CAUSES AND IMPACTS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN LIFE AND LIVING

(A STUDY OF KARYABINAYAK MUNICIPALITY, BHAISIPATI, LALITPUR)

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Submitted by:

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis work entitled **"Causes and Impact of Internal Migration in Life and Living (A Study of Karyabinayak Municipality, Bhaisipati, Lalitpur)"** has been prepared by Kalpana Acharya 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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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that the thesis work entitled **"Causes and Impact of Internal Migration in Life and Living (A Study of Karyabinayak Municipality, Bhaisipati, Lalitpur)"** has been prepared by Kalpana Acharya has been accepted for partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Master's Degree in Sociology by the evaluation committee.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the present thesis entitled **"Causes and Impact of Internal Migration in Life and Living: A Study of Karyabinayak Municipality, Bhaisipati, Lalitpur"** is my original work done for partial fulfillment for the requirement of the degree of M. A. Sociology under supervision of Prof. Madhusudhan Subedi. All the ideas borrowed from the different authors are well acknowledge. No part of this thesis is submitted anywhere for any purpose ad degree.

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Kalpana Acharya

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ACRONYMS

AD	:	Anno Domini
BS	:	Bikram Sambat
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population Studies
HMG	:	His Majesty's Government (Now, Government of Nepal)
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
M.HP	:	Ministry of Health and Population
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
UK	:	United Kingdom
UN	:	United Nation
UNFPA	:	United Nation Funds Population Activity
USA	:	United State of America
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development

CHAPTER – I
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Human species can be regarded as a migratory species. Around 100,000 years past, human beings first left the east Africa and around 12,000 years ago populated all the continent (Cavilli and Cavilli, 1995). This suggests that migration is intrinsic to the human species. Conditions and geographical movement of human species is key adaptive strategy.

To see the history of migration in ancient period people move from one place to another for survival. By now the reasons of migration is changed when advanced made by people such as improved tools, domestication of animals and new techonologies invented and regarded as the basic needs of survival. Arjan Dehaan (Dehaan., 1997) said "the role of families in process of rural urban migration in india in the 20th century to see in the context of India people leave their origin place since they had no alternative ways and they did not find adequate employment

People's movement from one place to another is called migration. Migration can be broadly classified to internal and international migration. Peoples moving in own territory defined by boundary and   within country, either from rural to urban areas in search of basic needs of livelihood or in search of job and better opportunities is called internal migration while movement from one country to another is called international migration. Declaration of human rights, which was adopted on December 10, 1948 by the general assembly of the United Nations, addresses both internal and international migration (Barbara Stillwell *et al.* 2003). It states first "Everyone has to rights to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each states" and second "everyone has rights to leave any country including his own and return to his county" (UN, 1948).

United nation multilingual demographic dictionary defines migration as "a form geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another generally involving change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival. Some people migrate due to their own

choice and some in compulsion and known as voluntary and involuntary migration. Migration plays important role in population and migration will change the size growth and other characteristics of the population in both the sending and the receiving areas but does not affect the total size of the population of a country (K.C, 1998).

To see the process of migration is as old as human society in early days. In primitive time, people migrate by natural forces but as the time the term of migration changed and now people migrate in their own choice. People migrate voluntary in search of better life but in involuntary migration, people migrate by forces like natural disaster, political force. Similarly, different push factors play an important role to leave the place of origin. Nathalie whilliams in this chapter said "sex may also link with migration in many places cultural norms and expectation dictated that men are more likely than women to seek employment outside home. In this context male are more educated than female so male male are more migrate than female. Social network also play important role for migration (Williams, 2009).

Nepal is geographically diversed country and it has been devided in three regions and they are Mountain, Hilly and Terai regions.In past terai people had migrated to Hilly region in fear to malaria. Similarly, when malaria eradication programme was started, hilly peoples started to migrate to Terai regions in search of better cultivatable land. Now, comparatively in current situation internal migration is more directed to the central part of hilly region especially the three district of the Kathmandu valley. Lalitpur is highly growing urban center situated in central part of Nepal in Baghmati zone. It has 5 municipilities named Lalitpur, Mahalakshmi, Bajrabarahi, Karyabinayak and Godawari. In 2001census lalitpur districts population was 337,785 but in 2011- census its population was grown to 466,784. Lalitpur district has better education facilities in comparision to other district of Nepal (CBS, 2011). Students from many districts of Nepal migrate to this district for study.

With this background, to know the different aspects of migrations in different ecological zones of Nepal, there is utmost need of more studies capable of exploring the social changes associated with migration. Being Lalitpur as a suburban area, studies of migration in such areas may highlights and represents the actual situations, causes, impacts and patters of migrations.

1.2   Statement of the Problem

Migration is becoming a complex phenomenon in human society. The process of migration has been gradually intensifying the existing settlement's problem, as well as creating new problem both at the place of origin and the destination. Migration is one of the major issues for most developing countries. Nepal is also facing problems in migration there are many problems created by rapid increase of population, as well as physical and economic opportunities in Nepal. Due to the facilities available in the urban areas it is the pull factor for people in the rural areas. Report of World Bank (World Bank, 2013) suggests developing countries to prepare to accommodate 2.7 billion people between now and 2050; as number from rural to urban will increased dramatically. This migration is for the better life and opportunities. Migration to the cities are mainly to seek the jobs and also in search of better public services. The other causes may be increased vulnerability of rural livelihoods. Increase population due to migration in cities of developing countries cannot cope as it should be due to limited resources and poorly equipped government institutions.   If we study the report of World Bank (World Bank, 2008), it had highlighted the evidence that much urbanization takes place early in development, before the countries reached to a state of middle income. Nepal is a developing country so the migration is increasing. Migration requires rebuilding of housing and some suggestions that the cost of housing almost half a countries' tangible capital stock and one fifth to one third of gross fixed capital formatio. Rural to urban migration is a sign of economic growth in developing countries. This trend created very large cities and till 2014; only 4 of 5 worlds' largest cities are in developed countries (UN, 2012)

Numbers of houses are increasing in urban areas. Questions can be created to find the causes of migration, 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. What are the sources of economy played for migration? The raid increase in number of economically active population in rural areas their desire for improved literacy status and raising aspiration for employment in non-agricultural sectors has increased the rate of rural to urban migration in Nepal. If we see the census of 1991, 2001 and 2011 the number of house hold living in the urban areas mainly in the municipalities is increasing and cannot be simply explained by

population growth only. So there is the major component of internal migration for the population growth in the urban areas or cities. The number of municipalities in 1991 was 58 which increased to 99 in 2011 census which again increased to 133 in 2016. It is very important to have comprehensive analysis of migration to Lalitpur, why , where to , and how the migration affects their household, their society and economic prospective (Deshpande, 2004) .

There may be different causes of migration in our country with difference in the pull factor and push 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. What are the reasons behind the internal migration?
2. What are the impacts behind the migration in host area?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of this study was to collect the data on the migration status of households, demographic and socioeconomic profiles of migrants/migrant households and decision making role for migration and reasons of migration.

The specific objectives were to:

1. Analyze the reasons of internal migration.
2.   Examine the impacts of migration in life and living in host area.

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. 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 had explored the causes of internal migration mainly rural to urban migration in Nepal. As this study was conducted in semi-urban

area of Lalitpur district, it has both theoretical and empirical significance. As this study had included only the permanently migrated families from different ecological zones of Nepal to the semi-urban area in Lalitpur district, it has inherited benefit of including more of middle class families. Thus this study will give more representative scenario of internal migration in Nepal. This will help to make the strategy by policy maker to manage and address the causes and impacts of internal migration both in the departure and arrival place. It had explored the different reasons of internal migration in Nepal and had seen how internal migration in Nepal had similarities or differences with the internal migration of the other countries

CHAPTER - II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   General Concept of Migration

Reviewing the literature is necessary for all studies. Without viewing literature, we cannot compare our studies. It is a way to discover what other researchers in the areas of our problems has uncovered. Review of literature helps researchers to improve understanding and inside into previous research works that relates to the present studies. It is also a way to avoid investing problems that definitely had already been answered. Revenstein is the father of migration studies. He had brought the concept of migration and its steam. He explained push pull factors are the main cause of migration (Revenstein,1885).

Migration is the mobility of people by changing the place of origin to a well-defined destination. A migrant is a person who moves from his origin place to another place by being either seasonal, temporary, semi-permanent or permanent migrant depending upon the duration of migration. Migration can be studied on volume of migration, place of migration e.g. Hill to Terai or Terai to Mountain or Hill to Mountain or rural to rural or rural to urban etc. Migration has been a key element of population re-distribution in geographical area. People migrate from one place to another usually rural to urban in search of employment or better oppurtunities. Because of natural disasters like flood, landslides, earthquakes also forced people to escape from their birth place to other safe areas for their livelihoods (Black R. *et.al*. 2013) . According to World Bank "developing countries must prepare to house an additional 2.7 billion people between now and 2050 as migrants move in unprecedented numbers from rural areas to pursue their hopes and aspirations in cities" (World Bank, 2013). Migration depends on pull and push factors e.g. better economic opportunities in cities with better education and life style pull the people in destination areas. Population growth, lack of opportunities, declines in agricultural area, natural disasters and difficulties to life are the push factor of migration. Conflict is also the push factor of migration. Historically droughts had sudden and prolonged impact on the population distribution in developing countries. Particularly in sub-saharan Africa and south Asia. Conflict has also pushed people to migrate in sub-Sahara Africa. Lack of basic services are

important push factors of migration. Basic services mean the location of school, health care centers and other public amenities available on that area.

Harrice and todaro (Todaro,1970) produce the seminal conceptual work on rural urban migration. They state that migration occurs as a response to the rural urban difference in expected earnings rather than actual earnings. Todaro proposed rural to urban migration and proposed theory of perceived income and employment opportunities, which is known as Todaro model. This model highlights the assumption "migration is primarily an economic phenomenon which for the individual migrant can be quite rational decision despite the existence of urban unemployment". He states that migration occurs as a response to the rural urban difference in expected earnings rather than actual earnings (Todaro,1970).

Nathalie Whilliams (Whillams, 2009) in his chapter said "sex may also link with migration in many places" similarly the cultural norms and expectation dictated that men are more likely than women to seek employment outside home. In this context male are more educated than female so male migrate more than female. Social network also play important role for migration.

Arjan Dehaan said about the role of families in process of rural urban migration in India. In the 20th century, Indian people leave their origin place since they had no alternative ways and they did not find adequate employment (Lewis, 1954) . Much of the Indian historiography and indeed colonial reports stressed that it was the poorest who were pushed from rural areas, and economy is the pull factor for migration (Haan,2012). According to Arthur Lewis (1954) urban areas facilities and growth in manufacturing sector creates employment, this in turn increases productivity of urban areas and is important driver of migration which is frequently referenced as pull factor in migration (Lewis, 1954). Sjaastad (Sjaastad,1962) formulated the probability of migration between origin place and destination place in terms of the difference in expected wage between the two areas and net of any financial and non-financial cost of moving. One of the most important drivers of migration is higher level of human capital.

Zachariah's migration to greater Bombay (Zachariah, 1965) is an explanation of methodology of analyzing migration data and lesson for users of cencus data to study

migrants in the place of destination. Similarly, a study from central Asia in isolated parts Tajikistan showed lack of drinking waters, lack of garbage and sewage removal and less heated schools rooms are the cause of push factors (Anderson, 2005).

All the above mentioned studies, provided the conceptual work from early 1970 to till now in rural to urban migration. Their studies differ from other by considering politically determined factors like minimum wage. They also talk about generation of urban unemployment and found that migration is the response to the difference in earning in urban and rural area and they said that migration proceeds until the expected earning equalized. They concluded that there would thus appear to be no strickly urban solution to the urban unemployment problem. Rural development is essential. Those studies did not take accounts of other push and pull factors of migration. Fields' (Fields'1982) and Schultz (Schultz, 1982) are also initial migration researchers. They had used specification for research like linear regression by fields and multinomial logit model by Schultz to explain migration. They consider employment as a major pull factor and considered the gravity of distance of destination place from origin place as a determined of migration. But in the era of modern transportation this factor is fewer roles in determining the migration. In this paper the author studied the role of education in migrants thus the effect of education on social life. He also tried to explore the effect of gender in relation of education and migration. He found that in the recent years , educational attainment is positively associated factors for migration for both men and women.

 If we strict ourselves about the definition of different terms used in the study of migration than we should consider that definition of migration or its classification is dependent on spatial and temporal situations (Russell, 2010). The internal and international migration to be defined, the first requirement is definition and delineation of the national boundaries. This can be understood well by India Pakistan partition process.If we see the migration it is the cause of development and also the consequences of development. It is not a stable process but a dynamic process with multidimensional stages.

In practice, it is extremely difficult to measure the process of migration and compare it from one part of world to other part of world. Migration involve place of origin/place of destination and flows of people between these places. Consequences in

the plce of origin and place of destination are obviously different. If we think that migration as a simple flow of people from place of origin to place of destination than it is deceptive analysis. So attention should be focused on linkage between place of origin and destinations. It had been explored by different studies

2.2   More Recent Concept of Migration

More recent studies are directed mainly to decrease the bias of selection in the study of migration. A study by Mora and Taylor (Mora and Taylor, 2007) did in Mexico uses the multinominal logit model to decrease the bias. They found that better family land holding in place of origin means less migration chance of that family. Similarly better transportation links (measured in terms of frequency) encourage people for migration. They also found that presence of nonfarm enterprises in the rural areas decreases the chance of migration for jobs. Similarly the study of Mora and Taylors' study pointed to the fact that presence of other household members at the destination place encourages the migration.

Other studies in migration is by Granovettes (Granovettes,1973). In this study, he tried to differentiate the effect of presence of immediate family members in place of destination (strong ties) with the presence of others relatives (weak ties) as a cause of migration.

2.3   Studies Assessing Public Services in Origin Place of Migration

In the past most of the studies were dealing with wage difference, gender difference more than other factors. Later, inclusions of distance of migration and decision making process as well as means of transportation were considered as factors in the study of migration process. The recent trends is to analyze the availability of basic needs in the process of migration as push factors.

A study done in Brazil by Lall (Lall et al 2009) based on valid database set of public services at municipality level individual level and at national level with found that importance of both wege difference and public services availability differences in rural to urban migrants and thus analyzing concept of basic services in the migration studies. These authors also raised the question to the methodology of the research in

migration without taking account of basic services. In the report of World Bank (World Bank, 2010) from Sri Lanka integrated the effect of public services as a push factors for the internal migration. Better education for their children is one of the factors for migration.

2.4   Studies in Migration in Context of South Asian Countries

Dudwick (Dudwick et al 2011) uses the population census of 2001 to explain the migrations to particular locations. They evaluated the role of income, access to basic services and physical and social factors for migrations. They found that better access to schools, hospitals and markets etc. are positively driven factors for migration.

In a study by Brayan et al (Brayan et al 2014) done in Bangladesh, a famine prone region found that income risk at the destination place is also a factor governing the rate of migration. Despite wage gap and better economic opportunity in rural to urban area, migration was not attractive option due to economic risk faced by migrants in place of destination like trust by Rickshaw owner to operate the risckshaw. Similarly, in a study by Munchi and Rosenzweig done in India, (Munchi and Rosenzweig, 2013), Indian migrants' faces income risk due to loss of support from the local cast based insurance policy.

2.5   Migration in the Context of Nepal

if we see the migration history the 1st wave began in the late 18th and 19th century mainly due to state polices. This migration was with in Nepal and to India also. The second wave of internal migration starts in the mid 1950 A.D as government sponsored migration as resettlement programs of hilly people to Terai. The main aim of this program was to increase land colonization of Terai and increase agricultural production of Nepal. This program continued till the late 1980s in Chitwan and Nawalparasi (Shrestha 1990). The third wave of internal migration emerged with a socio-economic transformation of the country. At this time people migrated for their better life and secure future. People migrate from less developed areas to the highly developed areas especially where there was better infrastructure and economic opportunities.Internal migration in Nepal is considered to be the survival strategy and cope with hardship of their life because of low and poor infrastructural development

(KC 1997). From 2001, census data can be seen as major stream of internal migration. In previous periods, people migrate from rural to rural or rural to urban area. But from 2011, majority of people only migrated from rural to urban areas. This shows the flow of population to the urban areas. According to the census of 2011, compared to other areas Kathmandu has more number of migrants and Terai is another place.

In the year 1983, study done by Dr.Harka Gurung (Gurung, 1983) in the topic of 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.

Similarly Central Bureau of statistics is conducting demographic sample survey with the help of UNFPA, since 1987is other sources of data for the study of migration. Apart from these the CDPS, USAID, ILO and World Bank are collecting data of migration through sample survey is also the sources of data for the study of migration.

Nepal 1st census was conducted in 1911 AD (CBS, 1977) which was broadened with the information related to migration since 1920.From the census of 1961: the national census had record of both internal and international migration (CBS, 1967).

Internal migration is one of the most important factors that makes change in population size structure and distribution within the national boundary. With time, internal migration is increasing. To see comparatively, in current situation internal migration is more directed to the central hill region, espically the three districts of the Kathmandu valley.

By the time the flow of rural to urban migration increase rapidly if this term to be continued rural areas will be depopulated and urban highly populated. In the previous times there was seasonal but circular migration. Mostly youths migrated for education or emplorment and females after their marriage. But this has now shifted to a permanent migration instead of temporary ones. People now migrate for education but stay permanently due to the employment opportunities offered. This leads to permanent settlement of people and the circulation of population comes slowly to a halt. So it is important to know urban migration to the depth so that national programme can be planned to better manage the migration issue.

From 1961 census internal migration data was collected for the first time. To see the trends of permanent migration in Nepal for the last 50yrs period from 1661-2011 by districts eco-development religions and ecological zones. In 1961 there were 422,202 inter district permanent migrants which increased to 3,788,049 in 2011. Seeing this we can say that inter district permanent migrants is icerasing with time like this other type of permanent migration eco-development region and ecological zones migrants are also increasing (KC ,1997). Terai continues to be the largest area of destination of internal migration since 1971 the total migrants who came to terai. 4,10,004 (925%) were from hills which was increased 3.4 times in 2011 and reached 1,273,599. From the 2001 census data in Nepal the major streams of internal migration are rural to rural (68.2%) and rural to urban (25.5%), urban to urban (2.8%) and urban to rural (3.5%).

The 2011 census also shows that rural to rural migration is still higher that the other streams but compared to 2001 census rural to rural migration stream decreases in 2011. But rural to urban migration is increasing with time. This is indicative that internal migration in Nepal is gradually shifting to rural-urban stream. Such sifting pattern of migration is generally expected with the increasing rate of urbanization and growth of market centers where chances of better employment opportunities are available. To see 2011 census in migration to urban areas Kathmandu valley are the most common destination of urban ward migration from both rural as well as urban areas.

In reasons for migration in 2011 census can be seen in three main reasons; marriage migration for agriculture and service- oriented migration. Economic migration favours males more than the females. Females migrate mostly due to marriage. A large majority of internal migration in Nepal are literate and have higher educational attainment than non-migrants. To see the migration by age mostly youth are more migranted. To see census of 2011 the level of literacy is comparatively higher among male migrants (84%) than male non-migrants (74%). But the female migrants and non-migrants do not show significant difference as migrants have 60% literacy rate whereas non-migrants have 58%. Education may be the one important cause of migration. For better and suitable job educated people migrate in urban areas (CBS 2014)

2.6   Major Surveys/studies in Nepal Regarding Internal Migrations

Late Dr. Harka Gurung was who had conducted and contributed many studies in the field of migration in Nepal (Gurung,1981). In the year 1981, his study 'inter- regional migration in Nepal" which was based on mainly on census data of previously conducted , he provided patterns of migration based on ecological zones, development zones and urban – rural areas.

Similarly in another study by him "internal and international migration in Nepal focuses causes and consequences of migration. This study also elaborated with patterns observed in migration. This study recommended the urgency of national policy and law to manage the population mobility.

Although in 1942 census considered as migrants when a individuals were absent from the place of origin but in 1952/54 census identified migrants when they were absent from home for more than 6 months (Department of Statistics 1957).

Another study by KC et al. (KC, 1997) supported by HMG, UNFPA conducted in 45 districts of Nepal with sampling method of multistage stratified clusters sampling of 600 locations highlighted the migration schedule, main occupation and place of destinations as well as causes of internal migration. This study found marriage, dependency for livelihood, education level, services available in the place of origin and tendency to seek jobs as major causes of migration.

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

One study was conducted in Doti (Ojha, 1999) district in 195 households and major causes for migration were due to economic crisis, food shortage, to seek employment and land shortage.

Similarly another study was conducted in Biratnagar municipality (Rana, 2008) with selection of clusters and households from simple random sampling method through

structured questionarie showed that 64% of people living on the rent, 15 % were living in the camp, 14% were living in their own house and 7% living on relatives and friends house. But in our study we purposefully taken the new house holding families in the destiny places.

To summarize, migration is a continuous process from the existence of human being and will continue till we exist in this world. Revenstein as a father of migration studies first explained the push factors in migration but in today's world the horizons of studies in migration is board and having different dimensions. Most of the studies had explored about rural to urban migration, temporally migration of labors, internal migration, and international migration, push, and pull factors of migration. In the context of Nepal, studies in the field of migration pioneered by late Harka Bahadur Gurung based on both primary and secondary data. Studies based on primary data of internal migration in semi-urban area are less. Most of the studies done in Nepal on internal migration were concentrated to find the push and pull factors. As the dimensions of study in migration are ever expanding, this study tried to find out the impact of migration in the place of destination and had tried to explore the relations of different factors associated with migration. Therefore with attempt to see the relations of different factors of migration from different ecological zones of Nepal to semi-urban area and analysis of impact of migration, this study is unique among the studies done on internal migration.

CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

Karyabinayak municipality is a newly formed municipality and is formed by previous Bungmati, Khokana, Sainbu, Chhambi and Dukuchhap Village Development Committee. Most of the areas are easily assessable by roads and newly formed residential areas. This municipality covered 21.5 square kilometers and having population of 38036. The reason behind selection of Karyabinayak municipalitiy is because of the high immigrant settlement found here.

3.2 Research Design 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 internal migration.

First of all, from municipality record, clusters of newly formed house-holds were identified in Karyabinayak municipality. Total of five clusters of newly formed households areas,   one on each previous Village Development Committee forming this municipality were found and then one of the areas had been selected as study area . This study was done in 50 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 questisonaire and interview given by the family members. This study is based on both qualitative and quantitative data. To compare this study, secondary sources of data had been used through the review of literature from different publications.

3.4   Methods of Data collection

Tools/ techniques

First, area of study was selected. 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. The purpose of the study is to cover some of the households to represent all. During survey, family members had been explained the nature of study and once they agreed for interview, questionnaires were filled with interview of one of the household member preferably house head or their spouse.

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.

3.5   Data Analysis and presentation

The quality of good research work depends upon the techniques of acquisition of data, methods used to analyze the data and its presentation of the facts found during research. This study is mainly based on quantitative analysis or qualitative descriptive analysis and inferential analysis were used whenever indicated. The information obtained from structured and semi structured questionnaires were used to analyze and present the data in systemic way. First, the rough data obtained from interview were processed and presented in tabular form. Some of the comparative indicators before and after joining the process of migration were presented in through comparative tables to make the study comprehensive at a glance.

Thus, the nature of the analysis is basically descriptive. Simple statistical tools were used to present data, which enable to present demographic and socio-economic scenario of all respondents as well as cause and consequences of internal.

3.6   Definition of Term used

The following are the terms frequently used in this dissertation and defined as

Migration: Migration is a form of geographical or special which involves a change of usual residence of a person between cheaply defined geographical units in more than 6 months.

Internal migration: Migration within a specified country (here Nepal) or territory.

Place of origin: Also termed as place of departure.

Migration stream.   A group of migrants have a common origin and destination in a given migration period.

Permanent Migration: Migrants who had left the place of origin and settled permanently in the destination place.

Partial migration: When the some of the households members are still living in the place of origin.

Complete migration: When all of the household's members are migrated in the place of destination.

Respondents: Person who gave the information about the family of his belongings during household survey (preferably household head or spouse)

Household's members: Group of the people having blood relation and not separated by law and may or may not living together.

Nuclear family: Typical two generation family (parents and their childrens)

Joint family: Three or more than three generation family (Grandparents, Parents and their children)

3.7 Limitation of the Study

There are limitations of this study. In this study methods were applied during classification, collection of variables and data to minimize the bias but it was a purposive sampling method and it bears some bias on its own. Similarly in taking family as a unit of analysis of migration the seasonal, temporary and pattern migration were missed. Data collected in this study were based on the preformed structured questioners and most of the answers in close format suggesting little choice to answer with some degree of bias. Migration is not a one way permanent movement from one place to other but it possesses complex path of return and even remigration. These facts were not considered in our study.

 So, this study has the following limitations.

i.   This study is about a specific area of Lalitpur district i.e. Karyabinayak Municapility therefore, generalization made in this study may or may not be equally applicable to other places of Nepal.

ii.   This study has been conducted under time and financial limitations.

iii. All the calculations were based on sample survey, which was collected through questionnaire and direct interview method, hence, sampling errors can be found.

CHAPTER IV

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC OF HOUSEHOLD'S POPULATION

In this chapter, the characteristics of households, its gender composition, education level, marital status and age distribution of migrated population. Analysis of Economic basis of family, job descriptions, education attainment and size of the family also presented.

4.1   Demographic Characteristics

Lalitpur district is one of the districts in Kathmandu valley and having 5 municipalities. Karyabinayak municipality is one of them and was established in the year 2016. Phulbari area is one of the areas of residency formed by newly formed households mainly after 2050 BS. This area is near to ring road and having good access road. Phulbari area is the area of study based on the purposive sampling technique and it includes ward number 2 and part of 3 of Karyabinayk municipality.

LALITPUR DISTRICT
Proposed Karyabinayak Municipality

Nepal

Lalitpur District

Area : 21.5 Sq.Km. (Dept. of Survey)
Population: 38036 (CBS 2011)
Density : 1770 Person/Sq.km.
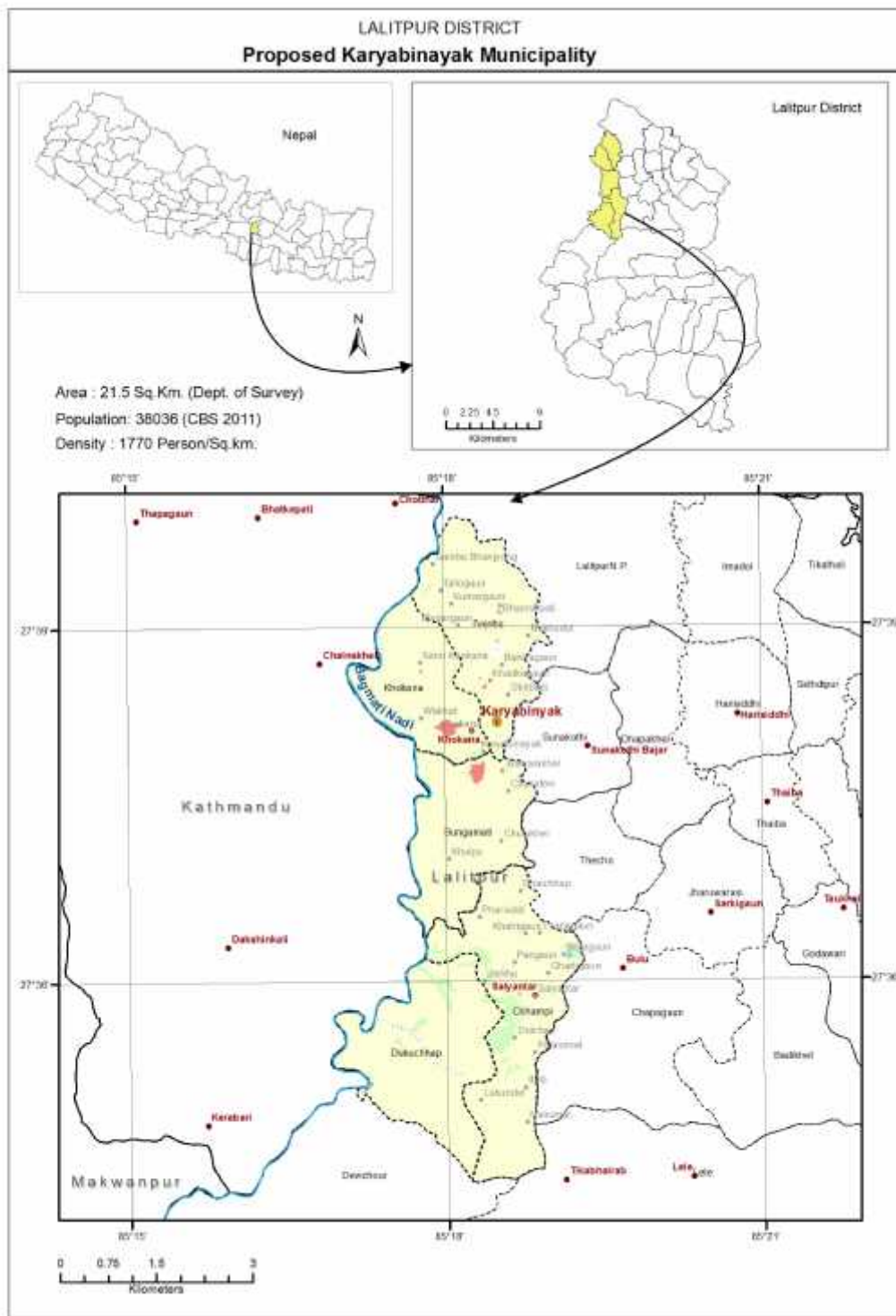
Source: Karyabinayak municipality office

4.1.1 Family Size

Table 1: Showing distribution of family with size

Size of the family	Number of family	Percent
Up to 3	12	24.0
4-5	28	56.0
5-7	10	20.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 1 shows majority of families are having members up to 5. Families having family members up to 3 were 12(24%) and having family members 4 or 5 were 28(56%). Very few families were having family size of more than 5 members (10, 20%). This suggest that most of the migrant families having fewer numbers of family members.

The characteristics of family with respect to size of the family are utmost important factors for describing the migration studies. The composition as well as size of family give us the type of family mainly nuclear family or joint family. Thus, it gives the idea of type of family formed in the newly settled area and when the those families were compared with the type of families they were living in the place of origin, it gives the type of migration i.e. partial or complete migration.There are more chances to migrate from the larger family than small family size. Family size in the place of origin is considered one of the push factors of migration. Usually, the family size of migrants was smaller in the place of destination. It has been seen that if the number of migrants are greater in any part of the country then birth rate is lower than the other parts of country. The reasons for decline in birth rate may be related to the willingness of migrants to have less children but economically sound and competent life. In our study family were divided in two types in the place of destination viz. nuclear and joint families and found that most of the families (44, 88%) were formed as a nuclear families after migration. Only 6 (12%) of families were of joint family type formation in the place of destination. The maximum family members in the surveyed household was 7 and minimum was 2 with average house hold size of 4.36.

4.1.2 Age Distribution

Study of the age of the migrated population is a important component of migration studies. The age distribution give idea about the age group involved in the migration and it also give the idea of the dependent migrants (old or children migrants). As younger people tends 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-2: Showing the age wise distribution of researched population

Age grouping of study population(years)	Frequency	Percent
0-10	17	7.8
11-20	38	17.4
21-30	54	24.8
31-40	32	14.7
41-50	39	17.9
51-60	29	13.3
61-70	6	2.8
>70	3	1.4
Total	218	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

A total of 218 individuals were enumerated from 50 selected households in 2016. Table 2 shows the largest population size falls in the age group (21-30) which is 24.8 % of the total sampled population. The second largest group of population falls in the age group of 41-50 (39, 17.9%). The numbers of population below the age group 10 years constitutes 7.8%. The productive age group (21-50 years) is the highest bulk of migrated population and it constitutes 57.2% (125) of total sampled population. People of age more than 60 years were only 9 (4.2%). This suggests that only the young generations and their children are migrating and there is significantly lower number of the migrated old people.

4.1.3   Sex Distribution of Study Population

Marriage is also a factor mentioned in the migration studies as a push factor for migration of female. The study of sex distribution of study population is one of the crucial finding to interpret the migration.

Table 3: Showing the sex distribution of study population

Sex distribution of study populations	Number	Percent
Male	102	46.8
Female	116	53.2
Total	218	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 3 shows sex distribution of this study. Out of 218 population majority are of female sex (116, 53.2%) and rest were male (102, 46.8%).

4.1.4   Martial Status

Table 4 showed that among 201 populations above the age of 10 years , majority are of status married (128,63.7%) whereas 68 (33.8%) of selected population were unmarried. Widow and widower were very few with 2 (1%) and 1 (0.5%) respectively.

Table 4: Showing the marital status of study population aged above 10 years

Marital status of study population	Frequency	Percent
Married	128	63.7
Unmarried	68	33.8
Widow	2	1
Widower	1	.5
Divorcee	2	1
Total	201	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

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4.2   Literacy Status and Education Attainment

Education attainment of given members of given society is one of the indicators of social development. Education also determines the social status of the people and condition of living. Most of the countries in the world having certain rules and regulations regarding the education attainment of migrants to migrate on that country. Thus education increases the opportunities regarding physical attainment and social rights. When education opens opportunities in every sectors. there is higher chance of migration of educated people either as an internal or international migrants.

4.2.1   Educational Attainment

In this study we had analyzed the eduation status of migranted population above the age of 4 years (after school going age).

Table 5: Showing the educational status of family members above the age of 4 years

Education status	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	10	4.58
Primary education	20	9.17
Secondary level	44	20.18
Higher secondary level	33	15.13
Bachler or above	106	48.62
Total	213	97.68

Source: Field survey, 2016

It had been seen that, most of the population migrated were literate (Literacy rate of 95.3%).Table 5 showed that most of the migrated populations 106 (49.8%) had attained the education level of Bachelor or above. In this we also found that there was at least one member of the family who had studied Bachelor or above. Illiterate people were very few 10 (4.7%) and most were grandparents of the migrated population. if we analyzed the raw data carefully the attainment of different level of education is not merely due to unavailability of educational opportunity but due to age

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distribution pattern of the migrated population. All the male and female of age between 4 and 50 years of age were literate in this study.

4.3   Ethnicity

Among the various characteristics of migrants, ethnic background is another important of analysis of study done on migrations. In our country migration trend is different in different ethnic community due to work division prevalent in our society based on the ethnic background. Chhetri and Janajati tends to work in Army and Police forces of country had different rate of migration. Similarly after 2020, families of retried army people were settled near the India border enforced by state policy and law. So the study of ethical background of migrated families was done in this study.

Table 6: Showing the ethnic distribution of surveyed families

Ethnicity	Number of family	Percent
Brahman	29	58.0
Chhetri	9	18.0
Janjati	10	20.0
Madhesi	1	2.0
Dalit	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 6 shows, the most common ethnic community migrated were Brahman (29, 58%) and followed by Janajati (19, 20%)and Chhetri (9, 18%). The exact cause for more migration of Brahmans may be better access to education, jobs or migration networks but has to be explored with further studies.

4.4   Religion

Religious belief is one of the push factor as well as pull factor in the process of migration. Migration in search of people of same religious belief had been seen from centuries ago. So the religious belief should be analyzed in the migrant population.

Table 7: Showing the distribution of family based on religion

Religions types	Number of families	Percent
Hindu	45	90.0
Buddhist	4	8.0
Christian	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

In this study, forty five families (90% of total) were Hindus and only 4(8%) were Buddhist and 1 family (2%) were Christian. The exact reasons behind high number of Hindu families in migrated family is obvious as around 90% of Nepali are Hindus.

4.5   Occupational Status (before and after migration)

Occupational status is another important factor, which determines the socio-economic status of a person. Seeking occupation is the human nature. Scholars in the field of migration studies first identified the wage difference between the place of origin and place of destination (e.g. Rural- Urban) as a cause of migration. It is very important to analyze the opportunity of employment before and after migration. This type of analysis helps us to make the recommendation regarding the state policy. This study also analyzed the major type of occupation adapted by families before migration and major sources of income after migration.

Table 8: showing major occupation of families before migration

Employment status before migration	Frequency	Percent
Government	4	8.0
Private	5	10.0
Self-employed (small shops, Driver etc.)	11	22.0
No-employment (Agriculture not as business but to sustain families)	30	60.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

This table 8 showed that around 4 (8%) families were dependent on government jobs for their major source of income before migration. Similarly 5 (10%) families were relying on private jobs. This table also showed that 30 (60%) of sampled families were without any type of regular employment for their income according to respondents. On further inquiry. they said that they have some land for agriculture purpose to sustain their lives with difficulties.

Table 9: Showing major source of family income after migration

Major types	Number of families	Percent
Government	5	10.0
Private	8	16.0
Business	21	38.0
Agriculture (As business purpose)	2	8.0
Self-employed (Real estate, consultancy, Broker etc.)	14	28.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 9 showed no major shift in the employment rate in government and private sector but majorities of families found regular sources of income after migration. Most of the families 21 (42%) had adapted some sorts of small or large scale business and other families (14, 28%) relied on real estate business as broker or consultancy agent. From occupation analysis we found that unemployment rate decrease from 60% to 28% after migration.

CHAPTER V
SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC AND EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERS OF RESPONDENTS/ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INVOLVED IN MIGRATION PROCESS

Demographic and educational characters of respondents as well as analysis of factors involved in migration and social impact of migration give us the quality of information we required. Better educated people may have capacity to understand and explain the migration process and helping the researcher to get trustable information in the field of study of migration. Similarly analysis of factors involved in the process of migration and impact of migration help us to understand actual process involved in migration and its consequences.

5.1   Age-Sex Structure

Table 10: Showing age and sex distribution of participants

Age grouping of participants (years)	Female		Male		Total
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	
0-20	_	_	_	_	_
21-40	10	20	3	6	13 (26%)
41-60	15	30	16	32	31 (62%)
>60	-	_	6	12	6 (12%)
Total	25	50	25	50	50 (100%)

Source: Field survey, 2016

There were no respondents in the age group of 0-20 years and highest number of respondents were in the age group of 41-60 (31, 62%) with female respondents 16(32%) and male respondents 15 (30%) of total. In total 25(50%) of respondents were female and 25(50%) of respondents were male. In age group >60 years, there were no male respondents but having 6(12%) female respondents.

5.3   Class and Basis of Class in the Place of Destination

Class is one of the factors for migration. Rich class families were less likely to migrate due to landholding and property they possessed in the place of origin. Rich families can afford better physical facilities in the place of origin so they felt some risk in the process of migration thus low decision rate for migration. Similarly lower class families had less access to good education and migration networks thus less chance of migration. From lower class families there is obvious chance of migration of an individual and this is mainly male and for job opportunity in the industrialized area as a low cost labor. So this study had explored the class division in the place of destination. Although this did not reflect the class of family, it is indirect evidence of the impact of migration to the families. In this study it had been found that 6(12%) were belongs to rich families and 44 (88%) belongs to middle class families.

Table 12: Showing for basis of class division of surveyed families by respondent

Major reasons for class division by respondents	Numbers	Percent
No major struggle to get basic needs	26	52.0
No difficulties for education of children	9	18.0
Not fulfilled all desires	7	14.0
Other	8	16.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

When further interview was done, the major reasons for class division by respondents were no major struggle to get basic needs, no difficulties for education of children and not fulfilling all the desires possessed by them etc. Apart from these major reasons why they have kept themselves in the particular class, other reasons were not able to spend in social sector, not able to own enterprises and still had to work for good economic source. From table 12, we can say that most of the respondents kept themselves to middle class families based on their experience of no struggle to get basic needs 26(52%). The second most common reason for class division was no difficulties for educations for children (9, 18%).

5.4   Problems Faced at Origin Places

Major factors for migration of families were problems faced by the families in the place of origin. These problems can be difficulties in getting basisc needs e,g. access of road, good schools for the education of children, healt facilities etc.. When we see the family migration rather than individual migration, it is seen that family may be in position to afford bacic 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% of migrated families had some problems in the place of origin.

Table 13: Showing the major causes of migration of the families

Major causes of migration	Number of families	Percent
Difficulty for education of children	20	40.0
Difficulty to fulfill basic needs	12	24.0
Opportunity created by job	9	18.0
To utilized the income to by land and home	8	16.0
Conflict	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 13 showed the most common problems were lack of good schools, unavailability of basic needs in the place of origin. This study showed that 20 (40%) families were migrated to the place of destination due to difficulties faced to educate their children. Similarly, 12 (24%) of families were migrated due to unavailability of basic needs in their place of origin. Nine (18%) of families were migrated due to the opportunities created by jobs (transfer to valley, better income source). Eight (16%) of households were migrated to utilize the income to buy land and home in place of destination. The role of internal conflict is one of the key factor of migration after 2051 BS, but in this study there was only 1 (2%) family who had migrated because of conflict.

5.5   Regions Wise Analysis of Migration

Regions of origin and migration are among the first studied characteristics of internal migration in Nepal. It is an important factor for the identification of an individual it reveals not only characteristics of the regions of origin but also the distance of migration. Distance between the place of origin and the place of destination had been considered one of the most studied parameters in migration studies.

Table14: Showing the origin regions of migrated families

Origin regions of migrants	Number of families	Percent
Mountain	3	6.0
Hill	22	44.0
Terai	24	48.0
Others (valley itself)	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

On regions wise analysis of migration, most of the migrated families were from Terai and Bhtri Mdesh (Dang, Surkhet etc.). Twenty four (48%) of families were migrated from Terai and Bhitri Madesh. Twenty two (44%) of families were migrated from hilly regions and 3 (6%) of families were migrated from mountains areas. Valley to Valley migration was only 1 (2%) of the studied families.

5.6 Type of Migration Current Place Residence

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 complete migration and when all the households members were not migrated then it is called partial migration.

Table 15: Showing the type of migration

Type of migration	Number of families	Percent
Complete	7	14.0
Partial	43	86.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 15 showed most of the migrated households were migrated partially (43, 86%) and only 7 (14%) families were migrated completely. In partially 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 olders in the place of origin who 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.

5.7 Reason for Selecting the Current Place of Residence

Reasons to select the place of destination refers as pull factors. These are guided by the problems faced by migrants in the place of origin and comparisons of different physical factors and suitability between different places in options for migration as place of destination. In this study also the major reasons for selecting K aryabinayak municipality for migration were analyzed.

Table 16: Showing the reasons for selecting the Karyabinayak municipality as a place of destination

Reasons for selection	No of families	Percent
High productivity	2	4
Better business opportunity	16	32
Open area and affordable land	12	24
Better scope for education	18	36
Closed relative leaving here	1	2
Others	1	2
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 16 shows the reason for migration in the present at the residence. In the study, 2 (4%) of the families were migrated and engaged with farming of pigs and production of vegetables by hiring lands and were satisfied with the scope of farming. Sixteen (32%) of families had assessed about the scope of business in the place of destination and migrated. Similarly, 12 (24%) of families migrated due to availability of open area and affordable land. Eighteen (36%) of families were migrated for the better education of their children.

5.8 Responsible Person for Deciding the Migration

How the migration chain started, who was the decision making person for the migration is also an important component of analysis of migration process. Responsible person for deciding the migration is the one of the most influential factors for migration. In this study, responsible person of household had been considered as decision making person for migration. Thus, this study had tried to find the person responsible for deciding the migration.

Table 17: Showing determining role for migration of families

Determinants role for migration	Number of families	Percent
Self	36	72.0
Parents	3	6.0
Children	11	22.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

In this studies most of the respondents had decided themselves for migration of their families 36(72%). Parents of respondents had very little role in migration. Only 3(6%) families from total of 50 sampled families had migrated with the decision of their parents. Eleven (22%) of families were migrated due to the decision made by their children to migrate from the place of origin mainly for better education, job opportunities and availabilities of basic services.

5.9   Analysis of Process how the Property Owned in the Place of Destination

In this section, this study had explored how the property in the place of destination owned. Thirty eight families (76% of total) owned their properties only by their self-earning and only 10(20%) families owned their properties from the contribution of their parenteral property and some (2, 4%) had owned by contribution of loans.

Table 18: Showing the method of property owned in place of destination

Methods of property owned in place of destination	Number of households	Percent
By earning self	38	76.0
Contribution of parenteral property	10	20.0
Contribution from loan also	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

5.10   Registration of Migration in Legal Process of Government

Registration in the legal system of government is one of the legal and social responsibility of every citizens of that country. It helps the government to know the impact of population movements from one place to another. This ultimately helps the policy maker of the countries to make decisions regarding rational distribution of resources in different places for developments and for social needs. This study had tried to find out whether the migration process had been registered in the place of origin as well as in the place of destination. Similarly, this study tried to find whether the families had completed the legal responsibilities of registration of migration. In this study, only 23 (46%) of families had completed all the legal process of migration and 27(54%) of families had not completed legal process of migration as they felt no need of such process even though they were aware of the legal process.

B: Comparison of different factors for migration

In this section different factors played for migration in Karyabinayak municipality were analyzed. This section also searched for existence of any significantly important factor for migration.

5.11   Causes of Migration Based on Gender of Respondent

When analysis of the causes of migration done based on gender of respondent, it was found that both genders (male and female) thought that the most common cause for migration was difficulty in educating their children in the place of origin. On further analysis, it was found that there was no difference in the causes for migration (Table 19). When difficulty to fulfill basic needs with gender, more male felt so than female.

Table 19: Causes of migration based on Gender of respondent

Gender of the respondent	Most Common causes of migration					Total	
	Difficulty for education of children	Difficulty to fulfill basic needs	Opportunity created by job	To utilized the income to buy land and home	Conflict	No.	%
Female	9	7	5	3	1	25	50
Male	11	5	4	5	0	25	50
Total	20	12	9	8	1	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2016

5.12   Causes of Migration based on Ethnicity of Respondent

In this section of analysis, this studied tried to explore whether there were difference for causes of migration in migrated population of different ethnicity. Table 20 showed different ethnicity of surveyed population and all share the common ground of causes of migration. Further analysis showed that there were not significant differences of causes of migration in different ethnic family. In all ethnic group, most of them felt difficult to better educate their children.

Table 20: Causes of migration based on Ethnicity of respondent

Ethnicity	Most Common causes of migration					Total	
	Difficulty for education of children	Difficulty to fulfill basic needs	Opportunity created by job	To utilized the income to buy land and home	Conflict	No.	%
Brahman	11	6	5	6	1	29	58
Kshetri	4	1	2	2	0	9	18
Janjati	4	4	2	0	0	10	20
Madhesi	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Dalit	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Total	20	12	9	8	1	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2016

5.13   Causes of Migration Based on Occupation of Respondent before Migration

When analysis done to see whether the causes for migration were determined by main occupation of family, this study found that the common causes of migrations were similar in all occupational groups in surveyed population. There were no significant differences in causes of migration in different occupational group (Table 21).

Table 21: Causes of migration based on occupation of respondent before migration

Occupation	Most Common causes of migration					Total	
	Difficulty for education of children	Difficulty to fulfill basic needs	Opportunity created by job	To utilized the income	Conflict	No.	%
Government	3	0	1	1	0	5	10
Private	4	3	1	0	0	8	16
Business	7	5	2	5	0	19	38
Agriculture	2	0	2	0	0	4	8
Others	4	4	3	2	1	14	28
Total	20	12	9	8	1	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2016

5.14   Origin Place of Migration and Most Common Causes of Migration

This section of analysis showed that whether the family had migrated from Terai or Hilly or mountain regions they have migrated with same problems and there were no significant difference in common causes of migration among them (Table 22).

Table 22: Origin place of migration and most common causes of migration

Origin place of migration	Most Common causes of migration					Total	
	Difficulty for education of children	Difficulty to fulfill basic needs	Opportunity created by job	To utilized the income	Conflict	No.	%
Mountain	2	1	0	0	0	3	6
Hill	7	7	4	3	1	22	44
Terai	11	4	4	5	0	24	48
others	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Total	20	12	9	8	1	50	100

Source: Field survey: 2016

5.15 Main Role for Migration and Education Level

Education level is also regarded as one of the causes for migration and in this part of analysis this factor was analyzed with respect to the main role of migration and it was found that education level was not the significantly important factor for migration in surveyed population (Table 23)

Table 23: Main role for migration and education level

Main role of migration	Education level						Total	
	Uneducated	Literate only	primary	Lower secondary	Secondary	Bachelor and above	No.	%
Self	1	3	2	11	7	12	36	72
Parents	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	6
Children	0	0	0	1	4	6	11	12
Total	1	4	2	12	11	20	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016

C: Impact Analysis of Migration

In other 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 the 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.

Impact analysis at family level

5.9   Satisfaction level after migration

Table 24: Showing the present status of satisfaction after migration

Satisfaction after migration	Number of families	Percent
Better	41	82.0
Same	4	8.0
Worsen	5	10.0
Total	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

From table 18, when assessment of overall satisfaction was asked, we found that41 (82%) families were having better life and were satisfied with migration. Similarly, 4(8%) of families had same level of satisfaction after migration however 5(10%) of families felt worsening satisfaction level.

5.10   Impact of Migration on Various Aspects of Social Life

Table 25: Showing the impact of migration on migrated families

Impact factors	Positive impact		Negative impact		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
Economic impact	48	96	2	4	50(100%)
Education opportunity for children	50	100	--	--	50 (100%)
Security status	50	100	--	--	50 (100%)
Social relations with friends and relatives	48	96	2	4	50 (100%)
Availability of basic needs	50	100	--	--	50(100%)

Source: Field survey, 2016

From the table 20, we can make out impact of migration in different aspects of social life of the migrated families. This study showed that most of the families (48, 96%) had positive impact of migration on their economic life. All the migrated families experienced of positive impact for education to their children and all the migrated families felt good social security after migration. All families felt good availability of basic needs in the place of destination. Two (4%) of families had felt some form of worsening of social relations with friends and relatives.

Impact analysis at society level

For impact analysis at society level, I had chosen 5 members of community in place of destination (3-teachers, 2- social workers) who were working in the place of destination and also living for more than 20 years. Impacts of internal migration were grouped in to two headings

Positive impact

According to the respondents the positive impacts were

1) Building of the schools both private and government school:

According to the version of respondent there were few schools in the locality. For last 10 years there were increase in the numbers of schools both private and government. Education quality and knowledge social interaction also increased in new generation.

2) Cultural and social aspect:

Due to migration of different ethnic and cast and building of mix society in the new area, different cultures and festivals were known to each other. This helped a lot for social harmony and and social interaction.

3) Economic impact:

Due to increase in the population in the newly place of destination, movement of capital causes positive economic impact to those who were staying there. Increased in the price of Land causes positive economic impact to the land owner.

4) Development and migration

Some of the respondents said due to increase in the population in the given area with different assess to government organization and formation of local organization helped to demand for different facilities such as electricity, bridges, water supply, roads and it helped for development of this area.

Negative impact

All the respondents said there are some negative impacts of this internal migration which can be stated as below.

1) Pollution

Due to increase in the population to this area there is increase in the pollution of land, water (Nakhu khola) and air pollution which was not there previously. There were

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waste materials here and there along the edge of the Nakhu Khola. Earlier there used to be fishes in this Khola but now water is so polluted we can't find them. Due to constructions of houses and different infrastructures like roads and water supply system, the air, water and land pollution had been increased and are sole reasons due to migration.

2) Cultural mixing

This causes both positive as well as negative impacts in the practice of social life. Due to mix up of ethnicity, cast, and people of different regions causes cultural mix up. This causes decrease interest in the newer generation about the own cultural values and norms. Now people were celebrating "Chhat" even in this area near Nakhu Khola. Now restriction to marriage to the same ethnicity is not so strong and society is having liberal view of migration.most of the respondent thoughts that this will decrease the cultural value and ultimately we will reach to the point to nowhere. They regarded cultural mixing and recent views of society about marriage are negative impacts thy had faced due to migration.

3) Social change

Due to internal migration and increased in the population people are self-centered and social work and participation are decreasing. This causes decrease in the human norms and values. The collective efforts for development of society in cultural and developmental parts are lacking. According to the respondents, Guthi is only one organization to protect the cultural heritages like temples and festivals. There were no "Pauwa", social welfare for old people and poor is not as good as before.. This is the change in society due to migration of different people of cast/ ethnicity /educational level and less interactions in society.

4) Decrease in open spaces

 Lack of open spaces and play grounds due to unplanned new residential construction was also identified as negative impacts of migration. Now children and old people getting less time and places for social interaction due to lack of open space and play ground. This had hampered the learning abilities of the children and knowledge of

social responsibilities in the coming generation. People are learning books even for those things which can be learned easily by social interactions. Old people had different mental problems due to lack of the open spaces and places for interaction with the other old people. So migration had causes profound impact on the society.

5) Increased criminal activities

Due to migration of different types of people and lack of social interaction and responsibilities as well as need of money in every part of life (which was not there in past), criminal activities were increasing. This is also due to migration.

CHAPTER VI
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1   Summary

Population size of the given place is determined by birth rates and death rates (population demographic process), migration and laws imposed by government for control of population. In modern world economic status, educational level of families had both positive and negative impact on the population size. In developing countries like Nepal, people's movement from rural to urban areas (a form of internal migration) in search of better opportunity and economic prosperity is the key factor to resize the population of the place of origin and place of destination without change in the overall population size of the country. Internal migration is also a sign of development.

This study was conducted in Karyabinayak municipality in ward number 2 and 3, which is the newly formed residential area developed in last 1-2 decades.

The main objective of the study was to see the causes and consequences of elite group household's migration to the study area from different parts of Nepal. As the study population purposefully selected to those household who owned their house in the newly formed area, this study do not include the migration of individual, temporary migrants and seasonal migrants.

Study and analysis was directed to find the causes for migration from the place of origin, demographic profile and educational attainment of the migrants, migration type (partial or complete). Similarly this study had tried to explore the impact of migration to the migrated families and to the society in the place of destination.

A total population of 218 were enumerated from the sampled 50 households among them 116(53.2%) were female and 102(46.8%) were males. Age wise distribution of migrated population showed only 3 (1.4%) of population above the age of 70 years and most of the sampled population belongs to productive age group and this (21-50 years) carrying 57.2% of total. Similarly marital status analysis showed that most of the population migrated were married (128, 58.7%) and most of them were forming

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nuclear family in the place of destination (44, 88%) with family size of 5 or less than 5.

Most of the migrated population were well educated and around 50% of population (49.8%) had studied Bachelor level or more. Attainment of educational level was not due to unavailability of opportunities or defaulters on the behalf of individual but due to distribution of population in different age groups. Ethnic background analysis showed that most of the migrated families were belongs to Brahaman (29, 58%). And most common religion adapted by migrated families is Hindu and this is comparable with our national data. The literacy rate of the study population was found to have 95.3% which is significantly higher than over all national literacy rate of 74 % and also higher than the literacy rate of migrated population(84%) in census of 2011.

Unemployment was not seen in the migrated population may be due to better opportunities opened in the place of migration.

When the causes of migration were analyzed, this study found that every families had some form of problems before migration in the place of origin like difficulties in getting good schools being the most common (20, 40%) , difficulties to get basic services etc..

Most of the families in the study group had owned the property in the place of destination by their own income source (38,76%) and they had selected this place due to better availability of educational institutions (18, 36%) or due to better business opportunity (16, 32%).

The pattern of interregional migration had also been analyzed by this study and found that most of the migrated families in the study area belongs to either Terai (24, 48%) or Hilly regions (22, 44%).

Most of the families (43, 86%) in this study were migrated partially leaving some of the members to the place of origin. Most of the families were aware of duties to register the process of migrationto the government institutions of country but not fulfilling the legal duties (27, 54%).

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, common causes of migration were not different based on gender, ethnicity, place of origin and education level of the main decision making person. This signifies that the common causes of internal migration is same to the migrated population.

In third section of analysis, this study had tried to explore impact of migrations both in the family level and social levels. Regarding the satisfaction level after migration 41(82%) of migrated families were satisfied after migration. Similarly there were more of positive impacts to the family in economy, availability of good schools and basic services of daily living.

In the society level also there were more of positive impacts than the negative one.

6.2 Conclusion

Internal migration is the result of discrepancy in distribution of natural resource, infrastructure of development and availabilities of basic services for life and living provided by state. It is also the result of difference in economic opportunity and industrialization. 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 in the place of destination. All the migrated families said they had faced some problems in the place of origin.

There were newly formed pockets of households in different areas of Kathmandu valley. These are mainly due to internal migration of families for better availability of basic needs of life and living and also for economic prosperity. In the study done in Karyabinayak municipality, it had been found that younger, educated families from different parts of Nepal migrating partially for search of good schooling of their children and better availability of basic services to Kathmandu valley.

Partially migrated families that left older people in the place of origin without better availabilities of basic services of life and living and people to care them thus forecast the problems of our society in future. Similarly, old persons and children in place of

migration are facing problems of decrease social interactions due to unplanned migration.

Common causes of migration were not different in people of different origin place, ethnicity and educational level. There were no differences in thinking about the causes of migration based on gender of respondents.

There are both positive and negative impacts of migration in migrated families and in the society of place of destination. Migration had profound effect on the social life and society and modern society in migrated places is facing some problems of social mixing and decrease in social interaction with some benefits of developments and improvement in social life.

Similarly this study highlighted that most of the families had not completed the legal duties of migration in the process of migration.

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QUESTIONAIRE

1. Name of the respondent
2. Area
3. Age
4. Gender
   a. Male
   b. Female
   c. Third
5. Marital status
   a. Single
   b. Married
   c. Widow
   d. Widower
   e. Separated
   f. Divorcee
6. Occupation
   a. government (officer and above--------, below officer---------)
   b. privet (officer and above--------, below officer---------)
   c. business
   d. agriculture
   e. others
7. Education level

   a. Literate (simple read and write……….., primary…………….., secondary education……………, higher secondary……………., diploma or above………..

8. Caste ethnicity
   a. Brahman
   b. Chhetri
   c. Janajati
   d. Madhesi
   e. Dalit
9. Religion
   a. Hindu
   b. Buddhist

c. Christian

d. Islam

e. Others

10. Family level according to respondent (high ………, middle…………, poor………..)

11. Why do you keep yourself in that level?

12. Origin place in district.

13. Migrated year.

14. What is the main reason for you to leave the origin place?

15. What are the problems you faced in origin place?

16. does someone still live in your place of origin of our kin?

   a. Yes   b. No

17. How much property did you have in the place of origin?

18. what was your occupation in the place of origin?

19. Who has the main role in your migration?

   a.   Own   b. parents c. Children d. Kinship e. Others

20. In comparison when was your situation better in the place of origin or destination ?

21. How did you manage the money required for the property ?

   a.   Own earnings   b. parental property   c. loan d.others

22. Do you want to settle down permanently (yes or no)?

23. If not where do you want to go?

   a.   Place of origin b. foreign country c. other

24. Why?

25. Are you satisfied in your place of destination?

   a.   Yes   b. No

26. Do you have the legal document of migration?

a. Yes   b. No

27. Reasons for choosing this place for migration.

28. Do you have any problems in the place of destination?.

29. Does conflict play any role in your migration?

30. In comparison to the place of origin how has the following have been impacted by your migration?

    a. Economic progress:

    b. Education of children:

    c. Health facility

    d. Peace and security

    e. Companionship

    f. Self-satisfaction level

Family background;

S.N	Name	Relation with family head	Age	Maritial status	occupation	Level of education