

CHAPTER -

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Migration refers to the geographical or spatial mobility of human population from one place to another. This movement may occur from village to village, town to town, one district to another, one country to another country and one continent to another. Duration may differ according to the distance of destination. Migration is the universal phenomenon. It is the most important and one of the circle elements of life which affects in population change.

Migration is not only a process of shifting people from one place to another place. It is one of the basic components of the change in the population of particular area i.e. area of origin and area of destination. It is process of movement of people from origin place to destination place with a view to fulfill their basic need. When people think more comfortable life achieve in destination place than origin place.

Migration is not only the change the residence one place to another place is also process of great social mobility, diffusion of culture, social change, acculturation, assimilation, integration, adjustment, adaptation etc. It is gathering at the destination with a difference social and cultural background.

Migration has been classified into internal and international migration. The movement of the people in the country is known as internal migration and their mobility in another country is known as

international migration. Migration is generally classified into seasonal, temporary and permanent.

Migration may be international, inter-regional, inter-urban, rural-urban or intra-urban. Other criteria include time (temporary/permanent), distance (long/short), decision making (voluntary/ forced), numbers involved (individual/mass), social organization of migrants (family/ clan/ individuals), political organization (sponsored/ free), causes (economic/social), aims (conservative/ innovative). Different aspects of migration flows are also distinguished. Stepwise migration generally implies movement through a series of places, e.g. From a village up the urban hierarchy, the related idea of chain migration links flows to establish kinship ties between, for example rural areas and the city (Johnston, Gregory and Smith: 1986).

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 depends upon the duration of migration and reason for migration within a defined geographical area (CBS: 2001).

Migration comprises the movement of people from one location to another. As a mechanism of balancing population and natural resources, it is of central interest to study of population, environmental relationship and economic development. Migration may occur from one village to another or one town to another town, within the districts or between districts and within the country or outside the country. People move largely because of economic motive.

Nepal has a population of 2.31 million according to the census of 2001. The country is divided into three ecological zones. According to the census of 2001, Mountain region covers 15% of the total area but it has only 7% of the total population. Hilly region is the biggest region covering 68% of the total area but .This region has 44% of the population. The Terai region covers 17% of the total area but the population has 49% of the country. Of all these regions, Terai has the highest density of the population, i.e.335 persons per square kilometers. The population census of 2001 has shown the growth rate at 2.24% per annum (CBS: 2001).

The Population distribution is uneven in Nepal. The geographical structure of the country has compelled people to migrate from one place to another. It has created a number of problems in the development of transportation, employment and industrial sector. In order to earn better living standard people from mountain and hill areas have migrated to Terai and urban areas.

Nepal has a long tradition of migration. After the effective implementation of malaria eradication program, the process of migration started in Terai, Inner-Terai and low land of the country.

In Nepal, Internal migration of population has been notable phenomenon since 1950s. According to census of 1952/94, the numbers of internal migration in Nepal were 13,830 persons. (CBS: 1952/54). The 1961 census reported that 17,8437 persons ere internal migrants (CBS;1961)of the total population , inter-regional migrants were 5,09,921 persons In 1971(CBS:1971), inter-regional migrants were 10,38,863 persons in 1991. Likewise internal migrants to urban areas constituted 13.4 percent 1971, 16 percent in 1981 and 17.2 percent in 1991. The

inter-regional migrants were 292001 people in 1991 (KC and Suwal: 1993).

Migration as in many developing countries is an important demographic phenomenon. It has great impact on the social, cultural and economic condition in both place of origin and place of destination. When migration from one place to another occurs, then the place of destination gets more population pressure, more productivity, more utilization of resources and more heterogeneous composition of population.

One of the serious problems of population moreover 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.

1.2 Trend and Pattern of Migration in Nepal

Nepal is a small landlocked country. It lies between two most popular countries of the world. China and India. Nepal experiences migration from these two countries in different periods. Migration from north, that is, Tibet was in search of better land for livelihood and Nepalese hills became pleasant habitat and fertile areas as compared to harsh cold and dry climate and barren land of Tibet. Migration from the south was for shelter against invasions of the powerful enemies. The rulers of different parts of India who fled from powerful enemies took shelter in different parts of Nepal and established different kingdoms in different periods.

Nepal has three ecological zones: () Mountain () Hill () Terai. It is the tendency of people that migration takes place from resource poor areas to resource rich areas.

Nepal has population 23214681 with the annual growth rate 2.24 percent. The regional distribution of population by CBS 2001, notable 7.28 percent, 44.25 percent and 48.47 percent of the total population in mountains, hill and terai region respectively. The total land of Nepal is 147181 square km. and 15 percent, 68 percent and 17 percent area of land covered by mountain, hill and terai region respectively. While 15 percent area and 7.28 percent percent of population covered by mountain region, density of population is 32, person per sq. km., 68 percent area and 44.25 percent population covered by hill region and density of population is 167 person per sq. km. and highest 48.47 percent population of total population and only 17 percent land covered by terai region. It has 33 percent per sq. km density of population in this region only. It shows trend of migration hill to terai is very high.

The table shows the illustration the distribution pattern of population by ecological zone in Nepal.

Table 1.1 The Distribution Pattern of Pop. by Ecological Zone in Nepal

Census	Mountain	Hill	Terai	Total Pop.
1952/54	-	-	293367(35.2%)	8256625(100 %)
1961	-	-	3421699(36.4%)	9412996(100 %)
1971	1138610(9.9%)	6071407(52.5%)	4345366(37.6%)	11555963(100 %)
1981	1302896(8.7%)	7126115(47.7%)	6556825(43.6%)	15022839(100 %)
1991	1442307(7.8%)	8413449(45.5%)	8606231(46.7%)	18491097(100 %)
2001	1690263(7.3%)	10271506(44.2%)	11252912(48.5%)	23214681(100 %)

Source: CBS 1952/54, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001

Economic development is a main cause of mountain, hill to terai and inner-terai migration. The difficult life style in mountain, hill and the lack of modern facilities and opportunities are the major pushing factor and easier life, higher opportunities of finding jobs, basic and modern facilities are the pulling factors in migration. But there should be other pushing and pulling factor is studies in detail.

Birendranagar Municipality is a rapidly urbanizing in Surkhet district of Nepal which is experiencing an increase of population day to day. This is due to the influx of people from different districts because of in-migration.

1.3 Statement of the problem

The study of in-migration is the major issue for all developing countries. Migration is not strange process for Nepalese people. Rapid growth of population has created many social, economic demographic and political problems and challenged the activities of the local government. This rapid growth of population in Nepal has adversely affected almost every sector such as agriculture, forestry, social service and environment. Migration has taken place either due to unfavorable environment condition in the origin or for the better opportunity in the place of destination. At present, large numbers of people are migrating to the areas where modern facilities are available.

Construction of highways, link sub-ways and establishment of new industrial area promoted to migrate from various parts of Nepal. These all facilities in urban areas have created a problem of population centralization which has so many negative effects like socio-environmental, demographic and economical. The decrease of forestry, desertification of land, pressure on nature and high demand of

development budget to fulfill the wants of increased population are main problems created by migration. Due to this reason, the government has been failing to achieve its target of spatial distribution of development budget.

In-migration in Birendranagar municipality people from neighboring districts like Mugu, Jumla ,Dailekh , Kalikot etc. in-migrate to this municipality where it has urban facilities like road, telephone, electricity, higher educational facilities like Surkhet Education Campus and Birendranagar Multiple Campus and, also the land is fertile and environmentally better than these neighboring districts. The population of Birendranagar is continuously increasing because of in- migrate from different parts of neighboring districts. The migration process has created new settlements in various part of Birendranagar. Thus, the increased urbanization creates land use as well as environmental problem.

The population and social problems of this urban area are growing rapidly. There is growing shortage of social services. The increased population has a negative impact on environment. The socio- economic conditions of the migrants at their sources, reasons and the causes of in-migration into the urban areas have not been addressed so far in Birendranagar. An attempt is made to study these problems in Birendranagar in this study.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study is to analyze different aspects of in-migration in Birendranagar Municipality Ward no.4 of Surkhet district.

The specific objectives are:

- . To find out the socio- economic characteristics of in- migrants.

- . To analyze the trend and pattern of in- migration.
- . To find out the causes of in- migration.

1.5 Significance of the study

Migration in our country has been one of the important issues. Few studies have been done in migration at micro- level in other places. But this type of migration study is the first attempt ever made in Birendranagar Municipality. So this study will be helpful for the researchers, students and for those who want to study and to find out the socio- economic characteristics, causes, trends and pattern of in-migration in the certain period of time and area as the study is based on the primary data collected by door to door survey and represents the real situation of the potential reason of in-migration.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

The present study has some kind of limitations, firstly this study is a mini-research work which is prepared for the partial fulfillment of the study Master Degree course in R.D. and this study has not covered the whole condition of in-migration because of the limited time frame. This study focus mainly on socio-economic characteristics, trend, and pattern and causes of in-migration.

The study is related in a specific area of Birendranagar Municipality ward no.4 of Surkhet district. It is the sample study of only 100 households.

1.7 Organization of the study

This dissertation is divided in to six chapters. The first chapter is concern with the introduction of the study with reference to migration background, trend or pattern of migration in Nepal. This chapter has also deal with the statement of problem, objective, significance and organization of the study.

Chapter two deals with review of literature where theoretical literature and study on migration with reference to Nepal.

Chapter three consists the research methodology which deals with rational of site selection, research design, data organized sampling procedure conducted and types of techniques used to collect the primary qualitative as well as quantitative data ,household survey, unstructured interviews and observation method, Method of data analysis and limitation of the study is also mention in this study.

Chapter four consists of an overview of study area with population distribution and profile of municipality.

Chapter four deals with the socio- economic and demographic characteristics trend and pattern of in- migration and causes of in-migration.

Finally chapter six summaries the major findings with conclusion and recommendation. Reference and schedule form are presented at the end of the study.

CHAPTER-

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Internal migration is a process of people's movement from one place to another within the country. Migration is a very common Phenomenon which takes place everywhere in the World. But degree to which it affects the society through population varies according to the time and place. By nature, human beings always want to get better opportunities to enhance their quality of life. They can achieve different opportunities in different areas of the World. Therefore, people from one place to another with a view to grasp those chances. It is very often said that there is always an opportunity in a new environment. But people should do their best to grasp it. Sometimes people migrate to improve their quality of life and sometimes they migrate for their livelihood whatever may be the case, betterment of life is the pivot around which migration revolves.

The characteristic features of migration at present are very much different from that of the past. In the past, migration was simply individualistic or family based. Generally people migrate from one place to another simply for economic reason and sometimes they migrate due to the desire to visit and work in the new land. But as time passed, the state also took interest in migration. Group migration and formation of colonies are the examples of migration on which there is direct interest and involvement of the state. Now a day, we have both types of migration: individuals migrate with or without the interest of the state for the betterment in their life. In course of moving from one place to another, people tend to settle in the urban areas where they can get more facilities and fulfill their requirements.

Various scholars have studied the migration process in different parts of the world. Some scholars have attempted to explain “why people migrate?” At theoretical level or empirical level such studies are mostly confined to the identification of characteristics, pattern, causes and consequences of migration in various parts of the world. Many studies have made in different levels about migration. Some of them have been reviewed in the following section.

2.1 Theoretical Review

There are many studies and models relating to migration which have tried to establish pattern and order to understand the migration decisions of individuals and households. In recent years, many models have been developed by sociologists, geographers, economists etc.

Ravenstein's (1889) “The Law of Migration” is the earliest attempt in developing theory of migration. This theory was based on the historical experience of West Europe. This theory mentions that the volume of migration depends on distance. The longer distance, the lesser will be the volume of migration. His law discusses demographic and economic condition of migrants in relation to the distance and set the beginning of an attempt to formulate migration theory in a systematic way.

Zipf (1946) formulated “the principle of last efforts” his model was based on Ravenstein's theory of migration. He was agreed with the Ravenstein's view regarding migration is inversely related to the distance to be traveled. According to him greater the distance, the greater is effort required overcome the difficulty and therefore the smaller is the number of migrants. Similarly the lesser the distance, the lesser is the effort to overcome, as a result the greater is the number of migrants.

Stouffer (1960) developed the principle of intervening opportunities, which shows that the number of persons moving to an area is directly proportional to the number of viable opportunities and inversely proportional to the number of opportunities intervening between origin and destination.

Lee (1966) developed a “General scheme into which variety of spatial movement can be placed”. He divided the forces exerting on influence on migrants perceptions into “push” and “pull” factors. The formals are ‘negative’ factors tending to force migrants to leave origin area whereas the later one ‘positive’ factors attracting migrants to destination area. According to him, the factors, which affect on the decision to migrate and the process of migration, are influenced by four sets of factors. They are associated with the area of destination, factors associated with the area of origin, intervening obstacles and personal factors.

Todaro (1969) has given the most significant contribution to the large volume of migration literature. According to him migration mechanism can be explain by the difference in expected rather than actual earning between two places. He has formulated migration model, which has basic features:

- () Migration is estimated primarily by nation income consideration of relative benefits, which are mostly financial and also psychological.
- () The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual new or old real wage differentiates where the expected differentiate is dominated by the interaction of two variable the

actual new or old wage differential and the probability of successfully obtaining employment in new sector.

- () The probability of obtaining employment in the new sector is inversely related to the unemployment rate in the new sector.
- (V) Migration rates of new employment opportunity growth rates are not only possible but also rational and even likely in the face of wide new or old expected income differential. High rates of employment in the new sector are therefore inevitable outcome of the serious imbalance of the economic opportunities between new and old areas of most underdeveloped countries.

Bogue (1969) has observed that the migration is selective; selectivity of migration has been developed as a major branch of migration studies. Number of socio-economic and demographic factor has been found as the feather of propensity to migrate and the selectivity of migration depends on the phase of migratory movement pattern with certain attributes regarding age sex and education attainment.

Zellinsky (1971) formulated a hypothesis, which he called mobility transition theory. According to this theory on set of modernization in any society bring a great number of migrants from the country in the area of accelerating pace. Later the society enters the advanced stage of development rural urban migration yield dominance urban to urban migration. Thus inter urban migration will ultimately become more important. Migration will continue towards the economically developed regions until a balance is made.

Saraswati (1983) migration is as old as the human history started. The first book about the concept of migration is *Sukra Neeti* .It is

mentioned in detail about migration and its questionnaires. The migration records were reported at *Dharmashala* by the chief that from where you are coming? Why did you come? Where do you go? Are you alone or with your relatives? Which type of vehicles and weapons you have? What is your caste? What is your Bansa? What is your permanent address? Etc. questionnaires model indicated there was also a clear concept about migration in Vedic period. *Sukra Neeti* has been first book about the migration.

Ghosh (1987) in fundamental of population geography say that migration occurs due to the human behavior, which can not be define by any universal uniform laws. It is said, “The decision to migration is the out come of human psychology and behavior. Any universal and uniform law cannot define human behavior cannot be define by any universal and uniform low.”

United Nation (1994) Cairo conference is a very important attempt in migration. In the report of Cairo conference internal displaced person and international migration are discusses in details. It is said that during the past decades awareness of the situation of person who are forced to live their place of usual residence for a varieties of reasons has been rising because there is no single definition of internally displaced persons. The causes of migration are various kinds. However it is generally accepted that these causes range from environment degradation to natural disaster and internal conflicts that destroy human settlement and force people to feel from one area of the country to another. Thus Cairo conference has been great contribution to define the causes of internal displacement. About international migration, the report of Cairo conference say that international economic, political and cultural interrelations play an important role in the flow of people between

countries whether they are developing and developed of with economic in transition.

Hans Raj (1996) says that most important factor which motivated people to migrate is economic factor. People migrate and continue to migrate to have better living either for themselves or either families. The weaker group in the past also migrated in order to escape and annihilation. Sometimes the people migrate due to there to escape persecution that could be either due to political or religious or any other reasons. Some people migrate, as they cannot tolerate a particular political or economic system or dictatorial regime of a dictator.

Stoker (2000) formulated the report of International Labor Organization (ILO) has to establish the relation of migration with labor. The report says that in 21 century due to the free extra follow of production and capital, it will come imbalance in the income and creates very huge changes in traditional labor which will causes migration problem in world. Because of the disintegration of society and due to the economic reshuffle the more people will lose their job and their society. They will have to go to any where for job.

2.2 An Overview of Migration in Nepal

There are various studies about the migration in Nepal. Literature concerning migration in Nepal is extensive since it has become a subject of inquiry for many social scientists. Historical documents report two types of migratory movement in Nepal. The first stream of migration took place from Northern side i.e. from Tibetan parts to the higher Himalayan areas and afterward from Himalayas to the west part of the country.

The second stream of migration was from the south across the open border between Nepal and India. This stream of migration started in early periods particularly during the period of the Muslim rule in India. The Hindus were forced to leave India and they came to Nepal to avoid harassment caused by the Muslim rulers. Since then the migration has continued and the reasons and the numbers have changed overtime. Most of the Indians migrants have settled in different parts of Nepal from the west to the eastern Terai.

Gurung (1971) focused on Hill to Terai migration and concluded that migration indirectly affected the change of regional population and suggested an immediate need for creating employment opportunities in the hills as well as mountain region of Nepal.

Gurung (1983) Government of Nepal had formulated a commission on the chairmanship of Dr. Harka Gurung to report the actual figure of migration in Nepal under the sector of National population commission. Its report was first scientific study on migration in Nepal with various angles. Internal migration, International migration causes reasons effects and consequences should be a major point of national population policy because it has largely affected the population control policy of government.

K.C. (1995) analyzed trends, patterns, and implication of rural urban migration in Nepal based on census and survey data. This study was a pioneering and comprehensive study in the field of rural urban migration in Nepal. The study concluded that rural-urban migrations were more pronounced compared to urban-urban and rural- rural migration. In order to keep the equilibrium between population and resources of a country, the study suggested on promoting development of small towns,

regulating internal migration by identifying areas for resettlements in both the hill and mountain developing opportunities to migrants in small and medium size towns.

Shah (1996) conducted a study in social and demographic factors influencing fertility among migrants and non-migrants in Kathmandu city. He concluded that the rapid growth of population in Kathmandu city was much due to the in-migration of people from rural areas and there is heavy concentration of migrant population in the 15-34 years age group, which constitutes 59 percent of the total migration which is dominantly by males.

Baskota (1998) conducted a census study on in-migration of Anarmani-4 of Jhapa districts. He concluded that educational, economic, health facilities, presence of relatives and friends, security were the main causes of migration.

Pant (2003) studied a case study on in-migration in Mahendranager Municipality of Kanchanpur district. He concluded that fertile land, easier life, re-settlement program of government, malaria eradication and new settlement were the main causes of migration.

Linkha (2005) has carried out a study on In-migration in Kerabari VDC of Jhapa district. He concluded that economic, educational and physical infrastructure facilities were the major causes that compelled the migrants to leave their origin for destination.

Adhikari (2005) has carried out a case study on In-migration of Laxmipur VDC of Dang district. He concluded that the availability of the physical facilities, productivity, social environment, climate, changes of greater opportunities and presence of relatives own self-networking were

the major causes of migration. He further added that the political conflict was the relevant cause of migration.

Studying all above literatures related to the migration, the present research comes to drive the conclusion that economic factors are the main causes for migration and various reviewed literatures on migration suggested those economic disparities among Mountain, Hill and Terai were the major causes of migration.

This study on in-migration in Birendranager Municipality states that education, economic, physical infrastructure facilities and security were the major causes that compelled the migration to leave their origin for destination.

CHAPTER-

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses about the methodology employed by researcher, to obtain, relevant qualitative and quantitative data and to analyze the data. Similarly, other methods of methodology techniques i.e. research design; sampling and data collection techniques and tools, etc. are used under the following topics.

3.1 Rationale of the Selection of the Study area

The study area is Birendranagar Municipality of Surkhet district which lies in the Mid- western part of Nepal. There were 7,335 households in Birendranagar Municipality and only 547 households are in Ward No.4 of Birendranagar Municipality. This study area is 600 km far from the Kathmandu, capital city of Nepal. No any Socio-economic research study has been conducted in- migration of this study area.

To study the socio- economic characteristics of the in-migrants is more suitable in this study area because relatively more population of in-migrants than the other wards of Birendranagar Municipality. IT is so difficult to study the Socio- economic characteristics of in –migrants in one small area but researcher has been observed their activities closely and interested to study about the in-migrants for this region. It is easier for report building among them. In the same locality, we can see in-migrants and non-migrants settlement from where it has been easier to study about the state of socio-economic characteristics, trend and pattern of in-migration and causes and consequences of in-migration of them. Hence, the study area is fit to achieve the objective of the study.

3.2 Research Design

The study has been based on descriptive type of research design. Descriptive research study is to find out why people migrate in this study area to examine relationship between socio-economic status, and causes and consequences of migrants at origin in relation to their migration.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

In this study , both primary and secondary sources of data have been used. The primary data were collected from the household survey and interview . The secondary data were collected from the report of Municipality, CBS report and other available sources books literature and journals.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

The total number of households in Birendranagar Municipality was 7,335. In ward no. 4 total number of household was 547. Out of them 430 households were in-migrant households. Only 100 households were selected for sample employing random sampling method. Ward No. 4 was suitable for this type of study, so it was selected for as a study area.

3.5 Data collection Techniques and Tools

The data for this study was generated from the following tools and techniques.

3.5.1 Household Survey

Household survey was conducted by visiting door to door and talk face to face conducted interview and obtain required data and a questionnaire was designed with relevant questions to gather responses

form household head or an adult member on socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondent and all the member of household such as age, sex caste religion, household size, education occupation, marital status and so on.

The another part of questionnaire consists of individual questionnaire to collect information from head of house hold about migration as their origin, time of migration, causes behind for leaving their origin and choosing current place, land size in place of origin and destination, physical facilities and so many other information related to the migration.

3.5.2 Key Informants Interview

Key informants interview was conducted to collect qualitative information. About 5 people were interviewed as key informant purposively to consolidate the study to make the conclusion more rational. Key informants were the native people who had better knowledge of the problem and cause of migration.

3.5.3 Observation

Observation method was applied to confirm the socio-economic characteristics, and causes and consequences of the in- migrants of Birendranagar Municipality. Thus the observation by hearing, seeing and feeling about the overall information of in-migration in Birendranagar Municipality was clearly taken and observed from different aspect of this study area actively.

3.6 Data Analysis

The quality of any research work depends upon the techniques used to analysis and presentation of data. To illustrate the research work tables percentage and average etc. were used. Most of the information has been incorporated in percentage and presented in table. The data were coded and processed manually and analyzed according with simple statistical tools.

CHAPTER- V

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Background

Surkhet District lies in the Mid- Western Development region of Nepal and spans over 2451 square km. of area. It extends from 28° 20' to 28°58' north latitude to 80° 59' to 82 ° 2' east longitudes. The district comprises of fifty village development committees and one Municipality.

The total population of the Surkhet district according to 2001 census is 288691 which comprises of 142886 males and 145805 female. Chhetri is the dominating ethnic group followed by Magar and Kaami. Nepali is the dominant language. Around 99 percent people are Hindus, and rest is Buddhist. Subsistence agriculture is the major occupation of most of the people.

Birendranagar Municipality is the headquarter of Surkhet district as well as Mid-Western Development region. Before 2029 BS it was recognized by the name of Chouhanchour. In 2029 BS the late king Birendra formed a higher level technical commission to make a Birendranagar Master Plan which is a best Planned Nagar of Nepal. It has established as a Municipality in 2033 B.S. by uniting some areas of VDCs of Surkhet valley such as Katkuwa, Gothikanda and Jarbuta . It is 600 km far from Kathmandu the capital city of Nepal. It lies above the 665m high from sea level. Birendranagar Municipality is covered 36 square km area. It is divided into 12 wards. It is surrounded by Latikoile and Utterganga vdc in south, Gadhi vdc in north, Jarbutta vdc in east and utterganga and Lekhgau vdc in west.

After Malaria eradication Birendranagar Municipality was developed as a new settlement area. People from neighboring districts like Mugu, Humla, Jumla, Dailekh, Kalikot, Acham etc. migrate to this Municipality. After the establishment of Airport and Ratnahighway, this Municipality was developed as a Gateway of Karnali Zone. It has become the trademark for Karnali people also. The establishment of infrastructural development like road transport, communication, electricity, higher education, Health services, Security, and establishment of different kinds of governmental and non-governmental offices, fertile land ,better environment and also available of different kinds of modern means of facilities the people of these neighboring district migrate here.

The Municipality comprises the following developmental infrastructure.

Table 4.1: Education Infrastructure

Level	Number
Primary	20
Lower-secondary	8
Secondary	10
Higher secondary	3
Campus	2
Technical school	2
Computer institute	5
Total	50

Sources:Municipality Profile,2059

Table 4.2: Health Services

Health Services	Number
Mid-Western Regional Hospital	1
INF clinic	1
Urban sub- healthpost office	2
Ayurved Hospital	1
Eye Care centre	1
Private Medical Hall	19
Private pathology	4
Video X-ray	1
Private X-ray clinic	2
Private Dental clinic	1
Private Nursing Home	1
Total	34

Sources: Municipality Profile, 2059

Transport and communication facilities

) **Air service:**

Surkhet to Kathmandu, jumla, Humla, Mugu, Kalikot, Nepalgunj etc.

) **Bus services:**

Surkhet to Kathmandu, Birgunj, Pokhara, Mahendranager, Nepalgunj, Dailekh, Salyan, Dhangadhi and Kalikot etc.

) **Road Condition**

Quality	area
Pitch	5km
Gravel	40km
Kachhi	31.10km
Total	76.10km

Sources: Municipality Profile, 2059.

-) **Telephone:** 1378 line
-) **Post office Services:** Regional and district offices
-) **Radio:** regional transmission centre Radio Nepal Surkhet.

Drinking Water

Three reservoirs (per reservoir 3 lakh liters)

Access to Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Number
Private tap	1167
Public tap	21
community tap	608
Total	1796

Sources: Municipality Profile, 2059

Electricity

Electricity by Kulekhani 132kv.

No. of Road electricity 1086.

Facility of electricity distributed in all the wards.

Industries

In this Municipality big industries like Textile, Furniture etc. and small cottage industries like Bag knitting, gold jewellery etc. This Municipality is not developed towards industrial development.

Climate

1. Mild sub-topical climate
2. Temperature maximum 33°C and minimum 10°C .
3. Annual average rainfall 1500mm.

Main Historical places

-) Kankrebihar, Bulbulelake, Gantaghar, Deutibajai, Kuinepani, Radio Nepal and Shivamandir etc.

Others

In this Municipality is being a headquarter of Mid- western development centre. It has a lot of GOs, NGOs and CBOs. 22 regional directorate offices and, 31 district level offices and 22 government co-operative offices. In all the offices there are 7 higher level, 15 first class graduate officers, 23 second class graduate officers, 68 third class graduate officers and 2134 non- graduate employers. In Government Corporation there are 35 graduate officers and 364 non –graduate officials. In this Municipality 200 NGOs and 10 INGOs are working.

Sources: Municipality Profile,2059

Table 4.3: Ward-wise Distribution of Population of Birendranagar Municipality

Ward no.	Area (square Km)	HHs no.	Total (Pop ⁿ)	Male	Female	Average HHs	Pop ⁿ density
1	3.7	415	1842	871	971	4.47	498
2	4.3	483	2209	1064	1145	4.57	514
3	4.9	406	2107	1036	1071	5.19	430
4	2.6	547	2389	1205	1184	4.37	919
5	5.2	885	3719	1853	1866	4.20	715
6	0.7	1463	6819	3577	3242	4.66	9741
7	1.8	475	1717	877	840	3.61	954
8	3.4	780	2988	1610	1378	3.83	879
9	1.0	264	972	512	460	3.68	972
10	0.9	609	2309	1229	1080	3.79	2566
11	5.4	683	3177	1541	1636	4.65	588
12	2.1	325	1446	681	765	4.45	689
Total	36.0	7335	31694	16056	15638	4.32	880

Source: Birendranagar Municipality

According to CBS 2001 Birendranagar Municipality has total population 31694 and the population growth rate is 5.15, which is one of the highest percentage growth rates of Nepalese Municipality. The total population of Male is higher than female population in this municipality. The above table shows that it covers 36 sq.km.and population density is 880.

CHAPTER-V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Migration is not merely a process of shifting people from one place to another, it is a fundamental process that changes the demographic and socio-economic structure of the population in- migration is an important phenomenon to Birendranagar Municipality, which is explained in this chapter.

5.1 Demographic Characteristics

5.1.1 Age and Sex

The balance in number between the two sexes affects social and economic relationship with a community. Age and Sex have direct linkage with social roles, cultural pattern, labour force, participation and occupational pattern of a community. Age and Sex data are instrumental in understanding many socio-economic processes.

Table 5.1: Population Distribution of Sample HHs by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
0-14	135	49.6	126	43.4	261	46.4
15-59	127	46.7	151	52.1	278	49.5
60 above	10	3.6	13	4.5	23	4.1
Total	272	100	290	100	562	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

The above table shows that 49.6 percent males, 43.4 percent females were found in the age group 0-14 and 46.7 percent males and 52.1 percent females in the age group between 15-59. In the age group of 60 and above 3.6 percent males and 4.5 percent females lie respectively. The table clearly indicates that the percent of male population in 0-14 age group is high but in the age group of 60 and above male's percentage is lower as compared to female. Thus in Birendranagar Municipality the productive population of female is higher than males.

5.1.2 Sex composition of Migrants Household Head

Migration is sex selective. The separate data for male and females are important for various types of planning and for analysis of other characteristics such as morality, migration and marital status. The balance of sex affects the social and economic relationship within a community. The two sexes play partly contesting and partly complementary roles in the society and economy. Sex composition of migrants' household head is given below:

Table 5.2: Distribution of Migrants Household Head Sex-wise

Sex	No. of HHs	Percent
Male	79	79.00
Female	21	21.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008

The above table shows that the household head of migrants in Birendranagar Municipality predominantly influence with males which is 79 percent and households head with female in only 21 percent. In some families where females are working as the head are found either widow or

have already divorced with their husband. Similarly, in most of the Mongolian families, females are supreme as their households are engaged in Indian or British army. From this study, it is observed that male heads the majority families and power is concentrated in male.

5.1.3 Age Composition of Migrants Household Head

The age characteristic is a dynamic variable, which is the most important characteristic of population. It shows the number of persons of different ages. Age greatly affects the social attitude, economic activities and movement of people. The age composition of migrants household is given below:

Table 5.3: Age-wise Distribution of Household Head

Age Group	No. of HHs	Percent
0-9	1	1.00
10-19	5	5.00
20-29	30	30.00
30-39	28	28.00
40-49	16	16.00
50-59	14	14.00
60 above	6	6.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The above table shows that most people have migrated at the age between 20-29 years, 30 percent people have migrated at this age group. 28 percent people have migrated at the age group of 30-39. 16 percent people have migrated of having 40-49 age group. 14, 6, 1 and 5 percent people have migrated of age group 50-59, 60 above, 10-19 and 0-9 respectively. The people migrated less than 15 years age could not

migrate alone. But during the survey period they have reached to decision making age and have a status of household owner. It shows that migration is age selective. This figure shows that most people migrated during the economically and physically active age.

5.1.4 Family Type of Migrants

Family is the most basis social institution. Everybody belongs to a family either by birth or affinity. Most of the activities of an individual revolve round his/her family. The distribution of same household by type of family is given below:

Table 5.4: Family Distribution of Respondents

Type of Family	No. of HHs	percent
Nuclear	73	73.00
Joint	27	27.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008

It shows that 73 percent households consisted of nuclear family. These nuclear families consisted of married couple and their children. Similarly, 27 percent household consisted of joint family. The joint family consisted of males having ancestor, female offspring not yet married and women bought into the group by marriage. All of these persons live in a common household. This study find out that nuclear family are more than joint family.

5.1.5 Marital Status of Migration in Migration Period

Marriage is the most basis personal and social components of every man and women to fulfill their sexual desire and continue to gene. After people have to face more problems than unmarried period and they migrate to solve their problems easily from at the destination than at origin. The marital status is given below:

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Marital status	No. of household	Percentage
Married	87	87.00
Unmarried	13	13.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

According to the table, it shows that 87percent of total individual respondent were married at the migration period. Only 13 percent respondents were unmarried at the in-migration period. It shows that most of the in-migration were married at the during migration period.

5.2 Socio- Economic Characteristics

5.2.1Caste/Ethnic Composition

Social characteristics of migrants in this study are analyzed according to the ethnicity of migrants. Particularly in the Birendranager Municipality migration has greatly affected the ethnic composition Such as Brahmin, chhetri, Magar, Gurung, Tharu who has settled in Birendranager Municipality were from various districts of Nepal. Ethnic

composition of migrant households in Birendranagar Municipality is given below.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste Ethnicity	No. of households	Percent
Brahmin	35	35.00
Chhetri	21	21.00
Thakuri	17	17.00
Kami	7	7.00
Magar	11	11.00
Gurung	5	5.00
Others	4	4.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The above table shows that 35percent households are Brahmin, 21 percent households are chhetri, 17 percent are Thakuri, 11percent are Magar, 7 percent are Kami, 5percent are Gurung, and others (Bhote, Tharu, and Muslim) are only 4 percent of the households.

5.2.2 Religion composition of Migrants

Religious composition is one of the important social characteristics of population. Significant economic, social and cultural differences are associated with the major religious groups of the country is important because it often determines the national loyalty of certain groups and also plays an important role in decision making. The religious composition of Birendranagar Municipality is given below:

Table 5.7: Distribution of Migrants by Religion

Religion	No. of Households	Percentage
Hindu	84	84.00
Buddhist	12	12.00
Christian	3	3.00
Muslim	1	1.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008

The above table shows that Hindu is the highest religion of the migrants in this study. There are 84 percent following Hindu religion. Buddhist religion is the second religion in this study, which is 12 percent, Christian are 3 percent and Muslim is 1percent.

5.2.3 Mother Tongue of Migrants

The main language of Birendranagar Municipality Ward no.4 is Nepali where the other mother tongues are Magar, Gurung, tharu etc.The distribution of the households are their mother tongue is given below.

Table 5.8: Population Distribution by Mother Tongue

Mother Tongue	No. of HHs	Percent
Nepali	84	84.00
Magar	11	11.00
Gurung	3	3.00
Bhote	2	2.00
Tharu	1	1.00
Hindi	1	1.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The above table shows that 84 percent of total migrants use Nepali language. Similarly, 11percent people speak Magar as their mother tongue. Gurung, Bhote, Tharu and Hindi languages are spoken by 3 percent, 2 percent, 1 percent and 1 percent of the total migrants respectively.

5.2.4 Educational Status of Migrants

Education is one of the most important characteristics for social, economic, demographic and other vital indicators of migrants’ social status. Educational qualification is the most important profile for better job and employment. The educational status of migrants’ households in Birendranagar Municipality is given below.

Table 5.9: Educational Status of Migrants by Sex

Education Status	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Illiterate	13	4.8	19	6.6	32	5.7
Primary	85	31.3	91	31.4	176	31.3
Secondary	62	22.8	71	24.4	133	23.7
SLC	45	16.5	56	19.3	101	18.0
Intermediate	35	12.9	31	10.7	66	11.7
Bachelor	21	7.7	14	4.8	35	6.2
Master Degree and above	11	4.0	8	2.8	19	3.4
Total	272	100	290	100	562	100

Source: Field Survey 2008.

From the above table, we can analyze the position of male and women in education.4.8 percent male and 6.6 percent female are illiterate. 31.3 percent male and 31.4 percent female have got primary education. 22.8 percent male and 24.4 percent female have got secondary education.

Similarly, 16.5 percent male and 19.3 percent female have passed SLC, 12.9 percent male and 10.7 percent female have passed intermediate, 7.7 percent male and 4.8 percent female have passed Bachelor level and rest of them 4 percent male and 2.8 percent female have passed masters and above. The number of female is higher than the males in primary, secondary and SLC level.

5.2.5 Occupational Status of Migrants

Occupation is one of the important aspects of migrants. Migrants always search for better occupation, which can promote their economic condition and standard of living. Occupation of the people influences their lives, customs and standard of living. The social and economic status of people is largely determined by the occupational composition. Table no.5.10 shows the percent wise occupational composition of the migrants at origin and destination.

Table 5.10: Occupational Status of Migrants HHs in Origin and Destination

Occupation	Origin		Destination	
	No. of HHs	Percent	No. of HHs	Percent
Agriculture	69	69.00	12.00	12.00
Service	22	22.00	45.00	45.00
Business	5	5.00	28.00	28.00
others	4	4.00	15.00	15.00
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The above table shows that the major occupations of migrants were agriculture, service and business. At origin, 69 percent households were engaged in agriculture. Likewise 22 percent households were involved in

different jobs and services. Among them, working in government and private offices of Nepal, Joining in British Army and Indian Army were the primary ones. Similarly, 5 percent households were doing business in their origin and 4 percent households were engaged in daily wages.

Migrants major occupation was agriculture in origin but in destination agriculture has reduced by 12 percent and 45 percent migrants are involved in government and private services. 28 percent Migrants are involved in business and 15 percent migrants are engaged in daily wages. The interesting thing is that of the in-migrants are attracted towards business and services. The main cause of destination towards agriculture is that the high cost of land and the options of other occupations.

5.2.6 Position of Land by Migrants in Origin and Destination

The size of land- holding is one of the important economic characteristics. It is definitely identified that the land-holding condition of migrants in origin and destination differs. So, this particular variable has been taken into consideration. The land- holding condition of migrants in origin and destination is given in the following table no.5.11.

Table 5.11: Distribution of Landholding in Origin and Destination

Origin			Destination		
Landholding size	No. of HHs	%	Landholding size	No. of HHs	%
0-10 Ropani	17	17.00	0-10 Katta	39	39.00
11-20 Ropani	26	26.00	11-20 Katta	23	23.00
21-30 Ropani	31	31.00	21-30 Katta	18	18.00
31-40 Ropani	15	15.00	31-40 Katta	12	12.00
41and above	11	11.00	41and above	8	8.00
Total	100	100.00	Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

According to above table, the percentage of landholding size at destination is very low. On the basis of destination, 39 percent of households have 0-10 katta, 23 percent have 11-20 Katta, 18 percent have 21-30 Katta, 12 percent have 31-40 Katta and 8 percent have 41 Katta and above respectively. Likewise, the table shows that on the basis of origin, 17 percent have 0-10 Ropani, 26 percent have 11-20 Ropani, 31 percent have 21-30 Ropani, 15 percent have 31-40 Ropani and 11 percent have 41 Ropani and above. After the analysis, it is clear that among the 100 households, all have their own houses but 39 households have less than 10 katta. Because of the high price of land, migrants do not have their own land. Migrants are dedicated towards jobs and services so they do not like to follow traditional agriculture system.

5.2.7 Role of Women in Economic Activities

The development of a country depends on the productivity of its citizen. Fifty percent of total population of our country is female. They can play an important role for the development of the nation. Likewise, females role and status in the society are determines the effectiveness and progressiveness of that society. Table no.5.12 shows the role of women in economic activities.

Table 5.12: Distribution of Population of Women Inter-House Decision

Condition	Households	Percent
Nil or not involve	26	26.00
Secondary or advisory	61	61.00
Primary or full	13	13.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

According to above table shows that 61 percent female participant has secondary or advisory role in inter house and economic decision. This characteristic was found mostly in educated family.13 percent households of female were found in primary or full involvement in decision making. Most of them are widow and the wives whose husbands are not at home.26 percent of households don't have the right to decision making and deprived from any kind of decision.

5.2.8 Occupational Structure of In-Migrants

Change of occupation is an important consequence of migration. After migration many people change their occupation although it is not universal phenomenon occupation change of migrants from origin to destination is shown in table no 5.19.

Table 5.13: Change in Occupation of In-Migrations

Occupation	Origin		Destination	
	No. of HHs	Percent	No. of HHs	Percent
Agriculture	59	59	12	12.00
Service	22	22	55	55.00
Business	8	8	28	28.00
Other	11	11	15	15.00
Total	100	100	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

It is evident from table no. 5.19 that the major occupations at origin were agriculture 59 percent, services 22 percent, business 8 percent and others 11 percent. Whereas at destination, agriculture is only 12 percent and 55 percent households are engaged in various services. Similarly, 28 percent households are involved in business and 15 percent households

are engaged in daily wages. The table clearly indicates the change in every occupation. At destination, the percentage of serviceman and business man has increased as compared origin but reduced in agriculture.

5.2.9 Facilities of In-Migration in Birendranagar

Facilities are important factor for attracting migrants. The numbers of facilities provided by the study area are given below in table no.5.14.

Table 5.14: Facilities of IN-Migration in Birendranagar

Facilities	No. of HHs	Percent
Education facilities	30	30.00
Employment/Business facilities	27	27.00
Better transport facilities	12	12.00
Security	9	9.00
Fertile land	7	7.00
Available of modern facilities	6	6.00
Better health and sanitation	5	5.00
Presence of relatives	4	4.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The above table shows that the benefits or facilities that Birendranagar Municipality provides people. Other words, these are the major influencing factors that attracted those people to settle in the study area. The desire for better education and opportunities of employment and business are the major fields where the largest numbers of households are involving. According to the data, out of 100 households, 30 percent households are benefited by the better education system.²⁷

percent households are engaged in employment and business opportunities. Schools, factories, industries, governmental and non-governmental services are the major areas of their employment. 12 percent households are better transport facilities and 9 percent households are benefited by security. 7 percent households are benefited by the fertile land. 6 percent households are benefited by modern technological facilities such as telephone electricity, internet, email etc. Similarly, 5 percent households are benefited by better health and sanitation and 4 percent households are benefited by presence of relatives.

5.3 Trend and Pattern of In-migration

5.3.1 Trend of in-migration

The general trend of in- migration is not quite same in different time in Birendranagar Municipality. The history of in- migration process in the study area of Birendranagar Municipality is not very old. Before 2033 B.S., the study area was used to cultivate. Migration in Birendranagar increased rapidly after 2033 B.S., according to the secretary of ward no.4 .The different time period of in-migration trend of Birendranagar- 4 is shown on table no.5.15.

Table 5.15: Trend of In-Migration in Different Period

Period (in B.S.)	No. of HHs	Percentage
Before 2040	5	5.00
2041-2045	8	8.00
2046-2050	12	12.00
2051-2055	27	27.00
2056-2060	31	31.00
After 2060	17	17.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The above table shows that the trend of in-migration. Only 45 percent households had migrated before 2040. 8 percent households had migrated during 2041-2045. After 2046-2050, migration was started to increase. At that time 12 percent households had migrated. During the period 2051-2055 and 2056-2060, 27 and 31 percent households had migrated respectively. During the period of 2056-2060, a large number of migrant households migrated. During the period of 2061 to till now only 17 percent households had migrated and the process of in- migration is continue to till now.

5.3.2 Pattern of In-Migration

People mostly migrate from rural to urban area because of many facilities such as education, health, job opportunities, business etc. So many people have migrated from different parts of Nepal to Birendranagar Municipality. The migration streams from three ecological zones are presented in table no. 5.16.

Table 5.16: Distribution of Migrants by Place of Origin

Place of Origin	No. of HHs	Percent
Mountain	45	45.00
Hill	51	51.00
Terai	4	4.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The above table shows that out of the 100 households in-migrants, the origin of 45 percent migrants were from Mountain region like Kalikot, Jumla, Mugu, Humla. The origins of 51percent migrants were from Hilly region such as Surkhet, Acham, Dailekh, Dang etc. and only 4

percent were from Terai region such as Banke, Bardiya, and Kailali districts.

5.3.2.1 Information about Destination

In order to migrate at any place for migrants, the most important thing is information about destination. When migrants get any information only then they decide to migrate. The following table shows the source of information about the migration Place/area.

Table 5.17: Distribution of Migrants Household by Information

Informatory	No. of HHs	Percent
Relatives	35	35.00
Neighbors	28	28.00
Friends	27	27.00
Others	10	10.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The above table shows that out of total head of household in-migrants 35 percent in- migrants had got information from their relatives about the destination. 28 and 27 percent household migrants had got information from their neighbors and friends who were in destination. Only 10 percent households has collected information about the destination from different mixed informatory.

5.3.2.2 Migrants view and Their suggestion to Others

The trends and volumes of migration can also be measured in terms of respondent's view indirectly. The future trends of in-migration in an

area reflect by the respondent's view towards current place of residence in some respect.

Table 5.18 Migrants View Towards Place of Residence

Migrants	No. of HHs	Percent
Very good	37	37.00
Satisfactory	32	32.00
Not satisfactory	21	21.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008

From the above table, we can conclude that most of the migrants have positive view towards current place of residence. Because they have got more physical facilities and other facilities than the place of origin. Out of 100 migrant households, 37 percent are very good in the study area, followed by satisfactory 32 percent and not satisfactory of 21 percent.

5.4. Causes of In-Migration

Migration is as old as human history. However, the massive population movement of the modern times has wider social, economic, political, demographic and ecological implication. Strictly speaking, migration is a change of residence and need not necessarily involve any change of occupation, but it is closely associated with occupational shifts of one kind or another. When a person becomes mobile, he/she carries his/ her old culture with him/her and creates both a migration and a culture drift. Migration is the result of unsatisfied conditions of the people at the place of origin. Migration is also a result in which people are involved in response to some impelling needs, which cannot be satisfied at the place of origin. Thus, migration is a conditioning factor in the

inception and development of new social and cultural forms. In this context, the causes and consequences of in-migration with volume and size, the causes to leave the origin and to settle in the destination and its impact at destination and its impact at destination are analyzed here.

There are five determining factors of migration such as economic factors, demographic factors, socio-cultural and psychological factors, political factors, institutional factors and miscellaneous factors. Similarly, the lacks of basic things such as transportation, communication, education, health, drinking water, employment etc. are the main cause of migration. The main cause of migration can be summarized with in the frame work of “Push-Pull” factors given by Lee.

5.4.1. Push Factors of Migration

No one can usually like to leave their birth place, friends and relatives. The causes of leaving original home village or migratory movements are deliberately made and so many causes are responsible. We have to take into consideration those factors which are accountable for such movement of people. Following are the main push factors which had discouraged people to leave their original home village. The reasons of leaving origin are presented in table no.5.19.

Table 5.19: Major Push Factors in the Place of Origin

Push Factors	No. of HHs	Percent
Lack of education facilities	35	35.00
Lack of employment opportunities	21	21.00
Insecurity	18	18.00
Low productivity	11	11.00
Lack of transport facility	9	9.00
Lack of health and sanitation facilities	6	6.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The above table shows the major push factors, which cause the migrants to leave their place of origin. Out of total migrants, 35 percent households migrated due to lack of education facilities. Their main push factor of migration was lack of better schools and campus to educate the children. This reason came out to be the main factor among the migrants, coming from various parts of Nepal.

Lack of employment opportunities was another main cause of migration for a total of 21 percent of the migrant households in Birendranagar Municipality.

Due to insecurity in origin 18 percent households had migrated. 11 percent households had migrated due to low productivity. The main reason of low productivity is due to infertile soil. Similarly, 9 percent of households had migrated due to lack of transport facilities and 6 percent households had migrated in search of better health and sanitation facilities to the study area.

5.4.2 Pull Factors

Pull factors encourage people to migrate in a particular area. The condition of economic prosperity of an area attracts in-migration where as depressed economic conditions in an area compel to out migration. The most important pull factors which attracted migrants in the study area are given in the table no.5.20.

Table 5.20: Major Pull Factors at Destination

Pull Factors	No. of HHs	Percent
Education facilities	30	30.00
Employment/Business facilities	27	27.00
Better transport facilities	12	12.00
Security	9	9.00
Fertile land	7	7.00
Available of modern facilities	6	6.00
Better health and sanitation	5	5.00
Presence of relatives	4	4.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The above table shows that the major pull factors for in-migration in Birendranagar Municipality, which attracted people from various parts of the country. Out of 100 households, 30 percent households were attracted due to better education facilities. It is the main pull factor at destination. There are a number of English Medium private schools in Birendranagar Municipality. There are also some private college, Government schools, and campus in the study area.

Employment and business opportunities are other important pull factors of migration in the study area. 27 percent households were attracted to this area because of this reason. This area is capital of mid-western development region of Nepal. So that migrants are employed in colleges, schools, factories, cottage industries, governmental and non-governmental services.

Similarly, 12 percent households were attracted towards the better transport facilities in the study area. After the establishment of airport,

Ratnahighway and road linked with different districts many Transportation facilities are available. 12 percent migrant households had migrated due to this reason in the study area.

9 percent households were migrated for security. Political pressure and person who wanted to take political participation also encouraged migrants to settle down in this safe area.

Due to fertile land 7 percent households were migrated .6 percent households were towards the available of modern and technological facilities such as computer, e-mail, internet, fax. All sorts of facilities such as electricity, telephone, drinking water, access of transportation, hospitals etc. are available.

Better health and sanitation is another important pull factor at the destination.5 percent households were attracted by these factors. There are health centers and private health clinics. Through hospitals, and nursing homes are located in Birendranagar municipality. People can achieve all sorts of facilities due to the access of transportation.

The presence of relatives also attributed as pull factors by 4 percent of the total migrant households. It is clear from the above analysis that the availability of education, better health and sanitation, transportation facilities, employment and business opportunities, security and presence of relatives and friends are the major pull factors of destination. Likewise, other secondary pull factors such as peaceful environment, developed market center, better source of income etc. have played indirect role to attract migrants in Birendranagar Municipality.

5.4.3 Problems of In-Migrants in Birendranagar Municipality

Problems refer to the difficulties that the in-migrants in study area are still facing despite of their desires for better life, better education and better opportunities. The problems faced by in-migrants are shown in table no.5.21.

Table 5.21: Problems/Difficulties of In-Migrants

Problems/Difficulties	No. of HHs	Percent
Cultural	30	30.00
Economic	29	29.00
Social	25	25.00
Others	16	16.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2008.

The above table shows that 30 percent of the total in-migrants are mainly in cultural crisis. Cultural problem is one of the universal problems that every in-migrant feels into the new place. Since the in-migrants come into the contact zone, they can not easily continue their indigenous cultures. People from various parts of the country meeting in a new particular place attempt to foster their own culture to move forward in harmony. Each and every people should adjust the policy of give and take. They have to lose something and adopt some other thing. As a result, there is a great possibility of acculturation and people slowly and gradually forgetting their indigenous cultures.

27 percent households are in economic crisis because of their low income job, lack of saving habit, and their ideology for good education for their children. For betterment, most of the households are seen to be

engaged in various competitions in consuming the junk food, in schooling their children in expensive boarding school and in material comfort, which ultimately have made their life more challenging and tough.

Of the total, 25 percent households are feeling social problems. It is obvious that the in-migrants leave the society where they were born and brought up and have to adjust into the new society. The study area is a contact zone which people from various fields and experiences meet together. The migrants therefore represent diverse occupation, casts, religion, language and culture. Day by day it is tougher and more challenging.

Among the migrants, 16 percent households are facing other problems. Obviously, the place of destination has a higher density of population. There is shortage of drinking water, lack of security, pollution etc. So far as the study area is concerned, the population is 31694 in 36 square km. areas. In this sense, until now the density of population of study area has not brought any bad consequences.

CHAPTER - V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with overall findings of the study, its conclusion and hence recommendation for the policy and research recommendations for the future relation with the in- migration and their socio-economic background.

6.1 Summary

Migration is a process of changing residence from one place to another which occurs in almost all the countries. People have migrated from the very beginning of human history. Migration is one of the most important factors of population change. It may affect the characteristics of migrants and socio-economic condition at both the origin and place of the destination. Nepal also has experienced migration from the earliest period of the history. Various types of migration such as rural to rural, hill to terai and urban to urban have been occurring during different period of time. Most dominant migration trend today is rural to urban. This has changed the distribution of population and contributed to the growth of urban population more than natural increase.

This study is confined to the case of Birendranagar Municipality ward no.4 in Surkhet district. The process of migration in the study area has been increased rapidly after 2040 B.S. The large volume of in-migration in the study area took place after the restoration of democracy in the country in 2046 B.S. and Maoists movement in 2052 B.S.

This is a study on in-migration and their socio-economic based on the primary and secondary data collected from the in-migration of

Birendranagar Municipality ward no.4. The present study employed the head of the household and tries to obtain some information about determinants of migration. The main findings of the study are as follows:

- J The total population of Birendranagar Municipality is 31694 where males are 16056 and females are 15638. The total population of Birendranagar Municipality ward no. 4 is 2389 where males are 1205 and females are 1184.
- J The total households of Birendranagar Municipality is 7335 while 547 in ward no.4.
- J Migration has taken place from different three ecological zones. Particularly, people migrated in from Mountain, Hill and rural parts of Terai.
- J Among 100 households, 46.7 percent population are males and 49.5 percent females of in the age group 15-59.
- J Only 4.1 percent 60 and above and 46.4 percent 0-14 years of age group population live in the study area.
- J The head of households are male by 79 percent and females by 21 percent.
- J The cast of the respondents are Bramin, Chhetri and Magar who are considered highly movable ethnic group than others.
- J Majority of migrant households are Hindus. Buddhist are second religion of the respondents.
- J Majority of migrants speak Nepali language. Magar language is in second.

- J Majority of the Migrants are nuclear family than joint family.
- J Most of the migrants were married during the migration period.
- J Literacy rate in the study area is very high. In Secondary and SLC level, female are higher than males.
- J At origin, 69 percent respondent households were engaged in agriculture. But at destination households having agriculture occupation, only 12 percent and 45 percent migrant households are engaged in government and private services. Similarly, 28 percent migrants are in business and 15 percent migrants are engaged in daily waged activities.
- J At origin, all migrants had their own land. But at destination, the land occupied by the respondents is very less in comparison to their origin. The migrants had own land in Ropanies and Bighas at origin but at destination, they have land ownership on the Katta only.
- J 35 percent in-migrants had got ideas from their relatives as their information about the destination. 28 percent and 27 percent in-migrants households got ideas from their neighbors and friends who were in destination. Only 10 percent households had collected information about the destination from different mix informatory.
- J Comparing to the origin and destination most of the migrants have positive views towards the destination.
- J The study found the major push factors of migration from the origin such as lack of education, lack of employment

opportunities, insecurity and lack of health and sanitation facilities.

-) This study found that there are different pull factors of migration in Birendranagar Municipality such as education facilities, employment, business, fertile land, modern facilities, better health and sanitation, security, better transport and presence of relatives.
-) The problems faced by the migrants at destination are cultural, social and economic.

6.2 Conclusion

In most of the migrated families, males are the head of the households. Females have to work as in periphery of households. Mostly literate and married Brahmin, Chhetri and Magar have migrated in their economically active age from different parts of the country. Most of the migrated people have totally changed their occupation from agriculture. They are involved in business and services.

Education and employment had played vital role to push the people from their place of origin. Development of infrastructure, opportunities of job and service, education, health and security had pulled them to destination. The relatives and former neighbors had played a role of motivator to migrate the place of destination. After the restoration of democracy in the country, migration increased rapidly.

From major finding of this study it can be concluded that fulfilling of the basic needs was the main purpose of migration. Better opportunities to improve the lifestyle, better education, transport, fertile land, and health and sanitation facilities are the main pulling factors of

the study area. Low productivity of land, low economic condition, and lack of transport, education and health, less opportunity of economic activities are main pushing factors of in-migration.

Diffusion of culture, social change, acculturation, assimilation and adaptation are also found basically in new residential area of in-migration. In negative point of view limitation about religion, respect on traditional norms and values, obtain about social leader etc. are not seen in new residential area but positive point of view, migration has some good characteristics. It is a gathering at destination with different social and cultural background. So better knowledge, education, experience, activeness have played vital role to improve the backwards society.

Migration is the worldwide process since its history, the process of migration can not be stopped but flow of migration from rural to urban, hill and mountain to terai and terai to urban can be minimized by improving developmental infrastructures and providing better economic opportunities in origin place of migrants.

6.3 Recommendation

People have moved from one home location to another throughout the World since the origin of mankind itself. Migration in Nepal, as in many developing countries is an important phenomenon with much economic, social and political implication.

In the study area, agricultural land is changing in settlement and problem of unemployment is increasing rapidly. In-migration is additional burden to the already densely populated area. The following recommendations can be forwarded for this study.

- J The policy instruments available to the government will have little impact on migration flows until the basic factors responsible for wide rural, urban and inter-regional disparities of resources, wages, employment and the earning opportunities are modified.
- J To reduce economic disparity, employment is also essential to raise the economic status of lower income groups. Opportunities to increase economic status by providing jobs alternative sources of income should be provided in the rural areas.
- J Drinking water and sanitation program should be effectively implemented in the rural areas.
- J The policy makers have to give high priority on increasing facilities in hill and mountain regions like road network, electricity, communication, hospital and colleges etc.
- J Population distribution policies should be based on the comprehensive evaluation of push and pull factors for individual, families, different socio-economic groups, communities, region and the country as a whole.
- J Infrastructure of development should be developed in mountain, hill and terai region.
- J Cottage and small industries should be established in rural areas on the basis of available of raw materials.
- J Land should be provided to the landless persons.

- J Farmers should be given new vocational training to improve their knowledge and skill in agriculture so that they can increase agricultural production.
- J Particular emphasis should be given for combining rural development strategies with policies designed to promote the small towns and other urban areas.
- J To increase productivity of the land, emphasis should be given to control the increasing land fragmentation process by making effective laws.
- J Because of easier life and more developed infrastructure than rural areas, people will in-migrate continuously in the study area in the years to come. So, government should take appropriate steps to minimize in-migration in time.

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APPENDIX
Questionnaire
Household No.

1. Name _____ of _____ house
owner.....Gender.....Age.....

Caste.....Religion.....No. of Family
member.....

2. Family composition (including house owner)

S.N.	Name of Member	Relation With Head	Age	Sex	Literacy Status	Education	Main occupation		Marital Status
							Origin	Desti	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

3. Where is your birth Place?

VDC..... District..... Zone.....

4. How many members were you in the origin?
5. When did you migrate here?
Year..... Month.....
6. How many members were you at the period of migration?
- 7 From which place did you migrate?
Name of place.....
- 8 What was your age at migration before migration?
- 9 What was your occupation ?
a. Agriculture b. Service c. Business d. Other.
10. What is your current occupation?
a. Agriculture b. Service c. Business d. Other.
11. What are the main cause to migrate here?
- 12 What was your marital status at the time of migration period?
13. Are you satisfied here?
a. Yes b. No
14. Do you visit your origin place?
a. Yes b. No

15. What was your family's economic condition before migrate?
 a. Excellent b. Good c. Satisfactory d. Poor.
16. Now, What do you comparatively think your economic condition?
 a. Excellent b. Good c. Satisfactory d. Poor.
17. How many persons in your family are engaged in income generation?
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
18. In What type of occupation, are they engaged?
 a. Agriculture b. Service c. Business d. Other.
19. What type of difficulties are you facing here?
 a. Social b. Economic c. Cultural d. Others.
20. What type of facilities do you have here?
 a. b. c. d.
21. Whether your residence is rented or your own?
22. What is the position of female in your family on economic and internal decision?
 a. Nil b. Partial c. Advisory d. Totally
23. Do you have your own Land in your original place?
 Yes/no if Yes Ropani.....

24. Do you have your own Land here?

Yes/no if Yes Ropani.....

1. What were the push factors in origin?

a. b. c. d.

2. What is your suggestion to your relatives and friends about migration?

a. Come here b. Go some other place. c. Live where they are. d.

Can't suggest.