

AN ANALYSIS OF RURAL URBAN MIGRATION

(A Case study of Nepalgunj Municipality Banke -Nepal)

A Project work

**Submitted to Central Department of Rural Development
partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in
faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences , T.U.**

By

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APPROVAL -LETTER

A project work entitled An Analysis of Rural Urban Migration (**A Case Study of Nepaljunj Municipality Banke Nepal**) submitted by Mr. Jaya Raj jaisi has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

A Project work entitled An Analysis of Rural Urban Migration (**A Case Study of Nepaljunj Municipality Banke Nepal**) has been prepared by Mr. Jaya Raj Jaisi in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development, under my supervision. I forward it with recommendation for acceptance.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following conclusions have been derived from the data analysis:

Active age group was more prone to migration than any other age groups. As in the national contest, most of the migrants in the study area were also from Hindu religious group. Unlike national population scenario, most of the migrants were from Brahmin caste/ethnic group. Most of the households had more than 6 family members each. Present conflict scenario of the country had not affected the study area so much and the very few migrants were displaced from their origin due to present conflict situation of the country. Most of the migrants migrated to the study area during 2040s and 2050s and especially after the restoration of the democracy in 2046 BS. Bardiya, Kailali, Surkhet, Dailekh, Salyan, Pyuthan, Dang, Jumla, Humla and Achham districts were the main suppliers of migrants to the study area. Similarly, Zone-wise, and, and region-wise the Mid-Western region were the main suppliers of migrants to the study area. The main push factors of the migrants' places origin were lack of physical facilities, close relatives and villagers leaving the native places, natural calamities, very hard life and present conflict. The main pull factors of the destination like urban facilities, close relatives and friends, agriculture, nearest and cheaper location and job transfer lured the respondents to the study area. Most of the respondents did not want to leave the present place of residence in the future. They were satisfied with that place and those who were not so satisfied from the current place of residence also did not want to leave that place because they believed that future place of residence also might not give the same type of satisfaction as the present place of residence was giving them. Cultural and religious impacts of the migration are negligible; most felt that they were not affected culturally and religiously by the present place of migration.

Most of the respondents had moderate economic condition at the place of origin but improved significantly after migration. So, migration had affected the migrants positively. Most of the respondents were living in their own house after migration. Very few were living in rented room or in other rooms.

Migration has not changed the land-holding size of the respondents in average, but in reality those who migrated in the early years are heaving larger land-holding than in their origin, and the respondents who migrated in later years have very small land holdings compared with their land holding in the origin.

Being the residents of agricultural country, most of the respondents expected to do agricultural works at the destination before migrating. Respondents had many complaints or problems. Being the residents of a developing country, they were suffering from various circumstances and especially in the present situation. Respondents expressed that the complaints are so much that they could not be mentioned only in the paper of a questionnaire. Among many expectations, they want peace to prevail in the country. They expressed that they do not need anything except improvement in the situation of the country. From that view, it can be concluded that they had suffered much psychologically from the present conflict situation. Though they had not suffered much psychologically from the present conflict situation. Though they had not suffered directly from this conflict, they did not want to hear or read in the media about the death of Nepali brothers and sisters.

The respondents' suggestion to the concerned agencies was to improve the condition of rural people to check migration. They also wished the security situation to improve in the rural areas so that they need not migrate to the urban areas. They were ready to stay at the rural area if the basic facilities were provided there.

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CHAPTER – ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Migration always involves the shifting of people from one place to another for different purposes but it is not sufficient condition of migration because it brings a great change in the basic structure of population. That is to say, migration affects the fundamental structure of population of the nation. Ultimately it brings an immense change in the social, economic, cultural, political and religious aspect in the society. Migration brings dramatic changes in the urban development, as well.(Lalchan Lalichan, 2002).

Generally migration is the process of movement of people from one place to another with a view to fulfill their needs. Broadly speaking, migration is the process of movement of people for new settlement in a new area to maintain better economic, social, political, cultural and religious values; technological and environmental advancement to achieve security, sustainability and social justice (Kunwar, 1993).

Migration in general can be delivered into two parts: internal migration and international. Migration in which the movement of the person is limited to the political boundary of the country is known as international migration, and the migration in which the movement of the person crosses the political boundary of a particular country is called international migration (Kunwar, 1993).

Migration, the movement of the people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent residence, is one of the complex components of population change. Migration is entirely determined by the wishes of the migrate (Rao, M.Koteshwara,1996).

By a simple definition, a migration is someone who change residence, permanently or temporary, across a geographically or political boundary-for example, moving from a rural area to city or from one country to another. This definition would

include refugees and internally displaced persons. To distinguish among types of migration, the term 'migration' is usually restricted to those who move voluntarily (internally or internationally). And the terms 'refugee' and internally displaced person are used to describe those who move involuntarily-'refugee' if the move is across national borders and 'internally displaced person' if not.

Although migration has affected all regions of the world throughout history, it is only in and advancement of modern communications, the expansion of the global economy, and the intensification of regional and international economic and demographic disparities, every continent of the world is now touched by the phenomenon.

The direction of migration changed with the availability of resources over the years but the process of migration is almost as old as human origin. Migration is not only a process of shifting people from one place to another, it is a fundamental process to change the structure of population and it contributes a lot for the understanding of the space- content and space –relations of a particular geographical area.

Migration from rural to urban areas is a necessary component of the transition of developing countries from an agricultural to an industrial and service basis. Rural urban migration may be wrenching experiences for the migrants themselves while exacerbating many economic and social problems both in the origin and destination areas. The studies on rural urban migration in developing countries show that the rates of rural urban continue to exceed the rates of urban industrial employment opportunities. The unplanned rural urban migration in low income countries has created a number of problems such as, high rates of urban unemployment, urban poverty, and problems of transportation, housing, sanitation, water supply, and environmental pollution.

The pattern of migration, too, is an important aspect of Nepal's demographic profile. The internal migration takes place chiefly from the hills to the terai. A unique characteristic of this flow compared to most other countries, is that 80 percent of the migration is rural to rural. Migration from hills to the terai started with the eradication

of the malaria in the plains and the process got accelerated as land became scarcer in the hills and economic hardships increased due to growth of population, on the one hand, and lack of opportunities, on the other. (Pandey, 2000)

Rural to urban migration takes place in societies in transition from agricultural to urban and industrial economies. Such migration encourages qualified workers to move from rural villages to urban areas and their periphery. Often those left at home get trapped in a vicious circle of poverty and rural underdevelopment. Rural areas thus continue to lag behind in spite of heavy investment in rural development efforts.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The process of migration is not a new one in Nepal. Migration has been changing the size of population both at the places of origin and destination. This rapid change in population has adversely affected every sector of economy, social services, physical facilities, and the environment. Migration has created so many new problems and resulted not only in the redistribution of the population but also in the uneven growth of population in different parts of the country. This is therefore be a challenge for the country.

Migration is responsible for changing the pattern of population composition, employment composition and socio economic condition as well as for creating some cultural, environmental and together related problems. This study focuses on the population growth aspects in the Nepalgunj municipality of Banke with an aim of identifying the reasons why people are attracted by the city, what are the causes and how millions of families have been affected by this process of in-migration.

Rural urban migration has been apparent in all urban centers. This is particularly important in terai urban centers in recent years. Nepaljung is one such urban center in terai where the impact of migration can be observed very clearly. The degree of rural urban migration is mostly from surrounding districts. Nepaljung town is increasing rapidly due to the development of new economic activities and availability of other facilities. Rural urban migration has strong interrelationship with land use pattern and population in Nepaljung. Conversions of agricultural land in to

residential areas and for other human activities such as industries, business and others have created enormous problems. The recent trend of internally displaced people has also added a new dimension to the rural urban migration in Nepaljung municipality. Here is needed to be a very important step towards contribution to the proper urbanization and sustainable development of the area.

To eliminate existing deficits of urban services and meet the needs of people in future, urban growth would require many times the current physical amount of facilities. Thus the key problems are making service delivering much more efficient and mobilizing new differences in expected financing for construction as well as operation and maintenance. In absence of planned development many activities lead to the direction of environment which, to some extent is already experienced this municipality.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of the study is to assess the socio economic impact of migration in Nepalgunj municipality. The specific objectives of this study are as follows.

1. To identify the causes of migration from rural area to Nepalgunj municipality.
2. To find out the consequences of that rural-urban migration.
3. To analyze the effects of the present conflict in the rural-urban migration process of the study area.

1.4 Importance of the study

Migration is a serious problem in Nepal, especially in its urban areas. Several studies have been conducted to analyze the rural- urban migration in the country. But there is lack of studies focusing on causes and consequences of migration in the case of Nepalgunj municipality. This study could also help to identify the causes and consequences of migration to this area. Migration resulted from this present conflict is a very significant aspect of the study. The findings of the study may be useful in formulating policies focusing particularly on the population redistribution dimension of development.

1.5 Limitation of the study

This study is completed for partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's degree in rural development. So this study focused particularly to those areas where the study area is selected. This is a limited study rather than whole on the field of migration situation of Nepalgunj municipality.

CHAPTER-TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Modalities of migration

E.G. Ravenstein had developed many generalizations or 'Laws' of migration as early as in the 1880's. His two classic papers have stood the test of time and still remain starting points for the analysis of migration. The laws of migration may be summarized as: the migrants move from areas of low economic opportunities to areas of high opportunity. The migrants move from areas of low economic opportunities to areas of high opportunity. The choice of destination is regulated by distance in the sense that the migrants from rural-urban migration, although the former tends to dominate the latter; the urban residents are less migratory than the rural. And, lastly, migration accelerates with improvements in transportation and communications and rapid expansion of trade and industry (Rao1996:6-7).

Everett S. lee, a sociologist, building on Ravenstein's laws of migration, has developed a general framework for analyzing the process of internal migration. According to him, every case of out-migration involves an origin, a destination and an intervening set of obstacles. He categorizes the factors influencing the migrant perception into 'pluses', 'zeros' and 'minuses'. While the 'pluses' pull the individuals towards them, the 'minuses' drive them away, the 'zeros' refer to competing forces which are, more or less, evenly balanced. Lee's theory is reflected in a broad range of studies dealing with migrant selectivity and push-pull factors (Rao 1996:7).

Lekhi has described. The Basic nature of Todaro's Model of Rural-Urban Migration and Unemployment, starting from the assumption that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon which for the individual migrant can be a quite rational decision, despite the existence of urban unemployment. The Todaro model postulates that the migration proceeds in response to urban-rural rather than actual earnings. The fundamental premise is that migrants consider the various labor market opportunities available to them, as between the rural and urban sectors, and choose the one which maximizes their 'expected' gains from migration. expected gains are

measured by the difference in real income between rural and urban work and the probability of a new migrant obtaining an urban job (Lekhi, 20003;104/III).

Describing the nature of Todaro model, Rao writes, “.....Todaro traces the process of the rural-urban migration in two stages. In the first stage, the migrant arrives in the urban arban areas, and, in most cases either remains unemployed for some time or gets employed in the traditional sector, while hunting for a job in the modern sector. In the second stage, he succeeds in obtaining modern sector job carrying higher earnings. The higher earnings in this stage are said to be sufficiently higher to offset the zero or low traditional sector earnings during the first stage. The migrant is said to be acting rationally as long as the present value of the urban income during the life-span exceed the present value of the rural income in addition to the costs of relocation (Rao, 1996:11).

Lalchan described the Ravenstein’s law of migration. This theory is based on the historical experience of West Europ. The theory mentioned that the volume of migration depends on distance. The longer the distance, the lesser will be the volume of migration. His laws discussed demographic and economic condition of migrants in relation to the distance and initiated an attempt to formulate migration theory in a systematic way (Lalchan, 2002:4).

In the course of discussing different migration theories, Rao writes; “the central assumption of Lewis” model is that unlimited supplies of labor are available to the modern sector at a fixed wage that is slightly higher than the average income in the traditional agricultural sectorThe model is based on the concept of a dual economy comprising a subsistence agricultural sector and a modern urban industrial sector. The agricultural sector is characterized by unemployment and underemployment, whereas the modern sector is characterized by full employment. In the subsistence sector, the marginal productivity of labor is assumed to be zero, of very low, and workers are paid wages which equal their cost of subsistence. In other words, in this sector, wages exceed marginal productivity. In the industrial sector, the wages are maintained at slightly hisher levels than the average agricultural wage. The wage differential between urban and rural sectors serves as a signal powerful enough to ensure a supply of as much labor as is necessary for the expanding modern sector.

This process leads to an increase in industrial production as well as capitalists' profit. As this profit is assumed to be full reinvested in the industrial sector, it further increases the demand for labor from the subsistence sector. This process continues as long as the reserved army of disguised unemployed exists in the rural areas. It could come to an end eventually if the rate of expansion of demand for labor outstrips the growth rate of population in rural areas (Rao, 1996:8)

2.2 Migration in the Global Context

The migratory movement is at once perpetual, partial and universal. It never ceases, it affects every people....[and although] at a given moment it sets in motion only a small number of each population.... In fact there is never a moment of immobility for any people, because no migration remains isolated (Collinson, 1994:1)

Describing about the causes for increase in urban population, Lekhi mentions- "Indian, rural people have to face a number of difficulties like less opportunity of medicinal facilities. Thus, in order to get rid of these difficulties, rural folks migrate to urban areas.....urban life has its own attraction. Rural lives are very much lured by all these augments and decide to live in towns and cities. According to him, National Sample Survey of India reveals that the main cause of rural male to migrate to urban areas is employment and rural female is wedding ties"(Lekhi, 1003:103/VII).

About the migration in Bangladesh, Prier writes; "Migration in Bangladesh is relatively under researched, although the long history of international movement to the UK and other western countries over the last 30 or so years, and the more recent flow to the Middle East in the last decade, is quite well-known. Internally, permanent rural to urban migration is thought to be predominant among current migration flows in Bangladesh. Although Bangladesh is one of the least urbanized areas in Asia, with only 15 percent of the population living in urban areas in 1981, the country is experiencing one of the most rapid rates of urban growth in the world. In the intercensal period 1974-81, the urban population grew at an estimated rate of 10.6 percent per annum (Chant 1992:140).

According to Pejaranonda, Santipaporn and Guest in Thailand, rural to urban migration makes up less than 50 percent of internal migration in Thailand. However, the share of rural urban moves has increased over the last three decades. This share is

even greater if temporary moves, most of which are rural-urban are included. One of the reasons for the low, but increasing, share of rural-urban moves is the larger share of the Thai population living in rural areas. Depending on the definition employed, 70 to 80 percent of the populations live in rural areas. Therefore, even with a relatively low proportion of rural urban migration the impact on the population of urban areas is large (ESCAP 1995:200).

About the population growth of the Mexico city, Todaro and Smith write, “the extremely rapid population growth of Mexico City, currently the fourth largest city in the world, and containing more than one-fifth of the country’s population, has been fueled over the past two decades by rural-urban migration. Millions of peasant farmers and more educated young people have flooded Mexico city’s labor market in search of elusive, highly paid modern sector jobs. Many of those who fail, and even some of those who succeed, continue their migration journey to the US, where they hope to find even better paid employment (Todaro and Smith, 2003:348).

Describing about the migration in Europe, Collinson concludes: Migration has always played an important part in the economic, political and social development of European society, and it is a process which has, on balance, proved enriching. For countries such as France, the UK, and the Federal Republic of Germany, the immigration of foreign workers from the 1950s to the 1970s constituted a key element in the post-war economic boom, and the immigrants have contributed in many important and positive ways to the cultural and social life of the countries in which they settled (Collinson, 1994:157).

In the course of describing the relationship between education and internal migration, Lekhi mentions: Education seems to be an important factor influencing rural urban migration numerous studies of migration in diverse countries have documented the positive relationship between the education attainment of an individual and his or her propensity to migrate from rural to urban areas. Basically, individuals with higher levels of education face wider urban-rural real income differentials and higher probabilities of obtaining modern sector jobs than those with lower levels of education (Lekhi 2003:125/1)

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), at its forty-seventh sessions, in 1991, observed that “migration from rural to urban areas continued at a rapid pace in many countries of the region, and it was often beyond the capacity of towns, cities and metropolitan areas to cope with the increasing numbers. That had resulted in serious environmental problems and shortages of basic urban services (ESCAP, 1995:1).

Presenting the disorder migration has created in the world today, Castles and Miller write: over the last five centuries mass migrations have played a major role in colonialism, industrialization, emergence of nation-states and the development of the capitalist world market. However, international migration has never been as pervasive of as socio-economically and politically significant as it is today. Never before have had statesmen accorded such priority to migration concerns. Never before has international migration seemed so pertinent to national security and so connected to conflict and disorder on a global scale (Castle and Miller, 1993:260).

In describing the relationship between migration and development, Todaro and Smith write: Rural urban migration was once viewed favorably in the economic development literature. International migration was thought to be a natural process in which surplus labor was gradually withdrawn from the rural sector to provide needed manpower for urban industrial growth. the process was deemed socially beneficial in contrast to this viewpoint, it is now abundantly clear from recent LDC experience that rates of rural-urban migration continue to exceed rates of urban job creation and to surpass greatly the absorption capacity of both industry and urban social services. No longer is migration viewed by economists as a beneficent process necessary to solve problems of growing urban labor demand (todaro and smith, 2003:334).

Pathak and Mehta describe the determinant of rural-urban in India as: there is considerable debate on determinants of rural-urban migration. It is widely held that the main reasons for male migration to urban areas are economic while females tend to migrate for such non-economic reasons as marriage and shift in residence along with other members of the family. A large number of research studies have revealed that both rural poverty and rural prosperity are important determinants of underemployment and low wages are the major determinants of rural-urban migration (Pathak and Meht, 1995:11).

2.3 Migration in the Nepalese context

Das explains migration in Nepalese context as: Besides the two most important biological variables-fertility and mortality affecting population size, there is another very crucial variable, migration which determines population growth rate in the developing country like Nepal, whose international border is open since time immemorial. Migratory movement is the outcome of social, cultural, political and economic circumstances of the individual. In Nepal, migration has been playing a very significant role in the size and population growth from the early age. People tend to migrate to Nepal from India, Tibet, Bangladesh and Burma, whereas in small unit migration from Nepal to other neighboring countries is also observed (Das, 1999:110).

Sharma analyzed the push and pull factors of in-migration in Chitwan district. This study identified that that low agricultural productivity and inefficiency of land in origin, presence of friends and relatives, free distribution of land, easier clearing of the forest, high fertility of soil, presence of health facilities, and low price of land in Chitwan were the important push and pull factors respectively. The report also concluded that the migrants are the well off kin receiving area than they were at the sending area (Sharma, 2003:12).

According to Acharya, the findings of in-migrants in Pokhara sub-metropolitan city are the availability of physical facilities, social amenities, chances of greater opportunities and presence of relatives, friends and spouses, own self-networking in pokhara were the main causes of migration....Trade/business land education were the major reasons for in-migrating from both rural and urban areas to pokhara city....most of the in-migrants came to pokhara city by their self-decision for both rural and urban areas (Acharya, 2001:47).

Khadka explains the social and cultural determinants of migration in Nepal. According to him, all of Nepal's five development regions consist of mountain, hill and tarai ecological belts. Studies have shown that a large volume of migration take place across the ecological belts than across the development regions (Khadka, 2000:26-7).

Studying the causes and consequences of internal migration in Bharatur municipality, Kunwar concludes that the present study on causes and consequences of internal migration phenomenon in terms of causes of leaving origin had direct and indirect effect of regional, demographic and intermediate variables. Region of birth of people in hill region increased, whereas productivity and sufficient land decreased to the causes of leaving origin. Availability of physical facilities (school, transportation, hospital), extension of business opportunity reduced the causes of leaving origin. Moving of relatives and friends, education increased the causes of leaving origin (Kunwar, 1993:50).

Gurung viewed, in his book 'Inter-regional Migration in Nepal', that population pressure on land holding, shorting of food-grains, environmental stress in mountains hills were defined as the push factors, and fertile land resource, government incentives, planned resettlement, physical facilities, presence of friends and relatives in the tarai were found as the pull factors (Sharma 2003:13).

Das studied the demographic dynamics and economic development in Nepal. Mentioning the consequences of internal migration in Nepal he writes, "internal migration in Nepal, whether based on geographical regions, or development regions or rural-urban character, has several consequences in both sending and receiving areas in general. Composition and structure of population of both the areas change significantly having several socio-economic impacts on the economy in general and in the receiving areas in particular" (Das, 1999:247).

In his review of migration studies in Nepal, KC has mentioned that most migration studies attempt to prove that migration occurs from a desire to convert poverty into relative prosperity by moving either from one rural area, from a rural to an urban area or from a small urban area to a larger one. In an agrarian society, migration occurs either from rural to urban areas or from labor surplus to both surplus and deficit area (KC 1995:66).

Kansakar observed described that the basic reason for hill to tarai migration was due to poor economic condition. The study also indicated the need to develop the

hill region and make bilateral efforts between Nepal and India to control internal migration as well as immigration (Sharma, 2003:12).

The Internal and International Migration in Nepal, 1983 was the first major survey in the field of migration in Nepal which was carried out by Dr. Harka Gurung. The survey areas include Kathmandu vally and ten Tarai districts and the survey reviewed four types of migration: seasonal, temporary, semi-permanent and permanent (Sharma, 2003:14).

CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses various methods employed to accomplish the research objectives. Specifically, it contains nature and sources of data, data collection instruments, data process and analysis of the study. Being a case study, this research has been conducted using the following methodology.

3.1 Sources of Data

To fulfill the study objectives, data were collected from various sources. This research is based on both primary and secondary data, but the analysis of the case of the rural-urban migration study is based on the primary data obtained from field survey carried out by the researcher. For the accomplishment of this study, data were gathered from the following two major sources.

3.1.1 Primary Sources

The real setting of the study or the field where the survey was conducted to generate first hand or unused data was the primary source of data collection. Most of the data used in this study were generated from primary sources of Ratnam Municipality, I E ward number numbers and that were formerly demarcated as urban areas and latter as rural areas of the municipality.

3.1.2 Secondary Sources

Secondary data were actually the results and data collected by previous investigations, studies and reports. The present study has also used data and information, already available in the secondary sources, as supplements to achieve the set objectives.

3.2 Population and Sample

The population under this study is the number of people living in the total of seven wards out of seventeen wards of Nepalgunj municipality. According to the Municipality source, wards 1,2,3,4,5,6 and 13 are considered as urban and the rest of

the wards as rural. Out of the total of 17 wards, two had been selected for the study: one from the urban wards and another from rural wards of the municipality, for the convenience of the study.

According to the Secretary of Ward No. 8, there were more than 600 households in the ward. More than 200 of those households belonged to the Tharu and Madhesi community that is indigenous to the place. The study being an analysis of rural-urban migration, the indigenous households were not included in the survey/ study population. so, out of the remaining 400 households, 80 households were chosen randomly for the study. Eighty households were chosen using simple random sampling without replacements.

Similarly, according to the Secretary of the ward No.14, there are more than 450 households in this ward and more than 50 households are from tharu community who are non-migrants or indigenous people of that ward. Excluding those households, 400 households were selected as the population for the study in this ward. Out of those 400 migrated households, 80 households, 20 percent, were chosen as the sample population for the present study. They sample population was chosen using simple random sampling without replacements.

In this way, altogether 160 respondents were chosen as sample population for the present study from the wards 8 and 14 of Nepaljung Municipality of Banke.

3.3. Methods of Data Collection

The present study is largely based on primary data generated by the researcher's field study. Secondary data and information were also given due importance to analyze and describe the issues under the study.

3.3.1 Primary data

To generate the primary data, structured questionnaires (annex-1) were used to interview the sampled migrants. Secretaries of the wards and municipality staffs concerned with migration were interviewed using the Interview Checklist (Annex-2).

Observation method was also used during the field visit to generate the data about the socio-economic situation of the respondents.

i) Questionnaire :

To know the real cause of migration and kinds of problems facing by the migrant people were asked some questions to the respondents.

Questionnaire method is most essential method of primary data collection.

I found that by the method most of people used to migrate from rural to urban area due to different kinds of facilities. Like as transportation, communication, electricity, education, health, job opportunity etc. Some people migrated due to present conflict situation, social discrimination, lack of basic needs etc.

During the questions respondents socio, economic, political condition were also known.

ii) Key informant interview:

Key, information are those who know a great deal about the migrant people unclear study for the overall information, which is not possible through household survey. For this number of respondent 6 people who were reputed and honorable a social figure above 50 years aged. This interview focused on structure questionnaires. This method helped to identify the causes of migration problems of migrants people and solutions of the problems were analyze on the study area.

iii) Observation :

To know the causes and effects of migration in different time and area, particularly Nepalgunj Municipality, Banke this observation method was applied.

Apart from this method real causes could not found in the case. When I went to the study area I found the real cause of migration and seen different types of problem, the main causes were lack of physical facilities, lack of infrastructure of development, present social conflict, due to poor economic status, natural disasters, social discrimination, influence of relatives and many more.

3.3.2 Secondary Data

The secondary data were collected from various published sources, local/district and national level concerned agency's reports and various other previous studies. It is taken from municipality profile DDC survey and other document published by NGOs/ GOs and INGOs There were used as the foundation of this study.

3.4 Data Processing and Analysis

The collected data and information were finally analyzed to fulfill the set objectives of the study. Tables were created grouping the data into various categories to support the set objectives. The data then were analyzed by using descriptive method. After analyzing the data and information to come up with the major finding, conclusion was drawn and recommendations were made.

CHAPTER-FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND THE MAJOR FINDINGS

4.1 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

4.1.1 Age Group of the Respondents

Age plays an important role in the development sector. As the active age group of people increases, there is much potential for development. When the people are independent, they can contribute much in the development process but if the number of dependent people increases, the pace of development may be slower. In the following table, the age distribution of the respondents of the study area is presented.

Table 1: Distribution of the Respondents by Age Group

Age Group(Years)	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
20 and below	13	8.125
21to30	58	36.250
31to40	66	41.250
41and above	23	14.375
Total	160	100.000

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table1 ,depicts that most (41%) of the respondents fell in the 31 to 40 years age group. Only 13 respondents (8%) were of age below 20 year. Similarly, 58 respondents (36%) were in 21 to 30 years age group and 23 respondents (14%) were in the years 41 and above age group.

From the table it can be clearly seen that most of the respondents were from 21-30 (36%) and 31to 40 (41%) years age groups, which were counted as an economically active age group in the context of Nepal. if they do not feel any favorable condition to work in a certain place, they were ready to go anywhere because they are the more responsible persons of the households. Responsibility towards family motivates them to migrate for the solution of their problems.

4.1.2 Religious Composition of the Respondents

Nepal is known as the only Hindu kingdom of the world but people of different religions live here helping each other and respecting each other's religious value. According to CBS Nepalese 80.6 percent are Hindus and 10.7 percent Buddhists (CBS,2002:6) and the remainder belong to other religious groups. The religious harmony in Nepal is said to be one of the best in the world. The people belonging to different religious groups are friendly to one another and discard any possibilities of animosity among them. In the following table, the religious distribution of the respondents of the study area is presented.

Table 2: Distribution of the Respondents by Religion

Religion	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Hindu	132	82.500
Buddhist	7	4.375
Islam	14	8.750
Christian	7	4.375
Total	160	100.000

Source: Field survey 2009

The above table and Figure 1 show that most of the respondents, i.e. 132 (82%) are Hindu. As in the national scenario, Hindu religion is dominant in the study area also, but during the field survey, the researcher found a very cordial and harmonious relationship among the respondents of the study area. There was no social or religious conflict of any kind among them, concerning religion.

4.1.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition of the Respondents

Nepal is a land of ethnic diversity. It is a fertile land for multi- culture, multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-lingual society. It is a garden of different castes and ethnic groups, which were blossoming without any obstacle. According to the CBA (2002:28-33), there are 102 identified caste/ethnic groups in Nepal, including the top five caste/ethnic groups in terms of population, viz. Chhetri(15.80%), Brahmin(hill) (12.74%), Magar (7.014%), Tharu (6.75%) and Tamang (5.64%). They are all

garlanded in a thread of national integrity of Nepal. In the following table the caste/ethnicity of the respondents of the study area is shown.

Table 3: Distribution of the Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Brahmin	85	53.125
Chhetri	40	25.000
Newar	21	13.125
Others	14	8.750
Total	160	1000.000

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 3 and Figure 2 show that most of the respondents (53%) are from the Brahmin caste/ethnicity, which is very much different from the national population of the Brahmin (13%). Chhetris' Population is higher than their proportion in the national population. It is 15.80 percent in the national population, but 25 percent in the study area. The proportion of Newars is also higher in the study area, but other castes and ethnic groups are very few compared with their national populations.

4.1.4 Household Structure of the Respondents

Household size is one of the important aspects for analyzing the characteristics of migrant population. There are greater chances to migrate from larger households and large household is considered as one of the major push factors of migration. Similarly, household size effects fertility, mortality and migration. In a large household, income from the services available will not be sufficient to feed the members, labor force will not be absorbed in the agricultural land and housing accommodation will be insufficient. This encourages migration of some of the members. In the following table, the household size pattern of the respondents is shown.

Table 4: Distribution of the Respondents by Household Size

Household Size (Persons)	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
3 or below	16	10.000
4	30	18.750
5	53	33.125
6 or above	61	38.125
Total	160	100.000

Source: Field Study, 2009

Table 4 shows that the average household has more than five members. Among the respondents, 53(33%) have five household members each and 61 (38%) have six or more than six household members each in their household.

Rapid population growth has been considered as one of the greatest threats to the world in the coming days. In the future, nearly all population growth worldwide will take place in urban areas of developing countries. According to the UN estimate, by 2015 there will be 21 'mega cities' of at least 10 million people each-all but four in developing countries. In Nepal also, many measures have been used to curb population but still in the rural areas of Nepal large number of household members were considered as a great possession because it is believed that if they are involved in different agricultural activities, they can bring prosperity to the household. On the other hand, village couples were tired of working in the field the whole day and they have on other means of entertainment except sexual intercourse, which helps to increase population.

From Table 4 also, it can be inferred that the main reason behind Nepaljunj's higher average household size than the national average may be although Nepaljunj is considered as an urban area in the context of Nepal, most of its people are engaged in agricultural activities and have higher fertility rates because of their life style as indicated above. Another reason may be that most of the migrants of Nepaljunj municipality are from remote hills and Tarai of Nepal where most of the couples have

very poor level of knowledge and attitude concerning family planning practice. Another reason could be the prevalence of the generally joint family structure.

4.1.5 Conflict Situation in the Present Place of Residence

Conflict has been one of the important topics of the development discourse in the present world. Conflict in the present society can be found in any form like social conflict, cultural conflict and political conflict. So, conflict management has been considered as an important part of development. In Nepal, especially after the beginning of the Maoist's 'People's War' the conflict situation has been rampant every where. Thousands of people were displaced due to 'internal conflict'. Because of the conflict thousands of people are migrating to urban district which has created many problems in both the origin and destination of migrating people. In the following table, the conflict situation of the study area as perceived by the respondents is presented.

Table 5: The Extent of Conflict in the Study Area

Conflict	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Yes	31	19.375
No	116	72.500
Don't Know	13	8.125
Total	160	100.000

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Respondents of the study area were asked whether there was any kind of conflict situation they were facing. From the above table, it can be clearly inferred that though it is said that most part of the country is facing a great conflict situation, only 31 respondents (19%) reported that they were suffering from ongoing conflict. Most of the respondents reported that there was not conflict of any kind in the area, and that they were not directly facing any kind of difficult situation due to present conflict. Some responded that indirectly more or less all the people of the nation were facing the problem of present conflict.

The situation described in the above paragraph can be interpreted in two ways: on the one hand, being an urban area and by the side of the highway, this study area is not facing the problem of present conflict as other remote parts of the country are facing. On the other hand, the respondents may not have wanted to disclose that they were affected by the conflict. During the field visit, this researcher had observed the facial expression of the respondents and they were unwilling to say that they were affected by the conflict. Even some heads of the households did not give any kind of reply to the questions asked by the researcher and he returned back without filling the questionnaire. Perhaps they were suspecting the researcher to be spying either from the Maoist's side or from the government's side. In general, It can be concluded that the study area is not as much affected as the most parts of the country.

4.2 Migration Scenario of the Respondents

One of the serious population problems emerging during the last decade is the migration of people from rural to urban areas. Most metropolitan and large cities in developing countries have experienced a heavy migration of people from rural areas, which warrants national strategic planning to manage, to reduce or to reverse the trends (KC,1995:65).

4.2.1 Migration Year of the Respondents

Migration brings change in population of a particular place. In Nepal, the trend of migration from the hills and mountains to the tarai region had started as soon as malaria was eradicated in the tarai. In most places of Nepal, as the urbanization process started, the rate of migration to urban areas began to increase. This has resulted in the increase of urban population. However, the change in population is caused not only by migration, (which is purely a socio-economic phenomenon), but the rates of mortality and fertility, which are biological phenomenon, are also responsible (Adhikary, 2001:1). Table 6 shows the year of migration of the respondents of the study area.

Table 6: Distribution of the Respondents by migration Year

Year (B.S.)	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Before 2030	25	15.625
2030-2040	32	20.000
2041-2050	42	26.250
2051-2060	42	26.250
In 2061	19	11.875
Total	160	100.000

Source: Field Survey 2009

The above table clearly indicates that most of the respondents migrated during the 2040s and 2050s. In both decades, 42 respondents (26% of the total) migrated to the study area. Only 25 respondents (16%) migrated before 2030 BS. During the field survey, it was found that most of the respondents migrated after the restoration of democracy in 2046 BS. Before that, the area was completely rural. It was not declared as a municipality, and almost all of the people were involved only in agricultural activities. After the restoration of democracy, many developmental activities and other different economic activities started besides agricultural activities. As the infrastructure developed, people started migrating from different parts of the country. Socially and environmentally also, the study area became an ideal place for many people which lured more and more people to migrate in this way, the population of the study area increased remarkably.

4.2.2 Origin of the Respondents

The ability to move from one place to another be it to escape the effects of environmental disasters or to exploit opportunities which may be available elsewhere, represents an essential means of dealing with the problems which beset many who live in the world's poorer countries. Migration from village to city may constitute a 'pressure valve' whereby people may escape the drudgery and uncertainty of rural life. The periodic movement of farmers and pastoralists may enable them to overcome environmental constraints on their livelihood (Parnwell, 1993:3). In the following table, the origin of the respondents of the study area is shown.

Table 7: distribution of the Respondents by Origin

Origin	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Nepaljung	11	6.875
Bardiya	36	22.500
Achaam	27	16.875
Dang	10	6.250
Surkhet	10	6.250
Salyan	13	8.125
Kailali	18	11.250
Pyuthan	06	3.750
Humla	02	1.250
Jajarkot	04	2.500
Gulmi	04	2.500
Mahendranagar	02	1.250
Rukum	03	1.875
Other district	14	8.750
Total	160	100.000

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It is clearly seen from the table that most of the respondents were from Bardiya and Achaam. Out of the total 160 respondents 36 respondents (23%) are from Bardiya and 27 respondents (17%) are from Achaam. Very few of the respondents i.e. 02(1%) are from Rukum and Mahendranagar each.

If we see the origin of the migrants zonal wise, most of the migrants were from Rapti and Bheri and Seti zone. Altogether 75 respondents (40%) of the total respondents were from Bheri zone. Similarly, 47 respondents(28%) are from Seti and so on. Similarly, if we see the above table, it is clearly seen the almost all of the respondents were from Mid Western Development Region of Nepal. Out of the total 160 respondents of the study area, 130 respondents (60%) are from Mid Western Development Region. Only few of the respondents I.E 16 respondents (30%) are from

Far Western Development Region. Except them, 10 percent respondents migrated from other areas of country.

4.2.3 Expected occupation of the Respondents before migration

Generally, people migrate planning something to be done on the migrated area. Though some people migrate without planning, most of the migrants leave their origin with planning something. They plan how to leave the origin and how to settle in the destination. For this they expect some type of job or work to be done at the destination. Their expectation may go futile in the future but before migration they expect some work to get at the destination for their livelihood.

In the study area also, respondents were asked what type of occupation they had expected to do at the destination before migration. In the following table, expected occupation of the respondents before migration is shown.

Table 8: Distribution of the Respondents by Expected Occupation

Expected Occupation	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	64	40.000
Business	15	9.375
Education	17	10.625
Service	24	15.00
Other	40	25.00
Total	160	100.000

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Nepal is an agricultural country and being the habitants of agricultural country must migrants also can not expect another occupation than agriculture. In the study area also most of the migrants had expected doing agricultural occupations. Out of the 160 respondents, 64 respondents (40%) replied that they had expected to do agricultural activities after migration to the present place. Similarly, 15 respondents (9%) expected to do business occupation at the destination, 17 respondents (11%)

expected for education, 24 respondents (15%) expected for service and 40 respondents (25%) expected for other occupations.

4.3 Causes of Migration

Most poor people in developing countries live in rural areas. But urban poverty is wide-spread, too, and it is growing. People will continue to leave rural areas and move to urban centers to escape adverse rural condition (push factors). At the same time, many urban areas will continue to attract people from the countryside because they generally offer more opportunities (pull factors). Factors that push people out of the countryside include the deteriorating quantity and quality of agricultural lands, poor market infrastructures, and lack of supporting institutions, such as sources of credit for small-scale farmers. In the following table, reasons of leaving the origin by the respondents of the study area are shown.

Table 9: Distribution of the Respondents by Reasons for Leaving the Origin (Push Factors)

Reasons	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Lack of physical facilities	45	28.125
Close relatives and villagers left	35	21.875
Due to natural calamities	19	11.875
Very hard life in origin	31	19.375
Due to job transfer	20	12.500
Due to conflict	19	11.875
For education	16	10.000
Other reasons	46	28.750

Source: Field Study, 2009

Above table clearly shows that most of the respondents left their origin due to lack of physical facilities at the origin. Among the total 160 respondents, 45 respondents said that they left their origin due to the lack of physical facilities as the main push factor at the origin were one or more than one.

Men are social animals. So, they want to live in society. They desire for the companionship of kinship and friends to make their life happier. Company of kin's and friends make their life happier. They share their joys and grievances with them. When they start leaving their residence due to many reasons, rest also has to leave that place. From this study researcher found that 35 respondents left their origin because their close relatives and villagers had left.

Generally, people do not want to leave the current place of residence without any big reasons. But different circumstances compel them to shift their residence in different places. In the study area also, 19 respondents replied that they left their origin because of natural calamities. Similarly, 31 respondents replied that they were forced to leave their origin due to very difficult life system at the origin. They could not tolerate the hardships of nature and so they left their origin.

Among many reasons of leaving the origin, other important factors were: 20 respondents left due to their job transfer and 16 respondents were compelled to leave their origin because there was no proper education facility. Other reasons were: no treatment facilities, conflict with relatives, and very far for the job.

In the present context of Nepal it is said that the conflict between Maoist and the government has resulted many people to leave their origin. The visual and print media have got us updated about the disturbing news that thousands of people are displaced from their origin due to insurgency for some years. People have started migrating towards district headquarters due to the conflict situation. But from the study of the study area, this researcher found that only 19 respondents replied that they left their origin due to the ongoing conflict. This may be perhaps this study area is not the district headquarters and another reason may be people do not want to disclose that they were displaced by Maoist problem. Another reason may be because of being an urban area, the study area is not as other parts of the country.

During the course of the field visit, respondents were asked why they choose the present place as their residence when they could go to any part of the country, what things attracted the study area so much that they did the decision of migrating to

the present place of residence. In the following table reasons of selecting the present place as the residence were given of the study area.

Table 10: distribution of the Respondent by Reasons of Selecting the present place (Pull Factors)

Reasons	Respondent	
	Number	Percentage
Due to job transfer	19	11.875
For urban facilities	45	28.125
Close relatives lived here	35	21.875
For business extension	14	8.750
For agriculture	29	18.125
Land was already here	14	8.750
Nearest locality	05	3.125
For education	16	10.000
Cheaper location	07	4.375
Other reasons	45	28.125

Source: field Survey, 2009

Some respondents gave more than one answer.

From the above table it is clear that most of the respondents were lured to the study area because of urban facilities. Among the 160 respondents 45 respondents replied that among many attractions urban facilities provided by the study area is the main pull factor for them to leave their origin. Most of the respondents had given more than one reasons for the selection of the study area as their destination. Among many other reasons, 35 respondents replied that they were attracted by the study area because their close relatives already lived there. This shows that first of all any one of the origin came to the study area and settled. He/She told about that place to other residents of the origin and gradually, other villagers were also attracted to the study area. Other reasons of selecting the study area as the destination were for business extension by 14 respondents, for agriculture by 29 respondents, for education by 16 respondents, cheaper location by 7 respondents etc.

Respondent were also asked, whether they were satisfied from the present place of residents or not, to know about their future plan of migration. The response to the query was that most of the respondents I.E.107 respondents (67 percent of the total respondents) replied that they were satisfied from the present place of residence. Push factors of the origin like lack of physical facilities, natural calamities, leaving of friends and relatives, very hard life, job transfer, present conflict, no education facilities etc. and pull factors of the destination like urban facilities, nearness to job, close relatives and friends, business extension facility, agricultural facility, education facility, cheaper location etc. were the main reasons of satisfaction from the present place of residence.

Among the other respondents, 37 respondents (23 %) were not so satisfied and 16 respondents(10%) were unsatisfied from the present place of residence. Perhaps they were facing the same problem there which led to the leaving of the origin.

Respondents were also asked where they went to go in the future. Most of the respondents were uncertain about their future plan but superficially they had come to one decision. In the following table future plan of the respondents of the study area is shown.

Table 11: distribution of the Respondents by their Future Plan

Where they want to go?	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Stay in the same place	121	75.625
Previous place	08	5.000
Country capital	07	4.375
Elsewhere in the country	06	3.750
Outside the country	18	11.250
Total	160	100.000

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It is clear that most of the respondents I.E. 121 respondent (76%) want to stay in the same place. In this group, respondents who were uncertain about the future

were also included because according to them, when the future is uncertain, where to go? Among other, 8 respondents (5%) were more satisfied in the previous place. So, they want to go the previous place, similarly, 7 respondents (4%) wanted to go to the capital of the country, 6 respondents (4%) wanted to go else where inside the country and 18 respondents (11%) wanted to go outside the country in the future.

4.4 Consequences of Migration

Migration in Nepal, as in many developing nation is an important demographic phenomenon. It has great impact on the social, economic as well as cultural in both the place of origin and destination. When migration from one place to another occurs then the destination place gets more population pressure, more productive population, excessive utilization of resources and heterogeneous composition of population (Sharma 2003:42).

Respondents of the study area were asked whether they have felt any change in their cultural and religious activities after migrating to the present place of residence. In the following table, there is shown whether they felt any change in their cultural and religious activities or not.

Table 12: Distribution of Respondents by Cultural and Religious Impact of Migration

Response	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Yes	32	20.000
No	119	74.375
Don't Know	09	5.625
Total	160	100.000

Source: Filed Survey, 2009

Table 12 clearly shows that most of the respondents have felt that there is no change in their cultural and religious activities even after the migration. Out of the total 160 respondents 119 respondents i.e. 74 percent replied that their cultural and religious activities were not affected by the migration in the new place. They replied

that they were celebrating their festivities and performing their religious activities as in their origin. Unlike that, 32 respondents i.e. 20 percent of the total respondents replied that they have felt difficulty in performing their cultural and religious activities in the destination. During the course of field visit, they complained that in their origin they used to observe different rituals but in the destination due to heterogeneous society, there is no one to give company to them. So, they have to discontinue their cultural activities.

During the field visit respondents were asked about their economic situation at the origin. In response to this query, out of the 160 respondents, 107 respondents replied that their economic situation at the origin was 'medium'. Similarly, 35 respondents replied that their economic condition was 'good' and 18 respondents gave their answer as 'worse' about their economic condition at the origin.

To know the consequences of migration to the people another question was asked to them: whether their economic situation has been improved or worsened after migration. In the following table present economic condition of the migrants is compared with their previous condition.

Table 13: Present Economic Status of the Respondents

Economic Condition After Migration	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Improved	113	70.625
Not changed	27	16.875
Worsened	20	12.500
Total	160	100.000

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It is crystal clear from the above table that the economic condition of the respondents of the study area has improved more significantly than before migration. During the field visit, this researcher had observed and found that almost all of the respondents were engaged in agricultural activities as their main or allied occupations. From the view point of agriculture the study area is a fertile land. So, agriculture has

helped them to improve their economic situation. Present economic condition of the respondents is shown in the pie below.

Among many consequences of migration, change in the house ownership pattern is also an important consequence of migration. Due to various reasons people leave their residence and migrate to another place but there is no certainty of having own house at the destination. So, for some time he or she has to live either in rented room or in any other relative's or friend's home. During the field visit, respondents were also asked whether they were living on their own house or rented or in any other house of relative's or of friend's. In the following table, the pattern of house ownership of the respondents is presented.

Table 14: Distribution of the Respondents by their House Ownership Pattern

House Ownership	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Own	123	76.875
Rented	22	13.750
Of Relative's/ Friend's	15	9.375
Total	160	100.000

Source: Field Survey, 2009

From the above table it is clear that most of the respondents were living in their own homes. A significant number of respondents i.e. 123 respondents (77%) have their own house in the destination. Only 37 respondents do not have their own house. Among them 22 respondents (14%) were living in rented room and 15 respondents (9%) are living in the house of their relative's or friend's.

Another important consequence of migration is the change in land-holdings pattern of the migrated area. In the study area of this research respondents were also asked about their land holdings pattern before and after migration.

Table 15: Distribution of the Respondents by their Land Holding Size

Land Holding Size	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Respondents		Respondents	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Below 5 Kattha	21	13.125	31	19.375
6-10 Kattha	22	13.750	26	16.250
11-15 Kattha	32	20.000	27	16.875
16-20Kattha	35	21.875	30	18.750
Above 21 Kattha	50	31.250	46	28.750
Total	160	100.000	160	100.000

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above table clearly shows that both before and after migration most of the respondents had more than 21Kattha land but the pattern of land holding below 20Kattha is different. Before migration only 21 respondents (13%) had less than 5Kattha of land but as the size of land increased, the number of respondents also increased. Similarly, after migration 31 respondents (19%) had below 5Kattha of land but as the size of land increased, the respondents were decreasing and again increasing and 46 respondents (29%), highest number have more than above 21Kattha of land. Comparison of the land-holding of the migrants before and after migration is given below.

Average land holding size of Nepal is 0.96 hectare i.e. 28.34Kattha but in the above table, most of the respondents have below the average land-holding size of Nepal in both of the situation – before and after migration. But if we compare the land-holdings of the respondents before and after migration, no significant change is found. Before migration most of the respondents I.E 50 respondents(31%) had above 21 kattha of land and after migration also most of the respondents I.E 46 respondent (29%) have more than 21 Kattha of land. similarly, before migration very few of the respondents I.E 21 respondents (13%) had below 5 kattha of land-holdings and after migration also very few respondents I.E 26 respondents(16%) have 6-10 Kattha of land-holdings. this indicates that migration has not changed the land-holding size significantly.

4.5 Suggestion, Problems and Complaints of the Respondents

Respondents of the study area were asked whether they have any suggestions, problems or complaints with the concerned authority. Most of the respondents said that they have many problem and they can not be mentioned in a paper like questionnaire. So, in one word they said 'peace'. Most of the respondents were worried about the deteriorating security condition of the country. Forgetting all their grievances and problems, they wanted peace to prevail in the country. Everyday killings of many Nepali brothers and sisters and hearing of reading about their death in media have made them exhausted, harassed and demoralized.

Out of the total 160 respondents, 72 respondents gave more emphasis on 'peace'. they wanted the situation of the country to be improved so that all the Nepali brothers and sisters can share their joy and grief altogether even innumerable problems they were facing in their daily life. Among many other complaints, 36 respondents replied they were getting only tax paying facilities from the municipality. According to them, municipality is eager only to levy tax on the people but it is not providing any facilities to them. So, facilities and opportunities should be provided to all equally.

Some of the respondents replied that if villages are developed the migration trend will stop. They migrated there because they did not get any facilities in the villages. If the minimum facilities like health, education, drinking water, road, electricity were provided in the villages, they were not ready to migrate from their previous places. Farmers were complaining about proper agricultural market. According to them, businessmen give very less amount to their production in the harvesting season and again sell them on high price during off-season. So, there is the need of proper agricultural market for their production

Respondents have many complaints with the leaders of the political parties also. They view that leaders appear during election time. After winning the election they do not care the people to solve their problems. They are selfish and power hungry. So, they suggest the leaders to correct their behavior.

Among many other suggestions or problems some of the important were practical education to be provided to all, resources to be utilized properly, better jobs to be given, salary to be increased, to be increased, safe drinking water to be provided, problems of sanitation and drainage to be solved, everything to be done by system and business environment to be created.

4.6 The Major Findings

- ❖ Forty-one percent of the total respondents of the study area were from the age group of 31 to 40 years.
- ❖ Eighty-two percent of the respondents were from the Hindu community.
- ❖ Fifty-three percent of the respondents were belonging to Brahmin caste.
- ❖ Sixty-one respondents (38%) of the respondents have 6 or more members in their household.
- ❖ One hundred and twenty three(77%) of the respondents are residing in their own house.
- ❖ Most of the migrants migrated in 2040s'and 2050s', especially after the restoration of democracy in 2046 BS.
- ❖ thirty-nine percent of the total respondents were from Surkhet, Dailekh and Jumla districts only.
- ❖ Among various reasons, 45 respondents left their origin due to lack of physical facilities.
- ❖ Main reason of selecting the present place of residence is urban facilities which attracted 45 respondents.
- ❖ One hundred and seven respondents were satisfied from the present place of residence.
- ❖ Migration has not changed the cultural and religious activities of 119 migrants.
- ❖ Sixty-seven percent of total respondents were in medium economic condition at origin.
- ❖ Seventy-one percent of the respondents replied that their economic condition has improved after migration.
- ❖ Sixty-four respondents had expected to do agriculture- related activities at destination after migration

- ❖ Before migration 50 respondents had more than 21 Kattha of land-holding and after migration 46 respondents only had more than 21 Kattha of land holdings.
- ❖ One hundred and sixteen respondents replied that they were not directly affected by the present situation of the country.
- ❖ Among many complaints, 72 respondents wanted the situation of the country to be improved that is they wanted peace in the country.

CHAPTER-FIVE

5.1 Recommendation

- ❖ Rural-urban migration can be checked if the minimum basic facilities like health, education, road, electricity, and water were provided in the rural area. So, if rural development programs were operated properly in rural areas, possible future risks of population explosion in the urban area can be minimized.
- ❖ Natural calamities have also replaced the people from hill or rural areas to tarai or urban areas. So, minimization of the destruction by natural calamities can also help to check the rural urban migration.
- ❖ Economic activities are in a near-halt condition because of the present conflict situation so that people are not in situation to run their economic activities properly. They are not being able to improve their economic condition because of the present situation of the country. Therefore, they want the situation of the country to be improved by the concerned.
- ❖ People are exhausted from hearing and reading the death of many people daily in the media. So, they wish both sides of the warring group stop fighting and killing of the people. Clearly, the concerned agencies should do their best to bring peace to the country.
- ❖ The municipality is not providing many facilities to the people except leaving them the tax. So, the municipality should hear to them and give some facilities in return of the tax.
- ❖ The leaders are money-and power-oriented only. They do not listen to the people. So, are requested from the side of the people to work for them in return of their valuable voters.
- ❖ The farmers are complaining that they are not getting proper market for their production. So, concerned agencies must provide the agricultural market to the people. Besides, the farmers are not getting pesticides, fertilizers and agricultural tools in time. Therefore, it is recommended that those needs are fulfilled in time to improve the Farmers economic condition. A provision of

the supply of seeds, fertilizers and various other input in time will be a great help to the farmers engaged in farming.

- ❖ the study also recommends that suitable urbanization policies aimed at reducing rural urban migration while improving the quality of life in urban areas be formulated and effectively implemented by the concerned agencies.
- ❖ Additional rural development policies concentrated on building up infrastructure and non-agricultural activities in rural areas are also recommendable. Rural development programs should ensure the active participation of all local bodies, the private sector and NGOs.

Conclusion :

During the research tenure most of the people were found migrated from rural to urban area. Most of them were active aged and middle class people. Research shows that people migrated from origin to destination due to attraction of different kind of physical facilities. People used to keep high expectation at the time of changing their origin place. But they could not achieved their goal according to their hope

Migrants people suffered from different kinds of problems and become failure from their expected facilities. Viewing the context of migration situation of Nepalgunj municipality the most people were migrated from Bardia and Achham districts. Few people were found migrated for education and other purpose from Surkhet, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kailali, Salyan, pyuthan Gulmi etc. districts.

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Annex-1

Questionnaire to the Migrants

S.No.....

Date.....

1. Respondent's Name/Age.....
2. Address: Nepalgunj Municipality, Ward No..... Village/Tole:.....
3. Religion: a) Hindu b) Buddhist c) Islam
d) Christian e) Others.....
4. Caste/Ethnicity: a) Brahmin b) Chhetri
c) Newar d) Other.....
5. Number of family members:.....
6. is it your own house? Own Rented Of relatives/friends
7. Where is your Birth place?
District:.....VDC/Municipality.....Town/Village.....Ward
No.....
8. When did you come here? Please mention Date:.....
9. Why did you leave that place?
a) Lack of physical facilities b) close relatives/ villagers left
c) Due to natural calamities d) Due to job transfer
e) due to present conflict f) Due to very hard life
g) For education h) Other reasons (Please specify):.....
10. Why did you specifically choose to come to this current place of residence?
a) Due to transfer of job b) for urban facilities
c) Close relatives live here d) For business Extension
e) For work/agriculture f) Others (specify):.....
11. Are you satisfied at your current place of residence?
a) Yes b) No.
12. Would you like to stay here permanently?
a) Yes b) No c) Don't know

If no, where would you like to go in the future?

- a) Place of origin
- b) Another place in
- c) Nepal other country
- d) Don't know

13. Have you felt any change in your cultural and religious activities upon migrating to this place?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Don't know
14. How was your family's economic condition before migration?
- a) Good
 - b) Medium
 - c) Worse
15. Now, what do you comparatively think of your economic condition?
- a) Improved
 - b) Not changed
 - c) Worse
16. What was your expected occupation at the time of moving to this current place of residence?
- a) Agriculture
 - b) Business
 - c) Education
 - d) Service
 - e) Others (Specify).....
17. Are you involved in your expected occupation now?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Don't know
- If no, why?(specify reasons)
- a) I
 - b) ii
 - c) iii
18. How much land did you have at the place of origin?
- a) Bari:..... (Ropani)
 - b) khet:.....(Ropani)
19. How much land you have now?
- a) Bari:..... (Kathha)
 - b) khet:..... Bigha/ Kathha
20. What types of facilities are you getting from municipality?
- a) Road
 - b) Electricity
 - c) Drinking water
 - d) Toilet
 - e) sanitation
 - f) Sewerage
 - g) Drainage
 - h) Others:.....
 - i) all
21. Is there any kind of conflict in the present place of residence?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Don't know
- If yes, what kind of conflict is there?(Specify)
- a) i.
 - b) ii.
 - c) iii.
22. Do you have any suggestions and problems or complaints?
- a) i.....
 - b) ii.....
 - c) iii.....

