

**HILL TO TARAI MIGRATION IN SEARCH OF LIVELIHOOD  
IN DHANGADHI**



**A Thesis Submitted to**

The Central Department of Sociology

Tribhuvan University,

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the

Degree of the Master of Arts (M.A) in

Sociology

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March 2023

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**LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

This is to certify that the thesis work entitled “**Hill to Tarai Migration in Search of Livelihood in Dhangadhi**” has been prepared by Bal Krishna Saud under my supervision. As a supervisor, I forward this thesis for its final evaluation and approval as per the rules of the department.

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**APPROVAL LETTER**

This is to certify that the thesis work entitled "**Hill to Tarai Migration in Search of Livelihood in Dhangadhi**", has been prepared by Mr. Bal Krishna Saud has been accepted for partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Master's Degree of M.A. in Sociology by the evaluation committee.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I express my heartfelt gratitude and obligation to all who were directly or indirectly involved in the completion of this thesis. Their support, guidance, amicability and help to my small endeavors were always appreciable and a boost to my zeal.

First of all, I would like to express my sincere thanks and humbleness to my guide associate Prof. Tika Ram Gautam for his encouragement, guidance, supervision and support in the absence of which this thesis would have been incomplete.

I am deeply indebted to Associate Prof. and head Dr. Youba Raj Luintel, kindness, valuable suggestions, good behavior and guidance during thesis work up.

Similarly, my since thanks would not be complete and sculptured without extending thanks to my colleagues all the teaching and non-teaching staffs Central Department of Sociology and participants involved in this work.

Finally, I extend heartfelt gratitude to my parents and family members who were emotionally attach with the entire work of this thesis.

Bal Krishna Saud

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the present thesis entitled, "**Hill to Tarai Migration in Search of Livelihood in Dhangadhi**", is my original work done for partial fulfillment for the requirement of the degree of M.A. Central Department of Sociology, T.U. under supervision of Associate Prof. Tika Ram Gautam. All the ideas borrowed from the different authors are well acknowledge. The result of this thesis has not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any forms before.

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Bal Krishna Saud

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# **C H A P T E R – I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

This study aims to explore the migration from western hill to western tarai and its relation to livelihood. Dhangadhi in western Nepal has become the main research center among the highly migrate cities of the country. People trend to migrate bring more qualitative changes in the golden dimensions of their lives. The people moves in Himalayan and Mountain to tarai region, and they want to live in the tarai productive, carrying opportunity and develop livelihood condition city Dhangadhi. Most of migrates people want to be a standard life style therefore they move one place to another. There are so many problems such as quality education, transportation, communication, good health and employment etc. In order to get rid of such problems people want to migrate in other places where they can have better lifestyle. So they prefer to migrate from rural to urban areas in search of betterment of their life.

The study area Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan city is situated in the Kailali District, in the far western region of Nepal. It was established in 1976 as Dhangadhi municipality and promoted to sub-Metropolitan City in 2015 or state of province 07. At the altitude of 109 m above sea level, the municipality is 750 km away from the capital city, Kathmandu. Situated in a plain, it covers a total of 261.75 km sq. and boards with Kailarirural Municipality in the east, Mohana River in the west, Godawari and Gauriganga Municipality in the north, and india in the south. The research study is confined to ward no. 14 Fulbari area.

It would seem useful to define social migration, therefore, as “any instance of geographical movement of individuals or groups relative to one another, or any instance of the geographical movement of a group, which has consequences for group structure.” These structure changes will involve the movement of individuals between pre-existing positions, or the creation, abolition, or modification of positions. (Startup, 1971) sociologists view migration in a holistic perspective that is inclusive of the economic viewpoints. The socio-economic and cultural milieu of the village itself and its wider social environment explain the out migration from a village.

Dhangadhi, a city located in the western region of Nepal, has witnessed a significant influx of people migrating from hilly regions search of livelihood opportunities in recent years. The hills

of Nepal, with their difficult terrain and limited resources, often struggle to provide sufficient employment opportunities and income for their residents. As a result, many individuals and families are forced to migrate to other parts of the country, such as the tarai region where Dhangadhi is located. The city's strategic location and relatively better economic prospects have made it an attractive destination for many people seeking a better life. This essay will examine the reasons behind this migration, the challenges faced by migrants and the impact of this phenomenon on the city of Dhangadhi and the surrounding areas. (Adhikari, 2015, 11(1) P.1-11)

Migration is defined broadly as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence. No restriction is placed upon the distance of the move or upon the voluntary or involuntary nature of the act, and distinction is made between external and internal migration. Migration involves an origin, a destination, and an intervening set of obstacles. Among the set of intervening obstacles, we include the distance of the move as one that is always present. This conceptualization of migration as involving a set of factors at origin and destination, a set of intervening obstacles, and a series of personal factors is a simple one which may perhaps be accepted as self-evident. (Lee, 1966)

In Nepal, the historical evidence shows that migration to the tarai increased after the eradication of malaria in the late 1950s and has been increasing ever since. More recently, however, out-migration from the tarai is rapidly increasing. Migration is a form of spatial mobility, which involves a change of usual residence of a person between clearly designed geographical units. Migration has been an important component of population redistribution in Nepal. One of the serious population problems emerging during last decades is the migration of people from rural to urban areas, which warrants national strategic planning to manage to reduce or to reverse the trends. This proposed research aims to assess the social, economic, and demographic situation of the migrants including factors contributing for the migration. The control of epidemic malaria and settlement programme in Tarai and inner-Tarai has inspired people to move into these regions since 2013 B.S Internal migration condition of Nepal shows that 80 percent of the migration is from Hill to Tarai and Inner Tarai. Migration is mainly caused by high and growing economic disparity between Hill and Tarai (Gurung 2001:11).

Migration is best understood as one of the strategies adopted by individuals, households or communities to enhance their livelihoods. This strategy is much more common than is often assumed, and has been so history. For example, research suggests that during the 1930s as many

as two-thirds of peasants in northern Vietnam moved around are search for work during part of the year. This concept developed during this decades, and has gathered popularity among donors and academics. "It emphasizes the need for a multi-disciplinary and people-centered approach, and that the livelihoods of people are not restricted to one particular economic sector. This section describes evidence of the contribution of migration of livelihoods, in terms of poverty and inequality, capabilities, vulnerability, and sustainable use of the environment" (Haan, 2000).

Livelihood is the means of living that comprises the capabilities and assets including both materials and social resources. Livelihood is a set of economic activities, involving self-employment and or wage employment by using one's endowments (human and material) to generated adequate resources (cash and non-cash) for meeting requirements of self and the household, usually carried out repeatedly and such become a way of life (Hussein, 2002).

Since, migration is a complex phenomenon, it is difficult to classify exactly. It can be classified according to motive, distance and duration. Migration can be classified into two major types: - Internal and External. Migration is one of the major demographic factors to bring change in population size, structure and distribution. It is generally defined as a geographical from of population movement involving change of usual place of residence. Internal migration is associated with change of usual place of residence within the national boundary. External migration occurs when people cross state boundaries and stay in the host state for some minimum length of the time. Its migration: moving to a different state, country, or continent. External migration in Nepal started with the recruitment of physically strong young people by then powerful countries. Slowly it became a livelihood strategy for a large part of the rural population in Nepal. Emigration by the hill people of Nepal has become more than a historical tradition and legacy (Gurung, 2001).

The hill to tarai migration in western Nepal is a phenomenon that has been occurring for decades and is driven by a combination of push and pull factors. The hilly regions of western Nepal are known for their rugged terrain, difficult farming conditions and limited economic opportunities, while the tarai region offers better agricultural land, job opportunities and access to services. This has led to a significant migration of people from the hill regions of the tarai in search of better livelihood opportunities (Subedi, 2021).

I have focus on internal migration for my study Hill to Tarai migration in western Nepal Dhangadhi. The study is about the inter migrants from hill and mountain different district to

Sudurpaschim province of Kailali center area. The main objective of the study is to analyze the demographic and livelihood status of inter migrants in Dhangadhi center. Therefore, it is mainly based on study about branch of internal migration in light of the migration livelihood framework approach. The approach argues that migration is one of the most durable components of the livelihood strategies of people living in rural areas. It focused on the need for a multi-disciplinary and people-centered perspective, and that the livelihoods of people are not restricted to one particular economic sector. Main theme of the study will be determinants of migration effect in people livelihood from particular area in the Dhangadhi of Nepal.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem and Research question**

Migration is entirely determined by the wishes of persons involved, though in exceptional cases this may not hold true. One of the serious population problems emerging during the last few decades is the migration of people from rural to urban, from Hill to Tarai and from unprivileged area to privileged area. Migration is one of the major issues for most of developing countries. Nepal is also facing problems in migration there are many problems created by rapid increases of population, as well as physical and economic opportunities in Nepal. Due to the facilities available in the urban areas it is pull factor for people in the rural areas. Often those left home to get them trapped in vicious circle to poverty and under development.

The migration of the people from hill to tarai region in western Nepal in search of better livelihood opportunities is a significant phenomenon. Dhangadhi has experienced a considerable influx of migrants from hill areas in recent years. The migration trend has raised several challenges for the receiving community, including social, economic and cultural. The statement of the problem for this thesis topic is to understand the challenges and opportunities arising from the migration of people from hill areas to Dhangadhi in the context of livelihood search. The study aimed to explore the socio-economic, cultural impacts and other social and personal factors of migration from hill areas to Dhangadhi and provide recommendations on how to manage the challenges arising from this migration trend effectively. The study are investigate the factors driving migration from hill areas to Dhangadhi, the challenges and opportunities that arise from this migration on the local economy and society. The country is also seeing an increasing feminization of its workforce, as women fill gaps left by absent males or themselves migrate internally and abroad-to access opportunity. In addition, thousands of people temporarily leave

their home every year. Many researchers have been done on migration by different researchers throughout the whole world to understand why people started to migrate and why they are still doing it.

Internal migration has long played a significant role in Nepali society. From the journey of nomadic tribes and soldiers were to those propelled by environmental and economic change, migration within Nepal remains interwoven with issues of ethnicity, social mobility and political representation. The current net migration rate for Nepal in 2022 is 4.353 per 1000 population, a 19.72% increase from 2021. The net migration rate for Nepal in 2021 was 3.636 per 1000 population, a 24.52% increase from 2020. The net migration rate for Nepal in 2020 was 2.920 per 1000 population, a 32.55% increase from 2019 (Micro trends, 2022).

Migration has taken place either due to unfavorable environmental condition in the origin or better opportunity in the destination. Growing stream of out migration from hill and mountain creates various problems in the country. Uneven distribution of population makes policy makers to consider about distribution of resources and annual budget. In the comparison of the recent population to that of 2021 shows 33.92 percent population of rural but in population of urban 66.08 percent. It has most increases migrant population in developing area. However hill and mountain people migrant in urban and developing core area. The current trend of migration in far western or another district of Nepal has been a major construct of the lack of employment within the country; increased globalization; effects of poverty; food insecurity; economic hardship; unequal distribution of income; lack of employment; epidemic disease problem and political unrest, war and in security. Tarai belt includes two districts (Kailali and Kanchanpur) among 9 districts of Sudurpaschim province. Hill and mountain district people have migration among them Tarai belt.

However, people hill to tarai migrating for work face key or attractive features/challenges including: i) lack of social security and health benefits and poor implementation of minimum safety standards law, ii) lack of portability of state-provided benefits especially food provided through the public distribution system (PDS) and iii) lack of access to affordable housing and basic amenities in urban areas.

There may be different causes of migration in our country with difference in the pull and puss factor than the other countries. There are few literatures to highlight the causes of internal migration. This study has focused to answer the following research questions. They are:

1. How do people migrate from Hill to Tarai in western Nepal?
2. Why do they migrate from Hill in Tarai a particular destination, Dhangadhi?
3. How do they manage livelihood in the place of destination?

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

The main objective of the study is to analyze different aspects of hill to tarai migration in far-western Nepal. The specific objectives of this study are:

- i) To describe the process of hill to tarai migration in the Dhangadhi.
- ii) To identify and analyze the reasons of migration in the place destination (tarai).
- iii) To examine the strategies of livelihood management in the place of destination.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Migration is a dynamic process governed by the forces that pull migrants to their destinations and push forces that push migrants to leave the origins. The excessive people are attracted towards the urban area from rural area in Nepal. The maximum people are migrating from hill to towards urban and mainly towards tarai belt. Thus, migration and especially out-migration from hill to Tarai is becoming one of the serious population problems emerging during the last five decades. The changes in population size and structure caused by mortality and fertility are never drastic, migration may increase or decrease the size and change the structure of any population quite drastically at any point of time, especially when large number shift into a particular area or move out of another.

The study is oriented towards determinants of out migration and migrant's behavior with their changing livelihood status in comparison to their origin. There are so many research of migration but such specific and based on particular area research is going to do first time. It is also particular case study of out migration. Its findings can derive some useful conclusions to policy makers. Being emerging and burning issues, there needs further research as the change of situation and time. So it is current research according to recent situation of particular area.

Migration is dynamic process governed by the forces that pull migrants to their destinations and push forces that push migrants to leave the origins. If we generalized push factors, an economic opportunity in urban area is major pull factors. It is the main motivation for interval migration.

Similarly, people are pushed off their origin place due to decline in agriculture, pressure of population growth and due to conflicts. The other important push factors that cause interval migration is lack of basic services like school health facilities. This study will explore the causes of internal migration mainly Hill to Tarai migration in Nepal. As this study had included only the permanently migrated families from different hill district of far western Nepal to the semi-urban area in Dhangadhi, it will inherit benefit of including more of middle class families and rich families. Thus this study will give more representative scenario of internal migration in Nepal.

Migration from Hill to Tarai or rural areas of far western Nepal is exemplary of such cases where people aspire for better livelihood. As this area most migrant people shows education, business opportunities, best farming and better urban services are main reason. Another reason are population growth, difficult rural life, low agriculture productivity, no land ownership, unemployment, natural disaster, lack of physical facilities, less secured life, weak bureaucracy. In this area some unemployment people seasonal or permanent go to the India or foreign country this causes impact in migration in Dhangadhi

The migration of people from the hill areas to the tarai region in western Nepal has been a common occurrence for decades, driven mainly by the search for livelihood opportunities. In recent years, this trend has intensified, leading to significant demographic changes in the tarai region. Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan ward no. 14 is one of the areas in the tarai region that has experienced a significant influx of migrants from the hills. The study of the significance of this migration trend and its impact on the local economy/livelihood and society is crucial. Firstly, the study has contributed to a better understanding of the factors driving migration from hill areas to the tarai region. This understanding can help policymakers and local authorities to develop strategies to manage the influx of migrants and address the challenge arising from this trend. Furthermore the study can help identify potential economic opportunities that could benefit both the migrants and the local population. For instance the study could explore ways to enhance agriculture productivity, which is the primary source of income for most residents in ward no. 14. Secondly, the study was providing insights into the impact of migration on the local society and culture. Migration can have both positive and negative effects on the receiving community. It can bring in new ideas, skills and diversity but it can also lead to social tension and cultural clashes. Understanding the impact of migration on the local community is essential to develop

policies and strategies that ensure social harmony, promote the personal life and cultural exchange. Therefore this study has contributed to a better understanding of the dynamics between migrants and the local population and provides recommendations on how to manage these dynamics effectively.

### **1.5 Organization of the Study**

The study has been organized into five different chapters including references and questionnaires. The first chapter is about introduction that deals with the background of the study, statement of problem and research question, objectives of the study, organization of the study. The second chapter covers the literature review including both theoretical reviews on migration, studies on migration and research gap. The third chapter is about the research methodology which refers to selection of study site, research design, nature and sources of data, universe and sampling procedure, techniques of data collection (survey and interview) and process and data analysis etc. Chapter four covers the data presentation and analysis of the study. Lastly, summary and conclusion are included in the fifth chapter.



## **CHAPTER-II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The decision to migrate is the result of human psychology behavior and interest. So it is very difficult to apply universal laws to human interest. The literature dealing with migration is extensive since it becomes a subject of inquiry for social science discipline. These studies range from purely descriptive studies of varying degrees of complexities. Some of these have been approved generally about migration theories are into account in the following divisions.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Reviews on Migration and Livelihood**

Making generalizations about the relationship between migration, poverty and vulnerability is difficult since many of the connections are context-specific. Relationships between migration and variables such as poverty, levels of assets (land, livestock etc.), degree of access to resources such as labor or social services and government support can be either positive or negative, and depend upon complex and historic factors in people's lives and social relationships. General analyses of migration are broadly negative: impoverished agricultural people are being pushed away from their permanent homes by structures or circumstances – low labour productivity, asset destruction, market failures, and disasters – beyond their control. The rural poor are pictured flooding into city slums, causing economic and social instability for themselves and the rest of the urban population. Perhaps because of these perceptions of negative outcomes, policy-makers, governments and donors have often seen the migration of the rural poor as being forced upon its hapless victims. This perspective assumes that rural populations are made up of sedentary agriculturalists, and that migration signifies a breakdown in the viability of rural economies. This has been the starting point for development models that have informed much policy and practice (Haan, 2003).

Revenstein (1885) presents the significant factors that motivate foreign employment. The author explains that there are certain undesirable factors in the place of origin, which stimulates or compels to the individuals to migrate from one place to other. Likewise, there are certain desirable factors in the destination that attracts the migrants. In his words, the farmer's factors are "push" factors and the "pull" factors causing the events of migration. Moreover, the distance

between the origins determines the volume of migration. Moreover, the distance determines the volumes of migration between place of origin and destination. Higher the distance lowers the volume of migrations and vice-versa. He also states that migration occurs with in streams and counter streams. He is not sure that only the distance between the origin and destination determines the volume of migration.

Ellis' livelihood theory is a framework that seeks to understand the complexities of poverty and the strategies that people use to cope with and overcome it. The theory emphasizes the importance of looking at livelihoods holistically, taking into account the various assets and resources that people have at their disposal, including natural, physical, financial, human, and social capital.

Ellis argues that people's livelihood strategies are shaped by a variety of factors, including market opportunities, access to resources and services, and social and cultural norms. He also highlights the importance of understanding the ways in which different livelihood strategies can interact and complement each other, such as through diversification or migration. Overall, Ellis' livelihood theory provides a frame work for understanding the complex and dynamic nature of livelihoods, and emphasizes the importance of adopting a holistic approach that takes into account the multidimensional nature of poverty. This approach has influenced development policies and programs aimed at promoting sustainable livelihoods, such as efforts to improve access to education and health care, support small-scale agriculture, and promote micro finance and entrepreneurship (Ellis, 2000)

Seventeen presented internal migration as a problem for development, and eight cited a need to control and contain it. International migration also tends to be framed in negative terms, with Western governments in particular keen to limit it and to implement increasingly restrictive refugee policies (Harmer and Macrae, 2004). Migrants who move between rural areas take advantage of the increased global integration of vietnam's commodity agriculture and are therefore able to both consolidate existing livelihoods by increasing their income from farming in the short term and accumulate assets in the form of land and saving in long term (Winkels, 2012). In many forms, people use mobility as a way of maintaining their livelihoods. The development literature has increasingly stressed the diversity of poor people's livelihoods (Ellis 2000), and has recognized that the diverse portfolio of activities that make up livelihoods often includes migration and close links with urban areas (Tacoli 2002). Deshingkar (2004) describes

these as 'multi-location livelihoods'. The study has contributed to a deeper understanding of the complex social, economic and political factors driving international migration (Massey, 1933). Diversification is a key means for households to reduce and manage risk, often when faced with shocks such as natural disasters or conflict. It is therefore important to recognize the complexity and variety of different types of migration. Migration may be seasonal, permanent or circular; it may take place between urban and rural areas, and may occur within countries or across international borders. Migration patterns may also vary with gender or age: in some contexts, young men may be the primary migrants, while in others women may be more likely to migrate to find employment as domestic workers; in some cases, elderly people are more likely not to migrate.

Migration also is the movement of people from one location, country, or region to another. However, while some migrants eventually become permanent residents of the country or region to which they have moved, migration usually is the movement of people planning to remain only temporarily in the destination location. Internal migration, or domestic migration, is the movement of people within a single country, either from rural to urban areas or in reverse, from the city to the country (Bailey, 2010).

Lee's (1966) theory of migration posits that individuals weigh the expected costs and benefits of migrating and make decision accordingly. These costs and benefits may include economic opportunities, social networks, and the quality of life in the destination compared to the origin. Demographic factors, such as age, gender, and marital status, may also influence the decision to migrate. Lee's theory has been influential in the study of migration and its underlying factors.

Migration is as old as human evolution. Theoretical explanation of migratory movement or migration had begun about more than a century ago which different as different parts of the world. However, scientific study of migration is comparatively recent. Geographers, economists, sociologists have developed many theories and models to explain "Why people move?" Some classical and modern scholars to related field have explained theoretical and empirical level in their studies, where they mostly confined to the identification and features of migrants in various parts of the world. The process of urbanization is an intrinsic dimension of economic and social development and in consequence, both developed and developing countries are going through the process of migrating from pre dominantly rural to predominantly urban societies, for 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 resource, adoption of inappropriate technologies and lack of access to available land (ICPD, 1984). The social network approach, based on the concepts of “path dependence” and diminishing costs of migration. These concepts are invoked less to explain the origins of migration as its continuation and resilience overtime (Tilly 1990; Anderson 1974; Castles 2004). The migration of people from the hill to the tarai region in Nepal, specifically to Dhangadhi, in search of livelihoods, can be understood through several theoretical perspectives. One such perspective is the “push-pull” theory, which suggests that individuals are pushed out of their current location due to unfavorable economic, social, or environmental conditions and are pulled towards a new location with more opportunities. In the case of Dhangadhi, people from the hills may be pushed out due to limited agricultural opportunities, land fragmentation, and poverty, and are pulled towards the tarai region due to the availability of job opportunities in the expanding market and urban centers.

Another perspective is the “rural-urban continuum” theory, which views migration as a natural response to the uneven development between rural and urban areas. The theory argues that migration is a process of seeking economic opportunities, and in the case, people from the hills are moving towards urban center like Dhangadhi in search of better paying jobs, education and healthcare facilities.

## **2.2 Studies on Migration and Livelihood in Western Nepal**

Wiener (1971) has focused in his study on the political implication of migration, dealing with internal migration, immigration and implications component in social and political affairs of Nepal. He indicated that in the past decades. India provided a "Safety Value" for growing population of Nepal in Hill region and concluding basic reasons for migration, high hill density per unit of arable land, employ hill density per unit of arable land, employment opportunities outside the hill and malaria eradication in Tarai region.

Gurung (1983) internal and international migration in Nepal is one of the pioneering studies of migration in Nepal. Apart from this the national census conducted in every ten years is one of the trustable data source for the study of migration. Studied that -"The prime reason of migration in Nepal is the absence of other activities outsides of agriculture has blocked their chances to earn fortunes to which majority of the hilly people have to spend life in absolute poverty. This is one

factor, which compels them to move south ward in the hope of getting employment opportunities either within the country or outside the country.

Nepal was facing a significant migration situation. Due to the country's economic difficulties, lack of job opportunities, and political instability, many Nepalese citizens were leaving the country to seek employment and better living conditions elsewhere. The migration situation had both positive and negative effects on Nepal. On the one hand, remittance sent back by migrant workers played a vital role in supporting the country's economy, helping to alleviate poverty and improve living conditions for many families. On other hand, the loss of skill labor and human resources had negative impacts on the country's development and progress (KC, 1997).

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

Khatiwada, (2001) analyzed causes and consequence of international migration. He gathers of tabulation of empirical resources. A number of development variables are found useful for interpreting both internal and international migration three level of development indicators such as an overall composite indices and individual indices related to poverty, deprivation, socio-economic development and women's empowerment have been used to examined their inter relationship with migration variables.

Nepal had Development, industrialization and concentration of facilities like health and educational in certain cities of Nepal mainly due to old political system. Although the Nepal is in the verge of implementing the new constitution which is with power diversification and decentralization facilities, skill the migration mainly internal to the major cities like Kathmandu valley is seen (Gautam, 1999).

The study recommended that policies and programs should be implemented to improve the livelihoods of migrants in the informal sector. The policies should focus on providing basic services, creating better employment opportunities, and improving working conditions in the informal sector. Furthermore, the study highlighted the need for research that examines the social and economic dynamics of rural-urban migration and its impact on migrant livelihoods in the informal sector (Timilsena, 2007).

Maharjan, (2003) stated the livelihood of rural people depends on farming and non-farming sectors. Forestry, livestock and cropping sectors of farming livelihood are interrelated and

interdependent to each other. Forest provides fodder to the livestock and livestock provides manure to the crops and again crop provides fodder to the livestock and livestock provides manure to the agriculture and forestry. Farmers manage these resources for procuring their food and shelter as a tradition of Nepal. Though, Mukta Kamaiyas have extremely small size of own land they are also practicing share cropping agriculture. Rice and maize are the main crops grown by them. They also grow mustard, pea and vegetables. Livestock is another important component of farming in this community. Small livestock like poultry, goat, pig is common. Fishing is also important to them. A large numbers of Mukta Kamaiyas are dependent on off-farm due to the small size of land holding. Majority of them are depending on wage labour either unskilled wage (agriculture activities, infrastructure construction works and seasonal migration to India) and skilled wage (carpentry, masonry, house wiring, driving). Some people started to go abroad in gulf countries (Saudi Arab, Qatar and Malaysia) for foreign employment.

Bishop (1990) has brought out his research on the livelihood strategies and seasonal rhythm of the Karnali zone. He has focused on the timing as well as the vertical and area distribution of livelihood activities. Bishop presents a comprehensive and intimate account (down to the level of individual families) of how the people of Karnali have used options for trade and movement to compensate for the poverty of their local resources.

People from rural areas migrate to urban areas in search of better opportunities. According to Bhowmik (2005) those who migrates origins hardly get the job of their choice. They are forced to enter into the informal job market and are usually categorized as the urban poor. Due to lack of strong industrial base, people of the developing countries are forced to engage in the informal sector.

Livelihoods approach views the world from the point view the individuals, households, and social groups who are trying to make a living in volatile conditions and with limited asset. It provides a framework for understanding the opportunities and assets available to poor people and the source of their vulnerability, as well as the impact upon them of external organizations, processes and policies (Timilsina, 2007).

Chhetri (2009) studied that on “Causes and consequences of rapid population growth”. In Nepal is the absence of other activities outside of agriculture has blocked their chances to earn fortunes to which majority of the hilly people have to spend life in absolute poverty. This is one

factor, which compels them to move south ward in the hope of getting employment opportunities either within the country or outside the country.

Social Network Theory by Granovetter (1973) Granovetter's social network theory explains how social connections influence the decision-making process of individuals in terms of migration. This theory can be used to understand how migrants from the hilly regions are influenced by their social networks in the decision to migrate to the tarai.

Theories of international migration can be broadly classified as macro and micro in their level of analysis. In the former category are those which focus on migration streams, identifying those conditions under which large-scale movements occur and describing the demographic, economic and social characteristics of the migrants in aggregate terms. The macro level also includes most theories concerning the immigrant adaptation and process, economic and social integration, assimilation, etc. when regarded from a structural and or cultural perspective. The micro level includes studies of socio psychological factors differentiating migrants from non-migrants, together with theories concerning motivation, decision making, satisfaction and identification (Richmonda, 1988)

One notable empirical study on hill to tarai migration in Dhangadhi is "Hill to Tarai Migration and its Impact on Socio-Economic Condition of Migrants: A Case Study of Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City, Nepal" by Bhattarai and Thapa (2018). The study aimed to assess the socio-economic impact of hill to tarai migration in Dhangadhi by analyzing the characteristics of migrants and their households, their income and expenditure patterns and their contribution to the local economy. However, the study also highlights some challenges arising from migration, such as the pressure on local resources and the rise of social tensions between migrants and the host community. The study suggests that policy interventions are needed to address these challenges and support the integration of migrants into the local economy and society.

Migration has always been a key component of the human experience. Populations and individuals have crossed mountains, plains and bodies of water in search of new lives throughout our history. There are myriad factors that push us to seek out better opportunities, and those that push us to flee persecution, economic deprivation, and other dangers. Migration results in a broad spectrum have of individual and family experiences; for those who leave, those who remain, and those who welcome (or not) the new arrivals.

### **2.3 Research Gap**

Many authors have written about migration in Nepal, including migration from the hills to the tarai. Some notable works include “Migration and Urbanization in Nepal” by Gunther, “Changing Patterns of Migration and Urbanization in Nepal” Banskota and Aryal, “migration and its factors: A study on Push and Pull Factors of Rural Outmigration in Central Nepal” by Bhattarai, and Gartaula, and “Migration landlessness and livelihoods: Understanding the Linkages in Nepal” by KC. These works explore the socio-economic and cultural factors that drive migration and its impact on the livelihoods of migrants and their families.

From this study it is known that almost all of the researchers found that the major cause for migration is: education, health, transportation facility etc. Push factors like lack of basic human needs, insufficient land unemployment are the dominant figure for them. However this research is focused on identifying the major factors for migration and the findings is that some of the pull factors like, education, health, transportation and employment facility. So, this authors research is able to identify the core reasons for the migration people leave an area include: economic, social, environment and natural which has been others cause lack of services, lack of safety, high crime, crop failure, drought, flooding, poverty, war etc they want to change therefore they have migrate an another place and its impact on national practices. Authors research have limit boundaries change socio-status in the case of western hill to western tarai migrate people, individuals or society want to change their daily life. There are various factors that lead to migration such as social economic, educational, natural calamities; health related factor and relative pressure are the variables that create migration. And such migration has an impact on economic, educational recreation, health, marriage, and kinship sector.

The impacts of human migration today are truly global and reach into many aspects of human experience and of society. I found that research on migration people related why attractive in Dhangadhi, after some decade most people migrate in Tarai for the safety life and quality life in destination area. I found migration is especially aimed at fulfilling their desires. Because of that, migration improves the standard of living of the family and society as well as improves the livelihood situation. Migration and livelihood are a new effort for social transformation. Why people are migrated to urban areas and leave the origin place. Similarly question of from where they were migrated and why they have chosen this particular area of Tarai (Dhangadhi). What are the sources of the sources of economy played for migration? The raid increase in number of



economically active population in Hill areas their desire for improved literacy status and raising aspiration for employment in non-agricultural sectors has increased the rate of Hill to Tarai migration in Nepal. From major finding are basic needs, better opportunities, most of facilities people migration search of livelihoods can be challenging and complex, requiring significant planning and adjustment in destination area Dhangadhi.

## 2.4 Conceptual/Theoretical Framework

Everett Lee proposed a comprehensive (pull and push) theory of migration in 1966. He begins his formulations with certain factors, which lead to spatial mobility population in any area. According to Lee, each possesses a set of positive and negative factors. While positive factors are the circumstances that act to hold people within it, or attract people from other areas, negative factors tend to repel them (Lee, 1975:191).

Migration is thus the result of interaction of push → pull factors (Lee's and Ravenstein) for livelihood (Ellis) factors which can be summarized as follows in the form of conceptual/theoretical framework.

<b>Push factors (Place of Origin)</b>	<b>Pull factors (Place of Destination)</b>
• Lack of service	• Higher employment
• Lack of safety	• More wealth
• High crime	• Better services
• Crop failure	• Good climate
• Drought	• Safer, less crime
• Flooding	• Political stability
• Poverty	• More fertile land
• War	• Lower risk from natural hazards
• Lack of income for livelihood	• Easy for income for livelihood generation
• Lack or income opportunities	• More income opportunities

The push and pull factors play important role in migrants' household economy and livelihood condition of origin place to destination place.

Ravenstein's laws explain the dynamics of human movements across space; these include reasons why people leave their places and origin and where they tend to migrate to. Ravenstein's

laws are the foundation of modern migration studies in geographical, demographical and other fields. They influenced theories of push factors and pull factors, the gravity model and decay. Laws of migration: - Most migrants move only a short distance. – There is a process of absorption, where by people immediately surrounding a rapidly growing town move into it and the gaps they leave are filled by migrants from more distant areas, and so on until the attractive force (pull factors) is spent. – There is a process of dispersion, which is the inverse of absorption. – Each migration flow produces a compensating counter-flow. – Long-distance migrants go to one of the great centers of commerce and industry. – Natives of towns are less migratory than those from rural areas. – Females are more migratory than males. – Economic factors are the main cause of migration. – Migration can provide new opportunities for employment, education, and social advancement, which can lead to improvements in people’s quality of life and economic wellbeing (Revenstein, 1885).

Ravenstein's laws of migration and Everett S. Lee's push-pull theory of migration provide valuable insights into the factors that influence migration patterns. Ravenstein's laws highlight the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants, while Lee's theory emphasizes the environmental and economic factors that drive migration.

In terms of livelihood, both theories suggest that people migrate to improve their economic opportunities and standard of living. Ravenstein's laws suggest that people are more likely to migrate to areas with better job prospects and higher wages, while Lee's theory emphasizes the role of environmental and economic factors, such as natural disasters, economic crises, and political instability, in prompting people to migrate. Furthermore, both theories also suggest that migrants are likely to settle in areas where they can access resources and opportunities to support their livelihoods. Ravenstein's laws highlight the importance of family and social networks in facilitating migration and providing support to migrants in their new locations, while Lee's theory emphasizes the role of government policies and programs in supporting the livelihoods of migrants.

Ravenstein's laws of migration and Everett S. Lee's push-pull theory of migration both suggest that migration is largely driven by economic and environmental factors, and that migrants are likely to settle in areas where they can access resource sand opportunities to support their livelihoods. Understanding these factors is important for policy makers and practitioners who

seek to develop strategies to support the livelihoods of migrants and promote inclusive economic growth.

The migration process is thus largely influenced by push and pull factors which is directly associated with generating livelihood of people. Choosing destination due to both the reasons are expected to contribute in the livelihood of people after migrating. The activities and opportunities in the place of destination are thus associated with income, assets, capital/financial and access as the livelihood components as argued by Ellis (2000).

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Selection on Study Site**

The study area is located in Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan of Kailali district. The research study is confined to Dhangadhi ward no. 14. There are 325 migration household in Dhangadhi ward no. 14. I have taken only 65 samples household to form 325 household for survey. The main reason behind the selecting this ward is hill to tarai migrate peoples. I select this topic because I was interested to this issue from long (when I experienced internal migration hill to tarai). The required data can be generated here because I already informed them that were go to take data regarding hill to tarai migrate and they have livelihood condition. By this collect data easily, and that is help if there arise any problem while collecting data. The reason behind selection of Dhangadhi is because of the high immigrate from hill belt settlement found here.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

This study is conducted on the basis of household survey and interview schedule in the field area Dhangadhi. The study has been based on descriptive type of research design. Descriptive research study is to find out why people migrate in this study area and impact in the livelihood condition to examine relationship between processes of migration, reasons of migration and livelihood management of migrants at origin in relation to their migration. This research is based on the basis of primary data taken by house to house surveys. It is a cross-sectional study. It had quantitative data and data were analyzed with descriptive analysis and compared to previous studies in internal migration hill to tarai. First of all, from sub-metro municipality record, clusters of newly formed house-holds were identified in Dhangadhi sub-metro municipality. This study has done in 65 households as the total newly formed households were very large in the study area.

### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

The research is based on primary sources of data. Main source of data was based on questionnaire, survey/observation and interview given by the family members. This study is based on quantitative data. To compare this study secondary source of data had been used through the review of literature from different publications. Secondary data have also obtained in the work. The secondary data has collected from the published and unpublished sources such as books, journals, articles, CBS reports, thesis, newspaper and other related materials.

### **3.4 Universe and Sampling procedure**

This research was completed on the basis of primary data taken by house to house surveys. It is a cross-sectional study. It had qualitative and quantitative data and data were analyzed with descriptive analysis and compared to previous studies in Hill to Dhangadhi migration. Dhangadhi is a center area of province 07 their large of people migrated from hill areas. The Tarai area is the place where the Chaudhary have been living since before. At present, the majority of people coming from the mountains seem to be more in this area. The study has large migrate people day to day increase in Dhangadhi. Dhangadhi Sub –Metropolitan city has total population of 204,788 in census 2021. According to the census 2011, total population of 147,741 and there are increase 57,047(27.86%) population in ten years. (Census report, 2011 and 2021)

The research study is confined to Ward no.14 Fulbari area. The main reason behind the selecting this ward is that one member of almost each household has migrant come from hill areas. The study area was selected purposively. There are around 1400 households in that ward. Out of these 325 is migrant's household. Among them 65 sample household take from ward no. 14 Dhangadhi sub metropolitan have selected purposively. There are a numbers of migrants who have been who uplifted their life. The research has done to door to door to know the information from their respondents. To know the research from their family members, I got the information to fulfill my objectives. A simple random sample is a subset of a statistical population in which each member of the subset has an equal probability of being chosen. A simple random sample is meant to be an unbiased representation of a group.

For this research I have employed the probability sampling. Within the probability sampling I have selected the simple random sampling. I have select 65 total respondents from 325 of total

population of migrant people. For this being unbiased I have maintain 1-5 series for selecting one sample. This process employed through all sample.

### **3.5 Techniques of Data Collection**

First, area of study was selected survey and interview. Different factors associated with migrations were analyzed. A pre formed questioners made. House to house survey conducted on selected area by interview method with the help of structured questioners. By asking the question to the respondent by interview, based on structure questionnaire primary data was obtained. Some questionnaires were open ended while most were close ended.

In this research, the methodology used has a mixed-methods approach that combines qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The study have employ purposive sampling to select participants from both hill and tarai regions of Nepal. The sample included migrants and non-migrants, community leaders and local government officials. Semi-structured interviews have used to collect qualitative data, while a survey questionnaire has been administered to collect qualitative data. Focus group discussions have also be conducted to gather more in-depth insights into the factors that drive hill to tarai migration.

The qualitative data collected through the interviews and focus group discussion has analyzed using thematic analysis, while the qualitative data collected through the survey has analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The results of the study has presented through tables, charts and narratives to enhance clarity and easy interpretation. The research aims to provide evidence-based recommendations to policymakers, development partners and other stakeholders to address the challenges of hill to tarai migration in Nepal.

#### **A. Household Survey**

Structure questionnaire was prepared to generate the realistic and accurate data from respondent were requested to fill up questionnaire. Altogether 65 households were interviewed during the study. All together questions were included in the questionnaire aiming to obtain the information. Household survey was conducted by visiting door to door and talk face to face conduct interview and obtain required data and a questionnaire was designed with relevant questions to gather responses from household head or an adult member on demographic characteristics of the respondent and all the member of household such as age, sex, education

status, profession belong birth place and so on. The another part of questionnaire consists of individual questionnaire to collect information from head of house hold about migration as their origin, process of migration knowledge/thought come, plan, destination choose and reasons lack of facilities and manage livelihood land, assets, source of income and so many other information related to the migration.

It is assumed that 65 samples (about 325 migrates households) are chosen for the study. Some households who are migrants in hill to tarai were my respondents/samples. The simple random sampling method has applied for the data collection from the universe. I have selected random respondent from a population. Every household has an equal chance of being selected. I have pick respondent and ask about the migration and them livelihood condition. There is no any confinement to specific group or caste but sample has taken progressively. It is one of the best methods to choose a sample and it is unbiased. Getting the list is 325 households of mix social status.

## **B. Interview Schedule**

The primary data were also collected from key 65 respondents structured interviews with set questioners. The interview was taken as cross checking for data obtained from HHs questionnaire. Interview schedule help for a topic related to migration from the hills to the tarai region in search of livelihoods. The interview schedule is structured or formal methods of questionnaire. Interview is a process of interaction in migration topic interviewee gives the needed information verbally in face-to-face situation. In a research situation it may be seen as an effective, formal, conversation, initiated for specific purpose as it focused on certain destination area Dhangadhi. The questions were related to migration hill to the tarai like process of migration, reasons of migration and livelihood manage in destination place situation etc.

## **3.6 Process of Data Analysis**

After collecting various data, the data has processed with simple tabulation classifying tabulating. The process of analyzing data related to hill to tarai migration and livelihood can be several steps: define the research question, collect relevant data, organize the data, clean the data, analyze the data, interpret the results and last draw conclusions. Data analysis and presentation of research data is necessary to make easily for other readers and researchers to understand.

The data processing and analysis are done manually after collecting primary and secondary data. The collected data are schedule through arranging, tabulating, and descriptive statistics. After the processing and tabulating, the data are presented with the help of simple tabular analysis to be interpreted. Simple statistical tools are applied to present the data in a meaningful ways. Regarding the qualitative data and information collected through in depth interviews and household survey, they are encompassed in the study systematically and logically with caused relationship establishment. Migration has positive and negative effects on people's daily lives. Migration and livelihood show the relationship of the impact on different aspects of individuals, families and society. Both of these are related to each other. It can be clarified by analyzing with statistical method.

The data was collected through in-depth interview and survey all techniques have systematically processed and analyses in terms of different quantitative method. The qualitative method has descriptive as it may have series of answer and differ from person to person. There were some quantitative data were collected logically as well as systematically through interview, survey etc.



## **CHAPTER-IV**

### **MIGRATION FROM HILL TO TARAI AND LIVELIHOOD GENERATION IN WESTERN NEPAL**

The study area Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan city is situated in the Kailali District, in the far western region of Nepal. There are 19 wards in the Sub-Metropolitan ward no. 14 was taken for study. Far western is a province where the industrial growth is limited, making land the most fertilization and suitable for future life. A large number of people who migrate from the hill regions come to the tarai to improve their livelihood and earn wealth to life safely. 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 Tarai. It is estimated that 60% of Nepal's population is concentrated in the hill and mountain regions, while 60% of farmland is in the Tarai. The household have hoped 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.

In this chapter, the process of migrates, the reason/cause of migration from hill to tarai and livelihood management in the place of destination, it's of which has analysis of economic basis of family, job discrimination, education attainment and size of the family also presented.

#### **4.1 Demographic Profile**

The topic describes and analyzes about present status of migrants households of demographic feature of all of respondents. Hill to tarai migration is driven by the demographic profile of the migrants is diverse, with people from different ethnic groups, age, gender, education status, occupation status, birth place and other relevant factors. The present statuses of migrant's households are given topic.

##### **A. Age of Respondents**

Study of the age of the migrated population is an important component of migration studies. The percentage of respondent by 15 year's age group for study area is presented. The total population of sample migrates HHs was 65 among them 37 were female and 28 were male. The table 4.1

has isolated age composition of the sampled households. The study shows that population is indicated by age group of respondent. This helps to know about the number of female in per hundred and males. The age distributions give the idea of the dependent migrants (old or children migrate). As the younger people tend to migrate more than others the age distribution analysis of our study population will help us to compare our data with the other studies.

**Table 4.1**

*Age Composition of Sampled Respondents*

<b>Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
5-15	5	7.69
15-25	7	10.77
25-35	13	20
35-45	19	29.23
45-55	16	24.61
55-65	5	7.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field Survey 2023

A total of 325 individuals were enumerated from 65 selected households in 2023. Table 4.1 shows the largest population size falls in the age group (35-45) which is higher than the group of age. The data collected age of five years above in the field there are few respondent found the starting age, while the age 55-65 series respondent same number of household or small size of group give the data. In the period of middle age migration range is high a series of age. At last we have found the younger people migrate more than others the age distribution analysis of above table.

## **B. Gender Composition of Respondents**

It is important to consider the sex distribution of the sample. The sex distribution refers to the proportion of males and females in the sample. This is important because males and females can have different experience, perspectives and behaviors which may affect the results of the study.

The study of sex distribution of study population is one of the crucial finding to interpret the migration. This allows for a more thorough understanding of the results and ensures that any sex differences are appropriately accounted for.

**Table 4.2***Gender Composition of Respondents*

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Female	37	56.92
Male	28	43.08
Others	-	-

*Source:* Field Survey 2023

Table 4.2 shows gender composition of respondents of this study. This above table indicates that the sample has a higher proportion of females than males. In the overall sex ratio are 65, where the ratio of female population is higher than the male. This ratio is higher because of the flow of large number of female households in the area, who especially transfer for quality livelihood and the migration of economically active male population who move for business and service.

Nepal is a male dominating country where male are supposed to be involved in economic activities and also there is given more importance for male further family livelihood and others. So, due to these reasons also more male/female is likely to migrate from their origin place for different purpose.

**C. Educational attainment**

Educational status is the main indicator for migrants. In general, education person move from one place to another place more than uneducated people. Education helps people to gets job and business opportunities in new place. It also enhances social, economic, political development and civilization. So, it is important characteristic of population.

Education plays a critical role in migration as it can provide individuals with the skill, knowledge and resources they need to succeed in their new environment. It can also benefit the origin and destination place by contributing to economic growth and development.

**Table 4.3***Distribution of Respondent by Educational Status*

<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Illiterate	3	4.62
Literate/Read and write	9	13.84
Primary	15	23.1
Secondary	23	35.36
Bachelors above	15	23.1

*Source:* Field survey 2023

Table 4.3 shows that there are 65 household sample of educational level of migrated respondent. Some of the respondent illiterate in the above table but educated people most of higher than the illiterate so that the migration people thinking and planning about the migration. Education and skilled migrants tend to have higher earning potential and greater opportunities for success in their new place than those who are illiterate or have limited education.

Literate and educated household has being plan about the children and family future. So above table educated people 1/3th of total population in secondary level, similarly in the primary and bachelor's level higher than illiterate household. Being literate also provides migrants with greater access to resources and opportunities.

## **4.2 Process of Migration**

We can now proceed to examine certain aspects of social migration in more detail, taking as our central referent the migrants and the influences that impinge on them. When, only part of population of society move to another part, attention will focus on the following three phases of the migration process: - The extraction or emergence of units from a given social environment. -The journey to the new environment of these units developing area. -The social situation at the conclusion of the migratory move.

The process of migration from hill to tarai in Nepal is a common phenomenon that has been happening for many years. There are several reasons why people from the hills migrate to the tarai, such as better job opportunities, access to better education and healthcare facilities and a more favorable climate. The migration process usually starts with individuals or families making the decision to move to tarai. They may have heard about job opportunities or have family

members who are already living in the tarai. Once the decision is made, they start to prepare for the move by selling their property in the hills and making arrangements for transportation. The process of settling in the tarai can also be challenging for migrants, as they may face discrimination or cultural differences. However, with time, many migrants adapt to their new environment and become part of local community.

### **A. Type of Migration**

In this study, when all the members of households, living together at the time of migration were migrated from the place of origin, it is regarded as permanently migration and when all the households members were not migrated then it is called temporary migration.

Migration plays a vital role in shaping our world and has many important benefits. For individuals, migration can offer opportunities for education, employment and personal growth. For communities and countries, migration can bring economic growth, cultural diversity and new ideas and innovations. Migration is main part of life for the personal future development.

**Table 4.4**

*Type of Migration in the Study Area*

<b>Type of migration</b>	<b>Number of families</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Permanently	49	75.38
Temporary	16	24.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey, 2023

In the above table, it is found that three forth (3/4) of the population is permanent rather than temporary. Because of that, the number of permanent migrants in the study area is tripled. The household peoples who come from the hill to the tarai to make their future better and to make their lives useful are the highest. However, very few (24.62%) households have partial nature of migration. In permanently migration household has sold their properly land, wealth and livestock. What was in the place of origin and come to Dhangadhi.

In permanently migrated households, their other members of household's mainly old parents were still living in the place of origin. This is the most conflicting situation as younger generation were migrating from the place of origin in search for better availability of basic needs and physical facilities and leaving behind the older in the place of origin that need care from the

younger one. Thus, older people requiring better health facilities and care were left behind and this may change the basic norms and value of our society and may pose a serious national problem.

### **B. Time Duration of Migration**

In this study, the time duration fall from hill to tarai migrates people, living together at the time of migration were migrated from the place of origin, it is regarded as destination place migrate people coming at that period. It can be clarified from the statistics to understand the living conditions of the people who migrated from the hill to tarai and to get information about the time they migrated.

The time duration of migration from hill to tarai, especially during a descent, is a crucial factor in ensuring the safety and well- being of individuals or groups. A fast come in the destination place from the hilly region or some time here migrate in the destination people data under the table.

**Table 4.5**

*Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to that Duration of Migration*

<b>Arrival time at destination</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
0-3	7	10.76
3-6	11	16.92
6-9	12	18.46
9-12	18	27.69
12 to above	17	26.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field Survey 2023

In the study there are several years in 3 years of class respondents people migrate from hill to tarai region. After some time here equally respondent come in the destination place of Dhangadhi. But short at that period which were a mostly high people before 9-12 and 12 to above year's migration hill to tarai or origin to destination area. In the field of fall from origin place to destination most common cause for migration was proper educating their children and personal future in the destination place Dhangadhi.

The respondents of study area had started to leave their origin since 2025 BS and this process of living origin is increased after the alleviation of malaria after the restoration of democracy in the country migrate from hill to tarai.

### C. Thinking about Migration

No one people will ordinarily like to leave the place of birth and that thought come, friends as well as kinds and near relatives. The causes of leaving or migratory movements are deliberately made and many causes are responsible for it.

We have to take into consideration the factors accountable for such that thought come when people before migration. When a person thinks of leaving his birthplace and moving to another place, then he moves forward with the idea of making a golden future for himself and his family. There are many elements that push a person from one place to another, some of the elements distribute in the below are as follows.

**Table 4.6**

*Percentage Distribution of Respondent According to that Thought Come before Migrate*

<b>Migrates thought</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Relatives	15	23.07
Fertile land	22	33.85
Self	13	20
Occupation	8	12.3
Business	7	10.78

*Source:* Field survey 2023

In the study area, it was found that most of respondent left their origin to mainly responsible for making the decision one third (1/3) of migration as inspire of the fertile land. Quartile above the respondents make a planning with own relatives before migrate in destination. The respondent of one fifth has self-decision before migrate in Dhangadhi. Another respondent make a thought do the business and occupation in the destination place before their migration in Dhangadhi.

Most of migrant people when they make a thought about migration they have some goal because they have a dream for themselves and their children's future. In other words, because of relatives, business, occupation, fertile land and self-reasons, they moved from origin place to destination. It can be clear from the above data that he should end his stay for various reasons.

#### **D. Nature of Residence**

It seems useful to know about the destination from the place of origin to understand the place of migration and how long they have settled. It is important to analyze the answer given by the respondents which is when they were born. The nature of residence is important things for the migrant peoples time durations condition arrive the destination area Dhangadhi. The found that data respondent migrant destination place in the hill region after birth or not. Living in the same place since birth can be both comforting and limiting. In this topic find the living place since birth of the respondent condition.

**Table 4.7**

*Nature of Residence*

<b>In living place since birth</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	22	33.85
No	43	66.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

In this study the respondents when they has one three (1/3) birth in the place of origin. The most of migrant people before migration in Dhangadhi they birth in hill region. 1/3th respondents were not born in this destination place, they were born in the hill area and then migrated and they are before migrating in the destination place birth in the origin place. However, very few (33.85%) respondents were born only after they migrated and reached in Dhangadhi. What can be understood from this data is that the total migration rate seems to have been migrating at an increased rate for some time now.

#### **E. Decision to Migration**

Responsible person for decision the migration is the one of the most influential factors for migration, responsible person of household has been considered for migration. They leave their place of origin by the so many physical, social and economic opportunities. So this study has been found out the person responsible for deciding to migration.

The decision to migrate can depend on various factors and may involve multiple decision-makers. In some cases, individuals may decide to migrate on their own, friends, relatives and based on personal reasons such as seeking better opportunities or with family members. For



example, if family members or community leaders play a central role in the decision-making process, their opinions and preferences may heavily influence whether or not an individual or group decides to migrate.

**Table 4.8**

*Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Persons Deciding to Migration*

<b>Decision to Migration</b>	<b>No of Respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Self	20	30.77
Family/Parents	21	32.30
Relatives	16	24.62
Friends	8	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

In this study area, it was found that most of respondent left their origin to mainly responsible for making the decision of migration as self. The family/parents have decision making higher one third 1/3 in the hill to tarai migration. Family decision is a strong plan when they think about the migrant. Respondent people when decision make in living place of birth main role of self and family discuss. The relatives migrate in the destination place before about the inform land, relatives, house condition and livestock. The study has few (12.3%) respondent advice and plan with the friends before migration in Dhangadhi area.

Therefore respondents make decision high percentage with family and self when they have deciding before migration. Migration is a complex and life-changing decision that requires careful consideration before taking action. Before making the decision to migrate, it is important to gather as much information as possible about the destination Dhangadhi.

#### **F. Information about Destination Area**

The respondent migrates after having all the information about the destination area, whether it is suitable for living and farming. But in some cases, people migrate with the help of the government and their relatives due to unexpected problem that has not occurred in the society and other reasons. When planning for migration, gathering information about the destination area is crucial as it can greatly impact the success and wellbeing of the migrant. Understanding the culture, language and customs of the destination area can help preparing for the new

environment, interacting with locals and adapting to new social norms. Knowledge of the job market, education system and healthcare facilities can help in making informed decisions about employment, education and healthcare needs.

**Table 4.9**

*Information Destination Area*

<b>Information about destination area</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	52	80
No	13	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

In this study collected information about destination place before planning the migrant. From above table, it is found that in respondent inform about destination area is mostly high four fifth (4/5) people and no any information they are randomly, the problem of coming up people and migrate in government decision they are sift in destination place Dhangadhi is few respondents (20%). The respondents high percentage informs about the destination area can greatly aid in the planning and preparation for a successful migration. When people plan to migrate they understand the environment, education condition, healthcare service and new social norms.

**G. Before Migrating to Dhangadhi**

Firstly, you'll need to research the area and familiarize yourself with the culture and customs of the local people. At that time respondent prepare moving in the destination area there were his of family, friend and relative located in this place. It's important to learn about the local customs, traditions and social norms. With proper preparation, your transition to Dhangadhi can be smooth and successful. Some of the family not any one in the destination place there are randomly or sudden problem/landslide, earthquake, government policy set in the destination place. Information about the status of relatives and other families at the destination before migration can be seen in the table below.

**Table 4.10***Respondents before Migration to Dhangadhi*

<b>First time moved out</b>	<b>Respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	48	73.84
No	17	26.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

In the place of destination nearest of three fourth (3/4) respondent given the answer before moved out some of the families, relatives and friends leaved that place. They give the information about the land, facilities and other development service. However some of the few (26.16) household had not advice with relatives and friends of the destination area. The above table shows highest people have inquiry about the facilities and service in the destination place. Therefore, respondents of highest percent at first time prepare moved in destination place council with relatives and friends and another.

### **4.3 Causes or Reasons of Migration**

Migration, the process of relocating from one place to another, has various causes and reasons. The most common causes of migration are economic, social, political and environmental factors. Economic factors include the search for employment opportunities and better wages, while social factors include family reunification, education and marriage. Political factors include political persecution, war and civil unrest, while environmental factors include natural disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.

In this part of study, analysis was done to explore the reason of migration. In this section, analyses were directed to know the cause of migration to the migrated families themselves and reason of migration to the society in the place of destination. For this questions to answer structured questioners were made and interview was taken with the respondents to find the reason on families on different aspect of social life like economic, educational, social security, health facilities etc. similarly, to know the reason on society in the place of origin and destination interview with the permanent residents who had observed the whole process of migration were interviewed and documented.

### **A. Perception towards Place of Origin**

The respondents feel in their origin place before moved in destination area. The respondents have made it clear from the table below that they faced different situations/living condition in their place before they migrated. Perception towards place of origin can vary greatly depending on an individual's personal experiences and cultural background. Some people may feel a strong sense of attachment and pride towards their origin place. The respondents feel about the origin place change themselves plan and thought.

**Table 4.11**

*Living Situation before Migration/ in Origin Place*

<b>Condition of respondent in the origin place</b>	<b>Number of frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Problematic	42	64.62
Comprehensible	23	35.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

In this study area, it was found that most of respondents feel too problematic most of percentage (64.62%) in the place of origin and some of people (35.38%) living condition/ situation is comprehensible before migrate in destination place. In the above table most of respondents problem face in the origin place. Migrants often face numerous challenges in their origin place, including poverty, lack of employment opportunities, political instability, discrimination, persecution, limited access education, healthcare and basic services. These factors can push respondents and families to seek a better life elsewhere.

### **B. Infrastructure condition in the origin place before migrates in destination**

The respondents were asked about the infrastructure development and what kind of facilities the people were able to enjoy in their native land before migrating. It is possible to understand that there is no facility but the residence has changed or how. Infrastructure condition when respondent moved in origin place to destination shows in below table.

**Table 4.12***Development Condition in the Origin Place before Migrate in Destination*

Having infrastructure development In origin place	Development condition									
	Education		Trans- portation		Electronic		Health post		Others	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Yes	51	78.46	19	29.23	23	35.38	45	69.23	19	29.23
No	14	21.54	46	70.77	42	64.62	20	30.77	46	70.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

In the study are several nearest 3/4th respondents achieving education, health service but transportation, electronics and other developing service have not available at that period in origin place according to human needs. Education service received respondents more than nearest the 4/5<sup>th</sup> in the origin place. The most of respondents response when they haven't decision about migrants their not arrive the transportation service. Like that electronic and others having infrastructure development achieved respondents is less than the not achieved respondent in the origin place. However, the most of respondents have not received all the development service in the hill region. The most of household have not achieved the development service in the hill region. There are most of people migrated hill to destination place Dhangadhi for better life, children future and achieving the developed service. In the hill region have not all development infrastructures and better education and health service so that people migrants one place to another place.

As a result, many people from the hills would migrate to the tarai region in search of better economic status, social status and livelihood. It shows that the hill region not reached in developed infrastructure and service. Therefore, due to the lack of access to all development activities, they migrate to maintain a safe and quality livelihood.

### **C. Status of Loan among Migrant Household**

The respondents planning to migrant, they are management of money for the purchase land and house migrating from hill to tarai in destination place. Taking out a loan to finance a move from hill to Dhangadhi can be an important decision for several reasons. First and foremost, a loan can

help cover the expenses associated with reloading, such as initial rent payments. This can ease the financial burden of moving, especially if respondent are moving to a more expensive area of Dhangadhi. Overall, while taking out a loan is a big decision, it can be an important tool for financing and management in the destination move and enabling a successful transition to a new place.

**Table 4.13**

*Loan Status of Migrant Household*

<b>Migrating loan</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	38	58.5
No	27	41.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

In this study the respondents are three fifth (3/5) highest migrate people take a loan. According to the given data more respondent take a loan for migration proposes, while (41.5%) respondent have not taken a loan for the settlement in the Dhangadhi. This suggests that a significant number of individuals may require financial support to facilitate their migration. It is possible that these individuals are seeking better employment opportunities, educational pursuits or personal reasons. On the other hand, who have not taken a loan may have other means of financial support or they may have chosen not to take on dept.

#### **D. Change in Occupation structure**

The respondents' occupation in their origin and current place of residence can observe from the following cross tabulator. The place of origin can determine the level of economic development, educational opportunities, social and cultural norms. The place of destination Dhangadhi, on the other hand can offer better job prospects, living conditions and quality of life. Here are seen the origin place and destination place of difference how many change in themselves working and livelihood condition.

**Table 4.14***Percentage Distribution of Respondent by Occupational Structure in Origin and Destination*

Occupation	Place of origin		Place of Destination	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture	31	47.69	24	36.92
Trade/Business	13	20	13	20
Job/service	9	13.84	15	23.077
Domestic Work	8	12.31	5	7.69
Foreign Employment	4	6.15	8	12.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

From the above cross tabulation of occupation in destination and occupation in origin it was observed that highest people involve in agriculture both place. But in the origin place respondent they have involve in agriculture higher than the destination area. In the trade/business the respondent equally include in both area (20%). The few partial migrate people (13.84%) include with the job/service in the origin region, but in the destination area Dhangadhi people involve more than the origin place. The respondents found do the domestic work higher than the destination area. In the destination area Dhangadhi people do the foreign employment higher or double than the origin place. Therefore we have analysis that the occupation structure difference in the origin area hill and destination area Dhangadhi.

By this result it can conclude that people are being diversified from agriculture, business sector, even though agriculture and business is seen dominant occupation among respondents in study area.

### **E. Main Reasons to Come to Destination**

Every migration process occurs with some expectations. In some cases, this process of migration does not come true to achieve their expectation while in some those migrants prove so and in some migrants will get more than their purpose as well as their expectation.

Additionally, individuals may choose to migrate for personal reasons such as adventure or a desire to experience a new culture. Ultimately, the decision to migrate is complex and is often influenced by a combination of economic, social, and personal factors.

**Table 4.15***Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Reason of Coming in Destination*

<b>Reason of coming Tarai</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Food availability	30	46.15
Education/health	13	20
Employment	15	23.08
Peace and security	7	10.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

The respondents come in the tarai main reason of achieve basic needs. In this study show that migration people one half (1/2) respondents lack of food availability in the origin place. Therefore nearest 50 percent people have not achieved basic food availability in the hill region, hill region is not productive land and developing basic things. However one fifth (1/5) people migrate lack of education in the hill region, education is important for develop our future and achieve the better life style. Respondents plan the migrate in the hill region because lack of employment 23.08 percent people think about best job searching in the destination place Dhangadhi.

The place of origin people making a migrant plan because lack of peace and security. Similarly, very few (10.76%) of respondent in there is lack of peace (family and society) and security (conflict, landslide and other cases) in the origin place. Therefore, most of respondent main causes lack of food availability in the origin place before moved in destination.

#### **F. Problems Faced at Origin Places**

Before moving to the tarai region, there are several problems that one may face. People living in hill regions may face several challenges, including:- Inadequate infrastructure: Hill regions are often remote and inaccessible, making it challenging to provide basic infrastructure such as roads, water supply, electricity, and communication networks. This lack of infrastructure can make it difficult for people to access essential services and limit economic opportunities. Geographical barriers: The hilly terrain can create significant challenges for transportation, making it challenging to move goods and people efficiently. This can limit economic development and access to essential services. Natural disasters: Hill regions are prone to natural



disasters such as landslides, flash floods, and earthquakes, which can cause significant damage to property and infrastructure, disrupt economic activities, and lead to loss of life. Limited arable land: The steep terrain of hill regions often limits the amount of arable land available for farming, making it challenging for communities to grow enough food to sustain themselves. Limited economic opportunities: The hilly terrain, lack of infrastructure, and limited arable land can make it challenging for people living in hill regions to access economic opportunities. This can result in high rates of poverty and limited access to education and healthcare. Cultural preservation: Hill regions are often home to unique cultures and traditions that are at risk of being lost as younger generations migrate to urban area. Efforts must be made to preserve these cultures and traditions while also promoting economic development and providing access to essential services.

#### a) Problems Face before Moving in Tarai

Major factors for migration of families were problems faces by the families in the place of origin. These problems can be difficulties in getting basics needs e.g. access of road, good schools for the education of children, health facilities etc. when we see the family migration rather than individual migration, conflict in family/society and due to problems that arise it's a main causes for migrates, it is seen that family may be position to afford basic needs but availability becomes the limiting factor thus forcing families to migrate from the place of origin in search for better physical facilities. In this study almost 100 percent of migrated families had some problems in the place of origin.

**Table 4.16**

*Showing the Major Causes Faced before Moving*

<b>Major problems before moving</b>	<b>Number of families</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Difficulty to fulfill basic needs	29	44.61
Conflict in society	5	7.69
Conflict in family	7	10.77
Landslide	9	13.84
Individual cause	15	23.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field survey 2023*

Table 4.16 showed the most common problems were difficulties to fulfill basic needs, landslide in the place of origin. This study showed that highest respondent's difficulty to fulfill basic needs of the other causes. The people while planning the migration in the destination area, they have faced many problems. The major problem of migration some of respondents conflict in society/family faced in origin place. Similarly, some (13.84%) of households were migrated to landslide problem coming in the origin place. The role of individual causes is quartile respondents family migrates in destination on them personal cause. It's essential to research and plan major cause face before moving accordingly to ensure a smooth and transition.

#### **4.4 Livelihood Management in the Place of Destination**

Livelihood management in the western Nepal of destination refers to the strategies and actions taken by individuals, communities and organizations to sustain their economic well-being and achieve financial security in the destination Dhangadhi. Livelihood management in the place of destinations there are people rely on the context or environment in which households work to make a livelihood. The major elements have agriculture, business, jobs, foreign employment, artisan production and local wages labor its change family's livelihood in the Dhangadhi.

##### **A. Land in the Destination**

The migration of people from hills to tarai region in search of livelihood is a complex and pressing issue in western Nepal. This livelihood aims to explore the factors that drive such migration patterns including economic, social, and environmental factors. The respondents land area determine them family condition in the destination. The land property determine the peoples social and economic condition after migrate in the destination place Dhangadhi.

**Table 4.17**

*Showing the Respondents Land Area in the Destination Place*

<b>Land area in destination</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Ana	12	12.46
Katta	28	43.07
Ropani	17	26.15
Bigga	8	12.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field survey 2023

In this study most of the respondents had land in *katta* for migration of their families higher percentages displayed in the table. There are many respondents who have the largest amount of land. Some quartile respondents use *ropani* land in the destination area. Similarly, equal quantity of land *ana* and *bigga* has with the (12%) some respondents. The respondent has given different answers to the question of how much land in the property with him. When evaluating everything, it is seen that the number of people who have land only for their housing is more.

## B. Sources of Income

Occupation status is another important factor, which determines the socio-economic status and livelihood condition of a person. Seeking occupation is the human nature. Scholars in the field of migration studies first identified the wage difference in the family. The source of income in a family can vary widely depending on the occupation of its members. Some common sources of income include wages from full-time or part time employment, self-employment income, government benefits such as social security or welfare, investment income, rental income and income from a family-owned business. Understanding the sources of income within a family is important for financial planning and budgeting purposes. This study also analyzed the major type of occupation adapted by families' source of income.

**Table 4.18**

*Showing Major Income Source of Respondents*

<b>Employment income status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Foreign employment	18	27.7
Government employment	14	21.54
Agriculture	17	26.15
Business	8	12.3
Self-employed/ Private	8	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field survey 2023

This table 4.18 showed that income source of respondents higher in the status of foreign employment. The most of income source plays an important role in livelihood of respondent's families is to the foreign employment. They go to the India and another foreign and Europe

country for the working economic condition. Respondents other important source is agriculture in the Dhangadhi area. They adjust in the fertile land that is a major source of income. One fifth (1/5) respondents involve with the government jobs for the family income source. Similarly, some people equal quantity of respondent involve in the business and self-employed/private jobs in the place of Dhangadhi.

On further inquiry, they said that they have some land for agriculture purpose and foreign employment include in family income or livelihood. Dhangadhi is a vibrant city with a diverse range of economic activities, fertile land, trade and business for income source.

### **C. Family Member in the Abroad**

It was found that many of the respondents' families went to foreign jobs to make their successful future. Foreign employment has made people's lives better and brighter. Because of that, we were able to find that everyone's choice is to go out and work in the current situation. Migrated family members play an important role in the financial contributions can help support the family back home. When a member of household is in foreign employment, his family can run a good household financially and other development work is easily achieved.

**Table 4.19**

*Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Family Gone Abroad*

<b>Respondents' families include</b>	<b>Number of families</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>with abroad</b>		
Yes	39	60
No	26	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

In the study area, respondent family include in abroad job in the nearest country. India, gulf country and Europe country they do seasonal work and permanently work in the abroad so high rate of respondent three fifth (3/5) including anywhere in the abroad. However second fifth (2/5) respondents household had not sufficient job in the abroad. They involved in the own living place of Dhangadhi area have not include foreign job or abroad for the livelihood. Therefore, must of people have included some part of life in the abroad job and another in do something in nation.

#### **D. Income for Livelihood Management**

Many people are going aboard for the purpose of earning remittance due to various reasons either it is problem of house or their individual choice. Although the members of family earning remittance, they may not satisfied with the situation. For migrants, their ability to earn income from foreign sources can have a significant impact on their overall livelihood. While foreign income can provide a critical source of support, factors such as unstable work conditions, exploitative employers and limited opportunities for advancement can all negatively impact migrants' financial security and overall well-being. During the field visit, a question was asked to the respondents that "were you satisfied with your family member's remittance income or not"? The response of the respondents is cross tabulation below.

**Table 4.20**

*Showing the Condition of Satisfied from Foreign Income*

<b>Satisfied from foreign income</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	41	63.07
No	24	36.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

The table shows that the satisfied and livelihood condition by foreign income or not in above data. Similarly most of respondents' satisfied with foreign income higher respondents (3/5) of the going foreign and abroad place. The most of migrates people including in foreign income but some few (36.92%) respondents involve not satisfied from foreign income in the Dhangadhi. The foreign income has changes the livelihood of respondent in search for Dhangadhi.

#### **E. Assets/Property in Destination**

When individuals or families relocated to a new destination, it is important to ensure that their assets/property included respondents' livelihoods condition. People's daily basic needs have a great importance in their lives, so the table below can be seen to understand the status of the respondents. Having assets or property in a destination place can be of great importance for stability and security of future. In the respondents families the issue of how the source of income affects the livelihood in the respondent's family is considered important.

**Table 4.21***Showing the Property of Respondents*

<b>Property with respondent</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Basic needs	22	33.85
Farm land	18	27.7
Professional life	11	16.92
Business	14	21.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

When further interview was done, the major situation higher than others is (1/3) of respondent including with basic consumption needs. There are found the high percentage people include basic consumption need in the Dhangadhi. The some respondents (1/4) were situated with his farm land in destination place. However, there are 16.92 percentage families from total 65 sampled families had condition of professional life for the livelihood situation in the Dhangadhi. Similarly, some percentage (21.54%) families including business in the destination place. Thus, the migrated respondents' most of roles play for the better life. The things that people need daily have a great ambition in their lives. When understanding the respondents who migrated from the hills, it was found that they are connected with the little of each of the above properties.

#### **F. Livelihood Management Practices**

When people migrate to a new place, they often adopt livelihood management practices that are common in the place of destination. Some respondents involve in destination agriculture, business, jobs and foreign employment the common livelihood management practice economic stability, food security, environmental sustainability, access to healthcare and social integration several causes maintain the livelihood management practice in Dhangadhi. In the destination there are respondents involving to the agriculture fertile land, related work business this is a center area of far west province. Must of migrated people mainly focus on the livelihood condition in the destination area Dhangadhi. Information has been taken from respondents about what efforts they have made to fulfill their daily needs and lead a quality life.

**Table 4.22***Common Livelihood Management Practices in Destination*

<b>Livelihood management</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Agriculture	26	40
Foreign employment	17	26.15
Business	13	20
Jobs	9	13.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

In the study there are higher respondents two fifth (2/5) include with agricultural work for the livelihood. These people have working in the fertile land and product more the grain crops in the Dhangadhi place for livelihood management. Respondents some families which one fourth (1/4) contribute the foreign employment in the destinations. There are one fifth (1/5) people involve with own business for good livelihood in the destination place. It can be seen that 20% of the respondents are making a living from their own business. We have said that the number of respondents who operate from their employment to manage livelihood is 13.85%. So what can be said is that many people manage their lives in Dhangadhi through agriculture, foreign employment and business.

### **G. Impact Analysis at Family Level**

In order part of the study, analysis was done to explore the impact of migration. In this section, analyses were directed to know the impact of migration to the migrated families themselves and impact of migration to the society in the place of destination.

For these questions to answer structured questioners were made and interview was taken with respondents to find the impact on families on different aspect of social life like economic, educational, social security, health facilities etc. Similarly, to know the impact on society in the place of destination interview with the permanent residents who had observed the whole process of migration were interviewed and documented.

**Table 4.23***Showing the Present Status of Satisfaction after Migration*

<b>Satisfaction after migration</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Better	49	75.38
Same	10	15.38
Worsen	6	9.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

Analysis the respondents has satisfaction level migration from hilly region to Dhangadhi. The respondent has livelihood condition, economic condition, better education, health service and wider range of job opportunities in the Dhangadhi. Therefore most of respondents feel higher three fourth (3/4) better than others.

In the destination few respondents have feel same in the origin place and destination place. However, very few (9.23%) respondents unsatisfied in the destination area Dhangadhi because of there are some time very hot and sometime very cold in the tarai and they said that they did not feel well due to various diseases and discomfort. The highest respondents achieve goal for the children education and secure future life so that they satisfied/ better feel in the Dhangadhi.

#### **H. Impact of Migration on Various Aspects of Social Life**

One important consequence of hill out migration is the change in the value orientation of the migrants and its effects on their families left behind. The migrants usually keep contact with their families to maintain personal links and family tradition. This is an important source of exchange of values between their traditional place of origin and destination place in Dhangadhi. The migration impact or change in the social status from non-migrant to migrant causes change in norms and values, attitudes and behavior, motivation and expectation, material and social status, social priority and change in social of interaction.

The respondents can change and growth of social prestige when they are migration one place to another destination place. In the field survey migration was change in the respondent social, economic life than origin place. The question is trying to see the effect of migration on reaching the Dhangadhi destination, whether it is positive or negative.



**Table 4.24***Showing the Impact of Migration and Livelihood*

Impact factors	Increase/improved		Dec. /same as before		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Fr.	Percent
House	57	87.69	8	12.31	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>
Housing plot	63	96.92	2	3.08	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>
Land	65	100	-	-	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>
Prod. from own land	52	80	13	20	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>
Economy of family	61	93.85	4	6.15	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>
Education of children	65	100	-	-	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>
Health facilities	65	100	-	-	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>
Peace and security	62	95.38	3	4.62	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>
Consumption level	56	86.15	9	13.85	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>
Self-satisfaction level	60	92.31	5	7.69	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source:* Field survey 2023

Migration has significant impact on various aspects of respondent social life. Responses on the use of social life and livelihood are in the destination positive or negative. There are some factors land, education of children, health facilities and other government distribute service achieve all respondent in Dhangadhi. Some people have not achieve the personal goal and necessary needs in the destination house, housing plot, economy of family, peace and security, self-satisfaction level and consumption level. That is a poor condition for livelihood some percentage respondents of in there. It is found that the number of families who cannot produce and eat on their own land is up to one fifth (1/5) while in other respects, the overall situation was found to be good.

Analyzing the overall results in table? It is seen that the social status of the respondent has a positive effect on the economic status and livelihood status.

## CHAPTER-V

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

#### 5.1 Summary

The study entitled, Hill to tarai migration search for livelihood in Dhangadhi focuses migrant process, reasons and livelihood manage in the place of destination. The study employs a qualitative research design, including semi-structured interviews and focus group discussion with the migrants and respondents. Qualitative research design was used for this study and it analyzed the objective of the research. It attempted to describe the changing livelihood condition and reasons of migrant in study area. The 65 households were selected as sample. Each of the household one respondents' including male and female was randomly selected for this study. The data was qualitative and quantitative in nature. Both primary and secondary data was used to collect the information for this study. Primary data were collection from the field (study area) by using various data collection tools and techniques. Book, articles, reports were the secondary data for this study they had been already published. It has been used in review section of the study. In order to gather the primary data different tools and techniques were employed. During the time of field survey, I have frequently observed the situation of respondents whose lives and livelihood condition are affected after migration and before migration. A set of semi structure interview question were asked to the respondents about migrant process, migrant reason and livelihood manage in the destination place Dhangadhi. The questions were related to demographic characteristics, patterns and process of migration, causes or reason of migration and livelihood manage in destination. Similarly this study had tried to explore the impact of migration to the migrated families and to the society in the place of destination. The main reasons for this migration are poverty, unemployment, and lack of opportunities, lack of education/health, lack of peace and security and other basic human needs in the hill region. The respondents are migrant thought, planning and destination areas processing when they live in the hill region. The migrants have face livelihood manage in the place of destination. The collected data were analyzed by using simple mathematical and statistical tools such as percentage and tables. It is categorized and tabulated according to the objectives of the study. Before analyzed

the data, it had been categorized the information according to objectives and tabulate by plan way.

A total population is around 1400 households in that ward. Out of these 325 is migrant's household. Among them 65 sample household take from ward no. 14 Dhangadhi sub metropolitan have selected purposively. The sampled 65 households among them the sample has a higher proportion of females than males. Most of the migrated population was well educated and around  $\frac{1}{2}$  of population had studied higher level or more. Attainment of educational level was not due to unavailability of opportunities or defaulters on the behalf of individual but due to some people involve in agriculture, foreign employment, business has not government jobs. The type of migrant it is found that three forth  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the population permanent rather than temporary. Most of the families in the study were thinking about migration fertile land, occupation, and business and relatives life style seen in the tarai destination. Migrate people when they make a thought about migration they have some goal because they have a dream for themselves and their children's future.

The most of migrant people before migration in Dhangadhi they birth in hill region. The respondents when they has one three ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) birth in the place of origin. In study area, it was found that most of respondent left their origin to mainly responsible for making the decision of migration as self and family/parents discuss highly than others. The some nearest two fifth  $\frac{2}{5}$  respondents found decision with relatives and friends when they were planning migration origin to destination. Four fifth ( $\frac{4}{5}$ ) mostly high people inform about destination area can greatly aid in the planning and preparation for a successful migration. The respondents of highest percent at first time prepare moved in destination place council with relatives and friends and others.

In second part of the study, analysis was mainly centered to find the relations of causes of migration in respect to characters migrated people. This study had found that, mostly highest respondents feel too problematic in the place of origin and some 35.385 of people living condition/situation is comprehensible before migrate in destination place Dhangadhi. In the study were one third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) respondents have received/achieve the development service in the origin place. The education, transportation, electronics, health post and other service is available and consuming in their hill region when they are not migrated in the Dhangadhi. Mostly migrated people found take a loan when they planning in the destination place.

Mostly migrated people occupation change in the place of origin after they have migration in destination place Dhangadhi. The respondents come in the tarai main reason of basic needs, in the study show that migration people one half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) respondents lack of food availability in the origin place. Some people were migrate future of children education/health, employment and peace and security of life. The most problems face before moving in tarai is difficulty to fulfill basic needs 44.61 percentage. Other problem is conflict in family, landslide and individual causes. It's essential to search and plan major causes face before moving accordingly to ensure a smooth and transition.

In third section of analysis, this study had livelihood manage in the place of destinations there are people rely on the context or environment in which households work to make a livelihood. The source of income in the destination place is found higher in foreign employment 27.7 percentages and agriculture 26.15 percentages. Other respondent's income source is government jobs, business and self-employed found in study area Dhangadhi. In the field survey were found three fourth ( $\frac{3}{5}$ ) family member include in foreign employment and other people have not include foreign job or abroad for the livelihood. More of the respondents maintain the livelihood in the foreign income therefore satisfied with the out of country. Regarding the satisfaction level of migrated families were higher than origin place. Most of respondent have assets/property in dhangadhi only basic needs available land and others. The some respondents  $\frac{1}{4}$  were situated with his farm land in destination place.

In the study area there are higher respondents two fifth ( $\frac{2}{5}$ ) include with agricultural work for the livelihood manage. Some families were foreign employment  $\frac{1}{4}$  manage the livelihood, business  $\frac{1}{5}$  families include with business in destination and jobs very few people operate the destination place Dhangadhi. Migration has significant impact on various aspects of respondent social life. Responses on the use of social life and livelihood are in the destination positive or negative. There are some factors land, education of children, health facilities and other government distribute service achieve all respondent in Dhangadhi. It is seen that the social status has a positive effect on the economy and livelihood status of the migrated families in the destination place Dhangadhi.

## 5.2 Conclusions

The migration of people from the hills to tarai region in search of livelihoods is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. There are several factors that contribute to this migration, including economic, social, environment and natural or families cause in this way. The most of families before migrant they make a planning about the place of destination. The process of hill to tarai migration search for livelihoods can be challenging and complex, requiring significant planning and adjustment. However for many migrants, the potential benefits of improved family's basic consumption needs, economic opportunities, access to education and healthcare, and a better quality of life make the journey worthwhile. From this study, it is clear that most of the young, educated persons were migrated in search for basic services of life and living. Some of the families were migrated to utilize the income by buying the lands and other property similarly, do the business and get the jobs in the place of destination Dhangadhi. All the migrated families said they had faced some problems in the place of origin. People living in hill regions may face several challenges, inadequate infrastructure, geographical barriers, natural disasters, limited arable land, limited economic opportunities and cultural preservation. It had been found that so many causes migration the hill to tarai.

The hill regions often have limited job opportunities and low wages, while the tarai region offers a range of employment opportunities in agriculture, manufacturing and service sectors. The tarai region also has better access to education and healthcare facilities, which are important factors for families looking to improve their quality of life. In the study done in Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan, it had been found that migrated families from different part of far western hill regions migrating partially for search carrying opportunity develop livelihood condition and better availability of basic services to Dhangadhi.

From major finding of this study it can be concluded that fulfilling of basic needs was the main purpose of migration. Better opportunities to improve the lifestyle, better education, transport, fertile land, and health and sanitation facilities are main pulling factor of the study area Dhangadhi. The relatives, friend and former neighbors had played a role of motivator to migrate the place of destination.

There are so many causes effect peoples livelihood manage condition in the origin and destination place. The social life and modern society in migrated places is facing some negative

and positive impact of respondent livelihood. So important of things people want to better quality life further generation in the destination place than origin place.

Migration is the worldwide process since its history, the process of migration cannot be stopped but flow of migration from rural to urban, hill to tarai mobilized by improving development infrastructure, search better livelihood manage, providing better economic opportunities and better quality of life than in the origin place.

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7. Before you moved to tarai, did you have any information about living condition?  
 a) Yes b) No
8. Did you know any relatives and house at the place of destination when you first moved out from your place of origin?  
 a) Yes b) No

### **Causes or reason of migration**

1. What was the living situation in the place of origin before you migrated?  
 a) Problematic b) Comprehensible
2. Before you migrated, was the condition of road transport and infrastructure in place of origin or not?  
 a) Yes b) No
3. Did you take any loan while migrating?  
 a) Yes b) No
4. What was your main occupation when you first moved out from your place of origin and after migration in the destination?  
 a) Agriculture d) Job/Service  
 b) Business e) Foreign employment  
 c) Domestic work
5. What was/were the main reason for you to come to Tarai?  
 a) Lack of food availability  
 b) Lack of education/health  
 c) Lack of employment  
 d) Lack of peace and security
6. Did you face any problems before moving in Tarai?  
 a) Yes b) No
7. If your answer to question 4 is “Yes” have you receive, what kind of problems?  
 a) Conflict in family b) Conflict in society  
 c) Landslide d) Lack of basic needs

### **Livelihood management in the place of destination**

1. What kind of land do you have?  
 a) Farm b) Turn c) Kharbari



- c) Land
  - d) Production from own land
  - e) Assets
  - f) Household income
  - g) Consumption level
  - h) Access to education
- Access to health