

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Migration is a component and process of demography resulting in redistribution of population. It is one of the three components of population change. Any change of volume and flow of migration will change the size, growth and other characteristics of population both in sending and receiving areas. Migration unlike fertility and mortality is the least researched and understood component of demographic dynamics in Nepal despite the fact that many of Nepal's socio-economic and political problems are interwoven with process of internal and international migration (KC 1998).

In the process of migration especially economically active population are involved and it affects the total development process. The trend of internal migration flows from the Mountain and Hilly region to the Terai region, which is responsible to the uneven development also. Internal conflict is also one of the cause to increase the rate of internal migration in these days. Migration is the process by which development is directed because the nature of people who are involved in the process of migration is major fact. For instances, migration of children and unskilled labour can increase the burden in destination place where as, migration of skillful person and highly economic active population can increase the economic growth rate and other services and facilities.

Migration is the powerful component to change the population size of a place or a country. In the study of demography, it plays an important role. It influences the growth, composition and distribution of population of a place or a country. The other two determinants of population change are birth and death. Biological, social and cultural elements affect the process of birth, death and migration. Among these three factors of population change migration is studied, analyzed and discussed under this aspect. Malnutrition, lack of health services and poverty are the other determinants that affect changes in population. Migration is not biological process. such as fertility and mortality but it completely depends on individual will or psychology.

Migration as a form of spatial mobility between one geographical unit to another within the same country (UN, 1973. 173). Oxford advanced learners dictionary defines migration as a movement from one place to go to live or work in another (sixth impression 1994:183). In other words change of usual residence from one geographical unit or place to another geographical unit or place is migration. According to Adam Smith "of all the luggage, man is the most difficult to transport. It is practiced from time immemorial. It keeps a balance between the distribution of population and the supply of natural resources." According to Prof. Haulley migration makes men more dynamic and civilized. Migration is the process of change usual residence; though the term migration is easily understood in general but it takes problem of definition. Migration depends on several aspects and characteristic of population such as distance of origin and destination area of migration, duration of the residence at the place of destination and numerous social and economic factors. It is generally impossible to define migration. Migration means to go from one place to another place for settlement.

One, who migrates, is known as migrant, for various reasons people migrate from their permanent place of residence to a new place. Movement of people from their native country to alien country is known as emigration, whereas the movement of people from alien country to the native country is called immigration. Migration that takes place within the country is called internal migration. Mainly, there are four major elements that affect migration. They are age, sex, family status and migration. Moreover not all geographical movements are migration. The change in usual place of residence is required for migration. Out migration refers to movement of population out of a district or region to other district or region within a country.

1.2 Geographical and Demographical Background.

Nepal is a multi-linguistic multi-religious and multi-ethnic country. The total area of this Himalayan country is 147,181 sq. km. Two third of the total area of this country occupied by Hill and Mountain. The population of country increased from 184,91,097 in 1991 to 231,51,423 in 2001 with annual growth rate of 2.25 percent (CBS 2003) very high unemployment and under employment (17.4% and 32.3%) have compelled

people to remain either under severe poverty to migrate to other places within and outside the country for better opportunity for live hood.

In Nepal internal migration of population has been a notable phenomenon since 1950's. according to the census of 1952/54, the total number of internal migrants was 13,830 (CBS 1952/54:259). The 1961 census reported that 1,78,437 persons were internal migrants (CBS, 1961:30) and inter-regional migrants, further increased to 10,38,862 persons in 1991, like wise internal migrants to urban areas constituted 13.4 percent in 1971, 16 percent in 1981 and 1702 percent in 1991 (KC and Suwal, 1993: P13-19). Again 35,37,155 internal migrants were found in the census of 2001 (CBS,2002).

Nepal has been experiencing volume of internal migration after the control of endemic Malaria in the Terai and inner Terai areas since the early fifties. There is wide variation in definition of urban areas of nation in different time, although it increased from 10 urban areas in 1952/54 to 58 urban areas in 2001 of three demographic process birth, death and migration the latter remains least understood and researched area in Nepal (KC, 1991).

1.2 Statement of Problem

Migration is entirely determined by the wishes of persons involved, though in exceptional cases this may not hold true. One of the serious population problems emerging during the last few decades is the migration of people from rural to urban, from Hill to Tarai and from unprivileged area to privileged area. Such migrations encourage qualified workers to move from rural village to urban areas and their periphery. Often those left home to get them trapped in vicious circle to poverty and under development.

Tarai still continues to be the main recipient of both the internal and international migrants. The study of in-migration and out-migration are the major issues. A developing country rapid increase of population has created many social problems in Tarai. Demands as independence, single and federal state are burning issues now. Many political demands are created by growing population in Tarai. Rural, Hill and

Mountain areas thus continue to lag behind in spite of heavy investment in their development efforts.

Migration has taken place either due to unfavorable environmental condition in the origin or better opportunity in the destination. Growing stream of out migration from hill and mountain creates various problem in the country. Uneven distribution of population makes policy makers to consider about distribution of resources and annual budget. In the comparison of the recent population to that of 1991 shows the mountain region had 7.8 percent population but in 2001 it has decreased by 7.29 percent. The 45.6 percent of hilly population in 1991 has decreased by 44.28 percent in the year 2001. However 46.6 percent of the Tarai population has increased by 48.43 in 2001, (NPC, 2001). Regional or ecological inequality is apparent, the mountain and hill together comprise about 80 percent of the country's total area but contain 51.5 percent of the total population in 2001 while the Tarai region, only 23 percent of total area contains 48.43 percent of total population in Nepal. Tarai belt includes twenty (20) districts among 75 districts of Nepal. Hill and mountain region comprise 55 district of Nepal. Among of them Udayapur district lies to Eastern region and in Sagarmatha zone.

Katari is a VDC among 54 VDCs and 1 municipality of Udayapur district. Katari VDC is located to the south-west from the headquarter, Gaighat. This village is more developed because this VDC is trade centre or transit point of hilly district, so the rate of in-migration is growing higher annually.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to identifying the causes and consequences of internal migration of the study area. The following area the specific objectives:

- i) To examine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the in-migrants in the Katari VDC.
- ii) To analyze the cause and consequences of in-migration in the study area.

1.4 Research Question

Four parts of questionnaire were used to collect information, the first part covered the individual information, the second part covered the socio-economic information about in-migration households head, the third part covered causes of internal migration and the four part covered consequences of internal migration.

The purpose of individual questionnaire was to collect information from head of household about in-migration as the origin time of migration, causes behind for leaving origin, cultivated land size, in their origin and destination.

The purpose of socio-economic questionnaire was to determine the information about demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the family members. This questionnaire included question about age, sex, marital status, literacy status, educational attainment, occupation, living in this place and also to identify the head of households.

Following research questions are asked during the study.

- 1) Where were your born?
- 2) How is your marital status?
- 3) What is your caste/ethnic group?
- 4) Does your family own land?
- 5) How is your land acquire process?
- 6) What is the main source of drinking water in the current place of destination
- 7) What was the main reason for moving out from the place of origin?
- 8) Do you have any job other than your main occupation?
- 9) Do you feel better have than your place of origin? Etc.

1.6 Significance of the Study

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

Migration is also one of the features of population. The excessive people are attracted towards the urban area from rural area in Nepal. The maximum people are migration from hill towards Urban and mainly towards Terai belt. Few studies have been done in Nepal on cause and consequences of internal migration at the micro level. This study is first attempt in Katari VDC to carry our study on the issue of migration.

The study is trying to find out the causes and consequences of internal migration in Katari VDC ward no 1,2 and 3, which may be helpful to understand the problem and complexities of this locality. The result of the study can assess as an important guidelines for in the specific location.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

The following are the limitations of this study:

- a) This study is about a specific area of Udayapur district i.e. Katari VDC ward no 1, 2 and 3. Therefore, generalization made in this study may or may not be equal applicable to other VDCs of Nepal.
- b) This study has been conducted under time and financial constraints.
- c) All the calculations were based on sample survey, which was collected through questionnaire and direct interview method, hence, sampling errors can be found

1.8 Operational Definition of the Terms

The following are the terms frequently used in this dissertation. Since they have been used here for specific purpose, it is important learn their meaning as used in this dissertation.

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

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

In-migration: A process of entering a migration defending area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it but within the same country. And the person or migrants moving like this are termed as In-migrants.

Out-migration: A process of departing from a migration defending area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it but within the same country. And the persons or migrants moving like this are termed as out-migrants.

International Migration: Migration across national boundaries (here from Nepal to other countries and vice versa).

Immigration: Movement into a particular territory or country (here to Nepal) and the person or migrants moving like this area termed as Immigrants.

Emigration: Movement out of particular territory or country (here from). And the person or migrants moving like this are termed as Emigrants.

Migratory Movement: Movement of population due to migration.

Place of origin: Also termed as place of arrival. The place at which a move terminating of emigrants and out-migrants. Also termed as volume of migration

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Review of literature is very essential part of research work. The destination to migration is the outcome of human psychology and behavior. So it is very difficult to apply universal law to human behavior. The study of population, migration has born a rapidly developing branch of several academic disciplines. Thus demographers, deographers, economists and sociologists do various types of migration studies, these studies ranges from purely descriptives to account internal and international migration in the following sections.

2.1 Theoretical Research on Migration

2.1.1 Classical Studies

Theoretical explanation of migration has been about more than a century ago two famous papers of Revenstein (1885, 1989) are regarded as starting points of migration theories. He formulated seven laws of migration theories in Royal Statistical Society were based on British census of 1881. Revenstine (1885) is the father of migration studies. He had brought the concept of migration and its stream. He explained that push and pull factor are the foundation of the theory of migration. This article which is linked with demographic and economic variable in relation to distance and volume of migration also depends on distance. Revenstian's "Law of Migration" studies that migration occurs with stream and counter stream in each region as nations and universal. It has been widely accepted.

Everett S. Lee (1966) proposed pull-push obstacles model of migration. Lee says that mostly migrants decide to migrants in well through and planned manner. Before migration, the migrants think about.

- a) Factors associated with origin
- b) Factors associated with destination
- c) Intervening obstacles (distance, transport, cost etc.)
- d) Personal factors (age, sex, education etc)

The classical theorists of migration didn't raise the issues of international border and effects (Zolberg, 1986). Although Revenstein (1889:241) acknowledged in his second paper that currents of migration which would flow naturally in a certain direction forced out for them in main by geographical features may be diverted or stopped together, by legislative enactment. The two theories of migration as defined by revenstein and Lee are relevant in course of interpreting international migration situation in Nepal. The above explanations and laws of migration as mentioned by Lee also being applicable to the Nepalese society.

2.1.2 Spatial and Human Interaction Model

From the time of Revenstein to the more recent contribution of Zipf, Stewart, and Stouffer, the concept of migration studies have taken pivotal role with in the framework of "gravity" models. $M = a * u/v$, where m is the number of migrants in a given stream, u and v independent variables (forces of attraction and distance) and is the constant of proportionality (Gurung; 1981:2).

Zipf (1949) introduced the principles of "last effort" according to him, the lesser the effort to be made the greater is the desire to migrants. Zipf model on migration was on the basis of Revenstein's theory of migration and Zipf was agreed with Revenstein's view regarding migration is inversely related to the distance to be traveled Zapf was successful is expressing human behavior in mathematical term.

Stouffer Samuel (1960) proposed formulated intervening opportunities directly proportional to the number of intervening opportunities. The model viewed the problems of obstacles in a positive rather than negative way and considered as hypothesis of intervening opportunities. He found migration directly proportional to the number of completing migrants for the opportunities (Ghosh 1985). Todaro (1976) proposed rural to urban migration and proposed theory of perceived income and employment opportunities "Starting from the Assumption that migration is primarily an income phenomenon which is for the individual migrant can be quite rational decision despite the existence of urban unemployment, the model postulates that migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differences in expected incomes rather than actual earnings. The fundamental premise is that migrants consider the various

labour market opportunities available to them in the rural and urban sectors and choose the one that maximizes their expected gains from migration. Expected gains are measured by difference real incomes between rural and urban work and probability of new migrants obtaining an urban job”.

2.1.3 Migration as a Demographic Process

Mangalam and Schwazweller (1968) said that demographer have been criticized for concentrating on theoretical or mathematical model building aspects of migration studies and neglecting the social aspects.

Migration is usually interpreted as a social process in many studies. It is however, the demographic process too (KC, 1985). United Nations (1970) defined migration as demographic process. Along with fertility and migration plays an important role in demographic change by estimating selective characteristics of migration stream, quantification of their demographic impacts at origin and destination. In a similar study conducted in 1980, it came into conclusion that new flow migrants from rural to urban area are closely related to the level and rate of economic development of a country.

2.1.4 Migration as a Social Process and Economic Growth

Zelinsky (1971) put forward a hypothesis of mobility transition similar to demographic transition. It was major contribution in explaining variation in migration phenomenon in different societies, recently there has been growing interact in the social dimension of migration. Mangalam suggested migration phenomenon to reduce as for the possible physical and biological terms by focusing the social aspects of migration.

An economic point of view is the response of individual to economic opportunities at distance. Okum and Richard Son (1980-81) in this respect, say that the theory on the relationship between migration and regional income inequalities hasn't valid ground for the belief that migration widens regional in equalities (Khatiwoda, 2001).

UNFPA (1993), concludes the migration is the result of individual or family decision. It is a part of social process and global phenomenon. UNFPA states, migration is driven by a variety of forces both positive and negative.

Stark 1989), has hypothesized that rural to urban migration might be undertaken primarily to improve an individual or households comparative income position with respect to that of their individuals or household in the relevant reference group. Migration is a fundamental ideas of classical and neoclassical economic theory, economic laws create a harmonious world in which in everything function in the best possible manner (Nikolinakos, 1975:61).

2.1.5 General System Theory and Migration

Mabonjunje (1970), applied a concept of system theory in the system of rural-urban migration operates having economic, social, technological and government components.

2.1.6 Migration Differential

Bogue(1969) focused his research on characteristics type, cause and consequences of migration behaviors of migrants and migration decision making. Number of socio-economic and demographic factors has been found as the features of prosperity to migrate and the selectively of migration depends on the phase of migratory movement, pattern, with certain attributes regarding age, sex and educational attainment.

Lee (1970) and Miller (1966) state that migration is selective by age, sex social and economic status. Bogue on the other hand state some observations on migration differentials, which tend to characterized U.S data and may be consistent with migration elsewhere. Some of the observations are that migration system simulated by economic growth, technological improvement etc. Attracts skilled and better educated manpower; push factor is very strong whereas pull factor is greater and in modern

ethnological societies, major streams which flow between metropolitan centers end to have very little selectively.

The ICPD (1994) focused that rule of poverty and unemployment is the leading causes by urbanization. Urban growth in many developing countries has led to determining and unsustainable conditions of human settlements. The conference further concludes that international economical, political, and cultural international ships play on important role in determining the flow of people between two countries. The conference has also raised the issued of international margin and development, documented migrants, undocumented migrants and refugees, asylum seekers and displacement persons.

The Technical Symposium on International Migration and Development (1998) which was held in Hague, Netherlands discussed on the migration related issues, like which policies work and which don't? How can their effectiveness be determined ? What forms of state interventions can bring about thought desired outcomes more effectively, and under what condition? Some of the major aims of this symposium includes as examining salient international migration and development policy issues faced by Governments, providing fresh insights through comparative in-depth country analysis that would use new information; assessing sifting policies, procedures, measures, measures and mechanisms in light other implied goals etc.

They also examined implications for the development of countries of origin and the problems posed by large or excepted return flows. They further devoted special attention to forced migration and the changing responses to it in various regions. As expressed by themselves the symposium made a significant contribution to assessment of migration and appraising the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.

Table 2.1: List of theoretical researches on migration with their main themes

Research Type	Contribution	Main Themes	
		Similarities	dissimilarities
Classical studies	1. Revestein 1885,89 2. Everett S. Lee 1966	1.Certain laws and generalization 2. Law of origin and destination	1. Seven Laws 2. Four factors
Spatial and human interaction Models	1. Zipf 1946 ,60 2. Stonfter 1940, 60 3. Todaro 1976	1. Revenstein’s base 2. Lee’s base 3. Lee’s base	1.The principle least effort 2.Explanation of numerator and denominator 3.Migration mechanism can be explained by the difference in expected rather than actual earning between two places
Migration as a demographic process	1.UN 1970 2.Mangalam and Schwaz Weller	1..Migration, teams direction and distance 2.Demographic measures of migration	1. Qualification volume 2. Priority of social aspect
Migration economic growth and social process	1. Zelinsky 1971 2. Mangalam and Schwazweller 3. UNFPA 1993	1. Similar to Demographic transition 2. Same as above 3. Generalization of origin and distance	1. Hypothesis of mobility transition 2. Same as above 3. Force both +ve and -ve
General system theories and Migration	Mabogunj 1972	1. Migration system operates with certain components	1. Rural-urban migration
Migration deferential	1. Bogue 1961 2. Lee 1970 and Miller 1966	1. Demographic though in migration 2. Same	1. Migration is selective 2. Migration differential with respect to age, sex, literacy, labour force and economic development.
Migration economic growth	1. Okum and Richardson 1980-81 2. Massey and et.Al 3. ICPD 1994 4. The Hague symposium 1998	1. Economic aspect of migration 2. Labor mobility 3. Poverty and unemployment root of cause of migration 4. Review of ICPD PAO	1. Migration widens region inequalities 2. Four model 3. Human rights approach migration determines

Source: Khatiwoda, 2001:34.

Khatiwoda (2001) analyzed *causes and consequences of International Migration in Nepal*. His research shows the summary of theoretical researches on migration as revealed and analyzed by different schools. While analyzing the concept of labour migration as defined first by Lewis (1954), Cain (1976) states, dual market theory posits a bifurcated occupational structure and dual pattern of economic organization of industrial societies. In this way various philosophers to formulate migration theories.

In classical studies two modern theory was *Decision Making Models and World System Theory*.

Decision Making models were based on economic phenomenon. In essence, the theory assumes that members of labour force, both actual and potential compare their expected incomes for a given time horizon in urban sectors. Varying factors affecting the migration decision interact are economic models and labour market opportunities. Economic models of migration, which place exclusive emphasis on the income differential factors as the determinant of the decision of migrants, would indicate a clear choice in this situation (Todaro, 1976).

World System Theory deals migration is a natural outgrowth of disruption and dislocation that inevitable occur in the process of capitalist development. As Capitalism has expanded out-wards from its core in Western Europe, North America, Oceania and Japan, ever larger portion of the globe and growing shares of human population have been incorporated in to the world market economy. As an included factor are a) land b) raw material c) labour d) materials links e) ideological links and f) global cities. World System Theory thus argues that international migration the political and economic organization of an expanding global market view yields six distinct hypothesis (APPJ, Vol 20, No.3).

2.2 Empirical Research on Migration

Major researchers to study the internal empirical research as well as internal and international migration.

Wiener (1973), focused on the political implication of migration between Nepal and India, dealing with internal migration, immigration and implication of migration components its social and political affairs of Nepal. He indicated that in the post decades India provides a “safety value” for growing population of Nepal in Hill region and concluding basis reasons for migration, high Hill desting per unit land, employment opportunities outside the Hill/Mountain and eradication of Malaria in Terai region.

CEDA (1973) analyzed the migration in Nepal dealing with migration problems discussing the census data in order to analyze the volume, nature, magnitude and census and consequences of migration. The study concluded that the main reasons for migration where economic disparities between Hills and Terai. Where the push factor in the Hill was more influential than “pull” factor of Terai. The study suggested that migration should be taken in the consideration in formulating regional development policies. Kansakar (1974) was perhaps, the first person to carry in Nepal because of mobility during 1911-1961. This study covered different aspects of population through historical analysis of population change. His study showed that the main out-migration region was Hill region and Terai regions were the destination of internal migration. Poor economic condition of Hill as compared to Terai was identified as major reasons of migration. Finally, he suggested that development of Hill region and bilateral efforts between Nepal and India was the basic measure of control migration and immigration.

Rana and Thapa (1974) formulated causes and consequences of migration Mountain, Hill and Terai. They also determined influential (pull and push) factors.

Khadka (1977),. Studied migratory movement in Nepal with certain purpose or selecting limited area. Rest of the others, many other universities students have studied migration in certain villages or sampled population.

New ERA (1981), states that separately migration in Nepal. It states that interregional migration and rural to Rural Migration in Western Central Nepal.

KC (1985) states that differential in income deprived from agriculture and government resettlement projects on the plains were inportant factors of migration. To

him the determinants of migration were the increased investment in irrigation and industrial towns from government sectors. Moreover, literacy age distribution, family kinship, poor household maintenance was some of factors for migration.

Central Bureau of Statistical (CBS, 1987) analyzed the volume, duration, place of origin, direction of flow and characteristics of migrant including reasons of migration and trend of migration based census 1987. The net migration rate of fifteen ecological development regions was regressed on socio-economic characteristics. The analysis concluded that per capita availability of land under temporary crop and education was negatively associated with net migration were as density of population was positively associated.

Gurung (1989) studied on Regional Pattern of Migration in Nepal based on Nepalese census 1981. He concluded increasing population pressure causes of Indo-Nepal boundary alignment were the causes of migration from high land to lowland. The study also concluded that the large scale of migration was attributed to the eradication of malaria as well as the concentration of infrastructure and development activities of low land.

KC and Suwal (1993) studied on Urbanization and Migration in Nepal in which they concluded that international migration involving unrestricted emigration and immigration can be detrimental to the national interest but can be beneficial if it is regulated properly.

Kunwar (1993) analyzed causes and consequences of Internal Migration Phenomenon through the multivariate analysis as well as path model. He concludes that the low productively and insufficient land is the causes of leaving origin and availability of physical facilities and extension of business opportunities reduce the causes of leaving origin.

KC (1998) analyzed trends, patterns and implication of rural-urban migration in Nepal based on census and summary data. He noticed increasing volume of rural to urban migration and suggested the need of developing small towns, regulation internal migration etc.

KC (1999) studied on international migration in Nepal based on the data from “The migration situation in Nepal” 1997. He concludes that the main reasons for immigration are marriage and dependency.

Shrestha N.R (1998) has explained and analyzed immigration of Nepalese labour to India theoretically. He accounts the immigration as a loss of action manpower in Nepal. Pointing out to the low wage rates of male immigrants and short working type or prostitution.

Khatiwoda (2001) analyzed causes and consequences of International Migration. He gathers the tabulation of emperical resources. A number of development variables are found useful for interpreting both internal and international migration. Three level of development indicators such as an overall composite index, composite indices and individual indices related to poverty deprivation, socio-economic development, and women’s empowerment have been used to examine their interrelationship with migration variables.

Table 2.2: List of empirical research on migration with their main themes

Research	Contributors and Date	Similarities	Dissimilarities	Special Remarks
Censuses	1952/54	----	-----	Data confined to emigrants only 54 census
	1961	Data for both immigrants and emigrants	-----	55 census district
	1971	----	Data collected only for de-jure population	Census taken after the political during 14 zones and 75 districts
	1981	-----	Data available for rural to urban by regions	-----
	1991	-----	Data on immigrants available by duration of	-----

			residence educational and marital status	
Surveys	CBS 1970	Qualification for absentee population	-----	Nothing mentioned about immigration
	CBS 1978	-----	---	Not important interms of international migration
	Conway et al 1982	---	Migration is affected socio- economic status	Literacy and age: important migration determinants
	CBS 1987	---	---	Migrate higher females, emigrants higher for males
	CDPS 1997	Showed immigrants Indians	Showed emigrants more than immigrants	---
Task force/ Seminar	CEDA 1971	Some recommenda tion	--	Not direct discussion on international migration.
	CEDA 1977	Research on migration	Recommended restriction of Indian immigrants.	No comparable data on international migration
	NPC 1977	Presented information magnitude and patterns migration	Reviewed of four types of migration	Conclusion different from Conway's
	MOPE 1996	---	Received newer destinations of emigrants	---
	New ERA 2000	Reviewed migration situation in Nepal	Recommended on migration related policies	---

Source: Khatiwoda, 2001: 43.

2.3 Migration Overview and Studies in Nepal

Migration is one of the important field of research but it has given less priority in Nepal in comparison with other two major components of population change likes fertility and mortality. There are limited studies have conducted by both public and private sectors.

The process of migration affects the size of population of both areas as well as product remarkable alternation in the structure and distribution of population in the measurement of the migration is more complex because it is a socio economic phenomenon which involves involving a complex mechanism of social, psychological, economic, political, institutional and so many other determinants. The heterogenety of people indicates consequences of early Mongolid migration from east and north, followed by series of Europid groups from the west along mid Hills the Terai region provided an ecological barrier, some groups moved from plains into fertile valleys to Hill and many more settle along southern Terai (New ERA, 1981).

The first population was taken in 1911 during the regime of Rana prime minister Chandra Samsher. The first modern census was taken in 1952/54 it was also called scientific census in Nepal. Out of total absentee population 2,16,853 (2.6%) of the total population in (1952/54), 18,733 (8.2%) absentee population resided with in the country and overwhelming (91.4%) had migrated outside the country.

In 1961 census collected data on both internal and international migration on the basis of citizenship and place of birth. The data of foreign citizens is available for India, China, Pakistan, other countries and unstated. The data by place of birth and by sex is categorized into native born and foreign born. For native born, data is available by sex only for the category as a whole. The country of birth for foreign born population includes India, Pakistan, China, Burma and Malaysia only three countries where listed as options for foreign citizens- India, China and Pakistan. As regards absentee population, the census indicates the destination countries as India, Malaysia, Burma, China and Pakistan (Khatiwoda, 2001:3). The 1961 census recorded 4,22,402 persons

as lifetime migrants and 3,86,424 as absented population. Among the absented population, only 15.1 percent were residing with country.

Census of 1971 was conducted after the political division of districts but 55 districts in 1961. The 1971 census collected data De-jure method of the total inter regional migrants. 68.3 percent originated from the Mountain and Hill with net less of 1,05,997 persons moving to inner Terai and Kathmandu valley, the volume of inter regional migrants increased 1,70,137 in 1961 to 4,45,128 in 1971. The Hill and Mountain together originated 96.3 percent of all interregional migrants. The mountain, Hill and Kathmandu valley experienced net loss of 3,39,925 persons absorbed by the Terai, these are native born of population (New ERA, 2000:3).

The 1981 census collected migration data by set and broad age group (0-4 years, 15-59 years and 60 years above). The foreign born population has same of additional information as;

- A) Duration of study in Nepal
- B) Duration of in present place of residence, and
- C) Reasons for stay in the present place of residence.

In the present place of residence for foreign from population categorized as;

- a) Trade and commerce
- b) Agricultural
- c) Service
- d) Study/Training
- e) Marital relation and
- f) Others unstated

According to census 12,72,288 persons as total life time internal migrants, which constituted 8.5 percent of the total population of the country. The interregional migration volume 1981 census was 1,03862 (81.7%) of the lifetime migrants. Total 14,18,206 interregional migration in 1991, there were 1,61,655 out migration from the Mountain and 7,58,923 from Hill and gained by Terai. In 1991 census of Nepal, the annual growth rate of population was found 2.7 percent in Terai, 1.62 percent in Hill and 1.04 percent in Mountain (CBS,1992). The difference in growth rate among regions are also caused by migration from Mountain, Hill to Terai.

In 1991 census of Nepal migration data is available by birth place ,citizenship and by regions and countries destinations for absence population. Migration data is available by sex and in five years age groups in addition to destination countries of foreign born population have been broadly categorized given groups as a) SAARC countries b) Other Asian countries C) European countries D) Other countries and countries is not stated.

Census of 2001 also includes the questionnaire of 1991 census with refine form. The major stream of internal migration rural to rural (68.1%) rural to urban (25.5%) in 2001 and urban to rural (3.5%) are lesser importance. Nepal has a 58 designated urban center with a total population of 3,227,879 out of this total 95.6 percent where native born and 4.4 percent were foreign born in 2001. Out of the total native born 3,085,104, 73.2 percent (2,257,392) were internal migrations of others districts. In rural areas, where as 24.2 percent migrated from other municipalities internal migrates from rural areas of other districts constituted 31.6 percent in Kathmandu valley towns followed by 23.3 percent in Terai towns and 16.9 percent Hills towns. Census of 2001 includes five main reasons for migration such as a) Trading b) Agriculture c Employment d) Study training e) Marriage . internal migration in Nepal has been very much a permanent phenomenon as 44 percent of the total inter district migrants were living in the destination for more then lower in 2001 (CBS, 2003:156). The reasons comprised 31.3 percent marriage, 27 percent agriculture 15.8 percent employment 10.6 percent study follow this. The dominant reasons for migration for females was marriage i.e. 47 percent.

In addition to census, there are various kinds of survey regarding migration, both from government and private sectors. The official level sample surveys are found to begin after the implementation of fifth five year plan. Some of such surveys which particularly focus the internal migration, are described as follows

CBS (1987) conducted another major longitudinal survey entitled ‘The Demographic Sample Survey 1986/87’ covering an observation period of 12 months from spring 1986 to spring 1987. It was based on multistage national probability sample of 129 identifiable clusters throughout Nepal. This report provide single figures for both immigrants and emigrants. According to the report there were 28 immigrants per

10,000 population for the country whole. The immigration rate was higher among females than males, there were 41 immigrants per 100 females in the country. While only 14 immigrants per 100 males. As for emigrants the study revealed that there were 12 emigration states were higher among males than females. There were 20 males emigrants per 1000 female population in the country, while it was only 4 per 1000 female population.

CDPS (1997) conducted a survey on migration, employment and birth, death and contraception which was funded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The study, conducted in 1996, is based on a nationally representative probability sample survey of about 20,000 households from 6000 clusters in 73 districts of Nepal. The survey contain a separate section on migration situation in Nepal and it encompasses separate interpretation for both internal and international migration. As regards international migration, the survey concludes that 2.9 percent of the sample population were foreign born and most of them were from India, majority of them were the females 78.6 percent as against of (77.3%) males. The study also concluded that majority of the emigrants were the literate ones. However, majority of the immigrants were the illiterate ones. The survey further found that among the literate immigrants, India were less educated than those from outside India. Once the country majority of emigrants were literate.

The major of such types include CEDA, 1971/1974, NCP 1981/1983 and MOPE,1996. The seminar of population and development conducted by CEDA, 1971 was the first of this kind in Nepal. Migration related issues raised by this seminar were,

- a) Adaptation labour intensive technique in agriculture to absorb the surplus labour force.
- b) Improvement in land ownership and land tenure system to make more room for employment.
- c) Encourage migration from Hill to the Terai for resettlement.
- d) Need for assessing the impact of migration within and out side country.
- e) Provisions for training facilities for Nepalese in order to replace Indian labour by Nepalese industries.
- f) Need for the registration of birth and citizenship.

g) Need for research on impact of person and security system, land reform, resettlement and the like. There is however, no direct discussions found on international migration.

The 1974 seminar on population and development was said to be the landmark in the history of Nepalese population studies (New ERA, 2000: 13). Most of the policy related issues on population, rising today, are the contribution laid by this seminar.

The first attempt to integrate data on interregional migration up to 1971 was made by New ERA (1981) and was later officially published by NPC (1984). Although there were no compatible data for international migration, it initiated interest in migration research in Nepal. The next task force run by MoPE in 1996 studies on international migration Nepal; An analytical review of situation. The study critical appraised the quality, reliability and limitations of migration data from census data, sample surveys record on migration from the department of immigration, vital registration and depart of labour. The study also raised the research studies and reports on international migration. It also estimated immigrants in Kathmandu in various occupations, activities and industries, on the basis if its own surveys and research in Kathmandu, it also reviewed newer destination of Nepalese emigrants such as West Asia, students going abroad and new employment destinations.

The study also analyzed the issues related to international migration in Nepal in terms of economic and socio-cultural implications, problems of social identity, marital ties between India and Nepal, language issues, political implication, issues of citizenship, issues of refugees in Nepal (especially Bhutanese and Tibetan refugees), border regulations, and issues of Gorkha recruitment. Data problems and gaps were also revised and finally it encompasses recommendation relating to data information collection system, the need of define international migration, regulation of migration, border regulation and topic area for future research.

New ERA (2000) studies on Migration Policy in Nepal; Review and Recommendations. This survey highlighted the policy related literature on different area with regard to international migration in Nepal. Some of such reviews are on international boundary, immigration law, trade policy, industrial policy and labour

policy. In the second part of the study recommendation on international boundary, immigration policy, citizenship trade, industry labour and employment, land use policy, urbanization, regional development, vital registration and census region have been encompassed.

The study of refugees is also a must in course of identifying different nature of data for international migration. The immigrants in Nepal represented by voluntary and involuntary or forced refugees. After the recognition of Nepal as a sovereign and independent country by Treat of Peace and Friendship between Britain and Nepal in 1923, the dense forest of the plain area to the south was reclaimed for the people who were migrating from Hill and Mountain regions of Nepal. But the place was also occupied by the India immigrants. Now only this Nepal witnessed a large influx of domiciled Nepalese from the Burma when the Japanese over ran Burma during the World War II. In 1959 when the People's Republic of China took over the control of Tibet, Nepal witnessed the large influx of Tibetan refugees across the Nepal China border,

Refugee problem in Nepal, thus has been the most serious, especially since the last decade. The seriousness of it was felt when more then 100 thousand Bhutanese came to Nepal to take shelter in the decade of last 90s. There is also a next assumption that more then 16 thousand refugees from China are taking shelter in Nepal.

The Bhutanese refugees are sheltering in the two districts of Nepal, Jhapa and Morang whereas the Chinese, mostly the Tibetans are sheltering in 22 districts of Nepal. According to Ministry of Home there districts include; Darchula, Humla, Dolpa, Baglung, Manang, Mustang, Gorkha, Tanahu, Rasuwa, Kaski, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Solukhumbu, Ilam, Sankhuwasava, Taplejung, Kathmandu and Lalitpur. According to the official report, the refugees in Nepal are from only the two countries Bhutan and Tibet, China's autonomous region. This situation is however, different in reality (INSEC 1993: 446). For some years in Nepal has been expressing the increasing pressure of displaced persons from countries like Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Arabian countries in West Asia. Not only are this some Russian nationals also observed in Nepal to be setting.

2.4 Migration Policies and Laws in Nepal

Both internal and international migration in Nepal are legally defined as a migratory activity with change of residence of persons from one area of municipality or village development committee in Nepal to another or as migratory activity these to and from foreign states or vice-versa for period of more six month (VRS, 1976, section 2).

Migration related laws and policies in Nepal some of them mentioned as follows;

Civil code (Muluki Ain, 1854) they vary not only in status ranking and prerogative as ordinate.

Bio-diversity and socio-cultural diversity in Nepal are interrelated. Diversity and minority rights are interrelated (Bhattachan, 2003)

A total of 27 Articles and sub articles of constitution and nice section of the New National Code of Nepal, 1963, more than those dozens of special acts are identified as having indigenous people (IBID, 2003).

A secular constitution is mandatory for national integrity. Nepal never experienced colonism, nor did she the ethnic violence. Gurung this context writes further:

“The state of Nepal has been maintaining its dependent status since much earlier than much South Asian Countries, but has fallen short of emerging as a nation due to its socio-political and economically disintegrated policies.

Various migration related policies, laws and coercive measures are responsible for the explosion of the anguish and frustration among the Nepalese people who settle in remote areas and are deprived of various socio-economic and development opportunities. To cite some examples, “Nepalese emigration 10 Indian from India emigration was primarily induced by the state apparatus though opportunities land and labour policies, agricultural the British Army (KC, 2000)

Thus Nepal-India Treaty, 1950 is the fundamental base of special and unequal foreign relationship between these two countries. Many arguments and controversies regarding this treaty have been raised especially by the Nepalese academics political parties and other nations.

Nepal's fifth five year plan (1975-80) comprehensive population policies and stressed for immigration to control. However, the policy couldn't stipulate rules and regulations for the migrants so as basic in terms of various caste and ethnic groups. This policy rather encouraged those who were already landlords in the hills areas to capture a huge quantity of land compelling the poor to remain poorer, no matter they migrate or not. The passport act, 1967 and regulates this movement to the third foreign states other than India only passport act 1992 states the Nepali citizens can travel to the foreign states with the possession of the valid passport their own name.

International Migration is basically governed in Nepal By;

- A) International Migration Related Laws of Nepal (IMDLS)
- b) Nepal-India Treaty of Peace and friendship, 1950 (NIT, 1950)
- c) Nepal-India Opens Boarder (NIOB); and
- d) Refugee Immigration (RI).

2.4.1 Three Years Interim Plan (2064/065 -2066/067)

The plan has categorized two kinds of objectives about population policies and programmes. The population policy of Nepal will be effectively connected with eradication of poverty and appetite. In the specific objectives, it emphasizes the management of migration. Highlighting Strategies, the plan emphasizes that programmes will be identified co-operatively, appropriate policy and programmes will be made. The plan further emphasizes the study and research to manage migration. It will be emphasizes to Development of small towns in village area, interrelationship between rural and urban area are other priorities to manage urban management and internal migration.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

There is a question why does migration volume varies when change in socio-economic milieu takes place in origin and destination. Causes and consequences of migration studies have sub-sequent demographic, economic, social welfare and development related outcomes. Theoretically the relationship between dependent and independent variables of causes and consequences of migration causes the lack of physical facilities and job opportunities and other demographic variables like age, sex, marital status.

Available living condition is depends on to the social structure, demographic factors, modern facilities, political environment and physical environment. Migration decision is determined by information and cost of living such migration is affected by in-migration and out migration. This shows the consequences of migration as change in both original and destination places. After migration changes of economical, demographical, environmental, cultural and social values.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the details of the method tools and techniques in the study. It includes, site selection, research design, source of data, method of data collection and sample size of the study.

3.1 Selection of Study Area

Katari VDC consists of 9 wards where ward no 1,2 and 3 has been selected for this study. This locality surrounded by Risku VDC in the east, Ladahabhir in the west, Sirishe VDC in the north and Chure range in the south. Where 3760 population are living of the total population 1945 were male and 1815 were female population in the study area ward on, 1,2 and 3. In terms of religion we find people following Hindu and Buddhist on the basis of religious believers who find four major castes; Brahmins, Chhetri, Newar and Tamang. There are 3 major mother tongue speakers, Nepali, Newari and Tamang. Most of the people involve in the agriculture and less percentage in the trade activities. Therefore we can say that agriculture and trade are main occupation of people in the research area.

There is increasing numerous internal migrants but no research was done. Therefore these wards are selected to analyze the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of migrants as well as cause and consequences of migration.

3.2 Source of Data

The research is based on primary sources of data. Primary sources of information were collected from survey by direct interview with the head of the household on the basis of structural questionnaire.

3.3 Research Tool

The main tool for the data collection was questionnaire survey, interview schedule, participation observation, case study, group discussion, community based meetings and various other PRA tools according to the context and situation.

The questionnaire set has closed ended. It is divided into two parts. The first part of questionnaire consists of individual questionnaire such as age, sex, marital status, literacy status occupational status. As their origin, time of migration, choosing current place, physical facilities and so many other information.

The second part of questionnaire consists of questionnaire to demographic and socio-economic characteristics and causes and consequences of internal migration of the household population. Such as age, sex, caste, religion, marital status, educational status, economic status, individual perception.

3.4 Research Design and Sample Size

To collect the primary data the list of the total household and total population was obtained from VDC office. Total household number of these wards is 642. This study consists of 105 households out of them 40 households (from 231) taken from ward no 1, 22 households (from 141) taken from ward no 2 and 43 households (from 270) taken from ward no 3 selected from systematic random sampling is used to select 105 household from the study area.

The total household of these wards is very large. The Purpose of this study is to cover some of the household to present all. This work covered 16.28 percent household out of them 16.27 percent population from ward no 1, 15.60 percent population from ward no 2 and rest 15.90 percent population. So that research has chosen 105 houses for the sampling.

$$K = n/N$$

Where, K= Sampling Interval

n = Sampling Unit

N = Total Sampling

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher directly involved for the process of the data collection. The researcher directly met the head of household and adult member of the household and look their various method is used to collect the necessary information. The process of data collection was continued until the total selected households were interviewed.

3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation

The quality of any research work depends upon the techniques that have been used to analyze and present data. The study is bases on quantative analysis. The raw data obtained through questionnaire have been analyzed by using computer program '**Statistical Program for Social Science**' (SPSS). Statistical tools such as frequency, average and percentage has used for analysis of data.

CHAPTER FOUR

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS FO POPULATION

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Population

The socio-economic characteristic of population in the study area was found homogenous in characteristics during field survey in two wards of VDC 105 households were used to collect information, were 540 population were living in these households. The distribution of households in corresponding VDC was as 20% in total 540 population from 105 households in these VDC.

Table 4.1.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Population by Age and Sex Composition

Age Group	Sex			
	Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
5-9	5	1.8	20	7.8
10-14	50	17.5	35	13.7
15-19	55	19.3	55	19.3
20-24	25	8.8	20	7.8
25-29	20	7	20	7.8
30-34	20	7	20	7.8
35-39	30	10.5	30	11.8
40-44	25	8.8	20	7.8
45-49	15	5.3	15	5.9
50-54	15	5.3	10	3.9
55-59	10	3.5	5	2
60-64	5	1.8	0	0
65-69	10	3.5	0	0
70 and Above	0	0	5	2
Total	285	100	255	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study population, it was found that most of population left their origin at the age interval (15-35) years; which hold 43.5 percent (235) of total population with which we can conclude that the migration phenomenon occurs mostly younger and economically productive age and younger age inspires people to take the destination to migrate.

4.1.2 Marital Status

Marriage is also one of important component that influence the migration. In the context of Nepal, marriage migration does not take as prime but, it can associate with the tendency of migration and all round development of migrants which was found in the study area is presented in the following table.

Table 4.1.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Population by Marital Status

Marital Status	Number	Percentage
Single	230	42.59
Married	290	53.70
Widow/Widower	13	2.40
Separate/Divorce	7	1.30
Total	540	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table no 4.1.2 shows that Among the 540 in-migrants people. Nearly 43 percent are unmarried in Katari VDC. Similarly nearly 54 percent of the total in-migrants population is married , 2.4 percent in-migrants are widow or widower. Only 1.3 percent in-migrants are separated or divorce from their spouse either husbands or wives.

4.1.3 Occupational Status

The social and economic status of the people is largely determined by the occupational composition. Migrant people always wanted to better destination because they search for better occupation, which can promote their living standard

and economic condition. Several study about migration proved the direct impact of occupation in the process of migration considering this fact, this study also includes the occupational status of in-migrants in the survey and result which was found during the field study is presented.

Occupational status is important factor, which determines the socio-economic status of a person.

Table 4.1.3 Percentage Distribution of the Study Population by Occupation (above 10 years)

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	145	28.2
Trade/Business	50	9.7
Service	20	3.9
Domestic Work	15	2.9
Student	250	48.5
Dependent	5	1.0
Foreign Employment	30	5.8
Total	515	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In occupation characteristics of population we observed 28.2 percent are engaged in agriculture and 9.7 percent are trade and business, 3.9 percent are service holder, 2.9 percent are domestic worker respectively of total 540 sampled population and 48.5 percent student, 1 percent independent and 5.8 percent population are foreign employment.

Educational status is the most important and dominant factor for the process of migration.

Table 4.1.4 Percentage Distribution of Population (5 years and Above) by Education Attainment

Educational Attainment	Number	Percentage
Informal	25	4.6
1-Class Pass	5	.9
2-Class Pass	10	1.9
3-Class Pass	25	4.6
4-Class Pass	15	2.8
5-Class Pass	60	11.1
6-Class Pass	5	.9
7-Class Pass	25	4.6
8-Class Pass	50	9.3
9-Class Pass	20	3.7
Test/SLC Pass	120	22.2
Intermediate	80	14.8
Bachelor	40	7.4
Master and Above	5	.9
Total	485	89.8
Illiterate	55	10.2
Total	540	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the field of education excluding the children age 5 years and fellow 89.8 percent are literate varying their degree in informal but educated 5.2 percent, (1-9) passed 44.4 percent, SLC or equivalent 24.7 percent, Intermediate or equivalent 16.5, Bachelor or equivalent 8.2 ,Master degree or equivalent 1 percent, and not stated 10.2 percent of total 540 population.

4.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents

The personal characteristics of people like age, sex, marital status, literacy status, caste/ethnicity and main reason for moving here with your family hold a position of prime importance in demographic study of there is variation in demographic characteristics of people from one area to another, the cultural and religions factor also influenced by it. The demographic characteristic of population is considered as a basic indicator of level of development of people itself as well as nations as whole.

Table 4.2.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Literacy Status

Literacy Status	Number	Percentage
Literate	94	89.5
Illiterate	11	10.5
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Literacy status and educational attainment is an important factor for the population analysis. If the population is literate their destination will be better because they have capacity to select the better area.

In education characteristics 89.5 percent among migrants head of household were found literate and remaining 10.5 percent had got illiterate.

In indicates that overwhelming majority of migrants head of household had got different level of education.

Table 4.2.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Brahmins	59	56.2
Chhetries	16	15.2
Tamang	10	9.5
Newar	20	19.0
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In ethnic composition of migrants head of household, Brahmin occupied 56.2 percent from 105 sample household population having dominant position, Chhetri 15.2 percent, Tamang occupied 9.5 percent and Newar 19 holding second position from the 105 sample household population from the source of field survey.

Table 4.2.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	100	95.2
Buddhist	5	4.8
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

There were only two types of religions status found such as Hindu and Buddhist . In religious characteristics of migrants head of household among study population, Hindu and Buddhist people are found in the study area. And the percentage is divided as, Hindu occupied 95.2 percent from 105 sample household population and Buddhist occupied 4.8 percent from total 105 household population respectively.

Table 4.2.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	61	58.1
Trade/Business	25	23.8
Service	9	8.6
Domestic Work	5	4.8
Foreign Employment	5	4.8
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The general information characteristics of migrants head of household indicates that agriculture was the dominant main moving reason leading 58.1 percent of study, migrants head of household engaged in agriculture and allied field. Similarly trade/business 23.8 percent, service holder occupied 8.6 , domestic worker 4.8 from

total of 117 migrants head of the household shows their diversification in their main reason for moving here by significant proportion in the study area.

Table 4.2.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Your Family Owned Land

Family Owned Land	Number	Percentage
Yes	100	95.2
No	5	4.8
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Ownership of land is another important indicator of economic status of study area population. So this study collected information about land ownership of migrants. From above table, it is found that in respondent own land holding is that 95.2 percent and no land holding is 4.8 percent.

Land holding pattern is not similar is the place of origin and in the place of destination because the cause is unequal distribution of land in every where.

Table 4.2.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Landholding Pattern

Land Size (in Ropani)	Land Cultivated (Before Migration)		Land Cultivated (After Migration)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0-5	30	28.57	35	33.33
5-10	25	23.81	20	19.05
10-15	18	17.14	15	14.29
15-20	12	11.43	10	9.52
20-25	15	14.29	5	4.76
25-30	5	4.76	10	9.52
30-35	10	9.52
Total	105	100	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 4.2.7 showed before migration (emigration or out-migration) cultivated land bigger amount after migration (emigration and out migration). Before migration maximum number of 28.57 percent cultivated land 0-5 Ropani, lowest amount of people 4.76 percent 25-30 Ropani. After migration maximum number was 33.33 percent 0-5 Ropani cultivated land.

In comparison to the land holding pattern of respondents between before and after migration (emigration and out-migration), we can conclude the trend shifting population from agricultural sector to non-agricultural sector.

Table 4.2.7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Rented in Other's Land

Rented Land	Number	Percentage
Yes	15	14.3
No	85	81.0
Not Stated	5	4.8
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In respondents, there are operate other land is 14.3 of total household 81 percent had no operate other land and 4.8 percent household had not stated situation in the field survey in the study area.

Household annual income is most important supporting factor to improve the family status in the society.

Table 4.2.8: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Household Annual Income Sufficient to Support Family or Not

Income Sufficient	Number	Percentage
Yes	80	76.2
No	25	23.8
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area, respondent annual income for all source sufficient to support their family is 76.2 percent of the total household and the annual income has no sufficient to support their family is low there is 23.8 percent. Therefore, people have sufficient to support their family by annual income.

4.3 Households Types and Amenities (Physical Facilities)

Housing characteristics reflects the socio-economic status of the household, which is helpful to analyze the general socio-economic condition of the individuals living in this household factor. Like availability of Bio gas plant, Telephone, Radio, Cycle, Toilet, Drinking water etc.

Table 4.3.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Types of Toilet

Types of Toilet	Number	Percentage
Pit	70	66.7
Pan/Flush	35	33.3
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study of there are has show that there household facilities are toilet in all respondent of the study area. Among them 66.7 of respondent has pit toilet and 33.3 of respondent has pan/flush toilet. Therefore there are well manage of toilet in study area.

Table 4.3.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Physical Facilities

Facilities in Home	Number	Percentage
Electricity in Home	105	100.0
TV in Home	80	76.2
Phone/Mobile in Home	75	71.4
Radio	50	47.6
Bicycle	60	57.1
Others Specify	5	4.8

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the facilities characteristics, all respondent has facilities, 100 percent electricity, 76.2 percent has TV in the home, 71.4 percent telephone, 47.6 percent radio, 57.1

bicycle and rest 4.8 respondent has other facilities like (bus, motorcycle etc).

Therefore, their has well facilities of the study area.

Table 4.3.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Types of Material are Used for House Roof

Material Used for House Roof	Number	Percentage
RCC Frame	15	14.3
Zinc Sheet	45	42.9
Wooden	10	9.5
Mud Tile	30	28.6
Cement Tile	5	4.8
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area there are many types of material are used for house roof. Among them Rcc frame structure that is percent 14.3 , Tin 42.9 percent, wooden roof 9.5 percent, mud tile 28.6 percent and cement mortar is 4.8 of house roof in the study area.

Table 4.3.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Number	Percentage
Tap	5	4.8
Tube Well	75	71.4
Well	25	23.8
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area, the main source of drinking water is highest of the respondent has tube well that is 71.4 percent, 23.8 percent has well, 4.8 percent had taken tap water and no one had taken stream to use drinking water.

CHAPTER FIVE

ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

5.1 Cause of Migration

Cause of migration takes important role to the migrate people from one place to another place. It is also known as push factor. Push factor refers to the lack of many physical, social and economic opportunity, which push the people out of the origin to another place or place of destination. When the push factor are increase in the place of origin and the people do not wanted to live there they want to go better place like where is physical, economic and social opportunity. Migration flows are generally pronounced from economically backward stagnating areas to prosperous or dynamic area. There are host of factor tend to move people between nations as well as place with in national boards.

Table 5.1.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondent According to Immigration in study area by Duration of Time

Duration of Time	Number	Percentage
2045-2055 BS	55	52.4
2055-2065 BS	50	47.6
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The respondents of study area had started to leave their origin since 2025 BS and this process of leaving origin is increased after the alleviation of malaria and after the restoration of democracy in the country from the period of (2045-2055) 52.4 percent households came directly to settle in current place of residence and 47.6 percent households came to settle in the period of (2055-2065)BS.

5.2 Cause of Leaving the Place of Origin

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

We have to take into consideration the factors accountable for such deliberate movement of people.

Table 5.2.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondent According to Cause of Leaving Place of Origin

Cause of Leaving Origin	Number	Percentage
Low Productivity	60	57.0
Insufficient Land	35	33.3
Lack of Economic Opportunity	25	23.8
Lack of education	5	4.8
Due to Marriage	0	0.0
Movement of Relatives	0	0.0
More Opportunities in Destination	35	33.3
Due to Conflict	15	14.3
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area, out of total respondent 57.1 percent respondent stated that their cause of leaving origin was due to low production. It is observed that in total of 105 respondent 33.3 percent of respondent explained that the cause of leaving origin was insufficient land, 23.8 percent respondent state that their cause of leaving origin was lack of economic opportunities, 4.8 percent was study, 33.3 percent was good opportunity in destination and rest 14.3 percent respondent leave their origin cause of conflict in the origin.

It helps to conclude that economic factors are most dominant factor for people to migrate from their origin. The decrease in productivity as respondents marginal land of origin compelled for leaving origin in search of better of destination.

5.3 Main Purpose to Come in Destination

Every migration process occurs with some expectations. In some cases, this process of migration does not come true to achieve their expectation while in some those

migrants prove so and in some migrants will get more than their purpose as well as their expectation.

Table 5.3.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Purpose of Coming in Destination

Purpose of Coming Destination	Number	Percentage
Agriculture production	50	47.6
Due to Peace & Stability	15	14.3
Trade/Business	20	19.0
Service/Job	15	14.3
Due to Higher Education	5	4.8
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The purpose of come of respondents in the study area their current occupation in destination reflects more or less same trend providing their expectation in destination satisfaction.

5.4 Respondent's Education at the time of Migration

Education helps people to get awareness and general it is observed that higher the education greater the mobility of people from one place to another.

Table 5.4.1 Percentage Distribution of Education during the period of Migration

Literacy Time of Migrate	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	10	9.52
Informal	30	28.57
1-SLC (Equivalent)	40	38.10
Certificate (Equivalent)	10	9.52
Bachelor (Equivalent)	15	14.29
Total	105	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study population, it was absorbed that a overwhelming majority among respondent 90.48 percent was literate with varying degree from simple and (1-S.L.C passed) to bachelor and above at the time of migration and 9.52 percent respondent were illiterate at the time of migration. From above table we can conclude that educated people were seen more mobile than illiterate people.

5.5 Age at the time of Migration

Age plays an important role for people to move from one place to another in search of betterment of their life. Mostly young people move from one place to another place cause of better opportunity in the place of destination.

Table 5.5.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Age at the Time of Migration

Age at the Time of Migration	Number	Percentage
30 to 34	5	4.8
35 to 39	30	28.6
40 to 44	15	14.3
45 to 49	20	19.0
50 to 54	10	9.5
55 to 59	10	9.5
60 to 64	5	4.8
65 to 69	10	9.5
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area, it was found that most of respondents left their origin at the age interval of (35-49) years. Which hold 61.9 percent of total respondent with which we can conclude that the migration phenomenon occurs mostly younger and economically productive age and there are also dependent population also came their study area like 9.5 percent of respondent age interval is 60 above. Therefore, younger age is greater than the old age in the volume of migration.

5.6 Decision to Migrate

Responsible person for decision the migration is the one of the most influential factors for migration, responsible person of household has been considered for migration. They leave their place of origin by the many push factor or personal perception and they want the settle where is the many physical, social and economic opportunity. So this, study has been find out the person responsible for deciding to migration

Table 5.6.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Persons Deciding to Migration

Decision to Migrate	Number	Percentage
Himself/Herself	65	61.9
Husband/Wife	35	33.3
Relatives	5	4.8
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area, it was found that most of respondent left their origin to mainly responsible for making the decision of migration as himself/herself. Which hold 61.9 percent of total respondent with which we conclude that the migration phenomenon occur husband /wife both 33.3 percent of respondent and the main responsible for the decision making is near relatives.

5.7 Persons Accompanied by During Migration

After this first move, respondent followed from place of origin to place of destination that is the main migration phenomenon of the study area.

Table 5.7.1 Percentage Distribution of person Accompanied by During Migration

Migration Decision	Number	Percentage
No one	5	4.8
Spouse or Children	85	81.0
Near Relatives	15	14.3
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study population it absorbed that overwhelming majority among respondent 4.8 percent were no one followed from place of origin to the place of destination, in the spouses or children or with family, 81 percent of respondent had followed from place of origin to the place of destination, among them 14.3 percent had their were relative to followed from place of origin to destination.

5.8 Consequences of Migration

Migration of people takes places various sorts of consequences in both the sending and receiving area area. The consequences of migration would fairy substantial change in socio-economic and demographic structure of the country.

5.8 Change in Land Acquired Process

Since early fifties after the eradication of malaria programmes and distribution of land through resettlement company.

The Tarai region had become the main focus area for people to migrate. The main attraction cause for people to migrate was due to easily availability of productive land.

Table 5.8.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Land Acquired Process

Land Acquired Process	Number	Percentage
Purchase	95	90.4
Rented	10	9.6
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area, it is found that, in the respondents land acquired process, 90.4 percent acquired land by purchase and rest 9.6 percent respondents by rented land. This observation conclude that most or the respondents who has acquired land by the process of purchase and some of total sample respondents acquired land by the process of rented other persons land.

5.9 Changes in Occupational Structure

The respondents' occupation in their origin and current place of residence can observe from the following cross tabulator.

Table 5.9.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Occupational Structure in Origin and Destination

Occupation	Place of Origin		Place of Destination	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	85	81	60	57.2
Trade/Business	10	9.5	25	23.8
Job/Service	10	9.5	10	9.6
Domestic Work	-----	-----	5	4.8
Foreign Employment	-----	-----	5	4.8
Total	105	100	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

From the above cross tabulation of occupation in destination and occupation in origin it was observed that 81 percent households were having agriculture as the main occupation in their origin, fact in current place of residence, it decreased to 57.2 households who had agriculture as their main occupation. Similarly, 9.5 percent household engage in business sector in the origin but this percent increased 23.8 percent in the place of destination place. Similarly service holder 9.5 in origin and 9.6 in the destination. Domestic worker and foreign employment was 4.8 and 4.8 in the destination place. By this result it can conclude that people are being diversified from agriculture sector, even though agriculture is seen dominant occupation among respondents in study area.

5.10 Perception towards Place of Destination

The respondents feel in their origin and percepts trends the place of origin and the place of destination in the following table.

Table 5.10.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Perceptions towards place of Destination

Perception	Number	Percentage
Better the Place of Destination than Origin	95	90.5
Not Better the Place of Destination	10	9.5
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area, it was found that most of respondents feel to better the place of origin than place of destination that is 90.5 percent and 9.5 percent respondents not feel better the place of destination place. Therefore we concluded that the majority of respondents have felt better destination.

5.11 Perception about Feeling better at the place of Destination than in Origin

Different kinds of attitude of people, where they are living. It takes the important role to determine the future place. Intentions are determine by the pull factors and push factor of the place of origin and the place of destination.

Table 5.11.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Perception about Feeling Better at Place of Destination than in Origin

Betterness of Destination than Origin	Number	Percentage	Total
For Education	85	81	105
For Business	85	81	105
For Industry	40	38	105
For Transport	105	100	105

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area, 81 percent among destination migrants head of households were found education to feel better respect 81 percent of respondents to feel better the business of that area. 38.1 percent of respondents to feel better in the industry sector, 100 percent of respondents to feel better transportation. Therefore, the study area, transportation, education and business sector is very useful respect feel better than other.

5.12. Intention of Living Permanently at destination

The respondents have respect in their current place of residence by intension of living permanently cause of different physical facilities and the approaches of modern facilities.

Table 5.12.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Intention of Living Permanently at Destination

Living Permanently at Destination	Number	Percentage
Yes	85	81.0
No	20	19.0
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area, the respondents were found to be satisfied their current place of residence. The respondents of 81 percent households satisfied their current place of residence and 19 percent respondents have not satisfied their current place of residence. Therefore, respondents of highest perform to satisfied and they want to stay in the current place of residence.

5.13 Satisfaction at Current Place of Residence

The reason for selection and satisfaction of the destination is known as pull factors. It is also important factors of selection the destination.

Table 5.13.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Satisfaction at Current Place of Residence

Satisfaction at Current Place of Residence	Number	Percentage
Yes	85	81.0
No	20	19.0
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area, the respondents were found to be satisfied their current place of residence. The respondents of 81 percent households satisfied their current place of residence and 19 percent respondents have not satisfied their current place of residence. Therefore, respondents of highest perform to satisfied that study area.

5.14 Main Problem Facing at Destination

Problem is the major push factor of the migration when the push factor is high, there will be migration. people always wanted to better facilities and better opportunity.

Table 5.14.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Facing Main Problem at destination

Main Problem at Destination	Number	Percentage
Road	10	9.5
Forest	35	33.3
Communication	10	9.5
Drinking Water	50	47.6
Pollution Drainage	95	90.5
Lack of Socio Physical Facilities	40	38.1
Total	105	

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In destination, it is found that in respondents facing main problem by road service only 9.5 percent, forest 33.3 percent, communication 9.5 percent drinking water 47.6 percent, pollution and drainage 90.5 percent and lack of physical and social opportunity. We conclude that there are many problems in the society such as clean drinking water, drainage pollution and forest etc.

5.15 Perception towards Liking Place of Destination

Respondents like that place of destination can observe to another in search of migration phenomenon in the study area.

Table 5.15.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Liking/Disliking Destination Place

Liking/Disliking Destination	Number	Percentage
Very much	5	4.8
Just Satisfactory	65	61.9
Not very much	15	14.3
Not satisfactory at all	20	19.0
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area, out of total respondents, 4.8 percent respondents to like place of residence very much, 61.9 percent respondents was just satisfactory, 14.3 percent respondents was not very much and rest 19 percent respondents stated that their like that place of destination was due to not satisfactory. It helps to conclude that just satisfactory factor is most dominant factors for people to their place of destination.

5.16 Suggestion to their Relatives to Migrate at Destination

The suggestion of people to their relatives and friends plays a vital role for influx and out flow of people. Experiences of some one may be education for other.

Table 5.16.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Suggestion to their Relatives to Migrate at Destination

Suggestion for Relatives	Number	Percentage
Come Here	50	47.6
Go Other Place	15	14.3
Stay As Usual Place	30	28.6
Can't suggestion	10	9.5
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area, nearly half of the respondents want to bring their relatives and friends, where the respondents currently living. 47.6 percent respondents want to give suggestion to came current place of residence, 14.3 percent respondents wants to give suggestion for near to go other place, 28.6 percent want to give suggestion to stay as usual place of residence and rest 9.5 percent respondents can not give any kind of suggestion.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND ROMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

This study attempts to analyze the cause and consequences of internal migration. Path model was used to analyze, direct and indirect effect in migration phenomenon on cause of living original home village. This study has use of respondents only in that summary.

The objective of the study were to determine the cause of internal migration, examines the consequences of internal migration and to examine the strength of relationship between region of birth, age, intermediates variable and cause of leaving origin: Brahman, Chhetri, Newar, Tamang, Gurung were the enumerated ethnic groups. The educational status of respondents varied 89.5 percent were literate and 10.5 percent were illiterate.

In the field of education excluding the children age 5 years and fellow 89.5 percent are literate, (1-9) passed 44.4 percent, SLC or equivalent 24.7 percent, Intermediate or equivalent 16.5, Bachelor or equivalent 8.2 ,Master degree or equivalent 1 percent.

The major occupation of respondents was agriculture 61 percent, transportation, communication, educational and health facilities were available in the study area.

Hindu 95.2 percent and Buddhist 4.8 percent and most of respondents were originated from hill region. The respondents having significant proportion even in a small sample size of the study area.

Since BS 2035, respondents found started to leave origin and come to live in the current place of residence from BS 2045. The process of leaving origin and immigration in study area was found increasing in faster after the restoration of democracy in the country, 95 percent households or respondents came there and get land by the process of purchase and some respondents get other land by the process of rented.

The respondents view towards the current place of residence was found as: 95.5 percent favour was in very good condition; 9.5 percent are not having good in the current place of residence with compared to their origin.

Similarly in the situation for leaving in current place of residence among the total respondents 81 percent 85 were in favour of settled with in the current district.

From there observations it can be concluded that the study area as well as district was able to fulfill migrants expectation nearly 50 percent respondents suggested to their relatives and friends to come the respondents destination area. Therefore, the respondents (migrants) were happy with their current place of residence.

In origin the respondents were engaged in agriculture 90.48 percent but there were 58.1 percent respondents engaged in agriculture sector, which showed the diversification from agriculture having trade/ business 23.8 percent and service 8.6 percent respondent were engaged.

Most of the respondents 81 percent were found education to felt better feel their destination. The respondents were found to be live permanently in the place of destination 19 percent of respondents has not live permanently. The participation 81 percent respondent to satisfied their current place of residences. In the study area their respondent facing main problem is drinking water 47.6 percent and environment pollution 90.5 percent due to inmigration high.

6.2 Conclusions

The present study on causes and consequences of internal migration phenomenon in terms of cause of leaving origin had direct and indirect effect of regional, demographic and intermediate variables. Region of birth of people in hill region increased, where as productivity and sufficient land decreased to the cause of leaving origin. Available of physical facilities (telephone, television, hospital, transportation) extension of business opportunity reduced the cause of leaving origin. Moving of relatives and friends education increased the causes of leaving origin for in-migrants.

6.3 Area for Further Research

The phenomenon of migration tends to develop a new social, economical and cultural relation in the society. The clear example was found in Udayapur district, where migrants from different socio-culture and economic background were resided as a result all sorts of coercion level red and brought different forms of social change in society of study district.

Therefore, further research should be emphasized to find such social change in society due to migration. Conduction or survey is another challenge various precautions should be done to collect good quality of data.

To determine the causes and consequences of internal migration it should be analyzed through larger national sample considering all socio-economic and demographic variables instead of two variables that is regions of birth and age, not only concentrating study on cause and consequences of internal migration, the study towards resources and development among regions, resources and population limitation with in region should be helpful to know internal migration further and to maintain balance between population and resources as well as to strength national integration. Health related problems due to migration should be identified

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A. General Information

S.No	Questions	Coding Specification	Go to Q.No
301	Where are you born?	District..... VDC/Municipality..... Ward No.....	
302	How old are you?	Age in complete	
303	How is your Marital status?	Unmarried 1 Married 2 Widow/Widower 3 Divorce/separate 4	
304	Can you read and write a simple letter in any language?	Yes..... 1 No 2	307
305	Have you ever been to school?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
306	What level of educate you have completed?	Complete grade	
307	Which language do you speak at home? (Mother tongue)	Nepali 1 Hindi 2 Gurung 3 Newari 4 Others (specify)..... 5	
308	What is your caste/ethnic group?	Brahmin 1 Chhetri 2 Gurung 3 Newar 4 Others (specify)..... 5	
309	When did you come here?	
310	What is main reason for moving here with your family?	Agriculture 1 Peace & Stability..... 2 Industry/Business 3 Job/service 4 Education..... 5 Others (specify)	

B. Socio-Economic Condition (Household Characteristics)

S.No	Questions	Coding Specification	Go to Q.No
311	Does your family own any land?	Yes..... 1 No 2	315
312	If yes, how much land does your family own?	Bigha 1 Kattha 2 Dhur 3	
313	Does your family operate other land?	Yes..... 1 No 2	

314	If yes, how much?	Bigha Kattha Dhur	1 2 3	
315	How did you acquire the land which you cultivated /living here?	Purchase Rented Others (specify)	1 2 3	
316	Why you rented the land?	Agriculture Industry.....	1 2	
317	Does your family have any kind of toilet for use your own family?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	318
318	If yes what types of toilet used?	Pit Pan/Flush	1 2	
319	Does your family have the following types of facilities?	Electricity Television Telephone Radio..... Bicycle Others (specify).....	1 2 3 4 5	
320	What types of material are used for house roof?	RCC Frame structure... Zinc Sheet..... Wood Mud mortar Others (specify).....	1 2 3 4	
321	If your annual income from all source sufficient to support your family?	Yes..... No	1 2	
322	What is the main source of drinking water?	Stream Tubule well Tap Others (specify).....	1 2 3	

C. Causes of Internal Migration

S. No	Questions	Coding Specification	Go to Q. No
323	What did your parents live at the time of your birth?	District VDC/Municipality.....	
324	What was your occupation there?	Agriculture..... Business..... Service Others (specify).....	1 2 3 4
325	Where did you live before you moved to this current place of residence?	Country..... District VDC/Municipality....	
326	Before you moved here did you ever visit this place?	Yes..... No	1 2

327	How many times you visited this place before coming to settle here?	Times.....	
328	Have you settle here permanently?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
329	When did you moved out from your place of origin?	Years.....	
330	What was your marital status when you first moved out from your place of origin?	Unmarried..... 1 Currently..... 2 Widowed/widower..... 3 Separated / divorced.... 4	
331	Did you own any land (in your name) at the place of origin when first moved out from your place of origin?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
332	What did you do your land when you left your origin place?	By selling..... 1 Rent/sharecrops..... 2 Own relatives as it ... 3 Others (specify).....	
333	How much land did you own in your place of origin?	Bigha..... 1 Kattha..... 2 Ropani..... 3 Anna..... 4	
334	What was the main reason for moving out from the place of origin? (push factor)	Low productivity..... 1 Insufficient land..... 2 Lack of physical, economic opportunity 3 Study..... 4 Marriage..... 5 Service..... 6	
335	What is main reason for moving here with your family?	Agriculture..... 1 Conflict..... 2 Industry/Business..... 3 Job/service..... 4 Study..... 5 Others (specify).....	
336	Do you have any job other than your main occupation?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
337	What was your education when you first moved out from your place of origin?	
338	What was mainly responsible for making the decision for your migrate?	Himself/herself..... 1 Spouse..... 2 Children..... 3 Close relatives..... 4 Friends..... 5 Others (specify).....	
339	What was your main occupation when you first moved out from your place of origin?	Agriculture..... 1 Business..... 2 Study..... 3 Service 4 Others (specify).....	

340	Did you know any house at the place of destination when you first moved out from your place of origin?	Yes..... No	1 2	
341	After this first moved, who followed you from your place of origin to your place of destination?	No one..... Spouse or children..... Near relatives..... Friends..... Others (specify).....	1 2 3 4	

D. Consequences of Internal Migration

S. No	Questions	Coding Specification	Go to Q. No
342	Do you feel better have than your place of origin?	Yes..... No	1 2
343	In what respect you feel better?	Education..... Business..... Industry..... Transportation..... Others (specify).....	1 2 3 4
344	Do you like to live here permanently? i.e at your current place of residence ?	Yes..... No	1 2
345	Are you satisfied at your current place of residence?	Yes..... No	1 2
346	If no, where do you like to go in future?	Place of origin..... Another Village..... Other Country.....	1 2 3
347	What are the main problems you are facing here?	Road..... Forest..... Communication..... Drinking water..... Pollution..... Lack of physical and social opportunity.....	1 2 3 4 5 6
348	How do you like this place?	Very much..... Just satisfactory..... Not Very much..... Not satisfactory.....	1 2 3 4
349	Would you like to go back to live in your origin home village?	Yes..... No	1 2
		With condition	3
350	What is your suggestion on your relatives and friends about migration?	Come here..... Go other place..... Live when they are... Can't suggest.....	1 2 3 4

PATAN MULTIPLE COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES

PATANDHOKA, LALITPUR

Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration In Nepal

(A case study of Katari VDC, Udayapur district, Nepal)

Questionnaire

Section I: Identification

Ward No:.....Locality: Family S. No : District: Name of Household
Head:

Section II Household Schedule

S. No	Name	Age	Sex	Relationship with household head	Marital status	Literacy status	Education Attainment	Main Occupation
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								

Code of question

Q No-204 Sex

No 208 Education Attainment

- 01-Male
- 00 No Schooling
- 02-Female
- (1-10)-10 passed
- 11-S>L.C or equivalent
- 01-Husband
- 13-I.A or equivalent
- 02-Wife
- 16-B.A or equivalent
- 04-Grand sun, daughter
- 18-M.A
- 05-Father,Mother
- 06-Brother

Q. No 209 Occupation

- 07-Caution
- 01-Agriculture
- 08-Other Relation
- 02-Student
- 09-No Relation
- 03-Cottage Industry
- 10- Don't know
- 04-Service
- 05-Trade
- 06-Daily wage
- 07-HH worker
- 08-Foreign employment

Q.No-206 Marital Status Q.

- 00 Below 10 years
- 01-Unmarried
- 02-Married
- 03-Divorce/Separated
- 04-Widow/Widower

Q.No-207 Literacy Status

- 01-Literatr
- 02-Illiterate