

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Migration is a spatial mobility of people by changing usual place of residence to a well-defined destination. A migrant is a person who moves either from his place of birth to another area or keeps on moving stepwise or circular by changing his residence more or less frequently depending upon the duration of migration and reasons for migration within a defined geographical area. United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary defines migration as “a form of 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”(UN, 1973:173). Similarly, the Dictionary of Demography (1985) has defined migration as the movement of individuals or groups which involves a permanent or semi-permanent change of usual residence. In-migrants are defined as those internal migrants who have migrated within a political boundary of state.

Migration is that process which not only affects the size of population but also produces remarkable alternation in the structure and distribution of population. Migration is a complex phenomenon in human society. It possesses serious problems and it is not easy to find out uniform trend in migration because of varying from one area to another area.

The causes of migration may be varied from time and space. Moreover, it is varied from place to place even within the same geographical area. Since, people choose an easier life to lead, want to have social and economic prosperity, they leave the place where these all things are absent and they choose new destination with different livelihood strategy. Economy plays a determining role in migration process. People want to be economically strong to live a quality life; therefore the migrants are adopting new better strategies for their livelihood.

Basantapur is one of the rural markets of Koshi hilly area. The market lies in Terhathum district and it is the entry point of Terhathum and Sankhuwasabha districts by road. Black topped road facility, electricity and information and communication technologies are well available in this market. Settlement started in this market since 1961, and slowly went on increasing along with the population growth after the construction of motorable road. Due to the availability of development infrastructures this area has turned into the trading center for Terhathum, Sankhuwasabha and some parts of Dhankutta. Therefore, the number of in-migrants is increasing day by day in this area. After arrival in the Basantapur people have began to adopt new economic strategies to cope up with the changing environment. After adopting new economic adaptive strategies in Basantapur, it also brings the changes in social, cultural as well as economic aspect of society. Therefore, the study is focused on change in adaptive strategy of in-migrants at Basantapur, Terhathum district.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Migration is a socio-economic phenomenon and it is not new. Migration is affected by two factors: pull factors and push factors. The pull factors are attracted by the advantage of particular place such as employment opportunities, economic possibilities, education facilities, health facilities, higher standard of living, better security, entertainment facilities, cultural tradition and political stability. Similarly, the push factors are disadvantage of the place of origin such as inadequate facilities, low wage, poverty, unemployment, population pressure, and insufficient land, less productivity and shortage of food, education and health problem. In the case of my study, some of these causes motivated people to come at Basantapur. Thus, it is essential to find out these underline factors that inspire the local people for migration in the study from sociological perspective.

Every two in five persons in Nepal lives below absolute poverty line and every other person in the rural area is poor. Only those under extreme poverty will remain in the villages but a large majority will migrate. High unemployment and underemployment will force people to remain either under severe poverty or

migrate to other places within and outside the country for better opportunity for livelihood (KC, 2003).

Basantapur bazaar, where the present study is made, has been one of the fastest growing rural bazaars in Koshi hill. Settlement started from 1961 and now there are 230 households existed. Thus, unless there was a continuous inflow of migrants into the area the bazaar would not have grown to the present size. The in-migrants come from various communities at different periods. Urbanization has attracted many people but apparently the same processes have also pushed some people out (Chhetri 2006). Therefore, it may be essential to study the trend and causes of migration of people in this small hill station.

In-migrants start new strategy of adaptation in new destination. When there is a movement of people from one place to another it affects economic and social condition of receiving or sending areas along with change in their livelihood strategies. Adaptation is a two way process *i.e.* it involves an interaction between the immigrants and the host society. In this process both parties undergo adaptational changes, although one of them may change more than the other. Second, the process of adaptation may not necessarily lead to the assimilation of the in-migrants in the host culture and society (Chhetri, 1986).

Migration, being one of the most important trend and process in Nepal, plays a significant role change in adaptation strategy. Obviously, people migrate for the search of better livelihood options, therefore this study emphasizes on what are the changing adaptation strategies of in-migrants in the place of origin and in destination place.

Adaptation of new occupation other than traditional professions by immigrants could result in social and cultural change in a society. Changing livelihood options for different physical and social space may influence the socio-cultural change. Migration brings together at the destination populations with different social and cultural background, thus mitigating a process of change in the social, economic, religious and cultural lives of the people in order to make adaptations.

Basically, this study addresses the following research questions:

- What are reasons behind the migration of people in the study area?
- What is the present condition of in migrants?
- What were the previous livelihood strategies of the migrants?
- Are they giving continuity to their previous livelihood strategies or not?
- Have they adapted new adaptation strategies in new place? And what may be the reasons behind the selection of new adaptive strategies?
- What are the socio-cultural relations which are affected by migration among the migrants?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The overall objectives of the present study are to analyze the various aspects of in-migration and adaptation strategy of the migrants at Basantapur. The specific objectives are as follows:

- To examine the relation between migration and distance from place of origin at Basantapur
- To find out the causes of in-migration at Basantapur and
- To examine the adaptation strategy of in-migrants (before migration and after migration) at Basantapur.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study has significance on academic point of view. This study is an attempt to explore and describe the causes and new adaptation strategy of in-migrants at Basantapur. Moreover, this study is oriented towards investigating causes and consequences of in-migration along with change in livelihood strategies of in-migrants in previous places to the new destination. Basantapur VDC is in Terhathum district which is a well known place in district. This study will be useful for the academicians and researchers for further research. Similarly, the findings of

the research would be helpful to government planners, policy makers to take appropriate action to provide services in the same issue.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

To understand the causes of in-migration at Basantapur bazaar the researcher has developed a conceptual frame work, which is presented in the figure 1. There were two factors; push factors and pull factors, responsible to create migration. The push factors were lack of facilities, political conflict, lack of food security, natural calamities, etc. at the place of origin and the pull factors were opportunity of business expansion, migration of relatives and family members, availability of physical facilities and appropriate security assurance at the place of destination that compel the people to migrate at Basantapur bazaar.

After migration at Basantapur the in-migrants give up there traditional economic strategies and follow the new economic strategies for coping adaptation in the new destination. In the place of origin they were engaged in agriculture and livestock rearing, *parma*/wage labor activities, local level trade and barter system whereas after migrating at Basantapur there are involved in different new economic strategies such as business, services, porter/wage labor, contractors and herb sellers, etc. It is presented in figure 2.

Figure 1: Causes of Migration on Conceptual Framework

Causes

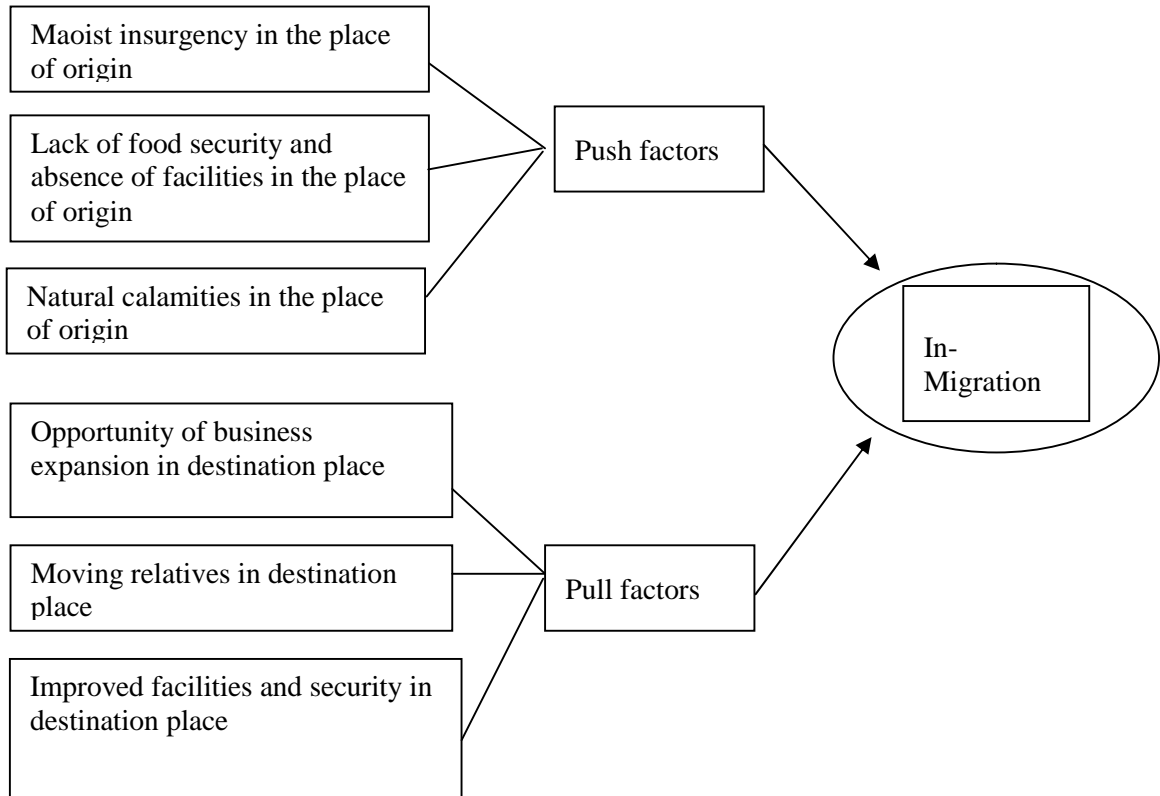
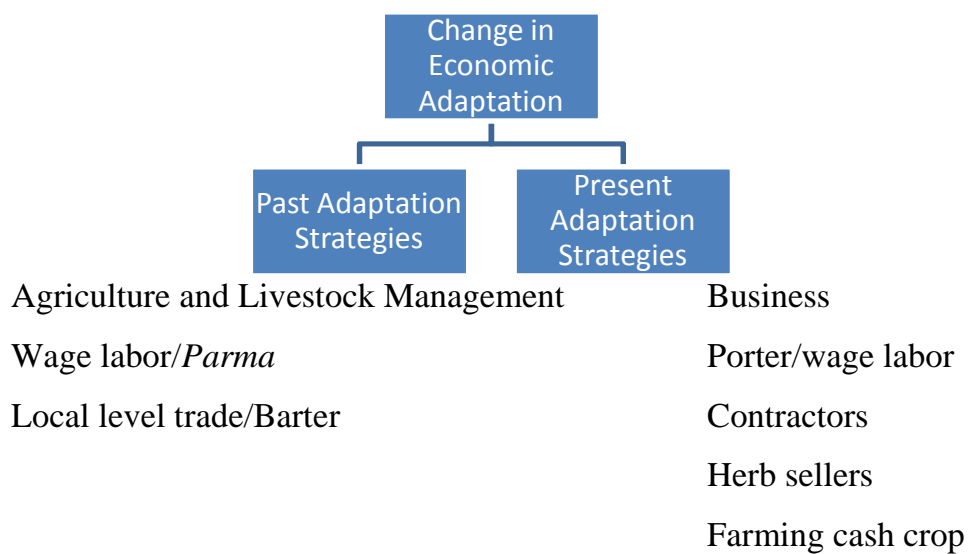


Figure 2: Changes in adaptive strategy of in-migrants on Conceptual Framework



1.6 Organization of the Study

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

Chapter one contains the introduction of the study. It includes the general background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, conceptual frame work of the study and organization of the study. The chapter Two states the review of literature related on migration and adoptive strategy. Similarly, chapter Three explains the methodology used in this research to find the result for meeting the objectives set in chapter One. It includes rational for site selection, research design, universe and sampling, nature and sources of data, tools/techniques of data collection and data analysis respectively. Likewise, chapter Four explains the social setting which includes the general background of the study area, demographic and socio-economic characteristics of in-migrants. Where as the chapter Five explains the causes of migration on the basis of respondent's priorities. Similarly, chapter Six states the past and present adaptive strategies of in-migrants in their place of origin and new destination. Moreover, chapter Seven states summary and conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

In this section efforts have been made to review previous publications and documents pertaining to present area of study.

This section discusses about three topics. The first is about theoretical review of migration, the second portion discusses literature on migration in Nepal and the last part is about empirical studies on adaptive strategies.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Ravenstein (1885) developed “the law of migration”. He formulated various laws about migration. They are given below:

- i. The long distance migrants prefer for the purpose of commerce.
- ii. The number of migrants to a place decrease as the distance increases.
- iii. The male appears predominant in the long-distance migration where as female is dominating in short distance migration.
- iv. The residents of town are less migratory than those of the countryside.
- v. Pull and push factors determine the migration theory. (Cited from Gurung Y. B. 2010)

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

Zipf (1946) has purposed that when unemployment and income are uniformly distributed, the variable in the numerator should be population at the origin and destination and distance is the denominator. He formulated ‘the principle of least effort’ which has based on Ravenstein’s theory to overcome the difficulty and

therefore, the smaller the number of migrants and the smaller the difficulties are vice-versa.

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

The process of urbanization is an intrinsic dimension of economic and social development and in consequences both developed and developing countries are going through the process of shifting from predominantly rural to predominantly urban societies. For an individual migration is often a rational and dynamic effort to seek new opportunities in life. However, migration is also prompted by push factors, such as inequitable allocation of development resources, adoption of inappropriate technologies and lack of access to available land. (ICPD, 1984)

2.2 Literature on Migration in Nepal

Various studies regarding literature on migration in Nepal have been done in the past since it has become a subject of inquiry for many social scientists. The literature review of different writers has been mentioned in the context of literature of migration in Nepal as follows.

CEDA (1974) carried out a study of in-migration pattern in Kathmandu city. The study focused that more than 50 percent of the migrants were of age group 20-30 years. The study also concluded that economic opportunities were the major causes of migration.

Gurung (1984) analyzes in his book 'Inter Regional Migration in Nepal', showed that population pressure, land holding, shortage of food grain, environmental stress in mountain/hill were found as the push factors and fertile land, resource

government incentives, planned resettlement, physical facilities, presence of friends and relatives in the Terai were found as the pull factors.

NCP (1984) in its study on the pattern and volume of in-migration by region shows a clear contrast with that of out migrants. Terai regions have a large number of in-migrants with increasing volume from West to East. Eastern Terai received nearly 37 percent of all migrants and Central Terai nearly 32 percent. Western Terai received about 14 percent of internal migrants.

K.C. (1985) studied the micro and macro level of rural analysis. Formal migration in Nepal based on data of Population Census 1961 and 1971 concluded that differentials in income derived from the agriculture government resettlement project in Terai, government increased investment in irrigation, industrial activities, and administrative activities in specific towns were structural determinants of migration. For the micro level analysis, K.C. has shown that literary rate, age distribution, local social factors like family kinship were found major factors for the migration.

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

Kunwar (1993) analyzed the causes and consequences of internal migration phenomenon through the multivariate analysis as well as path model. He concluded that the low productivity and insufficient land are main causes of leaving origin and availability of physical facilities and extension of business opportunities reduce the causes of leaving origin but moving of relatives and friends and education increase the causes of leaving origin. He also concludes that the age factor also plays significant role in the process of migration.

Niraula (1995) analysis in the past concluded that the malaria eradication during the 1960s and the onward and resettlement programs, increased population mobility enormously from the mountain and hill to terai. Other factors, which accelerated this process, were probably the population pressure creation of infrastructure and concentration of development activities that created opportunities for employment

in the terai. As a result, there are considerable changes in demographic, socio-economic and environmental condition both at the origin and destination.

A survey conducted by Central Department of Population Studies in 1996 indicated that out of the total population in Nepal, 22 percent were internal migrants. Migration rate among female was far higher than male. It should be noted that it does not necessarily mean females are more mobile than males rather it could be due to marriage migration because, in this survey, the movement from VDC to VDC was also regarded as migration. Persons aged 15-39 were more mobile than other age groups. It should be noted that the part of this could also be due to education related mobility of the population. Percentage of older people (60+) migrating was only 6.3 percent of the total internal migrants. (CDPS, 1996)

K.C. (1997) analyzed, the proportion of migrant population is higher in far-western terai (37.4%), than western (33.6%), central (32.20%), eastern (30.2%) and mid-western teria (26.8%). Slightly moderate percentage of migrants is recorded for far-western hill (24%), central hill (22.5%), eastern, hill (20.1%), western (18.8%) and mid-western hill (13.3%). The percentage of migrants population in mountain is more evenly distributed from 19.1 percent in central, 18.3 percent in mid-western, 18.1 percent in far-western and 16.8 percent in eastern development regions.

In 1998 K.C. analyzed trends, patterns and implications of rural to urban migration based on census and survey data. The study identified rural-rural migration. To keep balance between population and resources, KC suggested identifying additional areas for resettlement in both the mountain and hill to regulate internal migration promotion and development of small towns periphery of larger town to divert migrants and providing employment opportunities to migrants in small and medium size towns.

Gyanwali (2004) made an attempt to analyze the causes for emigration, and effects of remittance in the place of origin. The study conducted was also to reveal the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of emigrants. He also states that

due to the lack of active population it effects on the place of origin positively or negatively.

Sharma (2005) highlighted the main cause for migrating abroad was economic. Because of the push factors it was essential to look for supplementary occupation. The pull factors were easy availability of work and presence of friends and relatives. Foreign employment brought in awareness of their ignorance abroad.

Joshi (2007) studied the international labor migration based on the Mukundapur VDC of Nawalparashi district. In the study he has mentioned that remittance from abroad is supporting the national economy to a great extend. Unemployment is a burning issue and foreign employment is providing employment to many from across Nepal. International labor migration has both merits and demerits.

Chapagain (2007) examined the cause and consequences of internal migration in Nepal, based on Shivanagar VDC of Chitwan district. In his study he explained intermediate variable and causes of leaving origin, to find out the causes of internal migration and to determine the consequences of internal migration. According to him, the main cause of migration was economic, in search of employment. The higher proportion of migrants involves in economic activity. The migrants were mostly farmers in origin and most changed their occupation after migration.

Bogati (2008) studied on in-migration and its social impacts based on Uttarganga, Surkhet and stated that people are migrating from remote areas to urban areas rapidly. Therefore, urban population is increasing day by day and creating many problems likes robbery, prostitution, gambling, pollution, mental tension, drinking water shortage, management of disposal, degradation of agriculture land. People are facing various problems due to uncontrolled population.

Poudel (2009) analyzed the causes and consequences of in-migration based on Naya Naikap VDC Kathmandu and explained the causes and consiquences of in-migration in Naya Naikap VDC. He found that higher education, no fertile land, Maoist problem, geographical difficulties, lack of urban facilities, poor income, natural calamites and family left the origin are some push factors. The main attraction causes of in-migration in

Naya NaikapVDC are good facilities of higher education, fertile land, urban facilities and job opportunities, which are not available at the place of origin. Eventually, the study finds out the consequences of in-migration such as, population pressure, increase in the land price, unemployment, deforestation and mismanaged settlement. Similarly, in-migration has affected different other areas at destinations like occupation status, monthly income, marital status and the size of the land.

2.3 Empirical Studies on Adaptive Strategies

Bishop (1990) has studies livelihood strategies and seasonal rhythms in Nepal's Himalaya, especially in Karnali zone. He has summarized livelihood issues in three sections. The first section deals subsistence system model the second the subsistence system and constrained and Karnali's fate in the last. In the subsistence system model he has discussed the cultural-economical Karnali and agricultural outputs or production. The subsistence system constrained has included cultural attitude and training, ecological balance, agriculture and livestock technology, population and their health.

Blakie and Coppard (1998) have studied changing livelihood strategy of the people of likhukhola watershed. They have prepared the articles "Environmental change and Livelihood Diversification: Where are likely to know how farmers in hill of Nepal perceive and adopt environmental change (particularly declining soil fertility) in the context of board socioeconomic change to their livelihood. From the study they have found that anthropogenic accelerated soil erosion is not critical problem thought there is local evidence of it. It does not directly threat to the livelihood of the majority, but is important for poor farmers who have not access to irrigation. They said that livelihood diversifications and growth of agricultural incomes is a major feature of socioeconomic change in module hill of Nepal.

Ellis (1998) has attempted to discuss about rural livelihood diversification, which is wide spread in all location, across farm size, and range of income and wealth.

According to her studies, the significant proportion percent of rural households' income in sub-Saharan Africa comes from farm source. This figure is even more (80 to 90 percent) in southern Africa. In rural areas of low-income countries diverse portfolio play significant role in family well-being. Off farm wage work in agriculture and non-farm activities like trading, employment in urban area and abroad provide diverse livelihood option to the rural people. Diversification in their economic activities is necessary for them to increase and to sustain livelihood mitigating the effect of seasonality in income and reducing risk in their diverse activities. Preservation of natural resources and balance development in gender are other positive aspect of it. However, the chances of increasing differences between the rich and poor and gender imbalances are its possible shortcoming of rural livelihood diversification.

With the objectives, which deals with the way of life and livelihood strategies of Cobbler in changing environmental and socio-cultural milieu, Basnet (2001) has found that Kobblers are now involving number of different types of alternative jobs such as work in industries, service in private and government institution, construction work and involvement in foreign employment because of collapse and weakening in traditional primary economy. Instead of such efforts, cobblers of Katunje villages (Bhaktapur) have not been able to enhance their livelihood strategy significantly.

Subedi and Pandey (2002) have studied the livelihood strategies of Rai communities of Arun Valley. According to them, livelihood strategies reflect the complexity of man environment relationship including local people's attempt to cope with the environment by utilizing the available resources and adopting new option over the time. This study is based on field survey in two geographical location namely Sitalpati in lower elevation and Makalu in higher elevation. This comparative study shows that over a time in both locations, Rais have adopted various economic strategies. This study further shows both continuity and changes over a space and time, have been observed as strategies earning livelihood.

Increasing the size of *khoriyas*, transforming the basic none irrigated slopping terrace in to *khet* (irrigated slopping terrace) and are followed by other strategies such as additional input in agriculture, adoption of multiple cropping and crop diversification strategies. Besides such strategies, wage labor, porter, selling livestock are sequences of livelihood strategies adopted under the pressure.

Poudel, (2003) studied the issue of resources utilization and management of marginalized hill tribe through livelihood perspective. Chepang, newly shifted cultivators from the stage of food gather, has unscientific land management system and are attached with various traditional systems of activities. They are living with illiteracy, mass poverty, poor health, etc. despite the various efforts, such as, infrastructure improvement, formal education, awareness campaign, capacity building, agro forestry, and agricultural improvement to improve their condition from GOs, NGOs, and INGOs.

Sharma (2004) mentioned that, Patuwar has adapted various strategies such as selling red soil and crushing stone for their livelihood. Traditionally, they exchange their substances with their daily necessities (grain, fruit, salt, oil etc) following the bartered system. But with course of time and continuous interaction with non-indigenous people, they have changed their economic structure and livelihood strategy. Now, some of them are involving mainly wage labor and small scale business. However, most of Patuwar are continuing their traditional occupation with full hardship.

Rai (2004) has attempted to discuss on changing livelihood strategy of occupational communities (Damai and Kami) in the process of globalization and modernization. Traditionally, these people manage their livelihood through agriculture based social institution; doing tailoring and smelting of gold and iron, not involving in agriculture directly. Now, they are involved in agriculture as their primary occupation and have made it commercial activities. Wage laboring, petty business and migration of youths are newly adopted livelihood strategy by these communities to sustain their livelihood in context of changing world. Besides,

those who are still following their traditional livelihood strategy have also made it commercial. To sum up, globalization and modernization has opened the door of new opportunity however their incapability and inefficiency (skill and knowledge) have not made able to grasp the opportunity.

Phuyal (2005) has studied the livelihood strategies of Tamang of Sankhu area with the objective to find out the impact of Shivpuri National Parks in the ethnic community of the surrounding. The study found that livelihood of the local people, who depended on the forest resources are pushed towards more vulnerability after the establishment of the national park because of change in occupation and income, which were changed immediately. Other changes, which occurred slowly in community and household, also have triggered the vulnerability. Those who were sound in agricultural production and had alternative income had adapted faster than the absent of them. However this adaptation cannot be considered as sustainable because locals are excluded from the conservation activities and no institutional provision has been made in this regard.

Chhetri (2006) has analyzed the changing environments and livelihoods in Nepal and stated that the total environment seem to have a powerful influence on what stays and what changes in a group of people. We should have no problem in the idea that culture of one group of people could change because of its interaction with other people around it. New behaviors and practices that have come in from the larger Nepali society which themselves may have been influenced by global process of change can be said to have also influenced changes in the culture as well as the livelihood strategies of many groups of people in the country.

Chhetri(2006) has discussed the changing livelihood strategies of the Jalari people who happen to be one of the many socially marginalized and disadvantaged groups of people in Nepal. The main focus of the study was looking at how the space (both physical and social) of their interaction have changed over time as a consequence of changes in the total environment around Jalari people in the pokhara valley. He argued that the wheel of development as it spins, has sent a centripetal force

towards some group of people but a centrifugal force towards other. Specialized livelihood options for many communities including the Podes have brought them to situation where competition and uncertainty abound as today; so-called high caste people have also adopted lowly economic activities.

Bhattraï, (2010) has studied the livelihood strategies of Bote people of Patihani VDC of Chitwan. The study was focused on the marginalized ethnic group of Bote people and explores livelihood patterns of Bote community of Nepal. He explained that historically people had their livelihood from agriculture based activities. Land was a major household asset and crop production was the means of survival. But rapid urbanization and globalization pushed them in the transition providing both opportunities and constraints. Land fragmentation, change in social institution, resulted from the urbanization and globalization. Due to the proximity to the market, the influence of the urbanization is more apparent in the Bote Village.

CHAPTER – III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rational for the Site Selection

The Basantapur Market Centre is situated in Basantapur VDC with liner patterns at Dhankuta-Maglung Highway, Terathum district. It became a famous trading center in Koshi hills along with the construction of motorable road. During the Maoist movement the flow of migration was also increased rapidly in the area. Therefore, it is suitable for researcher to analyze the causes and new adoptive strategies of migrants in the Basantapur.

It is obvious features of migration that people move from the rural areas to urban areas or hilly areas to plain areas. Unlike this feature, migrants are also from plain areas to the hilly area. People abandon their previous economic strategy and start new suitable strategy in a new destination. Along with migration different types of socio-economic linkage and development are also established. Therefore, the keen interest is studying the socio-economic linkage of Basantapur has further intensified to deal with the in-migration behaviour on such hilly newly built area. Finally, the justification in selecting Basantapur market centre as a study area is from the researcher's keen interest to analyze the causes of migration and change in adoptive strategies of in-migrants in the place of origin and destination. Beside this, it is felt that the area will be suitable to obtain the answer of the research questions more comfortably as the area is totally made by in-migrants within six decades.

3.2 Research Design

The research design of this study was exploratory and descriptive type. The research was based on field study of Basantapur bazaar of Terathum district. The study was focused on the relation of migration and distance, root causes of migration and change in adoptive strategies of in-migrants. In this study, the researcher had collected primary and secondary information from different

instruments. Household survey conducted in the initial period provided primary quantitative information and it was followed by interview, group discussion and observation. While the data from VDC records and other organization provided secondary information.

3.3 Universe and Sampling

The universe of this research was all the migrants of the study area. Basantapur bazaar contains a total 230 households and the whole universe was studied to obtain the exact situation of the area. In spite of the difficulties like limited time and resources, for the accuracy of data the whole universe was taken for the study.

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

The study was done by obtaining both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected in the field with the help of different techniques and tools *viz.* interview, household survey, group discussion and observation. On the other hand, the secondary data were obtained from library, published and unpublished articles, documents, books and CBS records.

3.5 Tools/techniques of Data Collection

Field survey was conducted using various tools and techniques. These were questionnaire, interviews, observation and group discussion. The field visit was made during the months of July/August 2011.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was an important instrument of data collection. Questions were prepared keeping in mind the objectives. The questionnaire included the demographic and socio economic composition of the household like age, sex, education, occupation, caste, ethnicity, etc. Apart from this migration history, volume, distance, direction and causes of every in-migrant households were recorded. To derive information about the adaptive strategies in new destination

questions were asked about the past and present occupation, household income, landholding, animal husbandry, food requirement and production, house types and areas of expenditure.

3.5.2 Interview

Interview was also a major medium for data collection. The researcher applied structured and unstructured question for interview to the members of the in-migrant households. Household's heads or the elder of the family were the major source of information. In order to collect genuine information it was very essential to establish rapport between the respondent and the researcher. The causes of migration change in economic strategies and socio-economic conditions of in-migrants were obtained from interview.

3.5.3 Observation

Observation was also an integral part of research. This method was applied to obtain qualitative information; observation of the socio-physical as well as cultural environment was made. Observation basically gave a clear idea of the impact of change over the course of time. Observation of the respondent's house from house types, to various facilities such as means of entertainment, transportation, maintenance of garden in house, etc. were taken into consideration.

3.5.4 Focus on Group Discussion

In depth qualitative information necessary for this research had also collected from the group discussion and three different group discussions were conducted during the field visit. There was a meeting of Laliguras women group of Basantapur in the office of National Rhododendron Conservation Management Committee (an NGO) and after completion of their meeting group discussion was conducted. A total 19 women of the bazaar were actively participated in the discussion. Similarly, other two group discussions were also conducted in the same place. In one group 21 and

in next group 20 male and female participants from the bazaar were involved in the discussion (Annex- 1). Beside that, some other informal group discussions were also carried out in order to validate the data from household survey.

3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation

The raw data obtained through questionnaire have been analyzed by using tabulation method, an orderly arrangement of data in columns and row. Statistical tools such as average and percentage have used for analysis of data. The refined data has presented in the form of logical order, in pictorial and graphical form.

CHAPTER – IV

SOCIAL SETTING

4.1 General Background of Study Area

4.1.1 Location

Basantapur is situated in the mid portion of Basantapur Village Development Committee joining its border with Dhankutta district to the west. It is the entry point of Terhathum and Sankhuwasabha districts by motorable road. The bazaar is located in Basantapur VDC in the linear type of settlement extending from the west to the east on the either side of the Dhankutta Terhathum highway. Basantapur bazaar extends on 27° 08' 00'' north latitude and 087° 25' 00'' east longitude. Basantapur is surrounded by Marek Katahare VDC of Dhankutta in west, Champhula of Fulek VDC to the south, Kebuk in east and Bhulke to the north. Likewise, it is situated about 40 km north east from Dhankutta, the headquarters of Eastern Development Region and about 30 km west of the district headquarters, Myanglung Bazaar.

4.1.2 Topography/Climate

Basantapur is located at an altitude of 2280 m from the sea level. Local residents reported that the climatic condition of Basantapur is found cold climate through out the year. The days are longer in summer and shorter in winter. During winter frost is very common and sometimes snowfall is also precipitated in the area. It was seen that people were wearing warm cloths during summer as well. So it indicates that even in summer the climatic condition is cold. Basantapur is cordoned by the jungle from the north and the west. There is no presence of any stream and river. Scattered settlements are observed to the south.

4.1.3 Settlement and History of Basantapur

There are various 'sayings' about the origin of the name of Basantapur. According to the legendry people's saying 'Basantapur' is derived from the 'Basanta Panchami' which is one of the festivals in Hindu religion prayed for the lord of Education 'Saraswati'. According to them, Biblyate Bhanjyang, was the name of the place before it is called Basantapur. Bhanjyang is a small plane area between two small hills. Some old people of the area said that Limbu ethnic people surrounding the place, started gathering in Basantapanchami in order to celebrate this festival with making happiness and merry based on Limbu ethnic culture. They used to sing and dance mainly traditional '*Dhan Nach*', eat and drink and have many of them sports games. There used to be the wrestling game as well. Many people used to come there to participate and see such activities. Eventually, this place started becoming a meeting place once a year. But sometimes back, there happened a big fighting among Limbu communities and finally, such meeting in Basantapanchami was stopped. So it was found that the naming of 'Basantapur' was taken from '*Basantapanchami Mela*'.

Before human settlement in Basantapur Bazaar, there were some huts especially made by the cowboys temporarily during summer season. They used to go down in winter in their villages. Besides, this place had the foot trails to other districts Sankhuwasabha, Taplejung and Terhathum. There was no any permanent house in this place before 1961. There were only five houses built-up till 1971. Late Navaraj Pokharel known as 'Jamdar Ba' and some of his friends again decided to initiate '*haat*' market place twice a month in Basantapur. Therefore, people of adjoining villages used to buy and sell, and barter their goods twice a month in this place.

The houses in this area were built-up from the point of business motive and served many people providing lodging, fooding and many daily necessities like match, salt, tea, soap, etc. After then, the number of houses started increasing expanding from west to east in linear pattern on the either side of the road. When the Dharan Dhankutta Highway was completed and the road survey of Dhankutta-Terhathum was carried out, people from the surrounding districts, villages and other places started to migrate in Basantapur rapidly. Eventually, Basantapur became a junction

for all other places. Because of the survey of Arun – 3 Hydro Project, the houses building rate increased rapidly. Nowadays, the expansion of houses building has come down slow as the road building is further constructed to Myanglung of Terhathum and Khadbari of Sankhuwasabha which directly affected the business of this place. Now, there are 230 houses in Basantapur Market.

Historically, Basantapur bazaar was a gathering place of the surrounding places which is developed in the later days as a rural market center. The once a year market center was converted into twice a month market center. At present, the market day ‘*haat*’ is further increased four days a month *i. e.* every Monday in a week is a market day. The market day has got more emphasis in this area as on Monday there is holiday in the schools of surrounding areas and Saturday they run the schools as normal as other days.

4.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of In-migrants

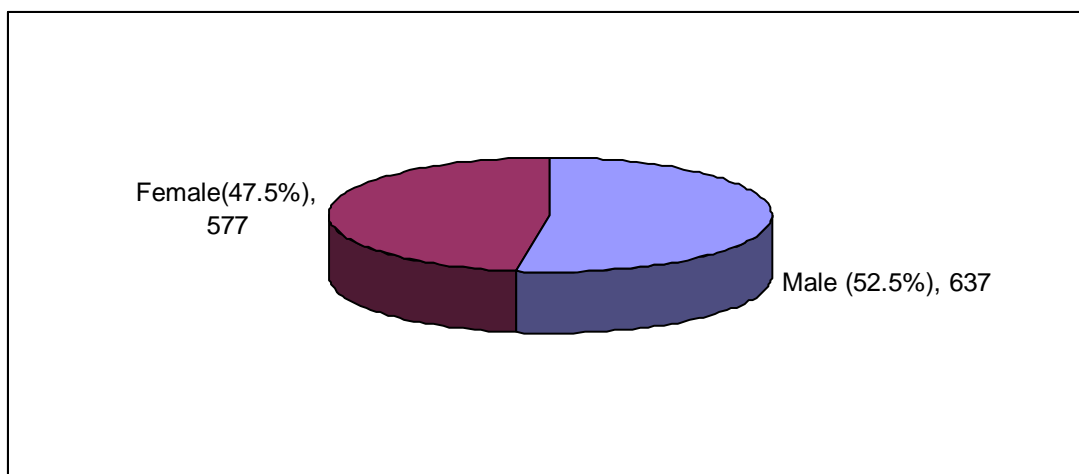
4.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Migration also brings about change in population size of a place. It affects demographic and socio-economic condition at the place of origin and place of destination. So it is essential to know demographic and socio-economic characteristics of in-migrants. This chapter is focused on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of in-migrants such as sex composition, ethnic/caste composition, religious characteristics, education status, economic characteristics, and linkage of migrants with their previous place.

4.2.2 Sex Composition

At present the total population of Basantapur bazaar was found 1214. Out of them, 637 were male and remaining 577 were female population. Therefore, 52.5% are male and 47.5% are female population existed in Basantapur. The figure 3 shows the sex-wise population in the study area.

Figure 3: Male and female population



Source: Field Survey 2011

4.2.3 Ethnic/caste Composition of Migrants

Basantapur bazaar is composed by different ethnic/caste groups like Limbu, Chhetri, Gurung, Newar, Lama, Brahmin, Rai, Madwari, etc. The most dominant ethnic group is Limbu. Similarly, Chhetri and Gurung constitute second and third composition of migrants. The ethnic/caste composition of in-migrants is shown in table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of households and population by ethnic/cast groups

| Ethnic/caste Group | Households (No) | Percentage (%) | Population (No) | Percentage (%) | Per HH (No) |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Limbu | 42 | 18.26 | 226 | 18.62 | 5.4 |
| Chhetri | 34 | 14.8 | 174 | 14.33 | 5.1 |
| Gurung | 30 | 13 | 173 | 14.25 | 5.8 |
| Newar | 29 | 12.6 | 146 | 12.0 | 5 |
| Lama | 22 | 9.5 | 116 | 9.55 | 5.3 |
| Brahmin | 20 | 8.7 | 111 | 9.14 | 5.6 |
| Rai | 14 | 6 | 62 | 5.11 | 4.4 |
| Baniya | 10 | 4.2 | 52 | 4.28 | 5.2 |

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| Madbari | 8 | 3.5 | 46 | 3.79 | 5.8 |
| Magar | 7 | 3.4 | 43 | 3.54 | 6.1 |
| Others | 14 | 6 | 65 | 5.35 | 4.6 |
| Total | 230 | 100 | 1214 | 100 | 5.3 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

The table 1 shows that Limbu, Chhetri and Gurung are the major ethnic/caste groups in Basantapur Bazaar placing 1st, 2nd, and 3rd positions in terms of their demographic number respectively. It is clear identification that the migrants who have in-migrated here are from the surrounding areas where they have the dominating presence in terms of ethnic/caste composition. Other groups in-migrated from the far distance are fewer in numbers and smaller in size too. Baniya, Magar, Marbadi and some Newars are from the long distance, so they have fewer numbers. In terms of population per household, Magar comes in top position containing 6.1 members per household whereas Rai families are smallest among all containing 4.4 members per household. The average family size of the houses of the bazaar was found 5.3. The dominating ethnic/cast groups have major shares in all economic and social activities as well as other aspects in the society.

4.2.4 Religious Characteristics

Religion is one of the major elements that provide the society a belief and conviction towards achieving their goals with moral value. As Basantapur bazaar has been settled by different ethnic groups the religion adopted by them is different and it is shown clearly in the table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of households and population by religion

| Religion | Households (No) | Percentage (%) | Population (No) | Percentage (%) |
|----------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Hindu | 160 | 69.6 | 823 | 67.8 |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|------|------|
| Buddhist | 39 | 17 | 216 | 17.8 |
| Kirat | 17 | 7.3 | 91 | 7.5 |
| Christian | 14 | 6.1 | 84 | 6.9 |
| Total | 230 | 100 | 1214 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

The table 2 shows that 67.8 percent people are Hindu. 17.8 percent people are Buddhist. Likewise, 7.5 percent people are Kirat which is quite different religion adopted by ethnic groups Rai and some Limbus in eastern Nepal. The remaining 6.9 percent people are Christian. Although, the Hindu population in the society is high, other religious are also equally treated in the society. There are two temples and one church located in the small bazaar.

4.2.5 Educational Characteristics

The people who in-migrated at Basantapur bazaar were more literate than those of other places around it. After being in-migrated, the intensity towards education has been found more and more with having such facilities and in touch with the other urban areas by means of good road transportation. The informal education has become the milestone for their business activities. The new establishments of diploma level multiple campus (Basanta Multiple Campus) and number of private English medium boarding schools (Basanta Higher Secondary School, Mount Makalu English Boarding School, Basanta Sadan English Boarding School, Laliguras Dynamic English Boarding School) have further enhanced the educational attainment in Basantapur. As a result some people migrate here to provide better education to their children. People have started paying certain amount of their income to educate their children without hesitation. Some of their children have even gone to higher education to other places like Dhankutta, Dharan, Biratnagar, Kathmandu, etc. The table 3 shows the education attainment of the people of Basantapur.

Table 3 Educational compositions

| Education Status | Male (No) | Percentage (%) | Female (No) | Percentage (%) | Total (No) | Percentage (%) |
|------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Illiterate | 51 | 4.2 | 79 | 6.51 | 130 | 10.71 |
| Literate | 119 | 9.8 | 104 | 8.57 | 223 | 18.37 |
| Primary | 56 | 4.61 | 78 | 6.43 | 134 | 11.04 |
| Lower Secondary | 85 | 7 | 67 | 5.52 | 152 | 12.52 |
| SLC | 84 | 6.92 | 66 | 5.44 | 150 | 12.36 |
| Intermediate | 34 | 2.8 | 25 | 2.06 | 59 | 4.86 |
| Bachelor | 18 | 1.48 | 3 | 0.25 | 21 | 1.73 |
| Masters | 12 | 0.99 | - | - | 12 | 0.98 |
| School going | 178 | 14.7 | 155 | 12.8 | 333 | 27.43 |
| Total | 637 | 52.5 | 577 | 47.5 | 1214 | 100 |

Source: Field survey 2011

The table 3 shows that the educational attainments of the people of Basantapur bazaar. It shows that out of total population 10.71 % people are still illiterate in the area. Mainly old aged people were found illiterate and they were not interested even to take informal education due to their health and sight problem. 27.43 percent people are school going and they go to government schools as well as private schools. In government school also in junior classes the English medium class and Nepali medium class are conducted parallel. But the people, who want to send their children in English medium class, have to pay more fees because school has managed supplementary teachers who are able to teach in English medium

from its own resources. Three other English medium private schools are running in the bazaar. Student from the surrounding area also come here for their schooling. In the area 12.36% people have done SLC, 4.86% people have completed their intermediate level education. Similarly, 1.73 % people are graduated here and 0.98 % people have completed their Master's degree. Most of the people, who are teaching in the campus, have completed their master, born and brought up in the same locality.

4.2.6 Economic Characteristics

As Basantapur bazaar is comparatively newly established human settlement intending to improve the economic status of the people, the profession is purely business oriented in order to maximize their income. After the completion of Dhankutta – Basantapur Highway, the business activities are increased followed by the establishment of small cottage industries, and many others income generating activities.

Mount Makalu Development Bank a second class bank has been established in Basantapur Bazaar by the initiation of local people in the area in 2009. This is an indicator which shows the consciousness of the local people towards their economic enhancement. Beside that, many multi and single purpose cooperatives and saving credit groups are also abundantly available in the area. Mount Makalu Saving and Credit Cooperative, Laliguras Saving and Credit Cooperative, Janta Development Multipurpose Cooperative, Himchuli Community Multipurpose Cooperative are some major cooperatives of the area. The people of the area have adopted various economic activities and basically all of them are maximum profit oriented business. The detailed about economic adaptation strategy of in-migrants is discussed later in the chapter VI.

4.2.7 Relation of Migrants with Their Place of Origin

According to local people, the relationship between the migrants of Basantapur bazaar and the people of their previous place has been found pretty cordial and

sound. Because of the religious, economic, and social cases, the relationship with their relatives at the previous place has been maintained very smoothly. Such relationship is viewed in the following ways.

4.2.7.1 Festivals

Festivals have played a vital role for the continuous maintenance of their relationship. Especially, Dashain and Tihar festivals are the key festivals in maintaining the relationship between them. The people who have been migrated in Basantapur bazaar usually go to their previous place in Dashain in order to achieve blessings and good wishes from their senior family members. Likewise, the people from previous places also come to Basantapur bazaar for the same reason. Therefore, it is found that they have very good relation between the previous place and Basantapur bazaar. The table 4 shows the number of households who go to their previous places and who come to Basantapur bazaar.

Table 4: Flow of people during festivals

| No of Households from Basantapur who visit their place of origin during festivals | Duration of stay (No of days) | No of households visit by relatives at Basantapur during festivals |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 11 | 2 | 8 |
| 9 | 3 | 4 |
| 11 | 4 | 3 |
| 10 | 5 | 2 |
| 6 | 6 | 3 |
| 6 | 7 | 2 |
| 3 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | 9 | 2 |
| 12 | 10 + | 3 |

| | | |
|----|-------|----|
| 76 | Total | 33 |
|----|-------|----|

Source: Field survey 2011

The table 4 shows the festival flow chart of the migrants who go to their place of origin in order to celebrate the festivals and the people who come to celebrate the festivals at the place of destination (Basantapur Bazaar). The total 76 households usually go to their previous places. The data shows that the shorter the distance, the lesser the stay is. Similarly, the longer the distance, the more days stay is. 11 households stay for two days in the previous place and 12 households stay 10 days and more. Likewise, 33 households come to Basantapur to celebrate festivals. The stay is also based on the distance. 8 households stay in Basantapur for two days. 3 households are found to stay in Basantapur for 3 days. Normally, the long distance people do not come to Basantapur bazaar to celebrate festivals. From the field survey, it is found that 70 households go with all family members and 6 households go with only senior members of the family. Especially, the households related to hotel business and retailing shops stay few days at the place of origin and the households related to the tea/coffee shops and other small shop-keepers stay longer period at the place of origin. 121 households of bazaar do not go to any places and they celebrate festivals at Basantapur. This indicates that day by day the family tie is being weakened in the society and it is the symbol of breaking down the relation with the place of origin.

4.2.7.2 Economic Linkage

From the economic point of view, the relationship between the people of Basantapur with their place of origin has been found very helpful and cordial. The migrants receive many necessary goods from their place of origin and they also send necessary goods like tea, sugar, salt, clothes and many more to their relatives at the place of origin. From their origin place, rice, pulse, vegetables, and goats and chicken at festivals are brought to Basantapur. But the migrants send many produced items as well as cash to their relatives at the place of origin whereas they receive only raw items, not cash. Especially, economic help has been provided to their father, mother, wife and children who have been staying at the place of origin. If the origin place is located near Basantapur, the economic help is found pretty

fruitful in terms of goods transactions. Besides transactions goods between two places, it is also found that the cash help from the place of origin is almost non-existent whereas the cash is just reverse from Basantapur side. The migrants have helped their relatives providing cash aid at the place of origin. The table 5 shows the cash flow from Basantapur to their relatives at the place of origin.

Table 5: Remittance from Basantapur

| SN | Period | Households (No) | Approximate Amount (Rs) |
|-------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Monthly | 7 | 500-2000 |
| 2 | Quarterly | 15 | 1000-5000 |
| 3 | Half Yearly | 23 | 3000-10000 |
| 4 | Once a Year | 40 | 2000-20000 |
| Total | | 85 | |

Source: Field survey 2011

The table 5 shows that 7 households monthly send the approximate amount of 500-2000 rupees to their relatives at the place of origin. Such households include tea stall keepers, and small retailers. Similarly Rs. 1000-5000 and Rs. 3000-10000 are sent to the place of origin in once in quarterly and half annually respectively. Such average amount of money is sent by the hotel businessmen, retailer, job holders, etc. The numbers of households consist of 15 and 23 accordingly. 40 households send approximate Rs. 2000 to 20000 annual basis. These households have the bigger shops of cloths and other construction materials as well as service doing family members. Likewise, those who go to the place of origin to celebrate festivals like Dashain yearly; they themselves take few thousands rupees.

Finally, Basantapur bazaar is one of the economic hub-centers for other places on that locality. So it has more economic activities. For this reason, the income earning opportunities are centered in this place. Because of the relationship with the place of origin, it is obligatory to provide economic help and support in their tradition. Such linkage is found vivid in Basantapur with the place of origin.

CHAPTER –V

CAUSES OF MIGRANTION

5.1 History and Trend of In-migration at Basantapur Bazaar

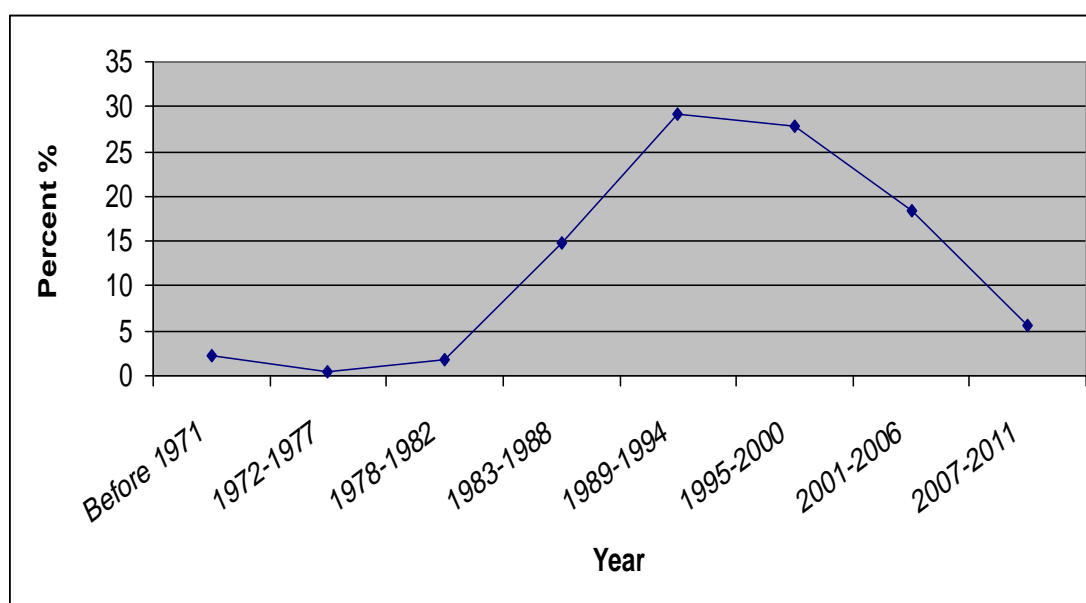
The history of population inflow to this hill station market is not more than six decades. As it lies at the border line among three Koshi hill districts, the probable trade and commerce could not be avoided in the past. The speculation attitude towards trading from this hilly centre was one of the regions for being migrated in this area. This area was only one gate way to other districts to supply goods in the mountain regions and hilly areas of adjoining districts. According to the legendry people who were also the founder of the bazaar, due to the lack of transportation, people used to stop over at this place after their long journey. At the first time, people from the adjoining districts come to this pace to reside permanently with the view of providing lodging and fooding to the pedestrians who moved by the way of Basantapur. This trend can be taken the first step towards in-migration in Basantapur and gradually the volume has been found rapid increment of the migrants at Basantapur market centre.

In migration to Basantapur market centre is not a long way, historical phenomenon, but it is found that in-migration took place rapidly after the completion of road building of Dharan – Dhankutta-Basantapur Highway. Before that in-migration rate was very low. After the completion of the road, Basantapur appeared to be favorable and attractive for human settlement and business. The table 6 shows the trend of migration at Basantapur bazaar.

Table 6 In-migration Scenario; Household Construction

| Year | Households (No) | Percentage (%) |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Before 1971 | 5 | 2.17 |
| 1972-1977 | 1 | 0.43 |
| 1978-1982 | 4 | 1.74 |
| 1983-1988 | 34 | 14.8 |
| 1989-1994 | 67 | 29.1 |
| 1995-2000 | 64 | 27.8 |
| 2001-2006 | 42 | 18.3 |
| 2007-2011 | 13 | 5.65 |
| Total | 230 | 100 |

Figure 4 Pattern of migration in Basantapur (1960-2011)



The table 6 shows that only 5 households (2.1%) came to live permanent in Basantapur before 1971. The settlement was started in this place since 1961. Therefore, only five houses were made in the first initial decade. During the period of 1972-1977, only one household settled down at Basantapur which was found to

be the lowest migratory trend. At that period people did not see any charm in that place. Motorable road was not constructed and climate was also cold. But that trend slightly increased during the period of 1978-1982 with the increment of household reaching four which constituted 1.7% of the total migrants. However, the following periods were found more rapid in migratory trends and that may be due to construction of motorable road which linked the place to Dharan/Dhankutta. At that period, business activities in the area were in climax which attracted more people in that place from surroundings. During the period of 1983-1988, there was as substantial increase to 34 households. Similarly, during the period of 1989-1994, the number of household accelerated to 67. Likewise, during the period of 1995-2000, 64 households in-migrated in Basantapur bazaar. Then after, the rate of migration was found slowly decreasing as in the period of 2001-2006, only 42 households (18.3%) were made. Similarly, in the latest period 2007-2011, only 13 households were come to settle during the five years. Some of the reasons of this decreasing migration trend may be the saturation of the bazaar, high price of the land, decreasing business activities as other business centers emerging in surrounding areas, different types of physical facilities such as road, electricity, telephone, etc. available in village area.

It is found that Basantapur market centre is a centre having large number of in-migrants from various places. People have in-migrated from different places and the trend of migration is different for the different origin and time periods. Table 7 shows place of origin and time periods of in-migration in Basantapur bazaar.

Table 7: Migrant households by period of arrival and place of origin

| Origin (District) | Before 1971 | 1972-1977 | 1978-1982 | 1983-1988 | 1989-1994 | 1995-2000 | 2001-2006 | 2007-2011 |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Sankhuwasabha | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 4 |
| Taplejung | | | | 3 | 8 | 8 | 3 | |
| Terhathum | 4 | | | 13 | 17 | 24 | 15 | 8 |
| Dhankutta | | | | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| Kavre | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | |
| Khotang | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Bhojpur | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Ilam | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Ramechhap | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Saptari | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| Sunsari | | | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | |
| Morang | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 1 |
| Jhapa | | | | | | 2 | 3 | |
| Dhanusha | | | | 1 | | | | |
| India | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Total | 5 | 1 | 4 | 34 | 67 | 64 | 42 | 13 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

The table 7 depicts that only five households were there before 1971 from the same and neighboring districts. Those households had in-migrated in Basantapur with the view for conducting business activities to those who walked through Basantapur. During the period of 1972-1977 only one household was settled down at Basantapur. It indicates that there was very little attraction for the other people to migrate at that time.

During the period of 1983-1988, 34 households had in-migrated in Basantapur market center where the largest number of people came from Terhathum district. The rapid increment of the number households during this period was because of the road construction. The road construction up to Basantapur was completed during that period. The period of 1989-1994 shows that in-migration took place rapidly. After the completion of road, people started to settle down in this hilly area tremendously as this area became a hub centre for the business activities to the

other adjoining districts Sankhuwasabha, Taplejung and Terhathum as well. The largest of all the five year migration flow of large households came during this period. Likewise, 64 households in-migrated during the period of 1995-2000. The largest number came from surrounding villages of Terhathum district as these people saw the multiple benefits of the place.

The trend of in-migration in Basantapur shows that most of the households had in-migrated from Sankhuwasabha, Tehrathum, Taplejung, Dhankutta, and small portions of in-migrants were found from terai region and few people have come from India also. People from terai area districts mainly Saptari, Morang, Jhapa and Dhanusa had migrated here in different time periods. In addition, seven households have found in-migrated from Bihar of India for business purpose. This trend indicated that if facilities are available then migration not only occur from hill to terai but also from terai to hill.

5.2 Migration and Distance

The volume and flow of migrants are influenced by the distance they need to travel. Therefore, distance is considered one of the prime factors in determining people's movement from the place of origin. However, migration is a very complex process and does not always consider distance only. The table 8 shows the people migrating from near and far geographical distance.

Table 8: Place of origin of in-migrants by location (near and far)

| Place of Migration | Districts | Household (No) | Percentage (%) |
|---|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| In-migrants from adjoining districts (near) | Terhathum | 81 | 35.2 |
| | Sankhuwasabha | 50 | 21.7 |
| | Dhankutta | 20 | 8.7 |
| | Total | 151 | 65.6 |
| People from other hilly districts | Taplejung | 22 | 9.57 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| (far) | Bhojpur | 7 | 3.04 |
| | Khotang | 6 | 2.61 |
| | Illam | 2 | 0.87 |
| | Kavre | 8 | 3.48 |
| | Ramechhap | 2 | 0.87 |
| | Total | 47 | 20.44 |
| Terai districts (far) | Jhapa | 5 | 2.17 |
| | Morang | 7 | 3.04 |
| | Sunsari | 6 | 2.61 |
| | Saptari | 6 | 2.61 |
| | Dhanusha | 1 | 0.43 |
| | Total | 25 | 10.86 |
| India (far) | Bihar/Darjeeling | 7 | 3.04 |
| Grand Total | | 230 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

The table 8 shows that highest percentage 65.6% migrants are from adjoining districts Terhathum, Sankhuwasabha and Dhankutta. From the other far located hilly districts like Taplejung, Khotang, Ramechhap 20.44% people are migrated. Similarly, far located terai districts like Jhapa, Morang, 10.86 % people have come at Basantapur. From Bihar of India, 6 household and from Darjeeling one household in-migrated here for business. From the table 8 the greatest number of in-migrants are from the surrounding districts *viz.* Terhathum, Sankhuwasabha, and Dhankutta. Since largest numbers of migrants have come from Terhathum district and even within the district the trend was found that the surrounding VDCs have more number of households and population inflow. This is because of the simple theory of migration that shorter the distance, the larger will be the number of migrants and vice versa.

The table 9 shows that 54 percent have come from less than one day travel distance. The trend of migration indicates the surrounding VDCs have more number of households and population inflow. Similarly, short distance migrants dominant 24.1 percent of in-migrants of Basantapur have come from within 2 hours distance. The shorter the travel distances in hours, the larger the number of migrants.

Table 9: Travel distance from source region to Basantapur

| Time | | Migrants (No) | Percentage (%) |
|-------------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| Hours | 2 | 292 | 24.1 |
| | 4 | 110 | 9.06 |
| | 6 | 105 | 8.65 |
| | 8 | 70 | 5.77 |
| | 10 | 79 | 6.51 |
| | Total | 656 | 54.1 |
| Days | 1 | 215 | 17.7 |
| | 2 | 143 | 11.8 |
| | 3 | 105 | 8.65 |
| | 4 | 95 | 7.83 |
| | Total | 558 | 45.9 |
| Grand Total | | 1214 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

5.3 Out Migration from Basantapur Bazaar

Although, Basantapur bazaar has attracted many people from within the country as well as from India, people from Basantapur bazaar have also been attracted by other places of the country and foreign as well. People have out-migrated (internal and external) from basantapur bazaar in search of compatible job in accordance with their qualifications. The out flow is shown in table 6.6.

Table 10: Out Migration from Basantapur bazaar

| Purpose | Population (No) | Place |
|---|--------------------|--|
| Business/Job/Study (within the country) | 16 | Kathmandu, Dharan, Biratnagar, Sidhwa, Jirikhimti |
| Job/ Study (Abroad) | 12 | Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong, India |
| Permanent Resident (Abroad) | 3 | USA, UK |
| Wage labor (Abroad) | 19 | Lebanon, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Malaysia, Israel, India |
| Total | 50 | |

Source: Field Survey 2011

The table 10 shows that a total 50 people have been out-migrated from Basantapur bazaar. Out of 50 people only 16 persons are out-migrated within the country for the suitable job, study and business. Likewise, 34 persons are out-migrated to outside countries for the job and study, and for permanent resident. One person has got diversity visa (DV) lottery of the United States of America and recently sifted there. Similarly, two ex-British armies have got opportunity to settle in Britain. Among out-migrants 14 persons have gone to the Gulf countries for labor work. Similarly, 5 persons have gone Malaysia for labor work. Two students, one the UK and another Australia, have gone for their higher studies.

5.4 Causes of In-migration at Basantapur Bazaar

There are various causes for migration have been found at Basantapur which can be explained from different angles and attitudes. The attempt is made to explain the causes of migration in references to push and pull factors of the place of origin and Basantapur. The present study area lies in the hill side of the Terhathum district

surrounded by many hilly and mountains villages of different districts which contain many push factors. In other hand, as Basantapur bazaar lies on the center of many villages and junction of Basantapur-Terhathum highway and Basantapur Sankhuwasabha highway, it has many more attractions from different point of views.

5.4.1 Push Factors of In-migration in Basantapur Bazaar

As above mentioned, push factors are those factors which are responsible for compelling migrants to abandon their native land for other places. Basantapur bazaar is surrounded by a number of villages characterized by push factors such as low productivity, lack of employment opportunity, lack of medical, educational facilities, unavailability of means of transportation and communication, insufficient land for cultivation, natural calamities such as floods and landslides, etc. According the finding obtained from the field survey, people left their native lands because of the problems mentioned in table 11.

Table 11: Factors related place of origin (Push factors)

| Cause of Migration | Households (No) | Percent (%) |
|--|--------------------|----------------|
| Low productivity/ Insufficient land/ Less food security / to change livelihood pattern | 98 | 42.6 |
| Lack of employment opportunities | 41 | 17.8 |
| Lack of physical facilities | 23 | 10 |
| Insurgency/ Lack of security | 8 | 3.48 |
| Social stigma | 1 | 0.43 |
| Native place abandoned by relatives | 4 | 1.74 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Natural calamities | 3 | 1.3 |
| Loss in business/ over competition | 35 | 15.2 |
| Climate | 3 | 1.3 |
| New job | 14 | 6.09 |
| Total | 230 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

Table 11 shows that low productivity/ insufficient land/ less food security is the main push factor in causing people to leave their native place. Out of total in-migrants, 42.6% household reported that their main cause of migration was insufficient food production. There was no food security for them through out the year. Therefore, they wanted to change their livelihood strategy and ultimately they left their origin place. The small size of land has also compelled people to give up their place of origin. Likewise, 17.8 % of households left their native villages because of lack of employment opportunity. Similarly, 10% people left their village in search of physical facilities such as schools for their children, transportation, communication and medical facilities, etc. Most of them were from higher group in well being ranking within the village and according to them there was no problem for food scarcity for them in the village. Even though, they left their origin place for betterment of their living standard. During the Maoist insurgency period, 3.48% households left their village feeling unsecured. There was no presence of police at conflict period in their villages.

Moreover, one family left the origin place due to social stigma, as their daughter got married with *dalit* family member. Similarly, 4 (1.74%) households left the origin place because of neighbors and relatives departed from their places. Natural calamities and unsuitable climatic conditions were also responsible for leaving their origin place and due to which 6 households abandon their native place. Similarly, 15.2% people said that the cause of leaving their previous place was loss in business. Due to over competition in their business they had to leave their place and

find some secure business center like Basantapur. While coming here they continued same business. Beside this, 6.9% people left their origin place because of involvement in new job like bus drivers and teacher.

5.4.2 Pull Factors of In-migration in Basantapur Bazaar

As Basantapur bazaar is linked by the road, the physical facilities are also available more in comparison to other adjoining villages. It has now a health centre, diploma level college, government and private English medium boarding schools, development bank, cooperatives, postal service, e-mail internet facilities and some micro enterprises are also established. The clean drinking water and the easy availability of means of transportation are the key attractions for the in-migrants. As this bazaar is an important market centre, migrants have expected to make fortune through better economic opportunity in the days ahead. According to local people, the climatic condition is favorable for all seasons, though in winter, it is very cold and sometime snow fall is also precipitated. Thus, Basantapur bazaar seems to be an important place by attracting people from various parts of hills as well as from terai.

Table 12: Factors related place of destination (Pull factors)

| Attracting Factors | Households (No) | Percent (%) |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Business opportunity | 127 | 55.2 |
| Employment opportunity | 35 | 15.2 |
| Physical facilities | 30 | 13 |
| Speculative attitude | 23 | 10 |
| Better security | 8 | 3.48 |
| Relatives and neighbors in-migrated | 4 | 1.74 |

| | | |
|---------|-----|-----|
| Climate | 3 | 1.3 |
| Total | 230 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

The table 12 shows pull factors responsible in-migrating people from various parts to Basantapur bazaar. Business motive is the strongest factor constituting the highest percent (55.2%) for the in-migration in Basantapur Bazaar. Basantapur bazaar has become the main business centre for conducting commercial activities to the other hilly places of Terhathum, Sankhuwasabha and some parts of Taplejung districts. The second notable factor is availability of employment opportunities. Among the total in-migrants, 15.2% people came here due to employment opportunity and most of them are found engaged in transportation services and few are teachers, some work in bank and co-operatives, and the remaining some in NGOs and postal service. 13% people migrated here due to the available physical facilities. Some of them have come here from surrounding village to educate their children. Similarly, the rich families of village came here in search of comfortable life. Likewise, in-migrants with speculation regarding the economic prospect in Basantapur bazaar constitute 10% of the rank value. 3.48% people in-migrated here feeling better security during insurgency period. Local people said that there was Joint Security Base Camp at Tute, 2 km far from bazaar and a police post at Basantapur bazaar. Similarly, along with migration of relatives and neighbors 1.74 % people in-migrated here. Moreover, two families from Jhapa migrated here because of hot climate of Jhapa and one Lama Family came from high altitude of Sankhuwasabha as cold climate did not suit them.

Among all the pull factors, business motive, physical facilities, employment opportunity, speculative motive are the main important factors in attracting large number of people from various places. People have in-migrated largely because of business motive. As Basantapur bazaar lies on the convenient location for the other districts in order to conduct business and small enterprises to deliver goods to other remote areas. In doing so, people are attracted in earning money which can make their lives better-off.

In general the available physical facilities have also attracted people from different parts. Electricity, clean drinking water supply, health center, schools, police post, bank, transportation, information and communication facilities are also responsible for pulling the migrants from other parts as Basantapur is being facilitated day by day. On the other hand, the speculative attitude has also lead to in-migration of people. The table-11 shows that the business men from other plain areas and rural hilly markets are also attracted by Basantapur on the speculation of better future. In addition to these factors, there is also the cause for social security. As Basantapur bazaar is the place of recent in-migrants, it is found that all people live in harmonious environment.

CHAPTER –VI

THE PAST AND PRESENT ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES OF IN-MIGRANTS

6.1 Adaptive Strategies of In-migrants: Then and Now

This chapter discusses the different strategies adaptive by in-migrants at the place of origin and new destination. In previous chapter we saw that in-migrants of Basantapur were residents of different hilly and plane areas with diversified economic strategies. The main focus in this chapter has given to the changing adaptive strategies of in-migrants in Basantapur than the place of origin.

6.1.1 Adaptive Strategies at the Place of Origin (Past)

People had adapted different types of strategies in their previous places (Table 13). Out of 230 households of Basantapur, the largest number of households 170 (73.9%) were involved in traditional agriculture practice and the second largest number 29 (12.6%) were engaged in various business. Similarly, 13 (5.62%) households had to depend up on service along with agriculture, 12 (5.22%) people were involved in wage labor, only service doing people were 1.3% and the remaining 3 (1.3%) households of *dalit* from *damai* community were used to practice tailoring for goods which is known as *bali* system.

Table 13: Economic strategies of people place of origin and place of destination

| Profession | Place of Origin | | Place of Destination | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Household (No) | Percent (%) | Household (No) | Percent (%) |
| Agriculture | 170 | 73.9 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Business | 29 | 12.6 | 166 | 72.2 |

| | | | | |
|--|-----|------|-----|------|
| Service | 3 | 1.3 | 25 | 10.9 |
| Wage labor | 12 | 5.22 | 15 | 6.52 |
| Service/ Business | 0 | 0 | 10 | 4.35 |
| Service/ Agriculture | 13 | 5.65 | 0 | 0 |
| Others (Retired/ Renting house/ contracting) | 0 | 0 | 11 | 4.78 |
| <i>Bali</i> (Tailoring for goods) | 3 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 230 | 100 | 230 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 1011

6.1.1.1 Agriculture

It was already mentioned that majority of in-migrants of Basantapur bazaar (73.9% households) were involved in agriculture in their previous places. They reported that agriculture was one of the most important survival strategies in the place of origin. It was the traditional occupation too. The allocation of land in terms of surface area was seem to have enough for some farmers for subsistence but with steep slope, due to lack of fertility and not using tested improved seed varieties many families had to depend on other seasonal wage labor activities. In other hand, many farmers had not enough land to produce food for subsistence.

Along with agriculture activities, farmers used to raise a lot of cattle and especially they used to plough their own land and sometimes others on wage basis. Agriculture was the main strategy for subsistence and animal husbandry was practiced as the supplementary activity for that. For the manure, which is very essential for the agriculture, almost all the households used to raise buffaloes, cows, bullocks, pigs, goats, and chickens. So, animal husbandry in their previous area has remained as an inseparable part of agriculture. But, the improved varieties were not introduced in their locality so far. The in-migrants of Basantapur said that they did not use technical knowledge and scientific methods for managing animal. These

animals were not only much helpful to agriculture but also significant source of the income as well.

Some farmers also have adopted the agro forestry approach in their farmland where they grow fodder trees on the edges of *bari* land. Some people from Limbu and Gurung communities reported that they used to make local alcohol and sell to near rural market to make money. Moreover some farmers sell local fruits, vegetables and milk in near by market which used to support remarkably to run their house.

The in-migrants people did not used to get any direct income from food crops but only the farmers who had cultivated cash crops used to get income from the agriculture. Besides small landholding, there were several reasons for low agricultural productivity in their areas. The techniques applied in agriculture were very traditional and lack modern technical knowledge. They did not use any chemical fertilizers as well as improved seeds. Moreover, the types of seeds used for growing food of old low yielding varieties. Because of these reasons, the in-migrants farmers were not able to bring improvement in agriculture and always they were in difficult situation. The agricultural tools for digging, ploughing, weeding, etc. were very traditional. Due to the lack of technical and scientific way of farming, the condition of farmers was measurable. Therefore, they said that they were always thinking to adopt new adoptive strategy for betterment of their lives and they found Basantapur as an appropriate place for that.

6.1.1.2 Business

The second largest numbers of in-migrants of Basantapur were involved in different types of business activities in place of origin. Out of total in-migrants 29 (12.6 %) households were already involved in business activities in their place of origin. Mainly these people have migrated Basantapur form other different rural markets of Koshi hills such as Sidhwa, Hile, Myanglung, Chainpur and some business men came from far geographical distance like Dhulikhel and Damak. Similarly, 6 households used to practice business in Bihar of India and along with their relatives; they have arrived Basantapur and started business. According to them, due to over competition in their business it was difficult to retain their

business in their previous place and ultimately they made decision to abandon their place and they accepted Basantapur as a new destination with speculative attitude.

One lama family left the place of origin to change the livelihood approach of bartering goods. They were residing in high altitude of Sankhuwasabha district and they used to collect high value medicinal herbs from jungle and after manual processing like drying, grinding and mixing the ingredients they used to barter that with food grains in low altitude. Their profession was in crisis because of easy availability of allopathic medicines. They said that high value medicinal plants are always available in difficult stiff rock which is very risky to collect. There was no possibility of farming crops in high altitude to continue their profession therefore they decided to migrate somewhere new place where they could adopt new livelihood strategy. Nowadays, in Basantapur they have initiated a small hotel and still they supply some medicinal plants when they are asked by people.

6.1.1.3 Wage Labor/Parma

Decreasing the land holding in their previous places 12 households compelled to be involved in labor work (Table 13). Off farm labor work typically refers to wage or exchange labor (*parma*) on other than farm. It may also include income obtained from local environmental resources such as firewood, house building materials, wild herbal plants collection, involved in local construction activities and so on. Among these activities work on others farm by landless, small landholders and large family depending on agriculture were the significant in their previous area. The poor and vulnerable households were mostly found to send their children to work in others farm. Such household children leave School not completing the education and go for work. Some household members said that they also used to keep their children engaged themselves in collecting natural resources which was later sold for the cash besides working in others farm. Those families who depend on wage labor for livelihoods were always in difficulties to run their house. In most of the cases they used to take food materials instead of money from villagers. Through out the year they were not able to get work in village resulting measurable life condition. Therefore, these people finally decided to leave their place of origin

and migrated at Basantapur but due to lack of any skill and due to poverty neither they could get any job nor they initiate business, they still relay the same wage labor activity in new destination too.

6.1.1.4 Service

The table 13 shows that in the previous place individuals from 13 households (5.56%) were involved in service along with agriculture as a supplementary occupation. Just 3 households were only depended upon service for the livelihood. The service doing people in their previous places were all teacher in government school. These people left their place of origin because of distance between home and their school. They had to walk long distance daily to go to their school. Therefore, ultimately they in-migrated to Basantapur. But these all are not the teachers of Basantapur School and some of they go to Schools of near villages from basantapur. One interesting fact is that three teachers made decision to leave their native place to provide English medium education to their children.

6.1.1.5 Bali/ Tailoring for goods

Table 13 shows that 3 (1.3%) household members had adopted traditional tailoring for goods (*bali*) system as a adaptive strategy and they all belong to *damai* community. In *bali* system throughout the year they had to provide tailoring service to the villagers, when needed, and they get certain amount of rice, maize or whatever in agreement with their client households and small amount of meat from the neck portion of goat at the time of Dashain festival. These households said that *bali* system was not profitable at all for them, because what they obtained from that was not enough to feed their family members through out the year. Therefore, they migrated Basantapur and started tailoring as a commodity.

6.1.2 Adaptive Strategies at Place of Destination (Present)

It has been a common observation in study area that the process of expansion of market and development of infrastructure attract migrants towards Basantapur. Availability of amenities and new livelihood opportunities such as jobs, and possibilities of setting up enterprises tend to be the main attractions for the people. The in-migrants have adopted different types of economic strategies in changed environment from their place of origin. The table 14 shows the adaptive strategies adopted by in-migrants at Basantapur.

Table 14: Economic strategies of people at the place of destination

| Profession | Place of Destination | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Household (No) | Percent (%) |
| Business | 166 | 72.2 |
| Service | 25 | 10.9 |
| Wage labor | 15 | 6.52 |
| Service/ Business | 10 | 4.35 |
| Agriculture | 3 | 1.3 |
| Retired/ Renting house/ contracting | 11 | 4.78 |
| Total | 230 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 1011

Based on the table14, 166 (72.2%) households' people have adopted business as an economic strategy. Therefore, obviously they have started different kinds of business here. Out of total, 25 (10.9%) household members have engaged in various kind of jobs. Similarly, 15 (6.52%) households are dependent upon wage labor activities and 10 (4.35%) households practice service and business parallel. Beside this, 3 (1.3%) households have found engaged in agriculture activities and the remaining other 11 (4.78%) households are involved in contracting and renting house.

6.1.2.1 Business

The table14 shows that a total of 166 (72.2%) households have adopted different business in Basantapur. Therefore, in this small area there is high competition among them, though; they reported it is profitable for them. It was found that in that small area, a total 24 different types of 222 numbers of businesses have been practiced by 166 households (Table 15). This is because of multiple occupations adopted by same household. For example, at the center of Basantapur bazaar ‘Popular Hotel’ is conducted by Gautam family and in the opposite side of the hotel there is ‘Popular Electronics’ of the same family.

Table 15: Type of business running in Basantapur

| Type of Business | No of Business | Percent (%) |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| Whole seller/ Retailer (Grocery) | 66 | 30 |
| Tea/Coffee/Snacks | 34 | 15.5 |
| Hotel and Lodge | 31 | 14.1 |
| Fancy/cloths/ garment/textile | 30 | 13.6 |
| Tailoring | 6 | 2.73 |
| Contractor | 5 | 2.27 |
| Herb Trader | 4 | 1.82 |
| Tele-communication (Phone/fax, E-mail/internet, Cable) | 4 | 1.82 |
| Barber | 3 | 1.36 |
| Beauty parlor | 3 | 1.36 |
| Medical | 3 | 1.36 |
| Electronics | 3 | 1.36 |
| Electric | 3 | 1.36 |
| Meat | 3 | 1.36 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|
| Fresh Vegetable whole seller | 3 | 1.36 |
| Vegetable and fruit shop | 3 | 1.36 |
| Stationery | 3 | 1.36 |
| Jewelry | 3 | 1.36 |
| Hardware | 2 | 0.91 |
| Vehicle servicing | 2 | 0.91 |
| Game parlor (Video game, Snooker) | 2 | 0.91 |
| Shoes | 2 | 0.91 |
| Agro. Vet. | 1 | 0.45 |
| Petroleum | 1 | 0.45 |
| Total | 222 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

Out of total business, 30% is general daily use substances shops and 15.5% is tea/coffee shops. Similarly, 14.1% of total business is hotel/lodge business and fancy/cloths/ garment/textile business occupies 13.6%. The remaining 27% consists of different diversified business like barber shops, beauty parlor, medical shops, electronics and electric shops, meat and vegetable/ fruit shops, stationery shops, jewelry shops, hardware, vehicle servicing, game parlors, agro/vet, etc. It was found that people have adopted new business like beauty parlors, game parlors and information/communication business as in big cities. We can generalize that these are some indicators of people being advance in this small hill station.

It was found 31 different hotels and lodges are established at Basantapur. The hotel owner reported that almost all hotels are in profit and in average 70% rooms are occupied. But the room occupancy rate increases on Monday, as that is the market day in Bazaar. Similarly, at the time of examination in School College it is difficult to find room in Hotel. Hotel Yak was found topmost in the bazaar in terms of providing facilities. Therefore, every foreigners and domestic visitors prefer it at

first. Beside this, Taplejung Hotel, Annapurna Hotel and Popular hotel are also found famous at Basantapur.

A total six tailoring shops are existed in Basantapur bazaar and out of them three are migrated from other market area with the same business in their previous places. Where as the remaining three tailoring shops are in-migrated from the surrounded villages and they used to practices traditional *bali* system in their place of origin. The owner of tailoring shops reported that they are busy through out the year and at the time of festival the costumers have to wait more than one month to make their cloths. The Jhapa tailor of Basantapur, who migrated from Jhapa, has made two story cemented house in the bazaar, which could be an indicator of the profit of their business.

Similarly, two vehicle servicing centers are established in this small area because of the more availability of vehicles. During the field visit, it was noticed that almost every households keep motorbike as Basantapur has been developing an economic hub in the region. Likewise, 4 household are involved in herb trading activities. They buy medicinal and aromatic herbs collected by villagers and community forest users members in cheaper price and hold that for some time waiting for favorable market price and sell that with profit. They said that this business has risk also. The market price of medicinal herbs is always fluctuating and it is no necessary that always the price increases. Therefore, sometimes keeping the materials for long duration they need to sell that in lower prices. They reported that Koshi hills are famous for *Chiraito* (*Swertia chirata*) and every year large volume of it is exported from here. Therefore the in-migrants have taken various new adaptive strategies in the new environment.

6.1.2.2 Agriculture

The table 13 and 14 show that out of 170 households, who were involved in agricultural activities in their place of origin, only 3 households have adopted the same economic strategy in Basantapur. But, the agriculture which they practice here is quite a different. They do off-season vegetable farming here and it seems very profitable. They grow cabbage, cauliflower, radish as off-season vegetables

and potato as a seasonal. Beside cultivation of these vegetables, they collect from other small farmers of villages and sell that in a bulk to wholesalers.

7.1.2.3 Wage Labor

Now in Basantapur it was found that 15 households are involved in wage labor activity (Table14). Mainly, they do on/off load of materials in truck and bus. Similarly, they provide firewood to the people, carry construction materials in the market and involved in general construction activities. Some people assist to big business men at market day as in that particular day there is huge crowd. They take wage for that and normally they do not take other task for that day. Basically, the uneducated people and those poor families who are not able to initiate micro enterprises, even tea/coffee stall are found involved in daily wage labor activities.

6.1.2.4 Government and Private Services

The expansion of Basantapur market has provided the opportunities for people in non farm alternatives along with business. Work opportunities in factory, workshop, private office and in some extent government office are some major opportunities available at the study area. Involvement in teaching in school and college is also considered as the opportunities available in their own locality. The Basanta Multiple Campus, Basanta Higher Secondary School, Mount Makalu English Boarding School, Basanta Sadan English Boarding School, Laliguras Dynamic English Boarding School are the Schools Colleges of the area and these have provided teaching opportunities to the local people of Basantapur. Besides, Mount Makalu Development Bank and many multi and single purpose cooperatives and saving credit groups such as Mount Makalu Saving and Credit Cooperative, Laliguras Saving and Credit Cooperative, Janta Development Multipurpose Cooperative, Himchuli Community Multipurpose Cooperative have also provided chance to the people involve in banking sector. Similarly, a big number of local people are found engaged in transportation services.

Table16: Different type of jobs doing by in-migrants

| Type of job | Household (No) | Percent (%) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Teacher | 14 | 40 |
| Bus/truck driver, conductor | 9 | 25.71 |
| Banker/ cooperative | 4 | 11.43 |
| Government service | 4 | 11.43 |
| NGO worker | 2 | 5.71 |
| Contractor | 2 | 5.71 |
| Total | 35 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2011

The table13 shows that in the previous place individuals from 13 households (5.56%) were involved in service and agriculture occupation. In the new destination, instead of agriculture, people adopted business as a supplementary economic strategy. The service doing people in their previous places were all teacher in government school. But, in Basantapur, along with development, new opportunities raised and people got chance to render their service in diversified sectors. The table-17 shows that individuals from 14 households (40%) are engaged as a teacher. Similarly, representatives from 9 households (25.71 %) of Basantapur bazaar are involved in transportation services. Beside that, 4 people (11.43%) are involved in bank/cooperatives and same numbers are occupied in government services. Moreover, 2 people are engaged in non-governmental organizations and other two have been working in contracting business. Therefore, a total 35 local people are occupied in different private and government services.

Out of 35 service doing households, 10 households have involved in multiple occupations. Two teachers are running stationery shops. Likewise, other two job holders also conducting hotel/lodge business and one banker runs TV cable service as a supplementary occupation. Remaining, five households are involved to run general shops. Normally, the family members of the service doing people conduct their business. 25 households are found completely dependent up on their service.

Though, 10 households of service doing people raise money from renting some section of their house to other people.

6.1.3 Comparison in adaptive strategies between place of origin and place of destination

The adaptive strategies of in-migrants between before and after migration in Basantapur has been found drastic changed. The table13 shows the comparative data regarding occupational involvement of people at the place of origin and at the place of destination after being in-migrated at Basantapur bazaar. Before in-migrating Basantapur bazaar 73.9% households were involved in agriculture. Likewise, 12.6% households were involved in business. But after being in-migrated, only 1.3% households are engaged in agriculture and 72.2% households have adopted business as a new occupation. The occupation seems remarkably changing in number of households at new place. Similarly, 1.3% households were involved in different jobs in their previous places but in new destination the no of households increased up to 10.9%. Likewise, 5.22% wage labor households at the place of origin are increased by 6.52% in Basantapur.

As Basantapur bazaar is the only one hilly located settlement with the good road transportation, it has played a vital role for the other adjoining villages and districts serving as a hub-centre where economic activities are being taken place very rapidly. As the tables-18 shows that, most of the people (72.2%) are engaged in business activities changing their previous non-profitable profession. These occupation changes from the place of origin reveal the economic activities that people have owned is most favorable for them. These occupations clearly indicate the economic up-liftment of Basantapur bazaar.

CHAPTER –VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary

Basantapur bazaar, located on the hillside of Terhahum district, has become an important market centre of the district as well as other adjoining districts. Because of the influx of people from surrounding villages as well as from the distant areas, Basantapur is being changed from its previous situation. Today, it appears as a crowded hilly rural market.

The total study area extends about 2 km. The expansion is a liner pattern settlement of people. It is situated at an altitude of 2280 m above sea level. The green vegetation has surrounded Basantapur bazaar from all directions with the pleasant cold weather condition for all the year round.

Basantapur is not an old market centre and thus it does not have long history of settlements. Before 1971, only five households were there. After that period, Basantapur bazaar gradually expanded. Currently it has 230 households with total population 1214, out of which males comprises of 52.5 percent and female of 47.5 percent. The flow of in-migrants at Basantapur bazaar increased dur to the road construction which linked Basantapur to other part of the country. The population of Basantapur bazaar is multi-ethnic/caste having many casts and ethnic groups. The most dominant group is Limbu which constitutes 16.62 percent of the total population; Chhetri constitutes 14.33 percent, Gurung 14.25 percent, Newar 12 percent, respectively. The religion composition is such that, 67.8 percent of the total population is Hindu. At present the literate population of the bazaar is 89.29 percent.

It was found that the maximum flow of in-migration took place during 1989-1994. The largest population 35.2 percent of in-migrants is from Terhathum district. This is followed by Sankhuwasabha district with 21.7 percent. It is also observed that the more people have in-migrated from shorter distances and fewer people have come from the longer distance. Thenature of migration is highly affected by the

distance people have to travel. On the basis of distance, 17.7 percent of the total migrants are from one day's travel distance and 54.1 percent of the total migrants are from less than 1 day travel distance.

It is found that the relationship between their relatives at the place of origin and at new destination is very cordial and hospitable. They frequently visit their relatives and they are also visited by relatives. They have economic, social and religious linkages which have tightened their relationship very smoothly. The economic relation through remittance of money has the greatest impact on both sides. Furthermore, the interaction during festivals has shown harmonious relationship among them.

Similarly, the main economic strategy of people at the place of origin was agriculture occupying 73.9 percent. A total of 12.6 percent of the population were involved in business activities at the place of origin. 5.22 percent were engaged in wage labor/parma activity and the percent of serving doing people was 6.9. Many people used to practice multiple professions like business and agriculture, service and agriculture. Moreover, 1.3 percent damai community were depend on traditional tailoring for goods- bali system.

But after in-migrating at Basantapur bazaar, people have developed new adaptive strategies to cope up with new environment. The study showed that 72.2 percent of the total migrants are engaged in various 24 types of business activities. 10.9 percent in-migrants of Basantapur are involved in different private and government services. Similarly, 6.52 percent people do the wage labor activities and only 1.3 percent people depend upon agriculture activities at Basantapur.

Finally, because of continuous inflow of in-migrants, it is observed that the houses built up over there are unplanned in accordance with the present concept of city planning. The rubbish is increasing day by day and the sewage system is not properly managed. Due to the congested bus stop it was found that vehicles have kept everywhere in unmanaged way.

7.2 Conclusion

As this study is concentrate to examine the causes of migration and adaptive strategies of in-migrants, it can be concluded that there are multiple reasons for migration at Basantapur. The main causes of in-migration at Basantapur are the less productivity of land, lack of food security, lack of employment opportunity, lack of education, health facilities, and lack of transportation facilities at the place of origin as a push factors. On the contrary, prospects of business activities, availability of physical facilities, health centre, School/College for children, employment opportunities, transportation and modern information and communication facilities are the main pull factors for in-migration at Basantapur.

The migration ultimately brought the socio-cultural and economic change at the place of destination. Migration is not only the movement of physical human beings but also the change in socio-cultural and economic aspects of the society. For example, tailoring was done for subsistence in village as a *bali* but the same is transformed as commodity in market. Similarly, the people involved in the collection of medicinal herb from jungle in high altitude and barter that in low altitude had abandoned the profession and started the trading of same at Basantapur in search of profit. The person who was facing many difficulties in the place of origin due to social stigma is also easily accommodated in the place of destination as it is occupied by in-migrants.

In-migrants give up past adaptive strategy and adopt new one at the place of destination. When there is a movement of people from one place to another it affects economic and social condition of receiving or sending areas along with change in their livelihood strategies. Migration, being one of the most important trend and process in Nepal, plays a significant role in adaptation strategy change. Adoption of new occupation other than traditional professions by immigrants resulted in social and cultural change in a society. In the place of origin, agriculture was the dominant adaptive strategy and other were secondary but in the place of destination agriculture became secondary and business as a primary.

As Basantapur bazaar is one of the well facilitated hilly rural markets of the region, it has played a vital role for the other adjoining villages and districts serving as a

hub-centre where economic activities are being taken place very rapidly. Most of the people in the bazaar are engaged in various business activities changing their previous non-profitable profession. Therefore, economically, it can be said that Basantapur bazaar as a whole is being developed in the days to come.

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ANNEX - 1

Tribhuvan University
Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Questionnaire for M.A. Thesis, 2011

Change in Adaptive Strategy of In-migrants: A Sociological Study Among the People at Basantapur, Terhathum

Name of Researcher: Manju Pokharel

Section - A: Identification

House No. : Ward No. : ... Tole: Name of Household Head:
 Cast/ethnic group: Religion: Language:

Section – B: Background of the Family

| S.N. | Name | Sex | | Age | Literacy Status | Education Attainment | Marital Status | Occupation |
|------|------|-----|---|-----|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|
| | | M | F | | | | | |
| Code | 01 | 02 | | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

Code 02 1. Male 2. Female

Code 04 1. Literate 2. Illiterate

Code 05 1. Informal Education 2. Primary (1-5) 3. Lower Secondary (6-8)
 4. SLC 5. I. A. 6. Bachelor 7. Master 8. School going

Code 06 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow/widower 4. Separated
 5. Divorce

Code 07 1. Agriculture 2. Business 3. Service 4. Labor 5. Pension 6. Student
 7. Foreign Employment 8. Unemployment 9. Household Work 10. Foreign employment 11 Cattle rearing? 12 Others

Section – C: in-migrant's Information

| S.N. | Questions | Answer |
|------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | Are you local or migrant? | Migrant Local |
| 2 | In which year did you migrated at Basantapur? | Year |
| 3 | Where from you migrated here? | |
| 4 | Do you have your own house/ land at Basantapur? | Yes No |
| 5 | How much land do you have now? | Aana Ropani |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 6 | Which type of house do you have? | Single story Multi-storey |
| 7 | Have you got domestic Animal? | Yes No |
| 8 | If yes how many animals have you got? | Cow/Buffalo Sheep/Goat Pig Hen Other |
| 9 | Do you had own house/ land at place of origin? | Yes No |
| 10 | How much land do you had there? | Aana Ropani |
| 11 | Which type of house do you had there? | Single story Multi-storey |
| 12 | Had you got domestic animal in place of origin? | Yes No |
| 13 | If yes how many animals had you got? | Cow/Buffalo Sheep/Goat Pig Hen Other |
| 14 | What was your livelihood strategy at the place of origin (past)? | Agriculture..... 1 Business..... 2 Service 3 Labor4 Pension5 Student6 Foreign Employment7 Unemployment8 Household Work9 Foreign employment10 Cattle rearing11 Others12 |
| 15 | What is your livelihood strategy at present? | Agriculture..... 1 Business..... 2 Service 3 Labor4 Pension5 Student6. Foreign Employment7 Unemployment8 Household Work9 Foreign employment10 Cattle rearing11 Others12 |
| 16 | If Business, which type of business do you operate here? | |
| 17 | If job, what you do? | |
| 18 | Do you visit your place of origin at the | Yes |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | time of festival? | No |
| 19 | How many days do you stay there? | days |
| 20 | Does your whole family visit there? Or only senior members or who only go there? | Whole family Senior members Junior members |
| 21 | Do your relatives come to your place at the time of festival? | Yes No |
| 22 | How many days do they stay there? | days |
| 23 | How far is your place of origin from Basantapur? |DaysHours |
| 24 | Do you send remittance to your place of origin? | Yes No |
| 25 | How often do you send Money? | Monthly Quarterly Half Yearly Yearly |
| 26 | Approximately how much money do you send? | Rs..... |
| 27 | Do you receive any remittance from your place of origin? | Yes No |
| 28 | How often do you receive Money? | Monthly Quarterly Half Yearly Yearly |
| 29 | Approximately how much money do you get? | Rs..... |
| 30 | Any of your family members have out migrated from Basantapur? | Yes No |
| 31 | Where have they gone? | |
| 32 | For what reason they have gone there? | Business Study Permanent resident Wage labor Job Other |
| 33 | What are the reasons of moving out from the place of origin? (Push factors) | Low productivity/Insufficient land/Less food security... 1 Lack of facilities ...2 Transfer the Job 3 Lack of employment oppertunities 4 Nature Calamities 5 Social stigma 6 Geographical difficulties... 7 Business failure..... 8 No Land 9 Family left the origin10 Lack of security.....11 Others 12 |
| 34 | Among different push factors, which are the main priority causes? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | | |
| 35 | Why did you choose this current place of residence? (Pull factors) | <p>Good facilities of higher education 1</p> <p>Due to the fertile land 2</p> <p>Physical facilities 3</p> <p>Transfer the Job 4</p> <p>Better opportunities for job 5</p> <p>Due to relatives 6</p> <p>Business opportunities ... 7</p> <p>Near the birth place 8</p> <p>Speculative attitude.....9</p> <p>Appropriate climate.....10</p> <p>Others 11</p> |
| 36 | Among different pull factors, which are main priority causes? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 37 | Do you like to live in the current place of residence forever? | Yes No |
| 38 | Do you have any suggestions to coming migrants? | |