggregate we can say that the economy of New Road

Tole of dhangadhi municipality is moderate it is because of different opportunities for employment, business, fertile land, market, expansion of development etc.

6.2.3 Size of the Land Holding

Nepal is an agricultural country where 81 percent people depend on agriculture. The most of the land of mountain and hilly region is not proper for cultivation. There are many problems for agriculture such as infertile soil, lack of irrigation and fertilizer, lack of modern instruments and agriculture market. So, people move from hilly areas to Terai areas to overcome the problems. The following table shows that the size of land holding by migrants.

Table 11: Size of the land holding at place of destination

Size of Land (In Kattha)	Number of Households	Percent
Less than 5	10	20
5 - 10	12	24
10 - 15	8	16
15 - 20	4	8
20 - 30	10	20
30 Above	6	12
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2068 B.S.

The table 11 shows the distribution of in-migrant household by size of land holding at the place of residence. Among total landowners, 24 percent households have 5 - 10 kattha land, 20 percent household fall in the range less than 5 kattha and 20 - 30- kattha. Similarly, 16 percent and 12 percent households have 10 – 15 and above 30 kattha land. 8 percent households have 15 - 20 kathha. We can conclude that most of the migrants (44%) have less than 10 kattha land.

6.2.4 Physical Facilities

Households' housing characteristics reflect the socio-economic status of the household which helps to analyze the general socio-economic condition of the individuals living in these households. Facilities like availability of radio, electricity, television, telephone,

cycle, motorcycle, L.P.G. gas, fridge etc. depict the household's socio-economic status. Table 15 gives information about selected physical facilities, which are available to the households.

Table 12: Distribution of households having selected physical facilities at current place

Physical Facilities	No. of Households	Percent
Radio		
Yes	50	100
No		
Total	50	100
Electricity		
Yes	50	100
No		
Total	50	100
Television		
Yes	40	80
No	10	20
Total	50	100
Telephone		
Yes	30	60
No	20	40
Total	50	100
Bicycle		
Yes	48	96
No	2	4
Total	50	100
Motorcycle		
Yes	21	42
No	29	58
Total	50	100
L.P. Gas		
Yes	18	36
No	32	64
Total	50	100
Fridge		
Yes	12	24
No	38	76
Total	50	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2068 B.S.*

The table shows 100 percent of households have got a radio in their house. Among total households, 100 percent households have an approach to electricity. Similarly, the households having television, telephone and bicycle, are 80 percent, 60 percent, and 96 percent. Similarly 42 percent have motorcycle, 24 percent have fridge and 36 percent households use L.P. gas.

6.3 Causes of In-Migration

People tend to transfer their settlement with various reasons in different modes of their lives. Age, sex and marital status play an important role in migration. Pull and push factor are the main causes of migration. The push factors operate in the area of out-migration and compel the people to move to another area. Where as the pull factors refers to the factors which encourage to migrate to a particular area. These are the factors, which tend to move people between national as well as international boundaries. The following push and pull factors were found while surveying the area.

6.3.1 Reasons to Migrate from Place of Origin (Push Factor)

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

The respondents ranked their general causes on different priorities like as P1, P2, P3 and P4. So, the following table was prepared with the help of priority causes of migration.

Table 13: Cause of leaving the place of origin (on the basis of priorities)

Reason for Leaving the Place of Origin (push factors)	Rank with different priorities of households							
	P1		P2		P3		P4	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Lack of higher education	11	22.91	9	18.75	3	6.25	2	4.16
No fertile land	7	14.58	6	12.5	1	2.08	-	-
Transfer the job	3	6.25	4	8.33	2	4.16	1	2.08
Maoist insurgency	2	4.16	1	2.08			2	4.16
Geographical difficulties	4	8.33	6	12.5	8	16.66	9	18.75
No Land	3	6.25	4	8.33	-	-	4	8.33
Business failure	2	4.16	3	6.25	4	8.33	3	6.25
Due to the Natural calamities	2	4.16	-	-	-	-	1	2.08
Lack of urban facilities	4	8.33	9	18.75	10	20.83	14	29.16
Family left the origin	3	6.25	3	6.25	7	14.58	3	6.25
Poor income	7	14.58	3	6.25	15	31.25	9	18.75
Total	48	100	48	100	48	100	48	100

Source: Field Survey 2068 B.S.

Note: two non-migrants are not included

On the basis of first priority causes, 22.91 percent migrant reported that the main cause of leaving the place of origin was lack of higher education. 14.58/14.58 percent migrants reported that the main cause of leaving the place of origin was lack of fertile land and poor income. Similarly, 8.33/8.33 percent migrants reported that they left the place of origin because of the geographical difficulties and lack of urban facilities. Out of total households, 6.25 percent left their origin due to transfer of job, no land and family left the origin and 4.16 reported that due to maoist insurgency, business failure and natural calamities they left origin.

The second priority cause is associate with education, 18.75 percent respondents reported that the reason of leaving the origin was lack of higher education and lack of urban facilities. Similarly, 8.33 percent respondents reported that the second reasons to migrate were job transfer and no land while 12.5 reported that lack of fertile land, geographical difficulties were the second main causes.

With regard to the third priority causes, 31.25 percent migrants told that the third push factor of migration was poor income. Similarly, 20.83 percent, 16.66 percent and 14.58 percent revealed that the third causes to migrate were lack of urban facilities, geographical and family left the origin respectively.

From fourth priority of the respondents, 29.16 percent respondents replied that the fourth push factor of migration was lack of urban facilities. Likewise, 18.75 percent respondents reported that the fourth push causes of migration were the poor income, geographical difficulties.

We can conclude that lack higher education, lack of urban facilities, lack of fertile land, poor income and geographical difficulties are the main push factors at the place of origin.

6.3.2 Reason of Choosing the Place of Residence (Pull Factors)

Pull factor refers to the factors which encourage migrants for a particular area. Some such notable attractions are good facilities of higher education, urban facilities, fertile land, job opportunities and business opportunities. People select the place as destination where the pull factors are available in greater number. They are not impressed only by single factor. In this study, the question "why did you chose the current place of destination?" was asked to know about the various pull factor of migrants. The total household respondents told many pull factors such as higher education, fertile land, urban facilities, Job transfer, Job opportunities, relatives, business opportunities and near the birth place which were related at the place of destination. The next question, "Among different pull factors, which four are main priority causes?" was asked to know the main priority causes like as P1, P2, P3 and P4. On the basis of these priority causes the following table was prepared.

Table 14: Reasons for staying at destination (on the Basis of Priorities)

Reason for staying at the Place of destination (pull factors)	Rank with different priorities of households							
	P1		P2		P3		P4	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
Good facilities of higher education	14	28	8	16	5	10	3	6
Availability of the fertile land	9	18	7	14	7	14	8	16
Urban facilities	8	16	10	20	10	20	6	12
Job Transfer	3	6	5	10	3	6	4	8
Better job opportunities	8	16	8	16	7	14	12	24
Due to relatives	1	2	3	6	5	10	9	18
Maximum business opportunities	6	12	7	14	10	20	5	10
Near the birth place	1	2	2	4	3	6	3	6
Total	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100

Source: Field Survey 2068.

On the basis of first priority, 28 percent of in-migrants household chose the current place for to good facilities of the higher education, 18 percent respondents told that they migrated for fertile land. Similarly, 16 percent of total in-migrant households migrated to get urban facilities and job opportunities while the 12 percent of respondent opined business opportunities was the main cause.

From second priorities, 20 percent of in-migrant households selected the current place of residence to have urban facilities. 16 percent households migrated to achieve higher education, job transfer and 14 percent migrated for availability of fertile land and business opportunities.

To response of third priority of households, 20 percent respondents reported that they chose the current place of residence for the urban facilities and business opportunities. While, 14 percent, respondent reported that they chose the current place of residence because of better job opportunities and fertile land. Similarly 10 percent of respondents opined that the third priority of migrating is good facility for higher education and relatives.

Likewise, concerning the forth priorities of households, 24 percent respondents reported that they selected the current place of residence for better job opportunity and 18 percent

respondents to accompany the relatives. Similarly, 16 percent, 12 percent and 10 percent respondents informed that they selected the current place of residence due to availability of fertile land, urban facilities and business opportunities.

At last, fertile land, good facilities of higher education and urban facilities, job opportunities are the major pull factors at the current place of residence.

6.3.3 Main Role of Decision Making Process for Migration

Decision making process plays an important role in any field. In the process of decision making, there are different factors or personal perception which influence the decision. The following table shows the main role of decision making process for migration;

Table 15: Main role of decision for migration

Responsible Person	Respondent	Percent
Self	21	42
Husband/wife/children	16	32
Parents	10	20
Relative and friends	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey 2068

According to above mentioned table 42 percent migrants reported that it was their self-decision. 32 percent stated that it was a joint decision of husband/ wife/children. Another 20 percent opined that it was decision of parents. Only 6 percent of the migrant households the decision was influenced by relative and friends.

6.4 Consequences of In- Migration

Migration brings about change in the size of population. The composition, distribution and growth of population of any region is affected by migration. The process of migration has negative and positive impact both at the place of origin and destination. Due to insufficient pull factors, people migrated from mountain and hill area to Terai

area. This migration creates problems of population pressure, deforestation, environmental pollution and unemployment at the place of destination.

Migration in Dhangadhi Municipality has taken place from various parts of the mountain, hill and terai districts surrounding villages and VDCs of Kailali district and borders of India. Before the influx of in-migrants and immigrants to Dhangadhi the local inhabitants were the tharu and among them Rana Tharu were the original inhabitants Dangaura tharu migrated from Dang district and settled in this area when most part of the land was covered by forest and was malarial.

There has been a significant impact on socio- economic, cultural dispersal and natural imbalance in the population of Dhangdhi due to migration. Therefore, the study has found both positive and negative consequences of in-migration in Dhangadhi municipality.

6.4.1 Changes in Occupation Status Due to In-migration

Change in occupation is an important consequence of migration. The study found that people have changed their previous occupation at the place of residence. In the table 16, the proportion respondents engaged in agriculture in origin were 40 percent as compared to only 28 percent at destination. Only 6 percent were businessmen at origin and it increased by 20 percent at destination.

Table 16: Previous and current level of occupation status of migrants

Occupation	Place of Origin		Place of Destination	
	No. of Respondents	Percent	No. of Respondents	Percent
Farming	20	40	14	28
Business	3	6	12	24
Service	7	14	10	20
Pension				
Student	6	12	7	14
Foreign Employment	3	6	3	6
Unemployment	5	10	2	4
Household work	6	12	2	4
Total	50	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2068.

14 percent were in service at the place of origin and it increased by 20 percent at destination. The table shows that agriculture occupation has decreased in the place of destination as compared to the place of origin. Similarly, the business and service occupation are increased at the destination more than at origin.

There are different alternatives for those people who want to do something in the place of destination but in rural areas there are very limited options, farming is only common alternative of survival. Due to so many alternatives in the place of destination people have changed their occupation as their capacity.

6.4.2 Changes in Monthly Income Due to the In-migration

The Table 17 reveals that, 28 percent households have been living with less than 5000 income level at the place of origin. With the same income level, 14 percent households have been living at the place of destination. Similarly, 18 percent and 24 percent household live with income level of 5000-9999 at the place of origin and destination respectively. The income level of 12 percent people was 15000 – 19999 in origin while in destination 30 percent’s income is 15000 – 19999. The table shows that the average households income is increasing at the destination in the comparison of origin.

Table 17: Previous and current level of monthly income.

Income	Place of Origin		Place of Destination	
	No. of Households	Percent	No. of Households	Percent
less 5000	14	28	7	14
5000-9999	9	18	12	24
10000-14999	7	14	9	18
15000-19999	6	12	15	30
20000 above	4	8	7	14
Total	50	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2068.

It has been found that the monthly income of migrants has increased in the place of destination rather than the place of origin due to availability of different opportunities e.g. fertile land, business opportunity, employment opportunity, easy access to the transportation etc.

6.4.3 Changes in Marital Status Due to In-migration

In-migration brings about the changes in marital status of the population. The table 18 shows the marital status of migrants at place of origin and destination.

Table 18: Previous and current level of marital status

Marital Status	Place of Origin		Place of destination	
	Respondents	Percent	Respondents	Percent
Unmarried	9	18	4	8
Married	38	76	40	80
Widow	3	6	6	12
Total	50	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2068.

Out of total migrants, 18 percent were unmarried at the place of origin and 8 percent at the place of destination. Likewise, 76 percent were married at the place of origin and 80 percent at the place of destination. In conclusion, the rate of unmarried has decreased and the rates of married and widows have increased at the place of destination.

6.4.4 The Change in Land Holding Size Due to In-migration

The land holding size of migrants is less in destination than the origin due to costly land but migrants have increased their income from farming due to fertile land, facility for irrigation, availability of technology etc. But those migrants who migrated very early in Terai have lot of land in the comparison of origin.

Table 19: Previous and current level of land size

Size of the Land (in Kattha)	Place of Origin		Place of Destination	
	No. of Households	%	No. of Households	%
Less than 5	8	16	10	20
5 – 10	14	28	12	24
10-15	12	24	8	16
15-20	7	14	4	8
20-30	6	12	10	20
30+	3	6	6	12
Total	50	100	126	100

Source: Field Survey, 2068

The table 19 indicates the size of the land at the place of origin and place of destination of in-migrants households. 16 percent households owned less than 5 kattha land at the place of origin and 20 percent at the place of destinations. On the table 28 percent households owned 5-10 kattha land at the place of origin and 24 percent at the place of destinations. 24 percent, 14 percent, 12 percent and 6 percent households owned 10-15, 15-20, 20-30 and 30 above kattha land at the place of origin respectively. Similarly, 16 percent, 8 percent, 20 percent and 12 percent households owned 10-15, 15-20, 20-30 and 30 above kattha land at the place of destination.

6.5 Other Consequences of In-migration

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

Table 20: The consequence of in-migration at the place of destination.

Consequences of migration	Respondents	Percent
Population Pressure	7	14
Costly land	9	18
Unemployment problem	6	12
Deforestation	7	14
Social Quarrel	5	10
Environmental problem	6	12
Mismanaged settlement	6	12
Lack of natural resources	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2068 B.S.

According to 18% respondents, the consequence of in-migration is costly land, like wise 14/14% answered that population pressure and deforestation. Mismanaged settlement and unemployment problem are the another consequences according to 12/12% respondents.

10% and 8% respondents opined that social quarrel and lack of natural resources are the consequences of in-migration respectively.

Population Pressure

Dhangadhi was a flat land before five decades. After the eradication of malaria the migration process has been increasing in the municipality. According to the census year 1981, the total population was 27274. Similarly, population census year 1999 and 2001, show the total population of Dhangadhi as 44754 and 67447 respectively. In-migration percentage of for western regions is 95.5, which is the highest percent as compared to that of eastern, central, western and mid-western terai. The percentage of out-migration is 4.5 in far western terai. The total fertility rate of far-western terai is 4.1 percent. The annual population growth rate of Dhangadhi municipality comes to be 4.10 and population density is 616 per sq. km. The data proves that the population has been increasing in the municipality. Therefore, in-migration may be one of the main causes of population growth. Due to in-migration, the municipality is facing high pressure of population and high density, which has created the problems like unemployment, environmental degradation, costly land and deforestation. On the other hand, increasing rate of migration helps to promote the existing condition of the hospitals, schools, industries, transportation, communication and other development activities of the Municipality.

Land Price

Along with the Maiost problem, migration process had increased before 2063 in the municipality from different parts of hill and mountain. Many people have migrated from hill and mountain region of far-western development region. Now a days many people are migrating in Dhangadhi Municipality due to availability of different facilities. As a result, land rate is increasing for the housing and agriculture. Because of in-migration, housing and agricultural land ratios are decreasing.

Unemployment Situation

Increasing rate of in-migration is one of most important component of the unemployment problem in the municipality. The industries and other job-oriented institutions are not sufficient to engage the growing mass. Although different NGOs, Boarding schools and business sectors have been establishing, they can not give job opportunity for all because of over population growth.

Deforestations

There are three forest areas in Dhangadhi, located within Taranagar, Jugera and Manehara with total area of approximately 5000 hectares. Now, these three Jungles are under the community groups. Before migration started, Dhangadhi was covered by thick forest. As migration started, the migrants cleared off the forest for housing and cultivation. The increasing need of fuel, firewood, fodder, and overgrazing of cattle have also created the big problem of deforestation. There are currently 20 sawmills and 1 plywood factory within the municipality boundary. Political instability and weak government policy are responsible factors for deforestation in this area. Due to the deforestation climatic hazards and climatic disturbance occurred.

Social Disputes

Dhangadhi is the center for different people having different religion, cast, culture, tradition, language and their own social values as well. Migrants are from different groups, because of dissimilarities of the religion, culture, tradition and language or diversity in religion, casts and culture has implanted a seed of quarrel among the people. It is true that so many people so many wants and so many problems. It is also most important consequence of in-migration.

Environmental Problem

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

Lack of Natural Resources

The natural resources like forest, water and land are excessively used. There was a big forest resource before some decades but the forest is being destroyed for firewood, furniture and construction. People have practiced to adopt multi crops farming and intensive farming by which soil-fertility and structure have declined. Small pond and natural water bodies have been destroyed for cultivation.

Mismanaged Settlement

Dhangadhi municipality has been facing continuously the problems of migration from last 30 years. Municipality has failed to manage the housing and industrial sectors properly. No strict rule is made for residential areas. So, many people construct their houses without the rule of town planning. The settlement is scattered everywhere having no plan. In the other hand, many migrants' have started to clear off the jungle for housing purposes.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

SUMMARY

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

Dhangadhi, a municipality of Kailali district, is the head quarter of the district. It was declared as municipality in 2033 B.S. (1977 A.D.). This study area, Dhanagadi municipality, is located in the South-west part of Kailali district. About five decades before Dhanagadi was mere a flat land covered by a dense forest. Just after the eradication of Malaria, the place became a center of attraction for the people. Gradually, in the process of development Dhanagadi Municipality has developed a lot in many ways. Because of different pull factors the municipality has become the place of attraction for the people especially dwelling in different parts of Seti and Mahakali zones. Migration to Dhanagadi Municipality is not recent phenomenon. The population mobility is being increased rapidly from rural to urban area. Therefore, the migration has brought the positive and negative impacts in the municipality. The main objectives of the study were to identify the socio-economic characteristics of the in-migrants, causes and consequences of in-migration and to trace out the in-migration trend.

Among total in-migrant household population, 54 percent are unmarried, 43 percent are married and 3 percent are widows. 84 percent households follow the Hinduism whereas 10 and 6 percent households adopt Christianity and Buddsim as their religion. In case of ethnicity, Brahmin covers 36 percent which is the highest percent of total households. Chhetri 26 percent and Thakuri 16 percent, Newar 12 percent and 6 percent are the other

dominant ethnic groups. 56 percent household population speak Doteli language as their mother tongue.

In case of literacy, 84 percent people are literate and 16 percent are illiterate. In comparison, the literacy ratio of male population is higher than the female. Among the total literates 10 percent have completed the education of primary level, 4 percent have passed secondary level, 6 percent have passed S.L.C. level, 16 percent have completed intermediate level, 28 percent the Bachelor level and 10 percent have gained the educational qualification of master's level. 35 percent in-migrant household population are engaged in study. Similarly 20 percent, 17 percent and 16 percent population are engaged in household work, farming and services respectively. 14 percent households have the average monthly income of less than Rs. 5000. 24 percent household lies between Rs. 5000-9999 income level, 30 percent households lie between 15000 - 19999. Among total households 20 percent household have occupied the land of less than 20 Kattha and 24 percent have 5 – 10 kattha, similarly 20 percent have 20 – 30 kattha. It shows that large number of households depend on small piece of land. From the total households, 100 percent household have got radio and electricity similarly 80 percent, 60 percent, 96 percent households have got the facilities of, television, telephone and bicycle respectively.

Comparing the socio-economic status of migrants with their first move it was found that there was a significant diversification in occupational structure from agricultural to non-agricultural sector overtime. 40 percent respondents were engaged in agriculture, 6 percent in business, 14 percent in service, 14 percent in study, 10 percent are unemployment, 6 percent in foreign employment and 12 percent in household work at their original home village. However most of the migrants 28 percent are still engaged in agriculture. The percentage of involvement in business (24%), service (20%), study (14%) has increased in destination. But the involvement in household work and the unemployment rate has decreased in destination.

The main reasons for leaving origin as reported by migrants were lack of higher education (22.91%), no fertile land (14.58%), poor income (14.58%), lack of urban facilities (8.33%), geographical difficulties (8.33%), transfer of job (6.25%), natural calamities (8.33%), family left the origin (6.25%) and maoist insurgency (4.16%). These push factors had forced to move them from their original home.

Pull factors in the study area had played also significant role in attracting migrants including those resources like; better higher education facilities (28%), fertile land (18%), urban facilities (16%), better job opportunities (16%), business opportunities (12%) and other reasons (10%).

Beside these push and pull factors of migration, age factor was also found as significant determinant of migration particularly in age groups 20 – 30 and 10 – 19 years. Younger the age greater the number of respondents leaving origin and vice-versa.

Among 50 households, 42 percent respondents reported that they were self responsible to make decision for migration. 32 percent, 20 percent and 6 percent respondents reported that they left the origin in suggestion of husband/wife/children, parents and relatives and friends respectively.

Migration has both the positive and negative impacts at the place of destination. In-migration in destination increases economic activities such as the establishment of industries, construction of social and economic infrastructure. It creates market and generates income. Further increasing economic activities create new jobs. Creation of new jobs raises production of exportable commodities which in return helps to import new and additional agricultural inputs and this may raise food grain production in return, this further raises exportable surplus.

In case of Dhangadhi, migration helped to improve development activities like school, hospital, industries and business sector. There is also positive impact on the occupation status, monthly income, education status and standard of living of in-migrant households. But there are some negative impacts, such as population pressure, costly land

unemployment, deforestation social quarrels, environmental pollution, lack of natural resources and mismanaged settlement.

Conclusion

The study finds out the main push and pull causes of in-migration in Dhangadhi municipality. The following push factors are found such as lack of higher education, no fertile land, geographical difficulties, lack of urban facilities, poor income, natural calamities and family left the origin. The main attraction causes of in-migration in Dhangadhi municipality are good facilities of higher education, fertile land, urban facilities, business opportunities and job opportunities, which are not available at the place of origin. Therefore, the push factors at origin and pull factors at destination are the main causes of out-migrants. Most of the migrants are of economically active age group (15-58), which shows that the age factors play the determining role in the migration process.

The rural to urban migration stream plays the dominant role in the study where Doti district has the higher percentage of migrating from rural to urban. 96 percent households are of Hindu religion. Majority of in-migrant household population are engaged in study, domestic work, farming, service and business. Most of the in-migrant households depend on less than 10000 - 15000 income level. In case of land, most of the in-migrant households depend on less than 10 kattha which is insufficient for agriculture occupation. Many in-migrants have migrated in Dhangadhi municipality with their self-decision.

The study finds out the consequences of in-migration such as, population pressure, increase in the land price, unemployment, social quarrel, deforestation and mismanaged settlement. Similarly, in-migration has affected different other areas at destinations like occupation status, monthly income, marital status and the size of the land. The level of income as well as living standard of in-migrants has become better than non-migrants. Therefore it is concluded that migrants are enjoying with various facilities and they are able to improve their socio-economic standing in the area than their original home.

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QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE MIGRANTS

M.A. THESIS, 2012

Causes and Consequences of In-migration:

(A Study of Dhangadhi Municipality, Kailali)

1. Name of household head: Ward No.....
 Religion:, Language:.....Ethnic group:.....
 Occupation:.....

S.N.	Name	Sex		Age Compl ete Year	Literacy Status	Education Attainment	Marital Status	Occupati on
		M	F					
Code	01	02		03	04	05	06	07
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								

2. Are you local or migrant?
 a) Migrate b) Local
3. How much land do you have now?
 a) Dhur b) Kattha c) Bigha
4. Have you got domestic Animal?
 a) Yes b) No

5. If yes how many animals have you got?
- a) Cow/Buffalo b) Sheep/Goat
- c) Pig d) Hen
- e) Other
6. Which one is the main source of drinking water?
- a. Piped water b) Tub well c) Open Well
- b) River/Cannel. e) Lake/Pond f) Other.....
7. What type of toilet do you use ?
- a) Flush system b) Water flow system
- c) Close Pit d) Open Pit
8. Do you have assess of the following facilities? Please tick which you have.
- a) Electricity b) Radio c) TV d) Telephone
- b) Motorcycle f) Bicycle g) LP Gas h) Fridge
9. Which language did you use at your original place?
- a) Nepali b) Doteli
- c) Other
10. Which language do you use at home now at destination?
- a) Nepali b) Doteli
- c) Chaudhary d) Other
11. Is this your first migration from birth place?
- a) Yes b) No
12. Could you name the place of origin before you came in Dhangadhi?
- DistrictMunicipality/VDC
13. What was your marital status before you moved?
- a) Married b) Unmarried
- c) Widow/widower d) Divorce
14. How old were you before leaving the place of origin?
- Complete year

15. How did you know about Dhangadhi or what is the source?
- a) Radio b) TV c) Friend/Relatives d) Self visit
16. Who was mainly responsible in your family to make decision for migration?
- a) Self b) Husband and wife
c) Husband, wife and children d) Relatives and friends
17. What was your occupation at the place of origin?
- a. Agriculture b) Business c) Service d)
Labour
- b) Pension f) Student g) Foreign Employment
h) Unemployment i) Household Work j) Others
18. What was the monthly income at the place of origin of your family?
Rs.
19. Did you get following facilities at the place of origin? Please which you have.
- a) School b) Higher level education c) Health service
d)Transportation e) Electricity f) Communication
- b) Pure drinking water
20. How much land did you have at origin?
.....
21. What are the reasons of moving out from the place of origin? (Push factors)
- a) Lack of higher education b) Lack of urban facilities
c) Transfer the Job d) Poor income
- e) Nature Calamities f) No. fertile land
g) Geographical difficulties h) Business failure
i) No Land j) Family left the origin
k) Others

22. Among different push factors, which four are the main priority causes?

- a)
- b)
- c).....
- d)

23. Why did you choose this current place of residence? (Pull factors)

- a) Good facilities of higher education
- b) Due to the fertile land
- c) Urban facilities
- d) Transfer the Job
- e) Better opportunities
- f) for job
- g) Due to relatives
- h) Business opportunities
- i) Near the birth place
- j) Others

24. Among different pull factors, which four are main priority causes?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

25. When you first moved to your current place of residence what kinds of works have you expected to do?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Business
- c) Service
- d) Labour
- e) Pension
- f) Student
- g) Foreign Employment
- h) Unemployment
- i) Household Work
- j) Others

26. Are you doing recently the same kind of work as you have expected to do when you first moved to your current place of residence?

- a) Yes
- b)No

27. What is the cause of not involving in the expected work?

.....

28. What is the average monthly income of the family at the current place of residence?

Rs.....

29. Do you like to live in the current place of residence forever? If no where do you want to go?

- a) Yes
- b) No,

30. In your opinion, what are the consequences of in-migration at current place of residence?

- a). Lack of natural resources
- b) Deforestations
- c) Unemployment
- d) Social and cultural problem
- e) Environmental Problem
- f) Mismanaged

Others.....

31. What is your suggestion to coming migrants?

.....
.....

32. If you have any suggestion, please fill free to write down below.

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Location of Kailali District

