

Unit- One

Introduction

1.1. Background

Nepal is an independent country situated on the southern slopes of the middle Himalayas. It stretches over a length of 885 kilometres (east-west) and a width of 145 to 241 kilometres (north south) surrounded by the sparsely populated Tibetan autonomous region of China in the north and India in the east, south (Gangetic plain) and west. The country is divided into three ecological zones namely mountain, hills and Terai. These zones are broad bands of elongated horizontal regions, each separated by a combination of altitude, climate, district boundaries and drainage basins from south to north and east to west.

Nepal is a land locked country. It is surrounded by land. It occupies 0.3 percent in Asia. Nepal is divided into five development region, fourteen zones and 75 districts. Every regions, zones and districts have regional, zone and districts headquarter. Geographical structure is very complex for economical, commercial and industrial development (Subedi, 2063/2064 B.S.). Nepal is rich in geographical diversity. It is situated at the altitude of 70 to 8848 meter from sea-level. Different geographical belts in Nepal have different types of religious and cultural aspects. Nepal is also divided into three geographical regions namely Mountain, Hill and Terai. Mountain region is situated in the northern part of Nepal with its altitude ranging from 4877 meters to 8848 meters, stretches from east to west. Hilly region lies between Mountain in the north and the Terai in south and extends from east to west. There are hills of moderate heights ranging from 610 to 4877

meters. The Terai region is situated in the southern part of Nepal at an altitude of 60 to 610 meters from sea level (Population monograph, 2003).

Migration is a spatial mobility of people by changing usual place of residence to a well-defined destination. A migrant is a person who moves either from his place of birth to another area or keeps on moving stepwise or circular by changing his residence more or less frequently by being either seasonal, temporary, semi-permanent or permanent migrant depending upon the duration of migration and reasons for migration within a defined geographical area. In-migrants are defined as those internal migrants who have migrated to the destination from the origin. All migrants who may have migrated and settled in the destination from various origins are called in-migrants in the destination. Number of migrants identified on the basis of their volume within a given period of time from one geographical area to another such as mountain to hill, hill to Terai or Terai to mountain and hill and mountain to Terai. Another typical migration stream is usually measured on the basis of migration from rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural areas. Causes of migrations have modified over hundreds of years. Some cases are constant, some of them do not carry the same importance as years ago (for example: in 18th and 19th centuries labor migration did not have the same character like today) (Population Monograph 2003).

In general, we can divide factors causing migrations into two groups of factors: Push and pull factors. Push Factors are economic, political, cultural, and environmentally based. Pull Factors are economic, political, cultural, and environmentally based. Barriers/Obstacles which is an example of Nigeria in the 1970s and 1980s. Push and Pull factors are those factors which either forcefully push someone into migration or attract them. A push factor is a forceful factor, and a factor which relates to the country the person

is migrating from. Some of the push factors are poor medical care, not enough jobs, few opportunities, primitive conditions, political fear, fear of torture and mistreatment, not being able to practice religion, Loss of wealth and natural disasters It is generally a problem which the results in people wanting to migrate. Different types of Push Factors can be seen further below. A pull factor is something concerning the country a person migrates to. It is generally a good thing that attracts people to a certain place. Pull Factors are chances of getting a job, better living standards, enjoyment, education, security, family Links and better medical care. Push and Pull factors are usually considered as north and south poles on a magnet. The idea is to have the attraction in the middle, i.e. the place.

Some certain factors are both push and pull like education, industry etc. On the macro level, the causes of migration can be distilled into two main categories: security dimension of migration (natural disasters, conflicts, threats to individual safety, poor political prospects) and economic dimension of migration (poor economic situation, poor situation of national market) (Population Monograph 2003).

Historical migration of human populations begins with the movement of Homo erectus out of Africa across Eurasia about a million years ago. Homo sapiens appear to have colonized all of Africa about 150 thousand years ago, moved out of Africa 80 thousand years ago, and spread across Eurasia and to Australia 40 thousand years ago. Migration to the Americas took place 15 to 20 thousand years ago, and by two thousand years ago, most of the Pacific Islands were colonized. Later population movements notably include the Neolithic revolution, Indo-European expansion, and the Early Medieval Great Migrations including Turkic expansion. The Age of Exploration and European Colonialism led to an accelerated pace of

migration since Early Modern times (International Migration, WWW. Google.com).

While the pace of migration had accelerated since the 18th century already (including the involuntary slave trade), it would increase further in the 19th century. There are three major types of migration: labour migration, refugee migrations and lastly: urbanization. Millions of agricultural workers left the countryside and moved to the cities causing unprecedented levels of urbanization. This phenomenon began in Britain in the late 18th century and spread around the world and continues to this day in many areas. Industrialization encouraged migration wherever it appeared. The increasingly global economy globalised the labour market. Atlantic slave trade diminished sharply after 1820, which gave rise to self-bound contract labour migration from Europe and Asia to plantations. Also overpopulation, open agricultural frontiers and rising industrial centres attracted voluntary, encouraged and sometimes coerced migration. Moreover, migration was significantly eased by improved transportation techniques. (Bauder, Harald.2006)

During this same period similar large numbers of people migrated over large distances within Asia. Southeastern Asia received 50 million migrants, mainly from India and south China. North Asia, that is Manchuria, Siberia, Central Asia and Japan together, received another 50 million. The movement that started in the 1890s with migrants from China, Russia and Korea, and was especially large due to coerced migration from the Soviet Union and Japan in the 1930s. Less is known about exact numbers of the migrations from and within Africa in this period, but Africa experienced a small net immigration between 1850 and 1950, from a variety of origins.

Transnational labour migration reached a peak of three million migrants per year in the early twentieth century. Italy, Norway, Ireland and

the Guangdong region of China were regions with especially high emigration rates during these years. These large migration flows influenced the process of nation state formation in many ways. Immigration restrictions have been developed, as well as Diaspora cultures and myths that reflect the importance of migration to the foundation of certain nations, like the American melting pot. The transnational labour migration fell to a lower level from 1930s to the 1960s and then rebounded. The twentieth century experienced also an increase in migratory flows caused by war and politics. Muslims moved from the Balkan to Turkey, while Christians moved the other way, during the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. 400.000 Jews moved to Palestine in the early twentieth century. The Russian Civil War caused some 3 million Russians, Poles and Germans to migrate out of the Soviet Union. World War II and decolonization also caused migrations.

The Jewish Diaspora across Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East formed from voluntary migrations, enslavement, threats of enslavement and pogroms. After the Nazis brought the Holocaust upon Jewish people in the 1940s, there was increased migration to the British Mandate of Palestine, which became the modern day state of Israel as a result of the 1947 UN Partition Plan. Provisions of the Potsdam Agreement from 1945 signed by victorious Western Allies and the Soviet Union led to one of the largest European migrations, and definitely the largest in the 20th century. It involved the migration and resettlement of close to or over 20 million people. The largest affected group was 16.5 million Germans expelled from Eastern Europe westwards. The second largest group was Poles, millions of whom were expelled westwards from eastern Kersey region and resettled in the so-called Recovered Territories. (International Migration, WWW. Google.com)

Nepal was once a sanctuary for waves of migrants from north and south of its borders. The early migration from the north was largely of nomadic Mongoloid people from Tibet (the Bhote groups), followed by waves of Indo-Aryans from India. Some of the migrants from the south, especially the Brahmans and Rajputs, were fleeing the religious crusades of invading Mughals (or Indian Muslims) and their suppression of Hindus; others (especially those from Bihar and West Bengal), were lured by the possibilities of the Terai land. As of 1991, a large number of Indians from Bihar and other neighbouring areas still crossed the border into Nepal. Most of those recent migrants were found in towns and cities, where they were engaged in semiskilled labour and mercantile activities. We can find varieties of vegetation, climate, animals, birds and diversity in culture. Mainly, Brahmin, Chhetri, Newar, Gurung, Magar, Rai, Limbu, Tharu, Rajbansi, Dhimal, Kami, Damai, Sarki, Thakuri, Sherpa etc live in Nepal and follow different religion. They celebrate different festivals like Dashain, Tihar, Id, Christmas, Loshar having unity in diversity. Thousands of people use to come in Nepal from foreign countries to visit different beautiful places and to research new things.

Since at least the late nineteenth century, the migration trend has reversed its course. In the early 1990s, there was a massive and persistent outflow of people from the hills, the areas that once served as a refuge for migrants. In addition, the volume of migration has been increasing over time. There have been two major types of migration. Permanent or lifetime migration occurred primarily within the national boundary, particularly from the highlands to the Terai Region; it was motivated by the search for land. Circular migration included seasonal migrants, who moved to wage-labour sites, such as urban centres and construction areas, during the agricultural slack season (November to February). These circular or absentee migrants

included long-term (but not permanent) migrants, who moved in search of long-term salaried employment, such as army, government, Chaukidar (doorman or guard) services, or factory jobs. Once these migrants succeeded in landing a relatively permanent job, they normally visited their families and villages once every two to three years; if they did not secure such a job, they might return in a few months.

Until the mid-1950s, the volume of permanent migration within the country was very small. Since then, however, there has been increased permanent internal migration, mainly because of population pressures, paucity of land resources in the hills, and the implementation of land resettlement programs in the Terai Region. This form of migration was identified in the 1981 census as lifetime internal migration. The vast majority of lifetime internal migrants originated in the Hill and Mountain regions and moved to the Terai Region in search of land in a movement that can be called frontier migration. These findings confirmed that the north-south (highland-lowland) flows of migration have made a substantial contribution--both directly and indirectly--to the rapid population growth of the Terai Region.

One of the major variables responsible for this trend was the Hill residents' quest for land. About half of the male Hill migrants to the Terai mentioned "agriculture" as their reason for migrating. The "not stated and others" category also constituted a high percentage, probably because most family members who moved with their parents or household heads had no specific reason for their migration. A high score for trade and commerce among the mountain migrants might reflect the fact that they historically were deeply engaged in interregional as well as cross-border trade with Tibet as their principal economic activity. Because their traditional trade and commercial relations with Tibet had been largely cut off because of political

changes after 1950, they might have moved to the Terai, where such opportunities were expanding, particularly in urban areas.

The pattern for female migrants was generally consistent with the pattern for male migrants. The exception was female migrants for whom marriage as a reason for geographical mobility ranked quite high. This pattern generally reflected the commonly observed reality that female mobility in Nepal was largely tied to family mobility (that is, husbands or parents). Although individual (unmarried) female migration seemed to be gradually on the rise, it still was quite limited (Migration in Nepal, WWW. Google.com).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Migration plays a significant role in population change. Both internal and international migration leaves effects on population change. Population decreases in origin and increases in destination. This evident in the hills with decreased in the share of national population and in the Terai and the share of population has increased. Similarly, Bhutanese refugees (forced migration) have raised population. Migration is either permanent or temporary. Migration occurs due to push and pulls factors.

Migration is one of the most important trend and process in Nepal. Several studies have been conducted in this field by different research institutions and scholars but these efforts were related in different sectors besides this problem. Some studies are concerned with migration. These studies are only related to push and pull factors but this study will find out real causes of migration as well as its influences of the study area. Here, political violence and facilities are the root causes of migration. This study area is linked with Birendranagar municipality. That's why; people from

different districts having different causes of migration, have migrated to get facilities and to be safe from political violence so; this study has addressed the following research questions:

1. What are reasons of migration? What is the present condition of in migrants?
2. How does political violence affect the life of people?
3. What are the different aspects which are affected by in migration on the study area?
4. What are the socio-economic characteristics of in migrants?
5. What studies have been done in the field of migration in this study area?
6. What should be done to solve research problem?

1.3. Objectives of Study

The main objective of the study is to give information about the present status of in migrants and social impacts/ influences of in migration in destination place.

This study mainly focused on the causes and impacts/influences of in migration on study area. The specific objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To identify the general knowledge about in migration and its influencing factors.
2. To analyze the causes of in migration.
3. To know the present condition of migrated people on study area.

4. To find out the socio-economic impacts of in migration on study area.

1.4. Importance of the Study

The study of migration is very important because it is universal phenomenon. People have been migrating rapidly from remote areas to urban areas in every country. It is because of facilities, education, health services, security and opportunities of employment which comparatively more in urban than remote areas. Lack of transportation, low quality education, lack health services and lack of employment enforce people towards developed areas. That's why; migration is a burning issue in Nepal because migration has been occurred rapidly from mountain and hilly areas towards terai. It has created great problem for government.

Many people have migrated from different districts of different castes, different economic condition, and different education level as well as different socio cultural status. This study is very important to show the socio – economic condition of Uttarganga 8, Surkhet. Some of the importance of this study are as follows:

1. This study is very important to show the cause, impacts and present condition of in migrants as well as socio-economic characteristics of in migrants of the study area.
2. Migration is very serious problem because of different causes along with the political violence. Some studies have been done but not far better to find out the present in migration problems and its present impacts/influences on the study area.

3. This study will also be fruitful and helpful for NGOs, INGOs, policy makers and Government planners to launch the programs and to make the plans.
4. This study also provides information about migration trends of Nepal.
5. This study will also make people aware about random migration and its impacts and influences.

1.5. Limitation of study

Each and every research work has its own limitations. This study is also not an exception. This study has been done as a case study of migration and its impacts/ influences of Uttarganga-8, Surkhet with the objective of the partial fulfillment of Masters Degree requirement in sociology. This study basically relies on primary information gathered from study area. Some information may be inadequate to explain the exact situation due to short time study. This micro level study is limited to Uttarganga-8 of Surkhet. This study has found the socioeconomic impacts, influences caused by migration on this study area coming from different parts of mid- western development region. This study based on sample survey and the size of the sample is 135 households out of universe. Universe is 539 households. Among them, 135 households have been selected as a sample.

The researcher has some limitations to keep the research work feasible, to keep study in track and to go according to plan. The limitations of this study are as follows:

1. This study is based on both primary and secondary data. No attempts have been made to examine the reliability of the secondary data.
2. Research work is based on descriptive and explorative research design.
3. The sample is taken which represents the universe.
4. The research work has been conducted by using random sampling method.
5. This study is performed in limited time and resources.

1.6. Structure of the study

This study is divided into six major chapters: introduction, review of literature, research methodology, presentation and data analysis and summary, conclusion and recommendations.

The first chapter "introduction" deals with the introduction, history of subject matter (in migration), statement of the problem, objectives of the study, importance of the study, organization of the study, limitations of study and structure of the study.

The second chapter "review of literature" is relevant review of subject to serve the objective of the study.

The third chapter "research methodology" includes the suitable research design and data analysis procedure which makes the research easy to gain objectives. This chapter also describes the general introduction of the study area.

The fourth chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of required data through certain research methodology.

The last chapter is related with summary of the study, conclusion and suggestions.

Finally, reference, questionnaire, abbreviations and appendix are incorporated at the end of the study.

Unit- two

Literature Review

2.1. Theoretical Review

Many Sociologists, Demographers, Economists, NGOs/INGOs & others have done many researchers in the field of migration. Most of the studies have been done to carry out the model of internal and international migration or to illustrate the scientific explanations. Such studies succeeded to expose the different aspects of migration which have been described below:-

The important Literature is found in the writings of Ravenstein (1885-1889). Ravenstein's Laws of migration is also known as push pull factors of migration. Certain laws of social science have been proposed to describe human migration. The following was a standard list after Ravenstein's proposals during the time frame of 1834 to 1913. Most migrants travel short distances and with increasing distance the numbers of migrants decrease. This law is based upon the assumptions that the higher travel costs and a lack of knowledge of more distant places acts against large volumes of migration. Migration occurs in stages and with a wave-like motion based on his observations in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries that migration occurred in steps with people gradually moving up the settlement hierarchy - from rural areas to villages, to towns, to cities and finally the capital city. Migration increases in volume as industries and commerce develop and transport improves, and the major direction of movement is from agricultural areas to centres of industry and commerce. Most Migrants are adult. Families rarely migrate out of their country of birth. Women are more migratory than men within their country of birth but men more frequently

venture beyond it. Urban dwellers are less likely to move than their rural counterparts.

Peterson (1975) summarizes that migration then is self selection on the basis of age, sex, family status and occupation as well as intelligence, mental, health and independent of character in migration. Lee (1966), United Nation (1974), Zelinsky (1971), Migration is a process of decreasing and increasing of population. This process is based on age, sex, number, direction, distance, source of population and evaluation targeted place and its influences. According to Tachi (1964), Migration occurs according to economic point of view of origin and destination place. This depends on income of origin and destination place. Yadav, R.P. (1993), the urban areas in Nepal have been facing a number of problems, which was unknown in the past. The urban life is getting harder and the hardest hit is the poor, landless and deprived families. The prevalence on employment is reflected in low productivity and income leading to massive poverty, gender disparities, environment degradation, marginalization of mass-all posing threats to the spin of sustainable development, promotion of environment , equity, employment and poverty alleviation.

The rapid migration from rural to urban areas, particularly of the poor and destitute, whose livelihood has been destroyed in the villages and who therefore came to urban areas in search of livelihood is emerging as a threat to environment. It is unplanned urbanization of people coming all the time and imposing their pressure on the limited civic services, which results in urban slums and other environmental problems. Khadka (1978) provides micro level study of Bayalpata V.D.C. in Acham on emigration. The study broadly defining migration includes Push & Pull factors. Subedi (1991) analyzes the migration based on the framework of Weiner who has studied

about the International migration, immigration and implication of these components in social and political affairs of Nepal.

The 1991 census has provided the distribution of absentee population by reasons. The social science Literature abounds with migration studies to explain the causes and compulsions to emigrate. The reviewing many Literature (Previous works), we can say that most of the studies on migration in Nepal are confined to internal migration. Very few researches (Acharya 1978 & Khadka 1979) have dealt with emigration. Migration is one of the three components of population change. Any change in the volume and flow of migration will change the size, growth, and other characteristics of the population both in sending and receiving areas. Migration within a country does not affect its the total size of the Population and growth rate but it affects regional and sub-regional population and growth rate within the country. But migration into and/or outside the country does affect the size and the growth of a country's population. Migration unlike fertility and mortality is the least researched and understood component of demographic dynamics in Nepal despite the fact that many of Nepal's socio-economic and political problems are interwoven with the process of both internal and international migration (KC, 1998).

This is devoted to the discussion of internal migration of native born population within the country, primarily based on the data collected during the 2001 census of Nepal. First, it examines the volume and pattern of life-time internal migration by zones, regions and districts. Second, it analyses various streams of migration. Third, it introduces the concept of period migration. Fourth, the chapter examines some reasons and characteristics of internal migrants and non-migrants with respect to literacy, occupational and ethnic status. Before interpreting data on internal migration, this chapter provides geographical and demographic background of Nepal under which

migration plays its role. It also provides definition of various types of migration used in this chapter. The major argument at the end of this chapter is that the major population and development issue in Nepal in the first decade of the twenty-first century is not going to be fertility but population movement (Skeldon et al 1992). Migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival (UN Multilingual Demographic Dictionary). Migration is to shift from one usual place of residence- Demographer David Heer. Lee (1966) develops a 'general scheme' in to which a variety of spatial movement in be placed. According toStouffer(1960, In migrants tend to attract towards the area where there is full fledged opportunities such as employments, education, habitation, food, security and so on otherwise it happens vice versa. Todaro (1569) gives the most significant contribution to the large volume of migration literature. According to him, migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in expected rather than earning between two places.

Thomson (1953) feels that the desire to improve economics status is the main motive for migration and desire to secure freedom from political oppression, the desire for religious freedom, personal and adjustment to family and community as the other motives for migration. Gautam, Tikaram has done a study on emigration in Kandebash village Development Committee, Baglung. He has tried to find out socio-economic and demographic impact of emigration at the local level. Labour migration to India decreases the active population of Kandebash village. Gurung's report (1973) was based on observation and limited sample survey of Surkhet valley that deals with various causes of migration like scarcity of resources, environmental stress, population pressure, shortage of food, lack of

infrastructure and communication as well as unemployment, under-employment and indebtedness.

Nepal in figure 2000, More than 96617 Bhutanese people have been migrated in eastern parts of Nepal because of political discrimination adopted by Bhutan. According to the census 2038 B.S., 929585 migrated inside the country. It was 6.19 per cent of total population. 1228356 migrated according to 2048, it was 6.64 per cent of the total. Most of the people have migrated from hilly and mountain area to terai area since 2028 BS to 2048 BS. Mamaglam and Schwarzweller (1968), the root causes of migration from origin to destination are especially the habitat, its social economic advantages and demographic effects of the destination place. According to Tachi (1964), “The experiment on the sources of migration and economic growth are done under the basis of economy of base area and target area. The experiment depends on the structure of labors, destination area and on the income of origin place.” Mahesh Upreti, 2005, The normal trend of migration in Nepal is migration from hill to the plains and especially in urban areas, one half which are in urban centres. With the increase in level of education, the tendency of more and more literate people migrating to urban settlement is also on the increase. If the present trend of movement of people from rural to urban areas is to continue, it is projected that by 2001 about 6.8 million people will be living in the municipalities of the country with more than 70% of this urban population in the Terai towns.

Bogue (1959) defines the bases of migration are age, sex, education, the number of rural areas and the altitude of income. According to Rogers (1967), Adams (1969) and Green wood (1972), simply the cause of migration is economical benefits. Misra (1980), if the destination place is the centre of economy and finance, migration occurs frequently though long distance. CBS (2003), Internal migration has led to both positive and

negative social and economic implication for the place of origin and destination. Initially, low density and economic potentialities in Terai area prompted migration from the mountain and hill to the Terai. However, at present Terai has low capacity to absorb additional population. Urban areas are also overcrowded through rural-to-urban migration. The tenth plan has emphasized on balanced spatial distribution of population by promoting socio-economic development both in the sending and receiving areas.

On the theory of Ravenstein, Anderson (1955) and Lee (1968) defines, "The relation between origin area and destination area lies on immigration and push factors are always negative and repulsive." White and Wood defines that the effect of in migration lies on five sectors; immigrants, destination place, origin place between origin and destination and socio-economic structure in in-migrants. On the basis of capital theory, Burnum and Sobat defines, "education effects the pace of migration especially it can be found in urban area due to the opportunity of more economic resources so that people migrates from rural area to urban areas." Kanskar (1911-1961) has done the study about the demographic mobility. This study defines that poverty of mountain region is the root cause of migration in comparison to terai. So that development of mountain region is necessary to control migration.

Rana & Thapa (1974), Push factors are more responsible for migration than pull factors of terai. The push factors of mountain region are rapid population growth, lack of fertile land, limited production of grains and lack of other resources. CNAS (Dahal et al 1977) has done the anthropological study about migration in Darchula. They have done comparison migration with topology and done historical analysis about the migration. They have come to the conclusion that Topology determines the migration. Thapa (1955) defines that Causes of migration and status migrants depend upon

origin place from where they have migrated. Gurung (1982) analyses about push and pull factors that Population pressure, inadequate land, shortage of food grains and ecological tension are push factors of mountain and hilly region. Similarly, fertile land, rehabilitative plan of government, opportunities, physical facilities and relatives are pull factors of terai region.

Rana and Thapa, (1974), Push factors of mountain region are more responsible than pull factors of Terai region. Push factors of mountain region are rapidly increasing population, population pressure on agricultural land, limited agricultural production and lack of resources. This study has recommended the strategy to develop mountain region. Nepal has at present 58 designated urban centres with a total population 3,227,879. Out of this total, 95.6 per cent are native born and 4.4 per cent are foreign born. Out of the total native born (3,085,104), 73.2 per cent (2,257,392) were internal migrants from other districts in rural areas, whereas 24.2 per cent migrated from other municipalities. These numbers and associated proportions are strictly based on the definition of internal migrants migrating or crossing the boundary of one district of birth place to another district of enumeration at the time of the census in 2001. (CBS, 2003)

Unit-Three

Research methodology

3.1. General introduction of Study area

This micro level study is based on in migration to Uttarganga-8 of Surkhet district. This VDC is in Surkhet valley at the height of 198 meter from sea level. Surkhet is the head quarter of mid-western development region. Its previous name was Chauhanchaur. Surkhet district has been surrounded by Salyan in east, Doti and Achham in west, Achham, Dailekh and Jajarkot in north and Kailali and Bardiya in south. This district lies in $27^{\circ} 20'$ to $29^{\circ} 58'$ latitude and $80^{\circ} 59'$ to $82^{\circ} 2'$ longitude. Its urban area is 34 square K.M and rural area is 2417 square K.M. It was in Dailekh district before 2016 BS. It had no existence before 2016 BS. After administrative division of fourteen zone and seventy five districts, its total area was 954 mile having 17 Gaun Panchayat. Now, its area is 2451 square K.M. having 50 VDCs and 1 municipality (Shakya, Jeevan Kumar, 2064 B.S.).

Surkhet is in mid- western development region of Nepal. It is very beautiful place because of greenery and fertile land, Bulbule Lake and Kakribihar. It is a head quarter of mid western development region. And the study area is linked With Birendranagar municipality. People have migrated due to previous conflict between Maoist and contemporary Government and for the search of employment and facilities. Specially, people from Jumla Kalikot, Dailekh and Jajarkot have been migrating still now. They have different social and cultural background. So, this study has tried to find out the impacts/influences of in migration. People do not like to stay where there is political violence and disturbance. They intend to go to places with political peace and save environment. That's why; they are migrating those

areas where there are facilities employment, peace and security. Due to heavy influx of migration from different districts to the study area, has affected environment, economic, health, social and cultural aspects of the people. So, this study will be the mirror for further research.

This Uttarganga VDC has been surrounded by the sparsely populated Birendranagar municipality in the north; Latikoilee VDC is in the east and south, Hariharpur in the south and Kunathari VDC in the west. The total area of this VDC is 32.71 sq km. Total households of Uttarganga-8 are 539 and population is 2730. Among them, 1469 are male and 1261 are female. Many households have migrated from remote areas of Dailekh, kalikot, Jumla and so on due to political pressure, for the search of employment and to get facilities such as education, health, water, food fertile land and so on. There are many cluster type villages having road, electricity (Source: Uttarganga VDC office, Branch Office of Statistics, Surkhet).

This study area is joined with Brendranagar which is the head quarter of mid western development region. That's why; people are getting different facilities like education, health services, transportation, electricity, communication, drinking water and so on but due to the heavy influx of migration are not sufficient. Private and government schools are here. The climate is neither too hot nor too cold. Sub- tropical type of climate is found in this study area. Due to plane land and enough rain in summer season, agricultural productivity is very good here but people are building houses in arable land for settlement, so cultivable land is decreasing.

Nepal is agro- based country. So, most of people of this study area depend upon agriculture. Some people are engaged in governmental and non- governmental job. Different cottage and small scale industries have been run in this study area. Among them, furniture industry, noodles industry, rice and oil mill, chocolate industry, brick-kiln industry, poultry

farming etc are common. Some people are labor oriented for their livelihood. Agriculture and different types of industries will be the sources of economic development in study area (Source: Uttarganga VDC office).

People have migrated from different district. So, different group and castes are settled here which are Brahmin, Chhetri, Magar, Gurung, Badi, Damai, Tharu, Sunar, Sarki, Newar, Musalmans and so on. Religion is a part of culture. Each and every society of the world has its own religious attitudes and traditions. The religion of every ethnic group is interwoven with their cultural process. As majority of migrated peoples are Hindus, they worship Hindu god and goddess. The Buddhists worship for Buddha, the Christian pray their god in church and the Muslims pray in mosque.

The migrated people celebrate various festivals according to their culture and tradition. They worship various god and goddess and enjoy themselves by eating, drinking and dancing. The festivals, which Nepalese people celebrate, are associated with one or the other of the divinities held sacred, either in Hindu or Buddhist theology. Almost all the festivals of Nepal are not only religious in character but also they preserve in themselves very fascinating picture, great historical, cultural, social as well as economic importance of the people.

Research methodology is the combination of the two words research and methodology. Research means to search again to find out something new and more about phenomenon. It is a systematic and organized effort to inquire about a specific problem that needs answer. Similarly, methodology is a systematic rules and procedure which is based upon research. It is the science of method or rules of game. This chapter presents the research methodology used to collect the qualitative and quantitative data needed for the present study. This chapter also discusses the research design, rationale of the study area, universe sample selection, type of data its sources, method

of data collection, limitation of study, experience with informants and presentation and data analysis.

3.2. Justification of study area selection

This study area lies in Surkhet district of Bheri zone having fertile land for cultivation. People have been migrating rapidly in this area because they can get different facilities like health transportation, electricity, education here. This study area is somehow developed area of mid western development region so people use to settle here for employment. It is somehow secure place than remote areas. So, people have migrated here to search of facilities and to be safe. Many people have migrated in this area due to lack of education facility where they have migrated from. There are no good schools as well as collage for higher education but they can send their children in English boarding school, government school as well as collage for higher education in this study area. That's why; population pressure is high in this area. So, this area is selected. This study area is also selected because no study has been done in this study area regarding this subject before and researcher has been staying for a long time in this study area as well as it is the interesting subject of researcher.

3.3. Research design

"Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigations conceived as to obtain answers to research questions and to control variance." –F.N. Kerlinger, 1973.

This study is both descriptive and explorative type of research design so that we can achieve the objectives of this study. Researcher has tried to

find the causes of in migration as well as the socio-economic impacts/influences of in migration along with present status of in migrants according to explorative research design which has tried to establish the cause and effect relationship. Similarly, According to descriptive research design, Researcher has come to the conclusion through collected data. The study has tried to find out the education status, ethnological status, age and sex status, religious status, employment status, occupation status and so on according to designed objectives. The data collected from interviewers at the time of study have been analyzed in table, bar graph and pie-chart. The outcome of this study is both qualitative and quantitative. This study is a blue print or plan which is systematic, organized and stepwise. Most of the studies have been based on internal migration in Nepal. This study will enhance the knowledge about the socio-economic impacts/ influences caused by in migration at the study area.

3.4. Universe and sample selection

The selection has been done in such a way that selected households have represented the whole universe.

"A random sample is one that is chosen in such a way that every element (or every combination of elements) in the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample."-N.J. Smelser

The study has been done in Uttarganga-8, Surkhet. 539 households have been staying here recently and population is 2730. Among them, 1469 are male and 1261 are female. Many households have migrated from remote areas of Dailekh, kalikot, Jumla and so on due to political pressure, for the search of employment and to get facilities such as education, health, water,

food fertile land and so on. There are many cluster type villages having road, electricity.

It is difficult to study whole universe because it is too large in volume so the purposive sampling is used and respondents are selected through random sampling.

This study is universe to draw sample. The universe is 539 houses among them, 135 households have been generalized the sample size through lottery method.

3.5. Type of data and its sources

The data are qualitative and quantitative both in nature and primary and secondary sources are used. Required familiar tools and techniques have been used to collect both qualitative and quantitative data.

1. Primary Sources

Primary sources of the data have used to find out the objectives of this study. Researcher has done field study after selection of households using random sampling method. Some of the tools and techniques like questionnaire, observation, group discussion, Case study, Interview and key informants (VDC chair person, Intellectual persons are my key informants in this study and interview has been taken from them) are used to collect primary data.

2. Secondary Sources

Books, journals, articles, report, thesis and related materials have been used for secondary sources of data collection. Internet has been also used to find out history of migration.

3.6. Method of data collection

Secondary data are collected from VDC office, municipality, election office, District Development Committee and other related places. After approval of proposal, very simple and understandable questions have been used in study area. Questions are both open and close in nature. Primary data for this study are collected through tools like questionnaire, observation, group discussions, interview, case studies and key informants (VDC chair person, Intellectual persons are my key informants in this study and questions had been provided to them).

3.6.1. Questionnaire

"A questionnaire is a means of gathering information by having the respondents fill in answers to printed questions."- Wallace and Wallace

Questionnaires are asked to targeted households to achieve the objectives. Questions are both open and close in nature. Rapport building had been done before taking data to answer givers.

3.6.2. Observation

Observation can fairly be called the classic method of scientific enquiry. In the strict sense, observation implies the use of the eyes rather than of the ears and the voice. Observation is a systematic, direct, definite

and deliberate examination of the spontaneous occurrences at the time of their occurrence.

"Observation consists in the application of our mind and its cognitive power to the phenomenon which we are studying."-P.G. Gisbert

Researcher has observed the study area deeply and noted down the causes of in migration and its impacts/ influences. Researcher also tried to find out the present condition of in migrants at the time of field movement.

3.6.3. Group Discussion

Researcher had made the four groups. There were at least four people in one group of different community of Uttargnga-8, Surkhet. They are Masurikhet, Tatapani, Bauddha Chowk and Gandagi Tole. Different groups had been made in different places of Uttarganga-8 because it was difficult to gather the people in one place. It was far away to go from one place to another place. So, Discussion had been made in every group and tried to achieve the objectives of the study from participants. It was also centered the present condition of in migrants.

3.6.4 Interview

"The interview is conversation with a purpose and, therefore, is more than a more oral exchange of information." - Gopal

"The interview is face to a face interpersonal sole-situation in which one person, the interviewer, asks a person being interviewed the respondent, questions designed to obtain answers pertinent to the purpose of the research problem."- F.N. Kerlinger

Interview has been taken answer givers and key informants about the causes of migration and its impacts/ influences on study area and the way of controlling the heavy influx of migration through organized questionnaires.

3.7. Analysis, presentation and interpretation of data

Data has been broken down into different parts according to nature of data to obtain answer of research questions and to test research hypothesis. The analysis of research data has tried to provide the answers to research questions. Interpretation of data is necessary. That's why; the data and information collected in this study have been categorized, ordered, manipulated and summarized to obtain answers. Data are reduced to intelligible and interpretable form so that the relations of research problems can be studied and tasted. Interpretation takes the result of analysis, makes inferences pertinent to the research relations studied and draws conclusion about these relations.

The data have been presented in bar graph, pie-chart, table and so on. And quantitative data have been analyzed to show the real condition of the study area.

Unit- Four

Presentation & Analysis of Data

The research design is limited in descriptive and explorative design. These descriptive and explorative research designs help in data presentation and analysis. It has tried to find the causes of in migration as well as the socio-economic impacts/influences of in migration along with present status of in migrants according to explorative research design which has tried to establish the cause and effect relationship. Similarly, According to descriptive research design, Researcher has made the conclusion through collected Primary and secondary data. The study has tried to find out the origin of migrated people, causes of migration, age and sex status, education status, ethnological status, religious status, employment status, occupation status and so on according to designed objectives. The data collected from interviewers at the time of study have been analyzed in table, bar graph and pie-chart. The outcome of this study is both qualitative and quantitative. This study is a blue print or plan which is systematic, organized and stepwise. Most of the studies have been based on internal migration in Nepal. This study will enhance the knowledge about the socio-economic impacts/influences caused by in migration at the study area.

Movement of the people was occurred rapidly in Nepal because of searching facilities, employment and due to political violence so that there was dense population in developed areas which is creating many problems. Many sociologists, anthropologists, demographers, economists, NGOs, INGOs and other have done many researches in the field of migration. But, further more studies and researches are needed to find the social problem of migration as well as to build the theory of solving it. So, this study mainly

focuses on in migration which has to show the socio- economic impacts/ influences of study area.

4.1. Demographic composition

Table No-1

Households of Uttarganga

Total houses in Uttarganga VDC	Male	Female	Total Population
1936	5289	5249	10538

Source: Field Survey 2007

Table No- 2

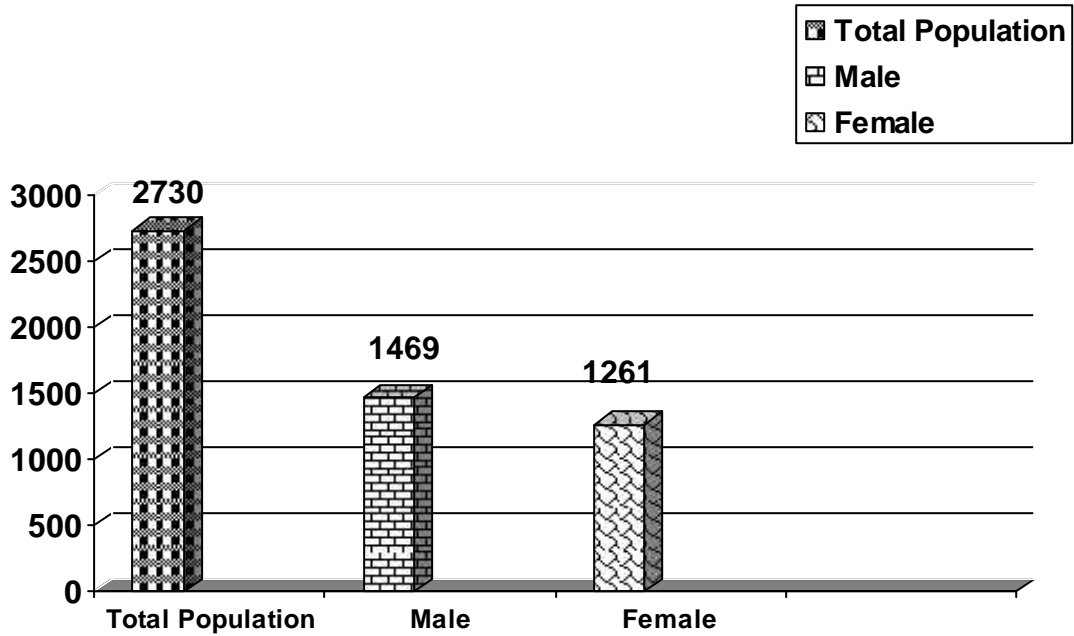
Population of Uttarganga-8

Total houses in Uttarganga-8	Male	Female	Total population
539	1469	1261	2730

Source: Field Survey 2007

Figure No: 1

Population of Uttarganga-8



Source: Field Survey 2007

Above mentioned bar graph shows that the total number of houses are 1936 and total population is 10538. Among them, 5289 are male and 5249 are female. The total houses of study area are 539 and total population is 2730. Among them, 1469 are male and 1261 are female. The ratio between male and female is 113: 97.

4.2. In migrants from different Districts.

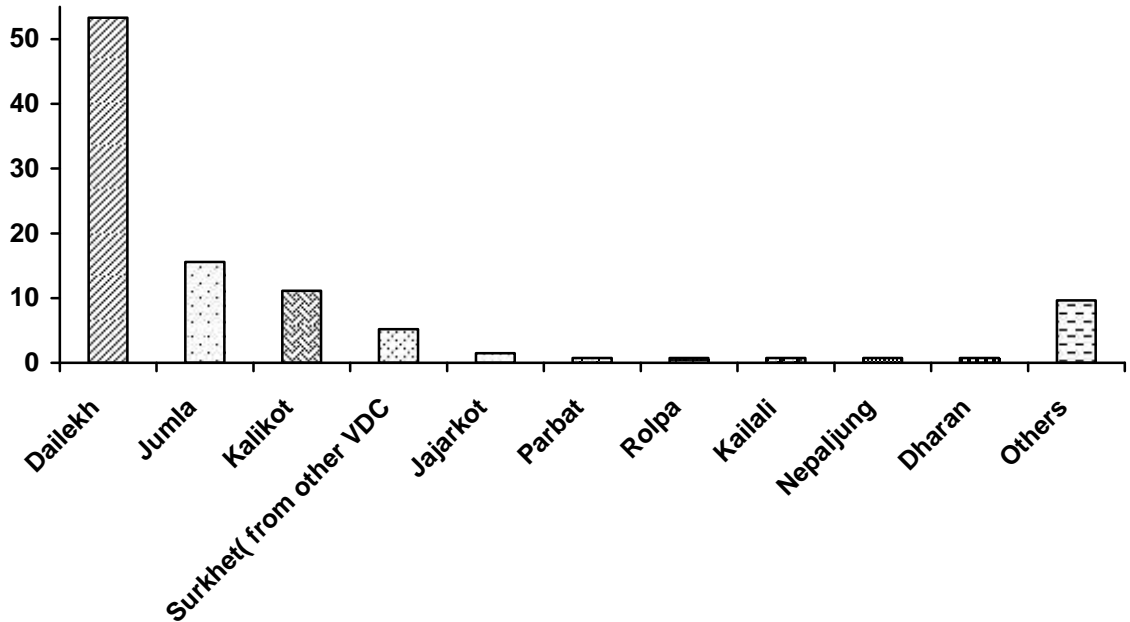
Table No: 3

Migrated households from different districts

S.N.	Origin	Households	Percent
1	Dailekh	72	53.33%
2	Jumla	21	15.56%
3	Kalikot	15	11.11%
4	Surkhet(From other VDC)	7	5.19%
5	Jajarkot	2	1.48%
6	Parbat	1	0.74%
7	Rolpa	1	0.74%
8	Kailali	1	0.74%
9	Nepalgunj	1	0.74%
10	Dharan	1	0.74%
11	Others	13	9.63%
Total		135	100%

Figure No: 2

Migrated households from different districts



Source: Field Survey 2007

Above mentioned data shows that people have migrated from different districts of Nepal, mainly from Dailekh, Kalikot and Jumla. These districts were affected due to political violence between Maoist and contemporary Government. Out of 135 households, the most migrated one is from Dailekh which occupies 72 households (53.33%). Jumla is in second, which occupies 21 households (15.56%), Kalikot is in third which occupies 15 households (11.11%). Remaining 27 households (20%) have migrated from rest of the districts of Nepal.

4.3. Causes of Migration

Researcher has found some causes of migration in the study area. Socio-economic and political causes are causes of migration which are given below.

4.3.1. Socio-economic causes

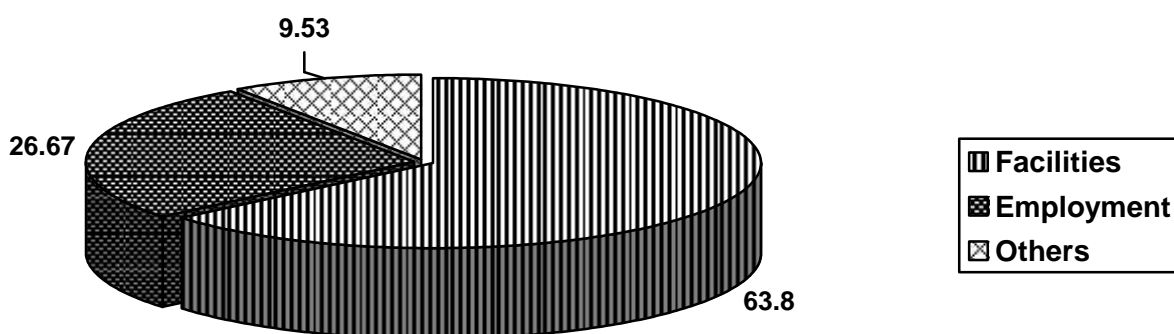
Table No: 4

Socio-economic Causes of Migration

S.N	Causes	No. of family	Per cent	Remarks
1	Facilities	67	63.80	Transportation, electricity, education, security and so on.
2	Employment	28	26.67	
3	Others	10	9.53	Marriage, relatives
	Total	105	100	

Figure No: 3

Socio-economic Causes of Migration



Source: Field Survey 2007

There are various causes of migration such as employment, education, food, entertainment, health services and political pressure and the study found the same.

67(63.8%) families have migrated in search of facilities, 28(26.67%) families have migrated due to the employment, and 10 (9.53%) families have migrated due to the other reasons like marriage, relatives and so on.

It is seen that people have migrated because they want to provide good education to their children for their bright future and due to the employment. They think that employment is necessary for the maintenance of life. Money generated from employment helps to meet the basic requirements. And some have migrated because of their marriage and some because of relatives.

4.3.2. Political Reason

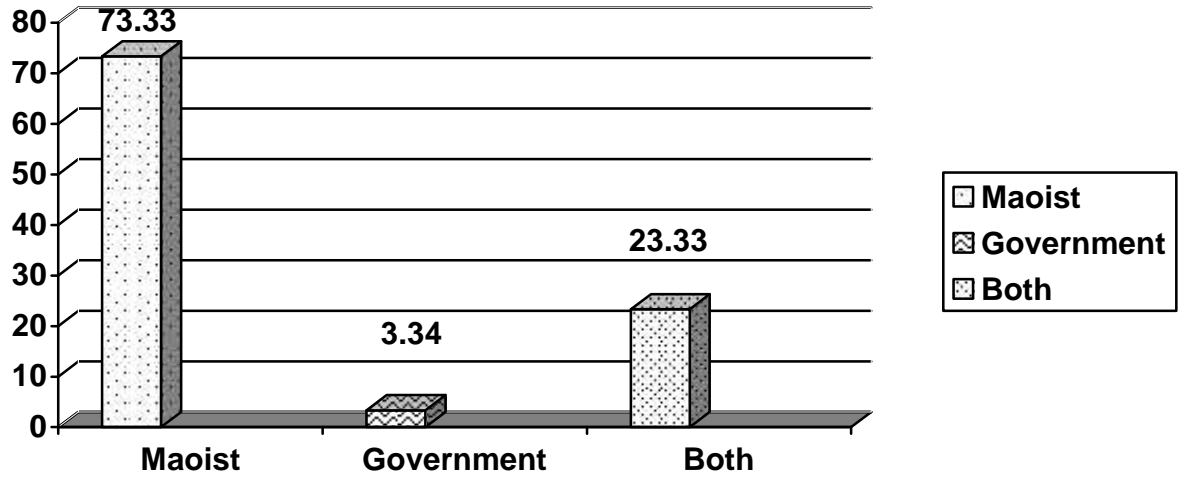
Table No: 5

Political cause of migration

S.N.	Causes	No. of family	Percentage
1	Maoist	22	73.33
2	Government	1	3.34
3	Both	7	23.33
Total		30	100

Figure No: 4

Political cause of migration



Source: Field Survey 2007

Some people have migrated due to insecurity in the village areas created by Government and Maoist. At the time of political violence, many people became homeless in political affected area and migrated towards urban and secure places.

Above mentioned bar graph shows that 22(73.33%) households have been migrated in this study area due to the pressure of Maoist, 1(3.34%) family has been migrated due to the pressure of Government and 7(23.33%) households have been migrated due to both Maoist and Government.

4.4. Migration on the basis of Age & Sex

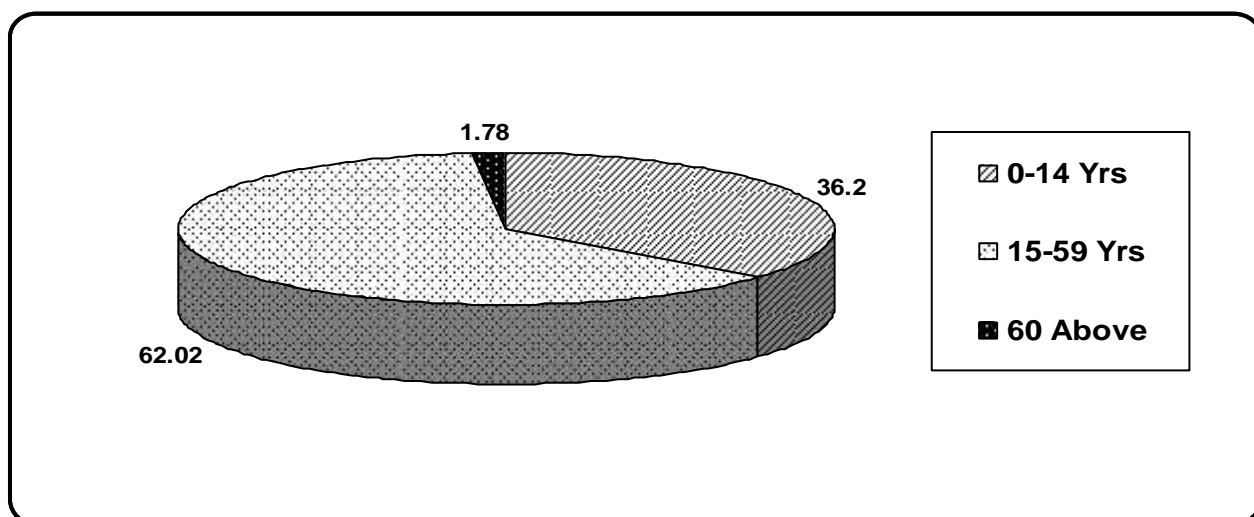
Table No-6

Migration on the basis of Age & Sex

S.N.	Age of migrants	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	0-14 Yrs	139	20.62	105	15.58	244	36.20
2	15-59 Yrs	211	31.31	207	30.70	418	62.02
3	60 Above	9	1.34	3	0.45	12	1.78
Total		359	53.27	315	46.73	674	100

Figure No: 5

Migration on the basis of Age & Sex



Source: Field Survey 2007

Above chart shows that 674 people of different age and sex, have migrated in study area. Among them, 244(36.20%) of 0-14 yrs have

migrated in the study area in which 139(20.62%) are male and 105(15.58%) are female. Similarly 418(62.02%) people of 15-59 yrs have migrated in which 211(31.31%) are male and 207(30.70%) are female. Only 12(1.78%) people of age of 60 over have migrated .Among them, 9(1.34%) are male and 3(0.45%) are female .This table also shows that huge mass of economically active population and their children have migrated in the study area. The male population is seen higher than female population.

4.5. Migration on the basis of family members

The family is a unit of the society and its function exerts influence on the society. Every member of the family should try to make the family model by doing his duty. This will lead to the improvement of the society. There are two types of family. They are nuclear family and joint family. Nuclear family is the smallest and elementary type of family. But, the family composed of parents, children, grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, etc. is a joint family. Here, the numbers of nuclear and joint family are given below in the table.

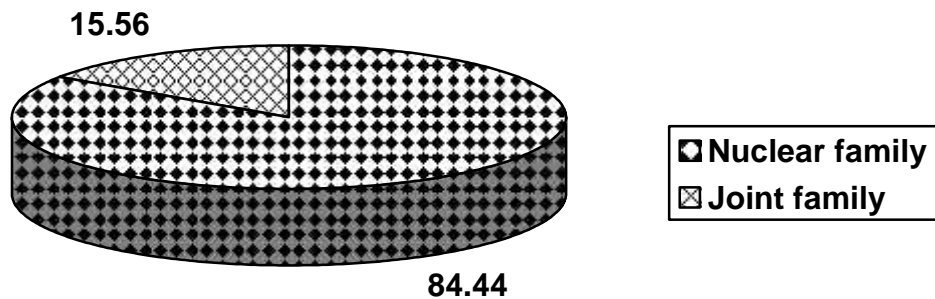
Table No: 7

Migration on the basis of family members

S.N.	Family type	No. of family	Percentage %
1	Nuclear family	114	84.44
2	Joint family	21	15.56
Total		135	100

Figure No: 6

Migration on the basis of family members



Source: Field Survey 2007

114(84.44%) families are nuclear families. Only 21(15.56%) families are joint families in this above mentioned table. It shows that people use to stay in nuclear family rather than joint family. The study also shows that there are maximum 12 and minimum 2 members in a family. The data shows that the ratio of joint family to the nuclear family is 7: 38.

4.6. Migration on the basis of Caste & Ethnic group

Table No: 8

Migration on the basis of Caste & Ethnic group

S.N.	Caste	No. of family	Percent
1	Brahmin	26	19.26
2	Chhetri	64	47.41
3	Magar	2	1.48
4	Newar	3	2.22
5	Tharu	3	2.22
6	Thakuri	19	14.07
7	Kami	13	9.63
8	Sarki	4	2.97
9	Damai	1	0.74
	Total	135	100

Source: Field Survey 2007

64(47.41%) households of chhetri have migrated in the study area which is the highest in migrants. Brahmin is in the second order where 26(19.29%) households have migrated in the study area. 19(14.07%) households of Thakuri have migrated which is the third highest in migrants and 13(9.63%), 4(2.97%), 3(2.22%), 3(2.22%), 2(1.48%) and 1(0.74%) of Kaami, Sarki, Newar, Tharu, Magar and Damai have migrated in the study area respectively.

4.7. Monthly Income of in migrants

Table No: 9

Monthly Income of in migrants

S.N.	Income in Rupees	Num. of family	Percent
1	Less than Rs. 1000	5	3.71
2	Rs. 1000 – Rs. 2000	16	11.85
3	Rs. 2000 – Rs. 5000	30	22.22
4	Above Rs. 5000	84	62.22
Total		135	100

Source: Field Survey 2007

Above table shows that 84 (62.22%) families earn more than Rs. 5000, 30 (22.22%) families earn Rs. 2000 to 5000 , 16 (11.85%) families earn Rs.1000 to 2000 and 5 (3.71%) families earn less than 1000 Rs in a month. Some of them depend on Government and private job. Business, farming, daily wages, cottage industries, animal husbandry, poultry farming and so on are sources of income to other rest of families for their livelihood.

4.8. Occupation of in migrants

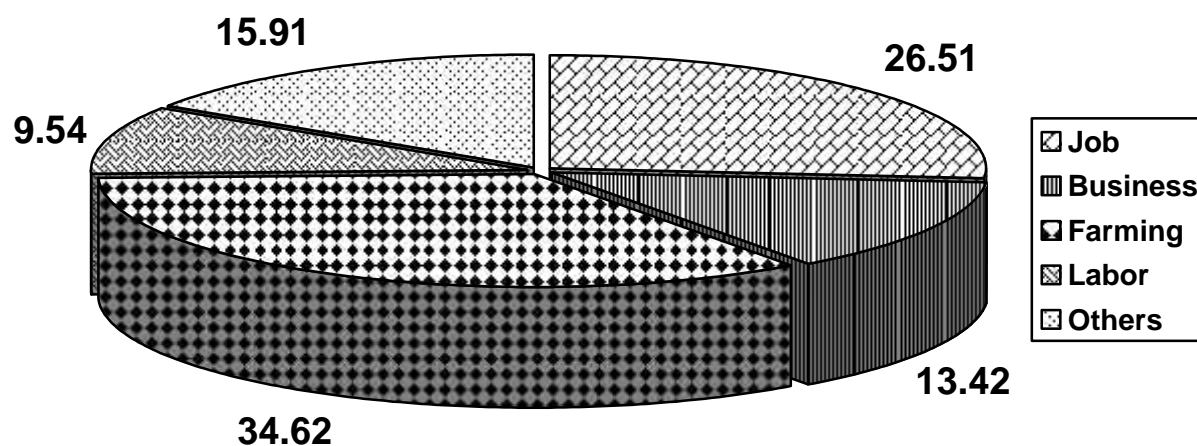
Table No: 10

Occupation of in migrants

S.N.	Occupation	No. of people	Percent
1	Job	75	26.51
2	Business	38	13.42
3	Farming	98	34.62
4	Labor	27	9.54
5	Others	45	15.91
Total		283	100

Figure No: 7

Occupation of in migrants



Source: Field Survey 2007

It is seen that total population of 135 houses is 674. Among them, 283 people have engaged in income generating activities. Remaining people have to depend upon that active population. 75 people have done private and government jobs which is 26.51%, 38 people have done small business which is 13.42%, 98 people are engaged in agriculture which is 34.62%, 27(9.54%) people depend on daily wages for their livelihood and rest of 45 people depend on others which is 15.91% out of 100.

4.9. Distribution of land

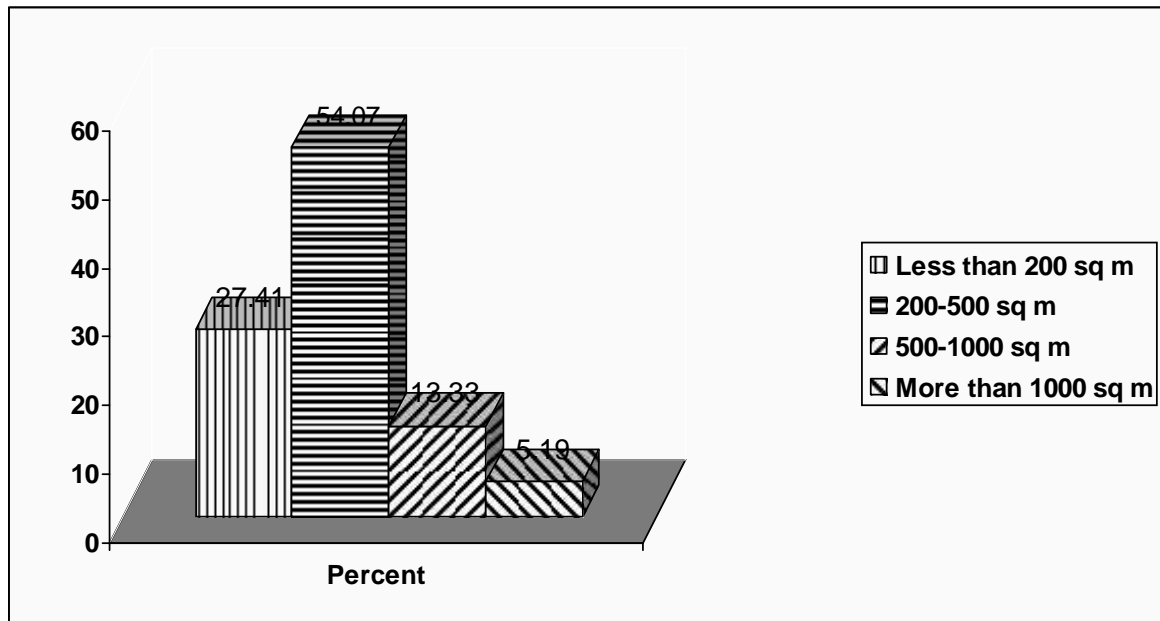
Table No: 11

Land status of in migrants

S.N.	Land in Sq m	Family numbers	Percent
1	Less than 200 sq m	37	27.41%
2	200-500 sq m	73	54.07%
3	500-1000 sq m	18	13.33%
4	More than 1000 sq m	7	5.19%
Total		135	100%

Figure No: 8

Land status of in migrants



Source: Field Survey 2007

The data mentioned in the table describes that 37(27.41%) families have less than 200 sq meter land, 73(54.07%) families have 200-500 sq meter land, and 18 (13.33%) families have 500-1000 sq meter land and 7 (5.19%) families have more than 1000 sq meter land. People had migrated in huge group towards the town and urban areas in search of peace and security in the period of political violence between Maoist and contemporary Government. The price of land reached very high at the time of political violence in the study area so, people bought small land for residence. Only 7(5.19%) households have more than 1000 sq meter & rest 128(94.81%) households have to depend on less than 1000 sq meter. It shows that they have got land for only dwelling not for farming.

4.10. Drinking water condition of in migrants

Table No: 12

Drinking water condition of in migrants

S.N.	Resource	No. of family	Percent
1	Tap	58	42.96
2	Well	53	39.27
3	Both	19	14.07
4	Others	5	3.70
Total		135	100

Source: Field Survey 2007

Above mentioned table shows that 58(42.96%) people use the tap water, 53(39.27%) people use the well water, 19(14.07%) people use both tap and well water and 5(3.07%) people use other sources of water. This shows that people still using well and other sources than tap water due to the rapidly increasing population.

4.11. Educational status of in migrants

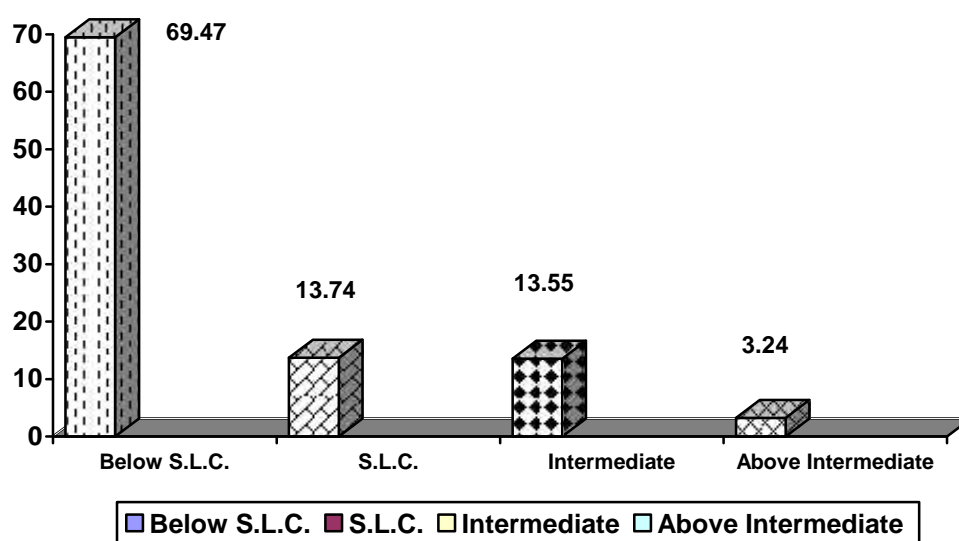
Table No: 13

Educational status of in migrants

S.N.	Level	Population	Percent
1	Below S.L.C.	364	69.47
2	S.L.C.	72	13.74
3	Intermediate	71	13.55
4	Above Intermediate	17	3.24
Total		524	100

Figure No: 9

Educational status of in migrants



Source: Field Survey 2007

Here, the data shows that among 674 migrated people, the highest 364 (69.47%) people are below S.L.C., 72(13.74%) people have passed S.L.C.,

71(13.55%) are studying in intermediate level, 17(3.24%) are above intermediate level.

It shows that huge mass of people belong to secondary level. Only 17 people have passed intermediate level.

4.12. Facilities in the Study area

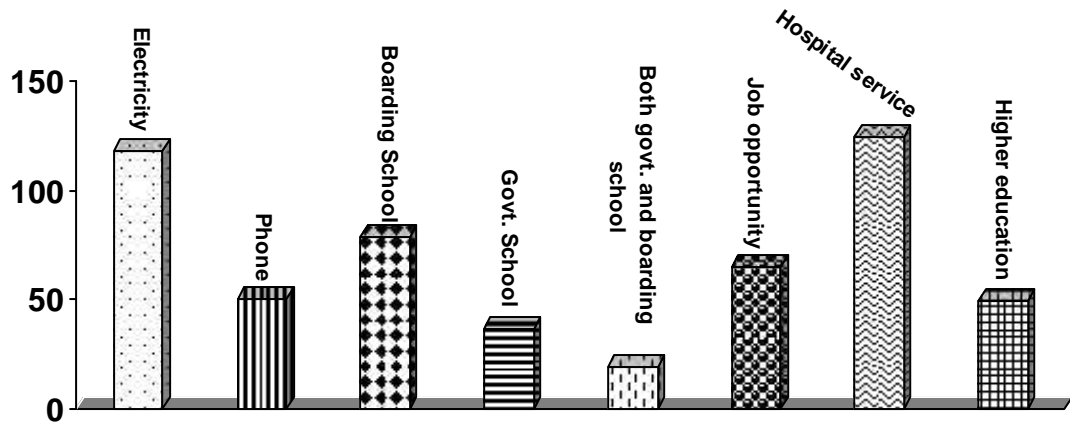
Table No: 14

Facilities in the Study area

S.N.	Facilities	Num. of family(users)	Percent
1	Electricity	118	21.81
2	Phone	50	9.24
3	Boarding School	79	14.60
4	Govt. school	36	6.65
5	Both govt. & boarding school	19	3.51
6	Job opportunity	65	12.01
7	Hospital service	125	23.11
8	Higher education	49	9.07
	Total	541	100

Figure No: 10

Facilities in the Study area



Source: Field Survey 2007

The reason of migration is facilities like electricity, transportation, education, health services, employment and so on which are supposed the survival things for human beings. People of the study area are consuming above mentioned facilities in which 118(21.81%) families are using electricity, 50(9.24%) families are using phone service, 79(14.60%) families are sending their children to the English boarding school, 36(6.65%) families are sending their children to the Government's schools, 19(3.51%) families are sending their children to both schools, 65(12.01%) families have private and Government jobs, 125(23.11%) families are consuming hospital service and 49(9.07%) families are getting higher education.

4.13. Problems of in migrants in Study area.

Table No: 15

Problems of in migrants in Study area.

S.N.	Problems	No. of family	Pre cent
1	Economic(housing, food, clothing and so on)	70	55.11
2	Unemployment	4	3.15
3	Health	1	0.78
4	Drinking water	15	11.82
5	Education	8	6.29
6	Electricity & phone	10	7.88
7	Irrigation	1	0.79
8	Land	2	1.58
9	Pollution	11	8.66
10	Insecurity	5	3.94
Total		127	100

Source: Field Survey 2007

Above mentioned data shows that 70(55.11%) families are facing economic problem (housing, food, clothing and so on), 4(3.15%) families are facing unemployment problem, 1(0.78%) families are not getting health services, 15(11.82%) families have drinking water problem, 8(6.29%)

families are facing education problem, 10(7.88%) families don't have electricity and phone, 1(0.79%) families are lacking the facility of irrigation, 2(1.58%) families have land problem , 11(8.66%) families are facing pollution problem due to heavy influx of migration, 5(3.94%) families feel insecurity because of robbery, gang fight, gambling etc.

Unit- Five

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Summary

Migration is being occurred from the human civilization. People migrate one place to another place to promote life style and to pass life happily and prosperously. Migration has been occurred rapidly in Nepal from hills, mountains and remote areas to the Terai and developed areas. Therefore, the migration control is being burning issue to the Government. Terai is good for cultivation and settlement so, population pressure is high in terai and developed areas.

People from mountain and boarder of India had migrated to the Terai at the time of Rana regime. Migration process was started after Malaria eradication in Terai. Migration had been started also in Katmandu valley after victory made by Prithivi narayan shah. Tibetan people had also migrated to Nepal as refugees who live in kathmandu and pokhara valley now. Similarly, Bhutanese refugees have settled in eastern part of Nepal.

Surkhet is the head quarter of mid-western development region and also a valley which has very beautiful places and cultivable land. It is some how securing place and lies in heart of the mid-western development region so; we can find so many facilities here. Students come here to study to get higher education from districts of Mid-western development region. After the establishment of Surkhet-Jumala road, it is turning into industrial and commercial center. That's why people are migrating rapidly in 'Surkhet.

This study will be fruitful because no studies have been done in sector of migration before here. This study will find out the causes and socio

economic impacts/influences of migration and help to the Government and non-Government organization to make and implement plans and programs.

People have migrated from different district of Nepal mainly from Dailekh, Kalikot and Jumla to this study area. These districts were affected due to political violence between Maoist and contemporary Government. Huge mass of people, 72 households (53.33% of total households) have migrated from Dailekh. Jumla is in second, 21 households (15.56%), Kalikot is in third, 15 households (11.11%) have migrated. 27 households (20%) have migrated from rest of the district of Nepal.

People had migrated in huge mass towards the town and urban areas in search of peace and security in the period of political violence between Maoist and contemporary Government .The price of land reached very high up to 1.5 lac per square meter at the time of political violence in study area so, people bought small land for residence . Only 7(5.19%) households have more than 1000 sq meter rest 128(94.81%) households have to depend on less than 1000 sq meter. It shows that they have land for only dwelling not for farming.

674 people of different age and sex have migrated in study area. Among them, 244(36.20%) of 0-14 yrs have migrated in the study area. Similarly 418(62.02%) people of 15-59 yrs have migrated. It shows that huge mass of economically active population have migrated in the study area. Only 12(1.78%) people of age of 60 over have migrated. This study also shows that male population is higher than female population.

114(84.44%) families are nuclear families. Only 21(15.56%) families are joint families in this above mentioned table. It shows that people use to stay in nuclear family rather than joint family. The study also shows that there are maximum 12 and minimum 2 members in a family.

64(47.41%) households of Chhetri have migrated in the study area which is the highest in migrants. Brahmin is in the second, Thakuri is in the third and also Kaami, Sarki, Newar, Tharu, Magar and Damai have migrated in the study area.

This study shows that the highest 364(69.47%) people of below S.L.C. and only 17 (3.24%) people above intermediate level have migrated in the study area. It shows that huge crowd of people of below secondary level. Only 17 people have passed intermediate level.

According to monthly income, 84 (62.22%) families earn more than Rs.5000, 30 (22.22%) families earn Rs.2000 to 5000, 16 (11.85%) families earn Rs.1000 to 2000 in a month and 5 (3.71%) families earn less than Rs.1000.

Some of them depend on Government and private job. Business, farming, daily wages, cottage industries, animal husbandry, poultry farming and so on are sources of income of other rest of families for their livelihood.

It is seen that total population of 135 houses is 674. Among them, 283 people have engaged in income generating activities. Remaining people have to depend upon that active population. 75 people have done private and government jobs which is 26.51%, 38 people have done small business which is 13.42%, 98 people are engaged in agriculture which is 34.62%, 27(9.54%) people depend on daily wages for their livelihood and rest of 45 people depend on others like social services, politics etc which is 15.91% out of 100.

This study shows that only 58(42.96%) families use the tap water, 53(39.27%) families use the well water. This shows that people still using well and other sources than tap water due to rapidly increasing population.

There are various causes of migration such as employment, education, food, entertainment, health services and political pressure and the study found the same.

67(63.8%) families have migrated in search of facilities, 28(26.67%) families have migrated due to the employment, and 10 (9.53%) families have migrated due to the other reasons like marriage, relatives and so on.

It is seen that people have migrated because they want to provide good education to their children for their bright future and due to the employment. They think that employment is necessary for the maintenance of life. Money generated from employment helps to meet the basic requirements. And some have migrated because of their marriage and some because of relatives.

It is seen that people have migrated because they want to go where there is a lot of facilities and opportunity of employment. They think that employment is necessary for the maintenance of life. Money generated from employment helps to meet the basic requirements. Some people have migrated due to insecurity in the village areas created by contemporary Government and Maoist. And some have migrated because of their marriage and some because of relatives.

Some people have migrated due to insecurity in the village areas created by Government and Maoist. At the time of political violence, many people became homeless in political affected area and migrated towards urban and secure places.

This study shows that 22(73.33%) households have been migrated in this study area due to the pressure of Maoist, 1(3.34%) family has been migrated due to the pressure of Government and 7(23.33%) households have been migrated due to both Maoist and Government.

The reasons of migration are facilities in which electricity, transportation, education, health services, employment and so on extremely needed things for human beings. People of the study area are consuming some facilities in which 118(21.81%) families are using electricity, 50(9.24%) families are using phone service, 79(14.60%) families are sending their children to the English boarding school, 36(6.65%) families are sending their children to the Government's schools, 19(3.51%) families are sending their children to both schools, 65(12.01%) families have private and Government jobs, 125(23.11%) families are consuming hospital service and 49(9.07%) families are getting higher education.

This study defines that 70(55.11%) families are facing economic problem (housing, food, clothing and so on), 4(3.15%) families are facing unemployment problem, 1(0.78%) families are not getting health services, 15(11.82%) families have drinking water problem, 8(6.29%) families are facing education problem, 10(7.88%) families don't have electricity and phone, 1(0.79%) families are lacking the facility of irrigation, 2(1.58%) families have land problem, 11(8.66%) families are facing pollution problem due to heavy influx of migration, 5(3.94%) families feel insecurity because of rubbery, gang fight, gambling etc.

5.2. Conclusion

Migration is one of the most important trend and process in Nepal. People are migrating from remote areas to urban areas rapidly in the present time. Therefore, urban population is increasing day by day and creating more and more problems. Population of the study area has reached very high before six years. People from Dailekh, kalikot, jumala, etc have migrated in huge mass and settled in the agricultural land which is creating the shortage of food. People have migrated from different district of Nepal mainly from

Dailekh, Kalikot and Jumla. These districts were affected due to political violence between Maoist and contemporary government. Huge mass of people, 72 households (53.33% of total households) have migrated from Dailekh. Jumla is in second, 21 households (15.56%), Kalikot is in third, 15 households (11.11%) have migrated. 27 households (20%) have migrated from rest of the district of Nepal. The main reason of migration is available of facilities in study area. Political violence is next root cause of migration of study area. At the time of insurgency, many People of Dailekh, Jumala, Kalikot became homeless and came to the study area for settlement. So, it was necessary to find out the real causes of migration and socio-economic impacts/influences of in migrants. There are 539 households in the study area (Uttarganga-8, Surkhet), among them 135 households have been selected through random sampling methods.

The heavy influx of migration has created many problems likes robbery, prostitution, gambling, pollution, mental tension, drinking water, management of disposal, degradation of agriculture land. Most in migrants are Chhetri. After then Brahmin and Thakuri have migrated. We can see also the migration of ethnic and untouchable castes. People of the study area have to depend on different income generating activities. Approximately half of the families have engaged in agriculture. Rest of other depends on Government and private job, small business, cottage industries, animal husbandry, poultry farming, and daily wages and so on. Most of the in migrants are economically active population of 15-59 years. Only 12 people age of 60 over have migrated in the study area. It shows that active population from village and remote areas is decreasing.

People are building houses everywhere in scattered condition which decreasing arable land. People are facing various problems due to uncontrolled population. Public places are very dirty due to wastages.

Limited natural resources are being lacked according to the population in the study area.

5.3. Recommendations

The population is very high in study area (Uttarganga-8) but settlement area is limited. So, people are making houses in agricultural land which created lack of agriculture productivity. So, it should be checked in time.

Sources are limited in study area which can not bear the population. So, people are deprived from using facilities. So, population should be controlled and resources should be increased.

There is one saying in English-" Empty mind is devil's home". One of the problems of study area is unemployment. So, robbery, prostitution, gambling, gang fight, rape and murder like social crimes are increasing day by day. Government, NGOs, INGOs and other organizations should make plans and policies and implement them which help to reduce unemployment and social crimes.

Similarly, random settlement is creating pollution which is being very harmful and becoming sources of diseases. So, municipality should manage dumping site, drainage system and industry and people should be made aware.

People are migrating from remote and village areas because there are no facilities, no security which enforces the young generation towards the urban areas that's why, active population of remote areas is decreasing. So, remote and village areas should be developed and checked brain drain.

There is no proper road management to go from one place to another place because of unmanaged settlement. So, settlement should be managed.

There is no proper land for settlement. That's why, people are encroaching the public places. So, encroachment of public places and Government land should be controlled.

Forest area is decreasing due to excessive use of forest resources. So, it should be controlled.

People feel insecure in the study area because of the population pressure which creating social crimes like robbery, gang fight, murder, rape etc. So, peace and security should be maintained.

Political violence is also cause of migration which is hindering the development of the country before some years so, political violence should be stopped and peace and good governance should be established in the country to check the rapid migration.

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Questionnaires

House number: -

Chief of the family:-

Address Village: -

Ward no: -

VDC:

Name of the interviewee: -

1. How many members are there in your family?

A. Female

B. Male

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation	Relation to house owner

2. What is your religion?

A. Hinduism

B. Buddhism

C. Christianity

D. Muslim

3. What is your main festival?

A. Dashain	B. Lohsar
C. Chrismus	D. Id

4. How much land do you have?

A. Less than 200 sq m	B. 200 sq m to 500 sq m
C. 500 sqm to 1000 sqm	D. more than 1000 sqm

5. How much does your family earn monthly?

A. Less than 1000 Rs	B.1000 Rs to 2000 Rs
C. 2000 Rs to 5000 Rs	D. More than 5000 Rs

6. What is your family monthly expenditure?

A. Less than 1000 Rs	B.1000 Rs to 2000 Rs
C. 2000 Rs to 5000 Rs	D. More than 5000 Rs

7. Do you have any saving?

A.Yes	B.No
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8. Do you have any debt?

A.Yes	B.No
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9. Where have you migrated from?

A. Dailekh	B. Kalikot
C. Jumla	D. Others

10. What is reason behind migration?

A. Facilities	B. Political violence
C. Employment	D. Other

17. Is peaceful environment necessary for migration control? If, you think yes than how?

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18. What problems are you facing?

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19. What are the causes of migration according to your point of view?

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20. What socio- cultural impacts have you seen due to migration in this area?

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21. Do you think heavy influx of migration increases social crime?

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22. Who are responsible to manage or control migration? And what should they do?

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