

CHAPTER – ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Nepal is a small and landlocked country which is unique in itself, situated between India and China. Geographically, Nepal is divided into three region i.e. Mountain, Hill and Terai. Our country, Nepal is influenced by various factors such as social, cultural, political, religious, industrial, business etc. Our country is a common and ordinary home for those who are residing with various castes/ethnic – groups, languages, tributes, cultural, religion, values and norms which are followed by their forefathers and ancestors. Nepal has unique features that bio-diversity which feathers are valuable treasures for Nepal and Nepalese people. Nowadays, Nepalese characteristics have being disappeared and influenced from the foreign cultures and tradition. Even in our country, there are several by values and norms, languages, castes, sub-castes, ethnic groups, religious, cultures, but any organization has not fully devoted to protect these valuable social treasures. Similarly, no further, studies, researches and investigations are carried out about to protect their existing phenomena. In this way, our valuable treasures should protect by ourselves which is the common responsibility to be aware for our nationality.

Likely, Nepal has several ecological features to attract human beings from rural to urban areas, Mountain and Hilly region's people migrate to Terai region for several opportunities. , Kathmandu district is the capital of Nepal which is thickly populated. In this metropolitan

city, all kinds of facilities are available which is the main factor to attract and give impression to migrate people from other parts of the country. In fact, Kathmandu valley is naturally and artificially beautiful to attract our heart and eye sites.

In this way, Kathmandu district has become destination for all kinds of migrants and has become the biggest populated district as well as electoral regions all over the country, based to the census (2001 A.D.) and the constitution of Nepal (1992 A.D.) According to national census 2001 A.D., the population of Kathmandu is 1,081,845 among them male population is 576,010 (53.24%) and female population is 505,835 (46.76%). Although the total area is around 39,589 km. however population density is 2749 per sq. km. which is published by Central Bureau Statistics of Department (CBSD) in final report 2001 A.D.

Because of the facilities aress found in kathmandu, people have made it the perfect place to live and work. As a result, population is increasing day by day and being unmanaged at the same time. That is why, the public and private property is encroached by the landless people arrived from the different parts of the country. Whether they are landless people or landlords but they would like to live in kathmandu city for more facilities. Due to this landless people have selected by themselves on the bank of holy river Bagmati, Bishnumati, and Rudramati without any social and political obstacles. It is therefore clearly visible that it has introduced a trend for others to follow it without any hindrance. This is because of the weak administration, policy, rules and regulation of the government. Likely poverty, natural disasters , industrialization are factors to increase the problem of landlessness.

During my research I found that the history of landless people is derived from Sikon which is now Sikkim in India. Those people who had been chased from Sikkim, they were Nepalese ethnic groups/Nepali generation's people. After feeling , they came to eastern part and lived in the boarder of Nepal. Infact, they were refugees but later those refugees werer called landless people within country that period was Rana Regime. In Kathmandu valley, the problem of landless people was found the establishment of the democracy in 1951A.D. (2007 B.S.). Similarly, in 1961A.D. (2017B.S), Late King Mahendra took all the power in his hand. Although this period is known as tyrannical rule in the history of Nepal after 2007B.S. On the other hand, Nepalese people struggled to establish democracy and migrated from different parts of the country with their own purpose in Kathmandu valley. Since 2030 B.S., landless people are living in Kathmandu. The government had given authority to Nagar Panchayat to distribute the land for landless people and to those under the poverty line. In the present situation, the population is rapidly increasing with their needs. The landless people's needs have also increased such as drinking water, electricity, extravagant wants etc. There would be changed after reestablishing the democracy in 1990A.D.(2046 B.S.); example, social, economic, political, cultural, business, industrial, religious, social values and norms etc. The political renaissance (movement) brought awareness to the people as well as slum and squattier communities and societies. However, the landlessness problem is increasing day by day within Kathmandu valley and all over Nepal. The issue is complex and landless people are deprived from their own fundamental rights such as ownership on land, citizenship certificate, voting right, land certificate etc. Similarly, they are compelled to live in polluted environment , with malnutrition, and

dirty surroundings etc. Because they live on the bank of river and blank places which is a riskable part of urban areas. Likewise, they are deprived from facilities, houses, communication, transportation, health and sanitation, drinking water etc. which are very essential factors in human life. In fact Nepal, a full of beautiful nature scene and scenarios, is the valuable gift of nature but the fast growing population and causes of natural disaster like flood, land sliding, earthquake etc. have destroyed the national resources, habitations and human life and animals life in Nepal. As a result people are compelled to become landless. There were 21 settlements (The Norwegian Institute of Technology; 1992/93; P.P. 7), 37 settlements (Lumanti: 2000: 54); and 65 settlements (SPOSH – Nepal – 2005). These increasing settlements should properly managed and solved which is the common responsibility of the government and Kathmandu Metropolitan City. General Introduction of landless migrants from the following areas.

Table 1: Selected Survey Area of Landless People

Name of Survey areas	Location	Settle when	Total population	Male		Female population		No. of hh.	Mean hh. size
				Population	%	Population	%		
Sankhamul	KMC,10	1971	548 (58.74)	292	66.9	256	56.29	105	5.2
Devinagar	KMC,10	1988	230 (24.65)	112	23.93	118	25.94	46	5.0
Sangam tole	KMC, 29	1977	155 (16.62)	74	15.48	81	17.84	37	4.0
Total			933 (100.0)	78	100.0	455	100.0	188	4.96

Source: SPOSH - Nepal Statistics: 2005

1.2. Statement of Problem

People would like to consume fundamental rights and freedom to survive in society and country by adopting equality, equity, activity

without any discrimination. According to Jean Jacques Rousseau “Man is born free but everywhere he is in chain.” However, man is the most powerful animal than the other despite the relation of society and vice-versa.

There are nearly 14,265 landless people and 2551 households within Kathmandu district with more than 60 communities. (SPOSH - Nepal: 2005). In 1992/93 A.D., this number was 21 and was 37 communities in 2000. Among these all communities, Kapan is the largest community of landless where the total population is around 2000 and 187 households which is located in the eastern part of Kathmandu district. Meanwhile, the researcher has selected the Kathmandu Metropolitan city’s ward no 10 and 29, where is around 933 landless people and 188 households.

Although, they are facing several problems, however the government is not serious and therefore it is being more complex in Kathmandu valley as well as all over Nepal. The resettlement policies and laws are not formatting for the slums and squatters, within Kathmandu and all over the country. During the rainy season, the house seen to be drop down from the roof because of the leakage of water. The muddy road becomes more muddy. This period presents the miserable condition of landlessness communities/toles.

Being human, they also need fundamental rights, land certificate, perquisite that are essential for landlessness, slum and squatters habitations. Without freedom, equality and equity, the life becomes burden and miserable of human beings. They have no permanent address and houses to acquire government employees and private services.

The following framework has focused the problems of landless migrants.

Framework 1: Problems of Landless Migrants

Source: Field Survey, August; 2007.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Without any objective, target and achievement, the study would not be completed and can not be arrived at the destination. Therefore objectives are essential to finalize this research. In this way, the researcher has selected some objectives to arrive at the top point landless topic. The main objectives are as follows:

- a) To find out the causes of migration among landless migrants of selected sites;

- b) To identify the socio-economic status and demographic characteristics of landless migrants;
- c) To find out the possibility of settlement and consequences of landless migrants.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Several scholars, investigators and researchers have been studied in different sectors of landless people. Not only these mentioned activities have attempted, other NGOs/ INGos, social service organizations and private organizations have played important role to raise the living standard and to provide other facilities for them. Previous studies of various researchers have focused on socio-economic status, fertility and other factors but this study has emphasized on causes and consequences of migration among landless migrants through purposive sampling. Similarly, this study has focused about landless people's socio-economic status, social behavior, cultural practices, religious, educational attainment, occupation etc by going to their communities. On the other hand, landless people are citizen of this country but they have no particular place and house and if they are not registered on their own name. The number of landless people and communities are increasing day by day unexpectedly than previous decades because there are several facilities of modernization and technology are available in Kathmandu valley as well as other parts of the urban areas.

Even though landless people have migrated voluntary or involuntary, but their style and living standard is miserable in condition. They are unable to take loan from the bank and other governmental and non governmental associations due to deprive from their own land or household certificate. The government should

identify who are the landless people or landlord people as well as slum and squatters communities. People are stressed or migrated due to lack of development perquisite, political conflict, poverty, unemployment, caste discrimination, scarcity of food, natural disaster, religious untouchability and inequality between man and woman. Previous studies have focused taking only one community for their own research but this study has allocated the purposive sampling through selecting three communities among more than 60 communities. In this way, this research would give great contribution for further researchers investigators and readers. Specially, it has targeted to communities of landless migrants living on the bank of river for further researchers, investigators the bank of rivers, communities of landless people to know cause and consequences of migration from different parts of the country.

1.5 Research Methodology

Without research methodology, it is difficult to move in right path and to reach particular destination. That's why, in research, two types of methods and techniques have used qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative and quantitative data are necessary to investigate in research. But, especially, this research has adopted the quantitative method. 95 households are selected for the field research from universe 188 households through purposive sampling method. Structured, unstructured and semi-structured questionnaires are used for field survey. Direct field observation, interviews, visiting with senior persons, key informants, depth interviews by individually and community visiting, seminars and experienced scholars, etc. have visited to collect data for further research. Primary data has mainly collected by going to field and secondary data have acquired from

international bulletins, journals, related thesis and books, NGOs/INGOs and other social service organizations.

Similarly, bar diagram, tables, frameworks, pie charts, pyramid, map are used to make clear and understood by researchers, readers and investigators.

1.6 Limitations of the study

Without proper limitation the research, study, and investigation might be complex and difficult to arrive in destination because vague area and field would be more burden and heavy loaded. If we decide particular limitation, it is easy to solve any kinds of research work. The time, manpower and finance are possible problem which may occur during research.

This study has limited on the field of Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC), ward no. 10, Sankhamul and Devinagar and ward no. 29 Sangam Tole, where is the total population is 933 and 188 house holds in universe but this research has followed the purposive sample and 95 households has been selected where the total population is 473. among this statistics, there is 222 (46.93%)male and 251 (53.06%)female population in landless community. On the other hand,it has added health and sanitation, education, transportation, drinking water and other fundamental rights as citizenship, ownership on house and land certificate, political participation, voting rights which are the essential subject matters of landless people.

This study has emphasized quality and accuracy of the primary and secondary data which data have been provided by society for preservation of shelters and habitations in Nepal (SPOSH-Nepal).

1.7 Operational Definition

In general, the people who don't have their own land, land certificate and citizenship certificate from their related district and community as well as they are deprived from fundamental and civic rights are known landless migrants. Similarly, they are suffered from natural disasters like flood, land sliding, earthquake, scarcity of food , starvation, political conflicts, social violence, religious violence as well as lack of perquisites of development etc.

CHAPTER – TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review is the heart of the research which is very essential to arrive in destination be completed . In research, the history and previous studies are needed to take forward every kind of work. Therefore literature review is necessary for further study and research.

2.1. Research of Landless Migrants in Kathmandu

In 1992/93, the Norwegian Institution of Technology (NIT) had researched the case of the Kohiti squatter settlement in Kathmandu district. The institute had focused on causes of squatting, identified low income families and their difficulties and promotion of economic growth of squatters and slums. At that period there were 21 squatter settlements or communities in Kathmandu district* (NIT, 1992/93).

Similarly, Jagat Basnet (2004), has described that Nepal has emphasized poverty reduction in the ninth (1997-2002) and tenth (2002-2007) five years plans. In this way, if the poverty decreases and economic level increases causing the landlessness problem to decrease. (Bhasnet: 2004,tour Article)

There is no relevant date and its history of landless people in Nepal, however the word is derived from ‘Silon’ in Sikkim of India. Here is “Silon” means the particular place of Sikkim where the Nepalese people lived there who had been chased from Sikkim. Infact, they were Nepali origion, during the Rana Regime in Nepal. They migrated from Sikkim to eastern boarder of our country and

* Source: The Norwegian Institution of Technology (1992/93); “Squatters of the poor in Kathmandu”; survey and strategies 1992 and the case of the Kohoti Squarrer Settlement (Autumn 1992/ spring 1993; The University of Trondheim; The Norwegian Institute of Technology Department of Town and Regional Planning; Habitat – Unit project coordinating Group)

lived there in permanently. Even though they had no houses and land but they cut down the forest and settled down continuously. Then after some years, they called landless people them. On the other hand, in Kathmandu valley, landless problem arose since 1951 A.D. (2007 B.S) after the establishment of the democracy. The people got freedom from tyrannical rule of Rana regime as a result they migrated from Hilly and Mountain region to Terai and rural areas to urban areas like Kathmandu. (Bhatta, 2004: 2-5)

In 1961A.D (2017 B.S) late King Mahendra took all the power and initiated panchayat democracy but that was the autocratic regime of country. During that period, the main political leaders were kept in jail but the people didn't accept the panchayat democracy. People raised their voice against the panchayat democracy as a result people migrated from one place to another. In this way, the unplanned migration system initiated the landless communities and other communities.

In 1990 A.D (2046B.S), the democracy reestablished in our country. People got freedom to migrate to every part of the country as a result people settled to more from Mountain and Hilly region to Terai region and rural to urban areas to use more facilities like education, transportation, health and sanitation, drinking water, communication, electricity, opportunity for employment etc. In this way, they left their place of origin and migrated to different urban places. This process continued and increased landless people in Kathmandu valley as well as in urban areas. Specially, the landless people settled down on the bank of the rivers, barren and open places temporarily. This study shows that more than 76 percent people are landless due to poverty and remaining other people have migrated due to natural disaster, development displaced conflict and civil war. Those such migrated

people have no land certificate and ownership on house and are deprived from other fundamental rights as well as suffered from environment pollution, malnutrition etc.

2.2 Definition of Landless People

According to society for preservation of shelters and habitations in Nepal (SPOSH – Nepal, 1998) - “Nepal is a full of beautiful natural scene and sceneries which is the gift of nature but the fast growing population and causes of natural disasters, like flood, land slide, earthquake, etc. have destroyed the national resources, of human lives in Nepal, as a result many people are compelled to become landless*.”

Landlessness refers to any person who occupies “non claimed land” for residential purposes. Due to the high prices of land few possibilities to find affordable rental accommodation, people are forced to find alternative places to live. Therefore, the seriousness and magnitude of future homelessness and squatting in Kathmandu can hardly be underestimated (Trondheim, 1992: 1).

According to principles of population studies, landless movement is deliberately made and an element of human violation is involved in the decision to move landless movements. Therefore, it is a product of the social, cultural, economic, political and or physical circumstances in which individuals and societies find themselves. It is thus a responsibility of the human to organize the economic, social and demographic forces in the environment*. (Bhende and Kantikar, 2003: 355)

* Prospects of SPOSH – Nepal – 1998 A.D., Central Office (secretariat), Kathmandu.

* Bhande, Asha A. and Tara Kantikar (2003); principles of population studies (Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House), Sixteenth Edition

HMG/NPC (Ninth Plan: 1997-2002) has launched the policy for landless people. It focused to check landlessness, unsystematic land to make planned settlement of landless as well as planning programme would be stated keeping in mind, the environment and giving emphasis to preserve public land. Similarly, this plan has stated that to improve a lot of landless labour and assisting the alleviation poverty by managing proper settlement and developing their skills in gainful employment, skilled development programme that would be started in proper places. A provision would provide cast effectiveness and chief housing plots to 50,000 families of backward society of minorities of landless farmers and genuine squatters and slums*.

Badal/IDS (2055) in his book "Land reform of Nepal", has mentioned the agricultural revolution and the development of economy in Nepal that identifies 497,969 people as landless. Similarly, according to the census 1991 it shows that 486,878 households have 0.1 to 0.2 hectors of land only about 1 million people either don't have land at all or have land less than 0.2 hector*.

According to Shrestha (1990), has described population is an important factor for every society but the rapid growth population is a negative form. He has noted that the eco-demographic variables and production are co-interrelated between each other but rapid growth population of Nepal has already reached thresholds in terms of land scarcity*.

According to Sedon (1987), "the root causes of poverty and inequality in Nepal as well as unequal geographical structure and development approach in backward communities are social

* *The Ninth Plan (1997-2002 A.D.), His Majesty Government of Nepal.*

* Badal/IDS (2055), "Land reform of Nepal".

* Shrestha (1990), "Landless and Migration".

discrimination, illiteracy, lack of public awareness, unequal landownership and controversy economy”*.

Basnet (2004), has mentioned that the most of the poor people are in landless communities. Land is also essential for generating self employment. Relying on the market alone for employment generation in Nepal is not available as markets imperfect and due to the backwardness of regions, there are fluctuations in creation of employment opportunities. The economic ressiem is particularly difficult for the poor and landless people*.

According to the National Planning Commission (1998), there is the unequal distribution of land as over 70 percent of peasants own and less than one hector of arable land in Nepal. Likewise, the Human Development Report (HDR: 1998) mentions that the bottom 40 percent of the population own only 9 percent of the arable land whereas the 6 percent and 33 percent have own land*.

According to census 2001 A.D., 25 percent of the households (4,037,785 HH out 4,253,220 HH) own no land or no less than two ropanies of land. They are considered “haliya” (agriculture landless). The prevalence of landlessness is higher in Terai district than in the Hill ones* (Basnet et al., 2004)

According to INSEC (2007 A. D.), there are over 10,00,000 over landless families all over Nepal, 4,76,000 are concentrated in the mid-western region alone. But the number of eastern region is 294,000 and far western region is 46000 and 2,52,000 in western region such families. Rapid urbanization is the main reason for the growth in the

* Sedon (1987), “Nepal and state of poverty”

* Basnet (2004), “south Asian Partnership Nepal: poverty of the landless”

* National Planning Commission (1998)

* Central Beauru Stastics (2001), His Majesty’s Government, National planning Commission Secretarit; Ramshah Path, Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal.

number of landless families in each development region, the statistics shows. In Terai region, the arable land for farmers. So, people would like to migrate from rural to urban as a result they become landless* .

Laerke (2007), the landless are suffered by themselves who know in their hearts that a piece of land rightful belongs to them but the land is out of reach. In Kapilvastu district, there is established Kapilvastu Institutionalized Development Committee (KIDC) in Taulihawa, to give the landless the possibility to hand in proof that a piece of land belongs to them but the landless never got their landowner certificate. Specially, lower castes as Darjee, Chamar, Pode, Ukhada, Kahar, Dusadha, Teli etc. who are become landless.

Bhatta (1996) has highly lighted the problems of landlessness which was originated historically in the bonded labour system. The rapid population has aggravating the great problems. The landless and bear landless as they don't differ much in their socio-economic conditions the most disadvantaged groups of the rural society* .

Gharana (1996) has of the opinion that poverty is often accompanied by unemployment, malnutrition, illiteracy, low status of woman and exposure to environment risk. The rate of unemployment in Nepal is found to be about 40 percent of the available person day per day with this, the rural poor, lack of the land asset, which is one of the most important economic assets* .

Landless is one of the factor, non biological variables of population change. It results in the change of density and settlement pattern of population of a place. Push factors of the presently living

* INSEC (July 12, 2007)

* Bhatta, Thakur P, 1996, landlessness in socio-economic perspective of Tharu Community in Nepal. M.A. Thesis T.U., Nepal.

* Guru Gharana, k.k., 1997. "Poverty and Poverty Reduction Agenda in Nepal", A country study for Nepal under collaborate research project on comparative study of European Aid for Poverty, Reduction Kathmandu, Nepal.

place and the full factors numbers of the migrating place are very influencing in decision making for migration of a person* (G.C., 2004: 130).

Landlessness is due to the threat and fear of both conflicting parties in war, many families and family members are compelled to displace. The displaced people are facing new kind of problems in the new places. Some of the children are compelled to work as prostitutes when guardians displace leaving their children above, these children, without proper care and affection of their guardians (Khatiwada, 2004: 18).

2.3 Increasing Trend of Landless Settlements in Kathmandu

Modernization and urbanization systems is taking place areas by day in city areas where several facilities such as communication, opportunity of jobs, drinking water, transportation, health and sanitation, education, business, electricity, recreation etc. are found but civil war, natural disasters, development displacement poverty etc. are again the main causes of landlessness in our country within Kathmandu Valley.

The trend of landless people is given below:

* PSSN, 2004, population Magazine, vol. 2 (T.U., Kathmandu: CDPS – 130), Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

**Table: 2: Squatter Settlements Detailed Survey Kathmandu, fall
1992**

S.N.	Names of Area	Covers %	Calculated Population	Average Family
1.	Kohiti	69	408	5.3
2.	Kalimati	62	309	5.1
3.	Tankeswari	73	152	4.6
4.	Dhumakhel	88	188	4.7
5.	Naya Basti	17	182	5.2
6.	Samakhusi Ramib	75	60	5.0
7.	1	100	38	6.3
8.	Samakhusi Ramib	56	74	4.6
9.	2	49	172	4.9
10.	Rani Devi	30	557	5.8
11.	Lazimpat Ranibari	100	52	5.2
12.	Maharagunj	41	268	4.4
13.	Chandol Tudald	100	76	4.8
14.	Dhumbarahi	73	37	3.4
15.	Faika	25	750	5.6
16.	Faika village	50	98	4.1
17.	Ramhiti	100	47	5.2
18.	Kumarigal	55	140	4.5
19.	Bhat Bhateni	14	244	5.8
20.	Pashupati Bridge	43	152	4.1
21.	Sinamangal	35	405	4.6
	Dhobikhola			
	Shankhamul			

Source: Squatting of the poor in Kathmandu, The University of Trondheim, M.A. Thesis 1992.

**Table: 3: Male and Female Population in Squatter settlements
Studied, January 2001**

S.N	Name of Area	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Number of households	Mean Household rice
1.	Anamnagar	75	40	35	16	4.7
2.	Balaju	591	305	286	118	5.0
3.	Bansighat, Tripureswor	441	239	202	99	4.5
4.	Baune Dhara	86	44	42	18	4.8
5.	Chandani Tole	205	98	107	44	4.7
6.	Dhaukhel	204	104	100	33	6.2
7.	Dhumakhel	212	114	98	44	4.8
8.	Dhungen, kapan	74	40	34	13	5.7
9.	Gairi goun(golfutar)	102	45	57	19	5.4
10.	Gairigoun(Sinamangal)	110	66	44	25	4.4
11.	Hymat Tole	279	139	140	41	6.8
12.	Inaya Tole	153	73	80	29	5.3
13.	Tagriti Tole	37	15	22	9	4.1
14.	Jorpati	26	11	15	5	5.2
15.	Kalopul	29	13	16	5	5.8
16.	Khadi Pakha	686	360	326	130	5.3
17.	Kima phant	91	45	46	17	5.4
18.	Kumari Tole	197	95	102	34	5.8
19.	Kumarigal	74	40	34	15	4.9
20.	Kuriya Goan	46	21	25	10	4.6
21.	Mahankal	76	39	37	18	4.2
22.	Maiju Bahal	127	66	61	25	5.0
23.	Mitrapark	48	26	22	12	4.0
24.	Nayacolony, Dhumbarahi	29	17	12	6	4.8
25.	Palpakot	103	57	46	23	4.5
26.	Pathivara	629	316	313	140	4.5
27.	Pipalbot, Hatiguda	27	12	15	6	4.5
28.	Ramghat	94	49	45	23	4.0
29.	Ramhity	613	308	303	121	5.0
30.	Sangen Tole	198	92	106	39	5.0
31.	Santi Binayak	138	70	68	30	4.6
32.	Shankhamul	484	245	239	95	5.1
33.	Srijana Basti	344	201	190	79	5.9
34.	Subi Gaon	189	96	93	40	4.7
35.	Tankeshwor	99	48	51	17	5.8
36.	Thapathali	93	45	48	22	4.2
37.	Tundaldevi, Chandol	70	42	28	13	5.4
	Total	7,126	3,636	3,490	1,433	50
	Total Mean	193			39	

Source: Lumanti, January 2001; "A Situation Analysis of urban poor communities in Kathmandu and Lalitpur.

**Table: 4 Landless people and their communities established period
till 2005.**

S. N.	Name of Area	Location, ward	Settlem -ent Date	Population	Households	Mean household size
1.	Subigaun, Bouddha	KMC, 6	1988	244	46	5.3
2.	Ramhiti, Boudha	KMC, 6	1971	1130	126	9.0
3.	Mahankal, Boudha	KMC, 6	1978	70	14	5.0
4.	Dugen, kapan VDC	Kapan, 1	1979	80	19	4.2
5.	Pathivara, ”	Kapan, 4	1995	2000	187	11.0
6.	Maijubahal, Chabhil	KMC, 7	1981	135	27	5.0
7.	Kumarigal, Boudha	KMC, 6	1993	65	13	5.0
8.	Radhakrishna chowk, Jorpati	VDC, 3	1983	106	18	5.9
9.	Kimalphat, Nayapati VDC	VDC, 3	1969	95	19	5.0
10.	Jorpati pachhadi VDC	VDC, 1	1992	70	14	5.0
11.	Matra park	KMC, 7	1992	35	7	5.0
12.	Bulbule, Chhabhil	KMC, 7	1996	45	9	5.0
13.	Kalopul, ”	KMC, 7	1994	30	6	5.0
14.	Kalimati Dol	KMC, 8	1968	35	7	5.0
15.	Tilganga	KMC, 9	1981	95	19	5.0
16.	Sinamangal, Pagani Tole	KMC, 9	1971	120	30	4.0
17.	Chadani Tole	KMC, 9	1971	355	71	5.0
18.	Gaurighat,	KMC, 9	1996	105	24	4.4
19.	Sinamangal	KMC, 9	1978	30	6	5.0
20.	Tilganga, Sinamangal	KMC, 10	1971	545	104	5.2
21.	Sankhamul	KMC, 10	1988	180	36	5.0
22.	Shantibinayak Nagar	KMC, 10	1988	230	46	5.0
23.	Devinagar	KMC, 35	1987	120	24	5.0
24.	Palpakot, Jadibuti	KMC, 35	1992	65	13	5.0
25.	Nakati, Sinamangal	VDC,1	1994	35	7	5.0
26.	Mulpani VDC	VDC, 1	1995	75	17	4.4
27.	Gokarna, Mulpani	KMC, 32	1984	60	16	4.0
28.	Annamnagar	KMC, 4	1981	70	14	5.0
29.	Bishalnagar	KMC, 4	1969	65	13	5.0
30.	Chandol, Tudaldevi	MMC, 5	1971	560	14	4.9
31.	Thadipakha	VDC, 6	1981	30	6	5.0
32.	Dhunbarahi	VDC, 6	1982	390	74	5.3
33.	Mandikhatar VDC	KMC, 29	1983	900	20	5.0
34.	Golfutar, gaurigaun	VDC, 6	1888	30	6	5.0
35.	Ranidevi	KMC, 3	1984	170	34	5.0
36.	Khadak, Bhadrakali	KMC, 3	1988	110	22	5.0
37.	Dhikure, Tilingtar	KMC,29	1988	45	9	5.0
38.	Ranibari, Samakhusi	KMC, 29	1982	90	17	5.3
39.	Samakhusi	KMC, 16	1982	155	37	4.2
40.	Sangamtole	KMC, 16	1993	399	74	5.4

41.	Kumaristhan	KMC, 16	1976	625	125	5.0
42.	Balaju Jagriti Tole	KMC, 11	1986	180	38	4.7
43.	Walpos	KMC, 16	1981	65	13	5.0
44.	Kuriya gaun	KMC, 13	1982	30	6	5.0
45.	Swora khutte	KMC, 5	1982	330	56	5.9
46.	Kalimati, Humat	KMC, 6	1981	30	6	5.0
47.	Sano Gaucharan	KMC, 7	1994	55	11	5.0
48.	Bhatbhateni	KMC, 11	1975	95	19	5.0
49.	Kalimati sthan	KMC, 12	1988	495	91	5.4
50.	Bhansi	KMC, 16	1993	220	44	5.0
51.	ghat, Tripuresor	VDC, 7	1993	150	30	5.0
52.	Hymat	KMC, 8	1982	310	65	4.8
53.	Buddhajoti Marg	KMC, 14	1994	45	9	5.0
54.	Hattigauda,	KMC, 14	1993	185	37	5.0
55.	Siddhartha Banasthali	KMC, 14	1993	65	13	5.0
56.	Tankeswor	KMC, 3	1981	200	40	5.0
57.	Swayambhu	KMC, 16	1993	35	7	5.0
58.	Dhaukhel	*	1976	190	38	5.0
59.	Sanepa, Dhangekhani	KMC, 29	*	131	26	5.04
60.	Waipas	KMC, 34	1992	130	26	5.0
61.	Lamatar	KMC, 34	-	426	108	4.0
62.	Lazimpath, sworakhutte		1998	1207	277	4.4
63.	Jagriti Nagar	KMC, 19	1977	302	62	4.9
64.	Santi Nagar, Dirgayu Tole	KMC, 19	1980	164	32	5.1
65.	Inaya Tole Ramghat Bisaya Nagar		-	230	66	3.5
	Total			14,264	2551	5.6

Source: Lumanti, January 2001, "A Situation Analysis of Urban Poor Communities in Kathmandu and Lalitpur;" SPOSH – Nepal, 2005, Central Office (secretariat), Kathmandu, Nepal.

According to society for preservation of shelter and habitations in Nepal (SPOSH-Nepal 2058 B.S), there are around 14,265 total landless population and 2551 house holds in Kathmandu, where 65 communities / societies and toles are located. This number is increasing day by day but the government has not managed this landlessness issue within Kathmandu valley as well as other parts of the country*.

* Society for preservation and shelters in Nepal SPOSH-Nepal (2058 B.S); central office, Kathmandu, Nepal.

2.4 Survey Study of Landless People in Kathmandu District

In 1992 A.D, The University of Trondheim Thesis 1992; has written something on a topic, “squatting of the settlement”, which clarifies the fact that how people were enforced to the reduction of the poverty and improving the living standard of slums and squatters who are scattered in Kathmandu district. It has indicated the following matters.

Framework 2: Economic Growth Start with Housing

Source: The University of Trondheim, 1992.

Implement

In 1992 A.D, there were 21 settlements and common unities of squatters and slum. Similarly, many researchers, scholars, investigators, NGOs/ INGOs and the social organizations have published several articles, thesis, reports and books about slums, squatters and landless people to improve their living standard and to settle them in permanently by distributing land certificate and ownership on houses.

On the other hand, Lumanti; a private social organization has helped to build toilets, drains, culverts, drinking water's in urban area where the miserable condition of these communities are pictures. This

organization is publishing several articles, reports and other information in co-coordination with other organizations and individually. Similarly, this research has enforced to reduce poverty and proper settlement and laws to manage the landless people. What is the main cause to become landlessness? What are the negative effects in landless societies and communities? What are the possibilities to manage to landless people? All these burning issues are included in this study. Similarly, previous researches have focused to raise the living standard and should be given proper management to them, but it has focused all the matters in commonly. Even then the main root cause should be find out and previous landless people, slums and squatters, must be managed providing the ownership and land certificate by making the policies and laws. Although, the landlessness issues are increasing day by day, on the other hand, there is the wide gap of socio-economic status between several castes and ethnic groups in Nepal.

2.5 Causes and Consequences of Migration Among Landlessness in Kathmandu District

2.5.1 Causes to Become Landlessness

By birth, human beings are not homeless, several causes are responsible to become landlessness such as human conflict/civil war migration/induced, natural disaster migration, development induced/migration and povertyness migration. During the conflict and induced period, some people become victim of death, some people became of disable and some people became homeless and landless. They became empty and lonely whether their social periphery. As a result, they become landless and homeless and left their native place of

origin and they search for their shelter in the place of destination. It is not true that, all the people have become landless because of natural disaster, they have become landless by civil war, poverty, industrialization and development factors.

There is no relevant data and statistics of landless people with government level though some social service organizations, NGO/INGOs have collected sample surveys of landless communities which activities are not reliable and enough to depend upon. In 1992 A.D., the University of Trondheim in its dissertation titles, "Squatting of Poor in Kathmandu" according to which 21 landless communities with 4409 population live in valley. Similarly, in 2001, Lumanti, a social service organization, had studied one topic "A Situation Analysis of Urban Poor Communities in Kathmandu and Lalitpur", it has mentioned 37 communities with 7,126 population in landless communities. But the current studies in statistics show that there are 65 settlements and has more than 14,000 population in landless communities. This trend is increasing day by day. There are two factors to migrate from place of origin to place of destination as full factor and pass factors. The pull factors are facilities of education, health, communication, drinking water, electricity, transportation, sports, recreation, opportunities of Jobs, modern technology and skills and training, businesses, etc. On the other hand, the pass factors are natural disasters, poverty, civil wars, development induced such as lack of perquisites of development, flood, storms, landslides, religious discrimination, caste untouchability, etc. in the place of origin. Some main causes to become landless are as follows:

- Civil war - Political, social, economic, religious, caste/ethnicity, tribes, industrial etc.

- Development induced - education, health, fooding, lodging, sheltering, transportation, drinking water, recreation, game and sports, communication, electricity, businesses, job opportunities etc.
- Povertyiness - low income, no income, no income sources, no opportunities of jobs, no area of markets scarcity of food and shelter etc.
- Natural disasters - flood, storm, landslide, volcano, earthquake, snow melting, high cold, high summer, low productivity, heavy raining etc.

Similarly, the following framework will clear more than more to understand and to take knowledge about landless people.

Framework 3: Causes of Migration and Landlessness

Sources: SPOSH - Nepal, 1998; Field Survey, August, 2007.

In landless communities the people have arrived from different parts of the country and are living for long period. According to this survey of landless communities, 76.84 percent people are landless due to poverty in their native places. Similarly, 10.53 percent people have migrated due to the industrialization displacement from their place of origin likely 6.32 percent people have migrated due to the natural disaster and 6.31 percent people are conflict induced displaced. In this way, most people have migrated due to the lack of good opportunities and poverty.

More than 31 percent people are under the poverty line, who are deprived from proper job opportunities and their life is vulnerable. In fact, the World Bank (WB) describes Nepal as one of the least developed countries in the world. The annual per capita income is US \$227, which is below the World Bank's extreme poverty line that is drawn at US \$275 per annual. (Lumanti, 2001: 9)

Similarly, the University of Trondheim, Thesis - 1992, had written on top "Squatting of the Poor in Kathmandu" where it has mentioned these following causes as landlessness:

- There is the most urbanization than the other parts of the country.
- The improved economic situation of Kathmandu valley.
- Lack of effective policy by the government.
- Rapid growth of land values and prices of building materials;
- Reduction of chief rental accommodation in the city core though urban renewal;
- The undersanding of democracy in country;
- Speculation;
- Inadequate enforcement in native place;

- Unequal economical distribution in place of origin;

So, it is clearly observed how national and social circumstances lead people to become homeless and landless.

2.5.2 Consequences of Landlessness

Rapid population growth is in the urban areas such as Kathmandu, Pokhara, Biratnagar as well as other urban areas of our country. Center areas are being counter by high density in urban areas. This rapid population is being a burning issue in Kathmandu valley as well as within country. When people migrate from one place to another, there arises several problems as air pollution, water pollution, land pollution and sound pollution in the place of destination. This cause is bringing many challenging problems in Kathmandu such as garbage management, water supply, electricity, opportunities in education and employment, food supply, hospitals and beds, environment pollution transportation and communication etc.

Although, in 1992 A.D. there were 17 landless communities which increased and reached 37 in 2001 A.D. During the 10 years Maoist period, several people have migrated from their place of origin to place of destination due to the civil war of our country till 2005 A.D. That number increased and reached to 65 communities in Kathmandu district. There is an organization established to protect their shelters and habitations known as Society for Preservation of Shelters and Habitations in Nepal (SPOSH - Nepal, 1998 A.D). This association has mentioned some objectives, which are given below;

- Preserve the natural means and resources and promote necessary infrastructure facilities, hygienic environmental issues etc. So as to establish a nice model of slum and squatter habitations;

- Advocate and deal for the permanent shelter with Lal Purja i.e. the land ownership certificates and preserve the already settled in habitations.
- Encourage people to preserve the ancient public resources and natural resources like temples, religious places, arts and cultures, forests, etc.

Infact, the society for preservation of shelters and habitations in Nepal (SPOSH Nepal, 1998) has formulated the objectives and strategy but the encroachment process and peace places are being the destination of people. As result, the unscientific settlements, harming in natural and cultural heritages and unsystematic settlements are increasing day by day than past decades. The high population pressure, expensive goods, labour exploitation, lack of drinking water, not affordable health services, increases environmental pollution, not good facilities of education murder events, prostitution, explosion of anguish and frustration among the people, girl trafficking events, illegal works, thief events, looted events etc. happen in the place of destination. On the other hand, the place of origin would empty from the active population who are the pillar of that place as well as there would disappear their cultures, tradition, values and norms as well as other social phenomenon. The following framework will clear about consequences of landlessness.

Framework 4: Consequences of Landless People

2.6 National and International Laws Policies and Principles

Several policies and laws are formulated from national and international level to protect the human rights and to get freedom but all these policies and the laws are not implemented in the field. Without proper laws and policies it is obvious that these people will face severe problems in their lives.

2.6.1 Voice of the Landless Migrants

Landlessness is a great issue in Kathmandu as well as within Nepal, which is a challenging factor because the high population growth is taking negative form in depleting natural resources. Natural degradation is being caused by flood, storm, landslide, climate change and global warming as result the people are being victim of deaths, disable, psychological harries etc. Therefore they would like to migrate from place of origin to place of destination.

The landless people have established an association to protect their habitations and shelters as well as other fundamental rights in central level known as "Society for preservation of Shelters and Habitations in Nepal". Similarly other co-operative associations are established in landless communities such as Child Development Youth Network (CDYN), Gayanjoti Women Rehabilitation (2063) (GWR) etc. These associations are co-operating with the landless communities people and their children. These associations advocate and rise the voice for their rights and to provide trainings and skills to the women. They take the delegation and request to the government to solve landless people's issues. They organize several meetings, rally's demonstration, conferences etc. to advocate their problems and solutions of landlessness. There associations keep co-ordination with other national and international social service organizations such as

NGOS/INGOS, Lumanti, UNFPA, UNDP etc. Especially landless people would like to live in permanently in their current land and receive land ownership certificate and other fundamental rights.

2.6.2 International Declarations Conventions

International declaration and conventions have emphasized to decrease on women violence and exploitation on children and raise their living standard and to promote sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development in all countries. The International donors are adding and launching several programs in poor communities to raise their living standard who are under the poverty line (ICPD, 1994: 1).

2.6.2.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

This organization was established by United Nation in 1948. It has focused on the philosopher that all human beings are born free and equal dignity and rights should be propagated. This universal declaration has not distinct of any kind of race, colors, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of state and he/she has the right to own property alone as well as in associations with other.

2.6.2.2. Declaration on the Rights of the Child (1959)

The children have their own social security and shall be entitled to grow and develop in health, special care and protection shall be provided to him including adequate pre-natal and post-natal care. They have the right to adequate nutrition, recreation and medical services.

2.6.2.3 Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements (1976)

The Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements was adopted by the UN conference on Human settlements in 1976. This declaration in its section (8) states, that priority should be given to eliminate social and social segregation, interalia, through the creation of better balanced communities, which blend different social groups occupations housing and amenities. Similarly chapter 2 (A.3) has advocated the rights of people for their homeland not entrench privilege and exploitation .The human settlement policies must be conform with the declaration of principles and the universal declaration of human rights.

2.6.2.4 Declaration on the Right to Development (1986)

This declaration was adopted by UN's General Assembly (UNGA) resolution 41/128 on 4 December, 1986. The equal opportunity should be provide to the citizens like basic resources, education, health services, food, housing, employment and fair and distribution of income. Women empowerment and appropriate economic and social reforms should be carried out with a view to eradicating all social injustices.

2.6.2.5 International Labour organization recommendation no. 162 (1980)

This conference was held on 23 June, 1980 concerning older workers. Article 5 emphasizes to older workers not discriminating their age enjoy equality of opportunity and treatment with other workers as regards in particular access to housing social services and health institutions in particular when this access is occupational or activity or employment.

2.6.2.6 International convention on the Rights of child (1989)

It was adopted by UN General Assembly (UNGA) resolution 44/25 on November 1989 and entered into force on September 2, 1990. This convention was monitored by UN but Nepal has ratified the convention in 1994.

Article 27 (B) states that the state and the parents should be responsible to implement their and provide needed material assistance and support programme, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

2.6.3. Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal (1990)

The constitution of our country, 1990 was the fundamental law of Nepal, which was the frame work of government to rule the country. Similarly the constitution also seeks to protect various human rights that are recognized by international law, including the rights housing, property and basic freedoms. This constitution had given equal opportunity for all the citizens without any discrimination. But this constitution broke down in 2006 A.D. and was formulated again in interim constitution in our after the revolution second (Jana Anandolan 2). This interim constitution has managed equal opportunities for all people such as castes, religion, tribes, groups, races, dalit, madishi etc. without any discrimination among them.

2.6.4. HMGN National Shelter Policy (1996)

The government has formulated this policy in the five years plan (1991-1996) which was the first effort of its kind in Nepal to space out the concerns related to shelter. The policy aimed to help identify the right course of action in relation to housing programmes in the short term (until 2000) mid term (until 2006)

And long term. Especially that policy was particularly formulated for vulnerable, destitute people and low income people to fulfill their complicated problems and needs but that policy is not focusing to the landless people. (Lumanti:2001 pp.44)

2.6.4.1. The Principles of National Shelter Policy (1996)

The basic principle of the National Shelter Policy includes these subject matters:

- Creating favorable environment for deprived people to fulfill constitutional shelter commitments.
- Eliminating the poverty and raise the living standard of the people.
- Giving the priority in the shelter's economic productivity rather than as consumption goods.
- Following the principles of financial self-reliance for the attainment of housing objects.
- Focusing the actions and plans to deprived groups.

2.6.4.2. The Objectives of National Policy (1996)

- Providing the facilities to the people whose economic power is low;
- Focusing the housing sector on financial self-reliance and how to mobilize and effectively utilize financial resources;
- Formulating the role of government, non government and other private sectors in the fulfillment of shelter needs and improving;
- Contuning activities that support, mobilize, develop and expand the land and housing market, while considering the welfare of the majority of householder and lunched other activities to improve the provision of ensuring rights and security of land;

- Reducing the pressure on environment from dwelling units improving basic public health facilities and minimizing the impact of natural disasters on dwelling units;

2.6.4.3 Strategies of National Shelter Policy

The main strategies of National Shelter Policy (NSP) mentions these strategies:

- Encouraging land development programmes such as land pooling;
- Running the income earning programmes for disadvantaged groups;
- Providing basic service and facilities;
- Managing the shelters for disabled persons by the government.
- Improving the land ownership system;
- Developing new land for settlements and encouraging the preparation of scientific planning and design;
- Encouraging the utilization of appropriate building materials and constructions technologies;
- Integrating employment generation activities with land development and shelter construction activities;
- Promoting the long term involvement of NGOS, INGOS and other services in the implementation of the National Shelter Policy (NSP);
- Introducing legislation and regulations concerning co-operative and lease hold femur; (Lumanti, 2001: 43-46)

2.6.5. HMGN Ninth Five Years Plan (1997-2001)

The main objects of the ninth Five-year plan have been identified as poverty alleviation, human settlements and urban

development in our country. This plan has been lunched through 20 years perspective planning process with development of physical social and economic infrastructure more than seven present people are living in illegally in urban areas on public land for reason relative to population growth, migration, natural disaster and poverty.

2.6.5.1 Human Settlements and Urban Development Objectives

- Emphasizing the development of infrastructures and public utilities in the municipalities and other towns in order to systemize internal migration.
- Focusing the rural development programmes to control the rapid migration through managing the perquisites of development.
- Encouraging the private sectors to become actively involve in housing facility developments a view to systematic with technologically.
- Implementing and reaching natural building regulations and construction technologies to make government and non-government constructions sectors more cast-effective, safe and production organized.

2.6.5.2 Human Settlements & Urban Development Strategies

- Decreasing the imbalance encountered in the urbanization process by improving the interrelationship between urban and rural centers.
- Strengthening the role of the government as a fascinator and initiator in the appropriate management of urban development and housing.
- Providing equal opportunities in every sectors without any discrimination even who have deprived from appropriate jobs.

- Making a provision to provide squatters and landless farmers serviced housing plots through Rural Housing Company (RHS).
- Constructing additional residential buildings by providing housing loans.
- Conducting a study on economic development through rural-urban linkage and various aspects of mobilization.
- Promoting the co-operations with NGOS/INGOS and other organizations and to make easy life. Similarly the Ninth Five year plan has also emphasized in different sectors but all the objectives, strategies and polices have not included in this study.

2.6.6. HMGN Tenth Five year plan (2002-2007)

2.6.6.1. Objectives

- Expending the economic opportunities and employment sectors, equal participation of government local organ, private and civil society distribution of resources and means.
- Empowering economic and social improvement to reduce poverty for enforcement, human development, security and target programmes through women, dalit, remote areas people, poverty and backward groups.

2.6.6.2 The main strategies of Tenth Five year plan (2002-2007)

- Wide economic growth and high long life.
- Prefundation development and social status.
- Target programmes.
- Good governmence.

2.6.6.3 Other policies and strategies of Tenth Five year plan (2002-2007)

Land reform and management:

The main problems of land reform and management are less access on land and economic deprived groups, land ownership behavior, partition of arable land, not implemented land using plan not managed landlessness and kamayas system. The main policies and strategies of tenth Five year plan in given below. It was initiated since 2002-2007.

- Distributing the land for the people who our backwardness from land and economic through improving the land reform system.
- Land partition system will be decreasing and discounting illegal arable land uses system formulating the strategies and policies.
- The trainings will be managing for landlessness and kamayas settlements income earning.
- The statistics will be recorded in central level and women land ownership will be improved.
- The law and policy will be implemented for barren and not using the arable land to product crops through managing.
- Commutation land will be protected and recorded developing geographical communication system.
- Perquisites and technology will improve for facilities and services in rural and urban discuses, where the major challenges to protect culture and natural merit are age and related with public building and construct proper conservation and development.

- The rapid rural migration will decrease through carried out the small urban system (concept) to control in big cities centralized migration who like to migrate due to the rapid population, poverty and natural disaster, and facilities where decrease the negative effects managing the perquisites services

Similarly, this tenth five year plan has managed for rehabilitation and Shelters to the people under poverty line.

- According to natural rehabilitation policy 1996 report, all the concepts of urban and rural areas shelter will be effectiveness.
- Shelter and real estate development programmers will run in
- Private and government all sectors with co- operation.
- Low cast housing will manage who are unable families to construct shelter.
- Market development and urbanization will priority manage with understanding the trend of population growth and migration.
- For providing basic surreal and facilities will develop to the small cities from village market in rural areas.
- Rural settlements situation will plan within kingdom of Nepal. The basic facilities will develop as drinking water, electricity services, telephone services, roads bio-gas and drainage.
- Unification and co-ordination development approach will take apart. According to this Kathmandu valleys twenty year policy and other sources will make bases for proper urbanization.

All policies, targets and strategies of tenth five year plan have not possible to include in this study. Even though these plans do not

emphasize to solve the landless people, squats and slum problems in Kathmandu valley as well as within Nepal.

CHAPTER: THERE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is the key chapter for thesis because the methods and techniques are essential to collect required data to complete and to arrive at the destination. In this chapter research design, nature and sources of data, selection of area, universe and the sample size etc. are discussed. Similarly it includes techniques of data collection such as households survey, observation, case studies semi-structured questionnaire schedule analysis, interpretation of data and limitation of the research for landlessness issues to study about it.

3.1 Process of Sites Selection of Study Area

The Kathmandu district has been selected as the site area of the present study, where the problem of landlessness is very high since the establishment of the democracy and initiated the urbanization after abolished the Panchayat regime during the late 1990 A.D. The landless issue is being more chronic and complex late years in 1990 A.D.

Kathmandu Metropolitan City, where the study is concentrated, Chester settlement of landless people can be seen who don't have income sources besides their base hands. The socio-economic status is miserable but they are dwelling in Kathmandu district for long period. What are the main root causes, effects and consequences of landlessness to find out from the selected sites.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the arrangement of condition for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the

research purpose with economy in procedure. In this research, both exploratory and descriptive research designs have been used with the help of various research tools and techniques. It has mainly aimed with the people and their condition because it is a social research, however, it has not been designed to attempt test statistical hypothesis to demonstrate the validity of specific theme.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

This research has been collected both in quantitative and qualitative data. In this research, primary and secondary both sources have been used. Primary data has been collected through structured and unstructured questionnaires, observation, case studies and key information from field level household survey conducted during the month August 2007 A.D. The secondary data are obtained from various published and unpublished sources which have collected by HMG, NGOs, INGOs, Tribhuvan University Central Library, population library etc. However, this study is mainly based on primary data. Similarly, experienced persons, seniors, aged persons have taken to understand and to take knowledge about squatters, slums and landless people.

3.4 Universe and the Sample Size

There are more than 65 communities in Kathmandu district of landless people among them 3 communities are taken for this study. From these 3 communities, 95 households have been taken as sample population through purposive sampling were selected. The research examines several castes/ethnicities, religious, occupations, education of landless migrants from selected sites including 222 (46.93 %) males and 251 (53.07 %) females for this study.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques/Methods

The primary data is collected by using the following techniques and methods.

3.5.1 Household Survey

Total 95 households are taken for interview to households heads using structured, unstructured and semi-structured questionnaires schedules. By this technique information of households, demography, education, occupation, food situation, health and sanitation, electricity, transportation, drinking water and other social and economic activities of the study was easier. What are the main roots causes effects and consequences to become landlessness? The questions were asked to the household head individually about socioeconomic status, causes to become landlessness.

To collect the data field survey is essential to obtain the information regarding the causes and consequences migration among landless people as well as socio-economic characteristics and fundamental rights. The sample of the semi-structured questionnaire schedule has given at last of this research in question collection schedule.

3.5.2 Direct Observation in Field

To collect reliable data, direct observation techniques and methods are important for the further information regarding the status of landless people's health and sanitation, living condition, occupation, working environment, education, electricity, transportation, facility of toilets, housing patterns, cases to become landlessness etc. and other activities directly observed as well as their facial expression and daily

social and occupational activities are observed which became the relevant and true factor of this research.

3.5.3 Key Informants Interview

Informal discussions, focusing on the relevant aspects, causes to become landlessness, landless people's problems are healed with the key informants. The key informants are the elders, teachers, private employees, social workers, S.L.C. over students observation heading figures of the study areas and so on. Similarly, in depth tasks are held especially the elders and experienced person to collect historical data and to take knowledge and landlessness causes, effects of that area and possibility solution of landless people.

3.5.4 Case Studies

For further study about landless people; on the past and present situation are made to supplement information and also stressed their feelings past, present situation and further plans and destination. The case studies have prepared by taking interview and watching the living style of selected sites including their life experiences, causes and problems to become landless, problems aspirations and feelings, suggestions and experiences with in Kathmandu district as well as over the country.

3.6 Analysis and Presentation of Research Data

Data analysis and presentation of research data is necessary to make easily for other readers and researchers to understand. The data processing and analysis are done manually after collecting primary and secondary data. The collected data are schedule through arranging, tabulating, editing and coding. After the processing and tabulating, the data are presented with the help of simple tabular analysis to be

interpreted. Simple statistical tools are applied to present the data in a meaningful ways. Regarding the qualitative data and information collected through in depth interviews, observation, case study, they are encompassed in the study systematically and logically with caused relationship establishment.

3.7 Criteria of the Study

According to theme and financial constraints, the research has conducted its own criteria which can be shown as followings:

- The study is limited to the landless (Sukumbasi) who are migrated from different rural areas of our country due to natural disaster, civil conflicts and lack of basic needs.
- This is only the study of the landless people of ward number 10 and 29 of the Kathmandu Metropolitan city, Kathmandu district and the general information is taken for further study from other places of our country.
- It has been conducted for the academic purpose by the beginner students on a time, reserve, skills limits but it might not be suitable for professional students and generation.

3.8 Organization of the Study

This study is organized in eight chapters. The first chapter describes about the introduction of the study, which includes background, statements of problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study. In chapter two, literature review as well as causes and consequences migration among landless people of Kathmandu district has been put forward. In third chapter, research design, data collection of the study, sample size, data collection techniques and methods and analysis and presentation of research data

etc. are described to understand and to take knowledge. In chapter four, causes and consequences of migration among landless people as well as social-economic status and characteristics of landless people has analyzed. Chapter five, focuses the setting area and people as discriminated in which Kathmandu district general information and socio-economic profile of the study of Kathmandu metropolitan city wards 10 and 29. Similarly, this chapter has focused demographic features of the respondents of study area, settlement and housing patterns, occupation, education status, drinking water, electricity, transportation, health, toilet facility, sanitation, landholding, private and governmental employment participation and food situation are mainly analyzed. In the seventh chapter, process, causes, effects, consequences and magnitude of landlessness among rural affected people from natural disasters, povertyness, civil conflicts and imbalance development activities are described. The last chapter eight, of this dissertation recommendation from this research.

CHAPTER: FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LANDLESS MIGRANTS IN KATHMANDU

In this chapter, the study is mainly concentrated on the socio economic characteristics of landless people in Kathmandu district. It has mainly discussed about population distribution of migration among landless people in Kathmandu, socio economic indicators of landless about these components of the study has stated as follows:

Natural diversities along with multi castes/ethnicities, cultural, religious, tribes etc. are in the scatters and slums in settlement in different parts of the country as well as with in Kathmandu valley. Landless people are raising the voice to protect their fundamental rights, shelters and habitations without harming the natural resources and environmental pollution and to solve their several problems (Hamro Samachar, 2006: 1).

There are several castes in the landless communities but there is no caste discrimination and untouchability in their communities and toles. Eventhough, the economic job opportunities and employment condition has vast difference, thus the economic gap is also lies among them.

In these, there landless communities/ toles, several castes/ ethnicities, religious, occupation, languages, educations status, business, cultures etc. are characteristics among them which divide line of status for them. Some landless people gave their opinions saying they are discriminated and taken negatively and have a least respects about them by landlord and other people. Even though landless people

run several occupations, such as small teashops, business, private services, studying, poultry farming, daily wages workers, labors, housewives etc. Infact, they have migrated from different parts of the country, even Kathmandu valley. Specially, they are migrated from poverty, civil wars, displacement due to natural disasters etc. In the landless communities, there are Bhramin, Chhetri, Newar, Tamang, Gurung, Limbu, Magar etc. who have mutual co-operation, co-ordination, happiness and unity among them. But sometimes, they become victim of drug abuse and gang fight. If any community and person speaks against them then they become ready to face every types of challenges and to protect their fundamental rights. Although their income level is so low to survive and to run their life but they are happy and not worried. Although, some social service organizations are helping to them to build toilets, culverts and dams, drinking politanks but that is not enough in their life. The socio-economic characteristics are not sound of these migrant in selected sites as well as Kathmandu district.

Since 1998, SPOSH-Nepal has established its institutional activities and programmes in 40 districts and has formulated 19 districts level communities of the slum and squatters. It has been dealing with the government advocating for landownership certificates for the landless, slum and squatter families with the proposal of following two concepts:

- a) One house for one family
- b) Preservation, facilitation and empowerment to already settled inhabitations (SPOSH-Nepal, 1998).

Similarly, SPOSH-Nepal is committed to the slum and squatter to deal with the government, national and international social organization in future so as to achieve permanent shelters along with

land-ownership certificate consult and work in & developed network for socio-economic assistance to improve their conditions. (SPOSH-Nepal, 1998)

On the other hand, SPOSH-Nepal has set its activities to achieve the goals in the following two sections:

- a) Institutional development in a country wise network, empowerment of the networks and advocacy for the rights of shelters and livelihood of the slum and squatters.
- b) Implementation of projects for the permanent inhabitations. Sustainable development and civilized citizen society.

4.1 Caste/Ethnic Composition

According to national census 2001, there are 103 castes but this field survey shows that there are seven castes among these, Tamang is the highest number and least is the Brahamin. The Tamang households are 29 and 6 of Brahamin among 95 households of survey study. In landless communities, there are several castes but they have unity co-operation, harmony, co-ordination among them. Even though, their own social and cultural values and norms in the landless communities/toles.

The caste system, which has its foundations in the Hindu religion, has been simplified for the purpose of this study into classifications.

Figure 1: Caste/Ethnic Composition of Landless Migrants

In a pie-chart, 34.67 percent Tamang, 30.44 percent Newar, 16.92 percent Gurung, 10.78 percent Chhetri, 2.96 percent Limbu and Magar and Brahamin 1.26 percent landless people in landless communities/toles.

Ethnic groupings in Nepal are based on location and defining myths or traditions. Again the different among landless communities relates back to the origins of these types settlements. There landless people's communities are dominated by specially to other to other castes between dalit and non-dalit (Lumanti, 2006).

According to national census 2001, there are 15.80 percent Chhetri and 12.74 percent are Brahmin but this study shows that the 34.67 Tamang castes in the highest rank and least rank is Brahmin. There are seven castes are indicated but in national census there are 103 castes.

In the landless communities, the majority of residents are Tamang, Newar and Gurung or indigenous people who have moved to urban centres in response to deteriorating for economic. The high representation of Hill ethnics and Brahmin/Chhetri in the landless communities/toles could also reflected the way rural poverty is linked to caste. The domination of rural landownership by high castes, therefore, could be a significant push factor for some of these people.

Table 5: Caste/Ethnicity Composition of Landless Migrants in Kathmandu

Caste/Ethnicity	Population				Total	Percentage
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage		

Tamang	47	34.68	87	34.66	164	34.67
Newar	62	27.93	82	32.67	144	30.44
Gurung	41	18.47	39	15.54	80	16.9
Chhetri	28	12.62	23	9.16	51	10.78
Limbu	5	2.25	09	3.59	14	2.96
Magar	7	3.15	07	2.79	14	2.96
Brahmin	2	0.90	04	1.59	06	1.27
Total	222	100.00	251	100.00	473	100.00

Source: Field Survey, August, 2007.

The Table 17 shows that the highest percentage of landless migrant is Tamang which is 34.67 and least percentage of Brahmin is 1.27. Limbu and Magar's percentage is equal 2.96. The second position of Newar caste percentage is 30.44. Gurung and Chhetri's percentage is also dissimilariing but these percentage difference is five points. Mostly, Newar's landless people are Kathmandu ties, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur, they had been migrated from Lalitpur. They had been migrated from povertyness so theyhad cover there to get land and to line in permanently.

4.2 Religion

Our country was known Hindu Kingdom but in 2006 A.D. revolution second brought change in political, social and the conscious sector after 10 years most peace process, now people are free to follow any religion without interruption (force). But religious beliefs cannot change to another religion that rules was breakdown after revolution second (Jan Andolan) to follow any types of religion.

In survey of landless people's communities there is 47.43 percent Hindu, and least number is Christian which statistics is 13.11 percent. There is no any household to follow Muslim.

Some landless people follows both religion Hindu and Buddha have indicated others. In our country, 86.5 percent people follow Hindu religion which is the highest rank and majority, according to national census 2001 A.D. Eventhough they follow different religion but they have the religious tolerance and unification in the landless communities/toles.

Table 6: Religious Composition among Landless Migrants

Religion	Population	Percentage
Hindu	196	41.43
Buddha	175	37.0
Christian	62	13.11
Others	40	8.46
Total	473	100.00

Source: Field Survey, August, 2007.

Figure 2: Religions Composition among Landless Migrants

In 2001 A.D, Lumanti has taken our survey in 37 communities, that survey shows that 74.44 percent people Hindu in landless communities/toles. 20.13 percentage people follow the Buddha religion. But this shows that 41.43 percent people follow the Hindu religion and 37.0 percent people follow the Buddha religion in the landless communities/toles. In these communities, nobody follow the Muslim religion during the period of survey. Some people follow both religion Hindu and Buddha. The number of Christian is also increasing

because they have influenced by foreigner. This trend is increasing day by day.

4.3 Literacy

Literacy means a person's ability and capacity to write in his/her own language and be capable of simple calculation. But during the survey period, no literacy tests were conducted instead simplistic method of data collection were used in this section. The literacy gives the situation of education of community/toles as well as of country. Literacy is a huge source of empowerment as it allows people to understand and participate in a rapid changing world.

According to national census 2001 A.D, there is the 53.74 percentage of literacy rate, 65 percent among males and 54 percent among females. This trend is increasing is every census decades. Similarly, in landless communities/ toles there is 82.82 literacy and 17.18 percentage illiterate. In this survey, there is 89.22 percentages males and 77.46 percentage females are literate. There is not much dissimilarities between male and female literacy in landless communities/toles. When we analyse the literacy status of this survey communities, the informal education is playing an important role to literate in landless communities people. Table 8 shows clearly about literacy status of landless people.

Table 7: Literacy Status of Migration among Landless People Six Years of Age and Over

Literacy status	Population				Total	Percentage
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage		
Literate	182	89.22	189	77.46	371	82.82

Illiterate	22	10.78	55	22.77	77	17.18
Total	204	100.00	244	100.00	448	100.00

Source: Field Survey, August, 2007.

Figure 3: Literacy Status of Migration among Landless Migrants Six Years of Age and Over

4.4 Education

Although, there is no long history of formal schooling in Nepal, but education is now largely associated with formal learning through schools, of national situation, formal and informal education is being provided by the government and some projects of international level. But the all programme are not effectively implemented in different parts of the country. According to national census 2001 A.D, there is 53.74 percentage of literacy rate which was in 1991 A.D. 39.6 percentages. In this way, this trend is increasing in present that the past decades.

In this study, 24.26 percentage people have got informal education in landless communities/toles which is the second rank of

education attainment. Both male and female have attained school leaving certificate and Intermediate education which percentage is the highest percentage. The least percent is Bachelor's, Degree and Post-graduate Degree (4.85%). In primary level, only 14.82 percentage people in primary level (1.5). This trend is increasing day per day. Specially, mostly people breakdown their study because they would be unable to pay fee in campus and college. Mostly students are studying in governmental school than private school of landless community's students due to the poverty and unable to pay fee. Even though they live in landless communities and their economic condition is miserable but they are sending their children in governmental schools to attain education.

Table 8: Educational Attainment Status of Landless Migrants

Educational Level	Population				Total	Total Percentage
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
Informal	53	29.12	37	19.58	90	27.26
Primary (1-5)	25	13.74	30	15.87	55	14.82
Lower Secondary (6-8)	29	15.93	37	19.58	66	17.79
Secondary (9-10)	25	13.74	26	13.76	51	13.75
SLC + Inter	43	23.63	48	25.40	91	24.53
Bachelor's & Master	7	3.85	11	5.82	18	4.85
Total	182	100.00	189	100.00	371	100.00

Source: Field Survey, August, 2007.

The table shows that 27.26 percentage people have got informal education and 24.53 percentage people have attained school leaving certificate and intermediate education. Only 4.85 percentage people have got Bachelor's degree and Master's degree but this rank is 3.40 percentage in national census has showed, 2001 A.D 41.88 percent

people have attained primary education in nation wide in 2001 A.D. but in 14.82 percent people have attained primary education in landless communities. There is not vast difference between male and female education due to all the communities has run the informal education to increase literacy rate.

Figure 4: Educational Status of Landless Migrants

4.5 Composition of Employment and Occupation

In our country, there is about 75 percent of men and 66 percent of woman are participated in the national workforce. The national workforce remains dominated by a large amount of informal and unorganized work making it difficult to effectively measure work-related statistics such as unemployment, inactivity and underemployment. In rural areas, mostly people are engaged in agriculture sectors and in urban areas a higher number of people are employed as labours and formal works.

According to Lumanti, a social services organization, 8 percent people are unemployed in landless communities in 2001 A.D, in urban areas that age is between 15-60 years due to the lack of recognition for women involved in family business and reluctance on the part of those surveyed to declare in informal work. When we study the landless communities of employment and occupation, mostly people are unemployed. If they are engaged, only labour and daily wage works

are followed by them. The following table will clear about occupation and employment composition of landless people.

Table 9: Employment and Occupation Composition of Landless Migrants 10 Years of Age and Over in Survey Area

Main occupation and others	Population				Total	Total percentage
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage		
Daily wages works and labour	37	34.91	7	5.15	44	18.18
Business	22	20.75	14	10.29	36	14.88
Tea-shops	7	6.60	4	2.94	11	4.55
Household work	0	0	65	47.79	65	26.86
Government/ private services	26	24.53	32	23.53	58	23.97
Poultry farming	7	6.60	7	5.15	14	5.79
Others	7	6.60	7	5.15	14	5.79
Total	106	100.00	136	100.00	242	100.00

Source: Field Survey, August, 2007.

When we observe above table, mostly people are following several occupation. 106 males and 136 females are engaged to survive for daily life. 26.86 percent landless people engage at home which is the largest number of people. Similarly, 18.18 percent in daily wages works and labour, 14.88 percent in business, 4.55 percent in teashop, 23.97 percent in government and private service, 23 percent in poultry farming and 7 percent in others.

Figure 5: Employment and Occupation Composition of Landless Migrants 10 Years of Age and Over in Survey Area

Table 10: Unemployment and Not Following Occupation Composition of Landless Migrants 10 Years of Age and Over

Unemployment and not following occupation	Population				Total	Total Population
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage		
Students 10 years age and over	32	48.48	43	66.15	75	57.25
Currently not working	34	51.52	22	33.85	56	42.75
Total	66	100.00	65	100.00	131	100.00

Source: Field Survey, August, 2007.

According to above table, 57.25 percent landless students without any occupation whose age 10 years and over. Similarly, 42.75 percent people are also without any occupation.

**Figure 6: Unemployment and Not Following Occupation
Composition of Landless Migrants 10 Years of Age
and Over**

4.6 Income Level of Landless Migrants

There is no equal income distribution in Kathmandu as well as urban and rural parts of the country. However, the average household income in Kathmandu is double that of other urban centres and more than four times that of rural areas. (Lumanti, 2001: 27)

Similarly, the average monthly house hold income is also is not equal in landless communities even they are following several occupations. Specially, 37.0 percent people are unemployed, on the other hand around 14 percent people live in house is known as housewife. In this way, the income level is not equal and difference among landless communities. On the other hand, depressed and hated sisters have got rehabilitation from their saving and credit co-operative private limited to get remedy from worries and troubles (GWR, 2063: 1)

- Gyanjoti Women Rehabilitation (2063); saving and credit co-operative private limited, KMC, Ward no. 34, New Baneshwor, Kathmandu.

The following table shows the average monthly income composition of landless people who are living in landless communities for long period.

Table 11: Average Monthly Income Level of Landless Migrants

Average Monthly income level	Households	Percentage
Rs. 1000-2000	3	3.16
Rs. 2001-3000	74	7.89
Rs. 3001-5000	6	6.31
Rs. 5000+	6	6.31
Don't know	6	6.32
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey; August, 2007

According to Table 12, 31 percent people are under poverty line in our country whose life is so miserable condition. In this study, 77.89 percent people's economic level is 1000-2000 per month, that is also low income and difficult to spend their life. Although, small group of family member earn daily wages or labour work by going to different parts of urban areas of Kathmandu. The lowest income percentage is 3.16 people, whose average income is Rs. 1-1000 per month. Similarly, 6.31 percent people have average Rs. 3001-5000, Rs. 5000+ and don't know gave the response about their income level during the survey period among 95 households of landless communities.

Figure 7: Average Monthly Income Level of Landless Migrants

4.7 Identification

The constitution of Nepal, 1990 A.D. has guaranteed standard civic and political rights to the citizens of our country. As such, all the citizens should be able to obtain adequate identification papers. If they have the citizenship certificate and other identification paper they can participate in public and private places otherwise, can restrict a person's level of participation as well as generating negative perceptions about the status of people without identification. If they have no identification card, now can they give the introduction of Nepal.

4.7.1 Citizenship Certificate

The citizenship card or citizenship certificate for all citizens of Nepal over the age of 16. The card/certificate contains a citizenship number that is needed in order to obtain other forms of identification such as teachers' license or an electoral card. This certificate/card can also be used in place of a passport to cross the Indian borders.

Specially, Terai origins' people had been deprived to acquire the citizenship card but the people's movement of 2062/063 B.S. brought changes to acquire the citizenship card of our country.

But the citizens who are living for long period in different areas of Kathmandu metropolitan city who are known landless people. Although, they are the citizens of our country, but they are also deprived from citizenship card and landownership certificate and other fundamental rights. According to Lumanti, a social service organization has prepared one report, that report has mentioned 53.94 percentage people have citizenship card and 46.06 percentage people, who have no citizenship card in landless communities. That organization has collected the data from 37 landless communities in 2001 AD. But this study shows that more than 95 percent people have citizenship card, if they have truly response during the period of data collection of landless communities, where are included 3 communities through purposive sampling method, 95 households among 188 households. The following table will clear who have the citizenship card of landless communities people.

Table 12: Landless Migrants (16 years and over) with Citizenship Card by Caste

Caste/Ethnicity	Population				Total	Percentage
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage		
Tamang	70	41.18	61	32.11	131	36.39
Newar	51	30.0	54	28.42	105	29.17
Gurung	22	12.94	29	15.26	51	14.16
Chhetri	15	8.82	32	16.84	47	13.06
Limbu	4	2.35	3	1.58	7	1.94
Magar	4	2.35	4	2.11	8	2.22

Brahmin	4	2.35	7	3.68	11	3.16
Total	170	100.00	190	100.0	360	100.0

Source: Field Survey, August, 2007.

The above table shows that more than 95 percent people have citizenship card which are provided by district administration of Kathmandu. Kathmandu district administration (KDA) through the recommendation of Kathmandu metropolitan city (KMC). The study has only included 360 population who have citizenship card but not other. Although there is the 473 population in the survey areas.

Figure 8: Landless Migrants with Citizenship Card (16 Year and Over) According to Castewise

4.8 Availability of Toilet & Drinking Water Facility

There is the lack of safe and regular supply of water is a problem for most people in the Kathmandu valley which problem is common in landless communities. though 87 percent of the population is said to be served by the Nepal Water and Sanitation Corporation (NWSC), its insufficient supply of water is such that a 1997 consumer survey found

that 67 percent of consumers recorded an inadequate supply of water and 15 percent received no water at all for their taps. As a result, alternative supplies of water have been sort such as ground water, traditional public stone spouts, commercial tankers and informal water sources such as rivers, rain water and illegal connections. Similarly, the landless people have faced to such types of drinking water problems, mostly they use public taps or pumps (Lumanti, 2002: 34).

According to Lumanti, social service organization, has mentioned more than 76 percentage people bring water from the public taps, 17 percentage from private and 7 percentage from the neighbour's houses.

Table 13: Toilet and Drinking Water Facility and Non-facility in Household of Landless People

Content	Facility Available		Facility Not Available		Total	Percentage
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Toilet	82	86.32	23	13.68	95	100.0
Drinking water	6	6.32	89	93.68	95	100.0

Source: Field Survey, August, 2007.

More than 86 percent migrant responded that there is toilet facility which is made by Lumanti, social service organization, adding by its. Mostly, toilets are in opened pit system but they are also miserable condition, on the other hand, remaining more than 13 percent people have no toilet facility, they use land pit system toilet. Similarly, 93.68 percent people have no any facility to drinking water that is distributed by Nepal Drinking Water Corporation (NDWC) once a time in a week. Only 6.32 percent migrant responded that they have

the facility drinking water, who are nearer than nearer from poli-tank
of drinking water.

CHAPTER FIVE

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS IN KATHMANDU

5.1 Demographic Characteristics of Landless People in Nepal

There are more than 13,63,000 landless families in all over Nepal. The people are concentrated in the urban areas because the rapid urbanization is the main resources for the growth in the number of landless families. The following table shows that landlessness families of Nepali according to development resigions.

Table 14: Average Landless Families Situation in Nepal

Development Regions	Landless People's families	Percent
Eastern Development Regions	2,94,000	21.57
Central Development Regions	3,25,000	23.84
Western Development Regions	2,25,000	16.51
Mid-western Development Regions	4,96,000	34.92
Far Western Development Region	46,000	3.37
Total	13,63,000	100.0

Sources: INSEC, 2007.

The statistics shows that 2,94,000 in Eastern; 3,25,000 in Central; 2,52,000 in Western; 4,76,000 in Mid-western; and 46,000 in Far-western development region are the landless families. The Mid-western development region has the highest number of landlessness families due to the Kamaya and Kamlari system.

5.2 Situation of Landless Migrants in Kathmandu

In Kathmandu district, there are 65, in Lalitpur 16 and in Bhaktapur 8 landless communities. Some are managed and some are not managed in their communities and toles. Similarly, in Kathmandu district, there are 65 communities and toles, a round 2551 households and 14264 landless people. Among 65 communities/toles, 3 are selected for this study through purposive sampling where is 933 population and 188 households. But the study has occupied 95 households and 473 total population among this statistics 222 (46.93%) males and 251 (53.07%) females. The mean household size is 4.98. The further information is presented in below table.

Table 15: Situation of Landless Migrants in Kathmandu

Area	Population	Percentage	Household	HHs size
Kathmandu	14264	66.54	2551	5.6
Lalitpur	4242	19.78	708	6.0
Bhaktapur	2932	13.68	582	5.04
Total	21438	100.0	3841	5.58

Source: Lumanti, 2001.

5.3 Sex Composition of Landless Migrants

The sex composition of landless people communities is relatively uneven and not comparable with the national sex ratio. Few difference can be seen, however, among these communities. Previous studies show that the male and female ratio is 49.6:50.4. But this study shows that the male and female ratio is 46.93:53.07 where is the three points difference between male and female. According to national census 2001, the male and female ratio is 49.9:50.1 which is the similarities between male and female.

Table 16: Sex Composition of Landless Migrants in Kathmandu

Sex	Population	Percentage
Male	222	46.93
Female	251	53.07
Totals	473	100.00
Sex ratio = 88.0		

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

5.4 Age Composition of Landless Migrants

To find out the situation of age group, we should calculated among all given age groups. According to national census 2001, 5-9 age group was the highest rank 14.12 and 10-14 age group is the second position which is the 13.11. On the other hand, 60-64 years is the last percentage which is 2.29.

Table 17: Age Composition of Landless Migrants

Age group	Population				Total	Percentage
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage		
0-4	3	1.35	4	1.59	7	1.46
5-9	3	1.35	14	5.58	17	3.59
10-14	26	11.71	36	14.34	62	13.11
15-19	26	11.71	32	12.75	58	12.26
20-24	7	3.15	29	11.55	36	7.61
25-29	19	8.56	21	8.37	40	8.46
30-34	26	11.71	21	8.37	47	9.94
35-39	19	8.56	11	4.38	30	6.34
40-44	22	9.91	11	4.38	33	6.98
45-49	11	4.95	11	4.38	22	4.65

50-54	19	8.56	21	8.37	40	8.46
55-59	11	4.96	11	4.38	22	4.65
60+	30	13.51	29	11.55	39	12.47
Total	222	100.0	251	100.0	473	100.0

Source: Field Survey, August 2007.

The above table shows that the age group 10-14 years is 13.11 percent which is the highest percentage in the table. Similarly, age group 15-19 years and 60+ years is equal percentage which age group rank is 4.65. Other groups percentage is similarities among them.

The above age and sex composition of landless people can show in population pyramid

Figure 9: Population Pyramid of Landless Migrants

5.5 Household Size of Landless Migrants

The average household size in the landless communities is slightly higher than the Kathmandu average (5.3 persons per household), while the household size in the landless settlements is slightly lower. One reason for the smaller household size in landless communities could be the breakup of nuclear family units that occurs when people move from their place of origin to urban center.

Table 18: Distribution of Household Size by Caste/Ethnic Group

Caste/Ethnicity	No. of household	Population	Mean household size	Percentage
Tamang	29	164	5.7	34.67
Newar	32	144	4.5	30.44
Gurung	16	80	5.0	16.92
Chhetri	10	50	5.1	10.78
Limbu	3	14	4.7	2.96
Magar	3	14	4.7	2.96
Brahamin	2	6	3.0	1.26
Total	95	473	5.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, August, 2007.

The above table shows that the highest household size of Tamang and lowest is Brahamin. Chhetri is the second positive in mean household size but the population size is second position of Newar. Similarly, Gurung, Limbu and Magar's mean of household is similarities among them.

5.6 Duration of Living in Community

Landless people are residing for long and short period in their communities with given authority of without authority by government and metropolitan city to such communities.

Although many people have lived in the squatter settlements for long period, they don't have permanent residents. As a result they are deprived and exploited in miserable condition. They are living since 10-30 years period in such communities. Some minority landless people have built houses at other places but they are claiming themselves as landless people and have build houses in landless communities/toles and are taking benefits from them. In this way, its difficult to say that they are the landless people of our country. So we should examine who are the real landless people and landlord people. The government should formulate proper policy and law to apply to them to control landless issues.

Table 19: Duration of Stay of Landless Migrant in Communities

Year	Population	Percentage
1-10 years	3	3.16
11-20 years	13	13.68
21-30 years	19	20.00
31+ years	54	56.84
Unknown	6	6.32
Total	95	100.00

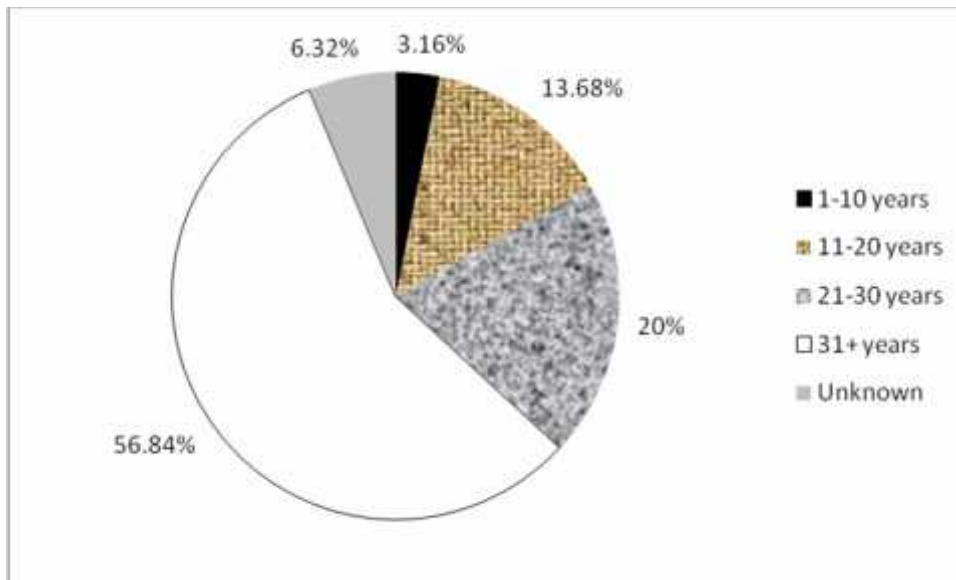
Source: Field Survey, August, 2007.

Migration is continually running from place of origin and place of destination. Even though, they are living for long period but they are temporarily living since 1971 A.D., with some response of the government.

Similarly, Table 5 shows that the most of the people are living since more than last 30 years, and the percentage is 56.84. Only 3.16 percent people are living for 1-10 years period in landless

communities. But they have been unable to acquire land certificate ownership on houses and citizenship certificate. This statistics is shown in Figure 1 in the form of pie-chart.

Figure 10: Duration of Living in Community



5.7 Origin Area of Landless Migrants

Migration is the one kind of movement, which starts from place of origin and ends into place of destination by people. In this way, migration means crossing the geographically mobility or spatial mobility from one place to another at targeted places (regional, internal, international) and duration of stay (permanent, semi-permanent, and seasonal).

According to United Nations Multilingual Dictionary defines migration as "a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival." It is not biological factors like fertility and mortality. It is a voluntary and involuntary. Migration movements

are therefore, a product of the social, cultural, economic, political, religious, demographic environmental and physical circumstance.

In this study, migration composition of landless people is presented according to the districtwise in Table 6. The following table will clear about landless people who are migrated from different districts.

Table 20: Distribution of the Landless Migrant by Place of Origin

Place of Origin	Population		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
Kathmandu	70	72	142	30.02
Dolkha	37	29	66	13.95
Ramechhap	19	22	41	88.67
Lalitpur	11	18	29	6.13
Dhading	4	18	22	4.65
Nuwakot	7	14	21	4.44
Thapa	7	11	18	3.81
Lamjung	4	14	18	3.81
Chitwan	11	4	15	3.17
Kavere	8	7	15	3.17
Bhojpur	7	7	14	2.96
Sindhuli	11	7	18	3.81
Gorkha	7	4	11	2.33
Bhaktapur	8	7	15	3.17
Unknown	11	17	28	5.92
Total	222	251	473	100.0

Source: Field Survey, August, 2007

Most landless people have arrived from Kathmandu district itself in landless community/toles and its percentage is 30.02 and least percentage is 2.33, who have arrived from Gorkha district. Majority of Kathmandu, Newars have destinated in landless communities due to the poverty. Similarly, other districts people have arrived to acquire the land as well as to save themselves from natural disaster, development displacement etc. whereas some landless or rich people have encroached in public and private or banned as well as bank of rivers and streams and claimed to be homeless. Though, they are not real homeless and landless. They are taking benefits provided by government or non-government organizations in the name of landless people.

5.8 Causes of Migration

Previous studies have focused that most people have migrated from rural areas to urban areas due to the poverty and opportunities for employment in urban areas. Some important reasons have been collected to make clear and easier to understand.

There are five main reasons for migration such as training, agriculture, employment, studying, trading and marriage.

The armed conflict and its effect in Nepal with its strategic location has undergone restoration of 1990 A.D. In assurgency deaths, devastation, economic exploitation, social disparities, political lacuna, uncertainty mark our twelve gears democratic living (Gurung, 2002)

People migrate due to the failure, leadership, bad goverance, maladministration, plethora of strikes and rampant corruption in the country. In this way, many family members are compelled to displace in the new places where they are facing problems like child labor and woman are compelled to work as prostitute. When guardians migrate

leaving their children alone, these children, without proper guidance of their guardians are not only deprived of their rights to education but also from the proper care and affection. (Gurung, 2004: 17-18)

This framework will clarify the causes of migration to understand in detail.

Source: Sapkota, 2005.

Previous studies show that most people have migrated due to no land and seeking employment, from their place of origin. In 2001 A.D., Lumanti, a social service organization, found out in its survey that 32.50 percentage of people migrate seeking employment and 44.66 percentage have no land. Similarly, 4.14 percentages are affected from natural disaster and 22.67 percentage of people did not give any

response during the survey period. But this research found that most people have migrated due to poverty or seeking employment, which is high in percentage, that is 76.84. The following table simplify the causes of landlessness.

Table 21: Cause of Migration among Landless Migrants

Causes	Household	Percentage
Poverty/ seeking employment	73	76.84
Naturally displaced	6	6.32
Development displaced	10	10.53
Conflict induced displaced	6	6.31
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, August, 2007

Table 7 shows that more than 76 percentage people have migrated due to poverty or seeking employment. Naturally displaced people are only 6.32 percent. More than 10 percentage people are migrated due to the development displacement. During 12 years period of conflict, more than 7 percentage people migrated and merged with landless communities.

Figure 11: Cause of Migration among Landless Migrants

CHAPTER: SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This is the last chapter of this study. In this chapter all the core perceptions have been included of landless people and causes and consequences as well as their socio-economic status and living standard of three selected communities of Kathmandu district. Summary, conclusion and recommendation are included in this chapter of this study.

6.1. Summary

The case study has taken of Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC) from ward number 10 Devinagar and Sankhamul and ward number 29 Sngam tole of landless communities. Although, there are more than 65 landless communities within Kathmandu district but only 3 communities have been selected through purposive sampling for this purpose and to reach final destination. In this study 3 communities has taken where is 188 household and 975 total populations. But among this statistics 95 household and 473 populations has been taken through purposive sampling method. Among 473 population, 222 (46.93%) males and 251 (53.07%) females population where the population ratio is 88.45 and mean household size is 4.98 in landless communities. All landless communities are scattered in several parts of Kathmandu Metropolitan City as well as other village development committees (VDC) grows within Kathmandu district but taken household and communities are situated in Kathmandu Metropolitan City.

The field survey shows that more than 30 percent people have arrived from Kathmandu district due to poverty ness that is Newar caste and they have no land. Especially, other people have arrived in Kathmandu district to seek employment and job due to poverty ness that percent is 76.84 or 73 households. Similarly, 10.53 percent people had migrated due to the development displaced or attraction with urban facilities. On the other hand, 6.31 percent people have conflict displaced and 6.32 percent people have arrived due to the natural disaster displaced. If we study and survey, mostly indigenous people have migrated from their place of origin to place of destination. In this study also shows that 36.38 percent people are Tamang castes that are the highest percentage and 1.94 percent is Limbus. There is not any particular cast living in landless communities. Several castes have made a common place even though they have their own culture, religion, tradition and beliefs. But they have unification, co-ordination, co-operation among each other.

Although the landless people are living more then 30 years ago in landless communities, they have deprived to acquire permanent land ownership certificate and other fundamental rights by the government. Several policies and commissions have been formulated to solve landless people's issues but they have not implemented only limited on paper. As a result, it is being a great issue and challenge in Kathmandu district as well as within Nepal. The landless communities have scattered in Kathmandu Metropolitan City and other VDC's where are many burning problems among their communities such as electricity, drinking water, communication, transportation, health and sanitation unemployment and services etc. on the other hand, in1922 there were 21 landless people's communities and until 2001 where were 37 communities. Coming till 2005, there are more than 65 landless

communities that is 2551 households and 14275 total population. There are seeing negative effects in landless communities due to the unsystematic, unscientific and unmanagement settlements those are scattering in different areas of Kathmandu Metropolitan City and other village development committees. The population pressure is added through uncontrolled migration trend from different parts of country to Kathmandu district as well as other urban areas of Nepal. Involving in prostitution, girl trafficking, illegal works, murder activities, subsidies events, robbery events population disappeared cultural values and norms, lack of employment opportunities, unequal wages, work abuse, destruction of cultivated land, deterioration cultural and natural heritage, lack of health facilities including medicines, price hiking in consumers goods etc. would increases in landless people's communities and scatters and slum and squatter settlements.

6.2. Conclusion

This study has highlighted many things about the people who live in the landless communities of Kathmandu district, the nature of their existence. For many of them, the future is uncertain, they wonder how money will be earned, weather their houses and land will ever really be theirs and if their children will be able to break free of the ties that have bound old generations. The land less communities, how will they develop without government support? The residents will as they have in the past, come up with innovative ways of improving their housing and living conditions. But they deserve better than this. As a citizen of Nepal, they are entitled to certain rights and the expectation that they can live decently, with dignity. The rapid urbanization system is developing but there are many challenges in landless communities as discourage, unavailable of resources, unhappiness, poor condition of

houses etc. are the examples to improve in their communities. They don't belong only to those who are forced to live in sub-human conditions in landless settlements. However this study has directly or indirectly identified their causes to become landless and after produced problems and consequences in the capital of our country. Our cities need to improve, that we agree with. Common role and responsibility is necessary to solve landless issues from our country. The landless people have not become landless; it is not their wants but a compulsion. So that to raise the voice favor with them is necessary.

6.3. Recommendation

This study shows that still needs doing if the people of the landless people communities are to improve their social and economical conditions and live with dignity.

6.3.1. Causes to become Landlessness

Poverty, natural disaster, civil war and development displacement are the main causes to migrate from the place of origin to place of destination or arrival. At the first, the government should alleviate the poverty or continually decrease the poverties, deforestation activities should control and human beings awareness should also be encouraged towards natural and cultural heritage. Similarly, particular point should find out to become cause of landlessness by the governmental level.

6.3.2. Land Ownership Certificate

Fundamental rights and human rights are essential for human beings. Therefore, land ownership certificate, citizenship card, voting

rights etc. should be managed by the government for setting in proper place without disturbing the natural and cultural heritage.

6.3.3. Shelter

Like food, clothes, health, education, and drinking water, shelter is also a basic need of human beings. Shelter is taken to mean the whole living environment, therefore, related policies are wide ranging. The shelter of house, school, health post etc. should be constructed and mobilized modern technology, the use of local, low- cost and supporting by the financial resources. The concept of shelter also extends to issues such as the organized capacity the communities, human resource development and security of tenure, a primary concern in the land less people's settlements. In this area, support should be extended and participation encouraged.

6.3.4. Finance

To develop any community and society, finance is essential. Accessing credit through formed financial institutions still proves challenging, however, for residents in landless communities. Without financial resources, infrastructure facilities and services would not be possible to provide any society and community. Access to facilities and services has been limited in the landless community and community. Access to facilities and services has been limited in the landless communities for different reasons. The lack of facilities services extended to the landless people's settlements; on the other hand, reflect the illegal nature of these settlements. In this way basic infrastructure facilities and services should be provided in landless people's communities to raise the living standard of the people.

6.3.5. Education

Education is the backbone and light of the world to bring civilization and technology. Formal and non-formal education appears to be highly valued in landless people's communities. Some people are unable to send their children in school due to the financial problem. Although, they are living in capital of the country but the people, of landless communities, have been deprived to get good job opportunities by the government. Formal and non-formal both educations should be provided in chief cost in the landless communities to raise the literacy rate by the government.

6.3.6. The Role of Government, NGOs/INGOs and Other Social Service

The government has a fundamental role to play in the improvement of living conditions for the poor people. The government should distribute land ownership certificate and citizenship card to give their identity. Other INGOs/NGOs and social service organizations should work co-coordinating with the government to raise the living standard of landless people's communities. Several trainings and handicraft works should be provided by the government. Day by day, this issue, landless people, is increasing so that the policy and law should be maintained to control and to protect from encroachment to the public and private areas.

6.3.7. Gender Equality

The male and female role is equal to develop every community and society but women empowerment is less than men in our community and society. In this way, the gender equity and equality should be shared in equally between male and female both. The role of

women in the landless communities does not appear to be changing; they are still virtual domestic servants. Women employment and enabling acts are essential to ensure support for gender equality initiatives is genuine.

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APPENDIX: A

TITLE: "SITUATION ANALYSIS OF LANDLESS MIGRANTS IN KATHMANDU" (A CASE STUDY OF METROPOLITAN CITY WARD NO. 29, SANGAM TOLE AND WARD NO. 10, SHANKHAMUL AND DEVINAGAR)

SECTION "A": INTRODUCTION

HOUSEHOLD NO:

CASTE/ETHNICITY:

DISTRICT:

RELIGION:

NAME OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD:

TOTAL MEMBERS

<i>S.N</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>AGE</i>	<i>SEX</i>	<i>RELATION WITH HOUSEHOLD HEAD</i>	<i>MARITAL STATUS</i>	<i>LITERACY STATUS</i>	<i>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</i>	<i>OCCUPATION</i>	<i>RELIGION</i>
<i>(01)</i>	<i>(02)</i>	<i>(03)</i>	<i>(04)</i>	<i>(05)</i>	<i>(06)</i>	<i>(07)</i>	<i>(08)</i>	<i>(09)</i>	<i>(10)</i>
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									

OF HOUSEHOLD:

NAME OF THE RESPONDENTS:

CODE FOR QUESTION

04. SEX

RELIGION

MALE-01

FEMALE-02

BUDDHISM-02

07 LITERACY STATUS

LITERATE-01

ILL IRATE-02

10

HINDU-01

05 RELATION WITH HOUSEHOLD HEAD 08 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

CHRISTIAN-03

HOUSEHOLD HEAD - 01

04

HUSBAND/WIFE-02

05

SON/DAUGHTER-03

04

FATHER/MOTHER-05

06 MARITAL STATUS

MARRIED-01

UNMARRIED-02

DIVORCE/SEPARATED-03

WIDOWED/WIDOWER-04

PRIMARY-01

LOWER SECONDARY-02

SECONDARY-03

DON'T READ-05

09 OCCUPATION

DAILY WAGE WORKS-01

BUSINESS-02

TEA SHOP-03

HOUSEHOLD WORKS-04

GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE

EMPLOYMENT-05

STUDENT-06

CURRENTLY NOT WORKING-07

DEPENDENT-08

PENSION-09

OTHERS (SPECIFY)-10

MUSLIM-

OTHERS -

S.L.C OVER-

SECTION "B": SOCIO- ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSE

HOLD

<i>S.N.</i>	<i>QUESTION</i>	<i>CODING SPECIFICATION</i>	<i>SEE CODE NUMBER</i>
11.	<i>WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION EVER RECEIVED BY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY ?</i>	<i>INFORMAL EDUCATION PRIMARY LEVEL SECONDARY LEVEL SLC OVER</i>	<i>01 02 03 04</i>
12.	<i>WHAT IS YOUR MAIN OCCUPATION? (HOUSEHOLD HEAD)</i>	<i>DAILY WAGE LABORS; BUSINESS; SERVICE; OTHERS(SPECIFY)</i>	<i>01 02 03 04</i>
13.	<i>WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD?</i>	<i>HINDU; BUDDHISM; CHRISTIAN; MUSLIM; OTHERS(SPECIFY)</i>	<i>01 02 03 04 05</i>
14.	<i>WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER?</i>	<i>TUBE WELL; PIPED WATER; WELL; OTHERS(SPECIFY)</i>	<i>01 02 03 04</i>
15.	<i>IS THERE A FIXED LATRINE FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE THIS OF HOUSEHOLD?</i>	<i>YES NO</i>	<i>01 02</i>
15.A.	<i>IF YES, MENTION THE MAIN TYPES OF LATRINE?</i>	<i>CLOSED PIT SYSTEM; OPENED PIT SYSTEM; FLUSH SYSTEM; OTHERS(SPECIFY)</i>	<i>01 02 03 04</i>

16.	<i>HAS ELECTRICITY BEEN INSTALLED IN THIS DWELLING?</i>	<i>YES</i> <i>NO</i>	<i>01</i> <i>02</i>
17.	<i>DO YOU OWN OR RENT THIS DWELLING?</i>	<i>OWN;</i> <i>RENT;</i> <i>OTHERS(SPECIFY)</i>	<i>01</i> <i>02</i> <i>03</i>
18.	<i>HOW MANY ROOMS ARE THERE IN THIS DWELLING(EXCLUDING KITCHEN AND BATHROOM)</i>	<i>TOTAL NO. OF ROOMS</i>	
19.	<i>WHAT IS THE AVERAGE INCOME OF YOUR FAMILY?</i>	<i>DAILY</i> <i>MONTHLY</i> <i>YEARLY</i>	<i>01</i> <i>02</i> <i>03</i>
19.A.	<i>WHAT WAS YOUR AVERAGE INCOME OF YOUR FAMILY OF ORIGIN BEFORE COMING THIS PLACE (PLACE OF DESTINATION) ?</i>	<i>DAILY ;</i> <i>MONTHLY:</i> <i>YEARLY</i>	
19.B.	<i>WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THAT PERIOD'S INCOME AND NOW A DAY'S INCOME?</i>	<i>GIVE YOUR OPINION</i>	

SECTION C: INDIVIDUAL QUESTION FOR LANDLESS PEOPLE

20	<i>HOW OLD ARE YOU?</i>	<i>AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS</i>	
21	<i>IN WHICH YEAR DID YOU FIRST MOVE OUT FROM YOUR PLACE OF ORIGIN?</i>	<i>YEAR</i>	
22	<i>IN WHICH YEAR DID YOU MOVE TO YOUR CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE?</i>	<i>YEAR</i>	
23	<i>WHAT WAS YOUR AGE WHEN YOU FIRST MOVED OUT FROM YOUR PLACE OF ORIGIN?</i>	<i>AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR</i>	

24	WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON OF MIGRATION?	TO GET LAND ; AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTER IN ORIGIN PLACE ; CIVIL WAR ; OTHERS(SPECIFY)	01 02 03 04
25	BEFORE LIVING THIS PLACE, DID YOU LIVE ANYWHERE?	YES NO	01 02
26	IF YOU ARE LIVING HERE, ARE YOU HAPPY?	YES NO	01 02
26.A	IF NO, WHAT IS THE REASON?	GIVE YOUR IDEAS	
27.	WHAT WAS YOUR LEVEL OF EDUCATION (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED) WHEN YOU MOVED OUT FROM YOUR PLACE OF ORIGIN?	LEVEL OF EDUCATION (CLASS)	
28.	WHAT WAS YOUR MARITAL STATUS WHEN YOU MOVED OUT FROM PLACE OF ORIGIN?	NEVER MARRIED ; MARRIED; WIDOW; DIVORCED; SEPARATED;	01 02 03 04 05
29.	WHAT WAS YOUR MAIN OCCUPATION WHEN YOU MOVED OUT FROM YOUR PLACE OF ORIGIN?	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION ; ASSISTANCE OCCUPATION;	01 02
30.	HOW MUCH LAND DID YOU OWN (IN YOUR NAME) AT FIRST MOVED OUT FROM YOUR PLACE OF ORIGIN?	FOR CULTIVATION; FOR HOUSE STEAD	01 02
31.	DID YOU OWN ANY HOUSE AT THE PLACE OF ORIGIN WHEN YOU FIRST MOVED OUT FROM YOUR ORIGIN?	YES NO	01 02

32.	<i>WHO WAS MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING THE DECISION FOR YOU WHEN YOU FIRST MOVED OUT FROM YOUR PLACE OF ORIGIN?</i>	<i>HIMSELF /HERSELF ; SPOUSE OR CHILDREN; NEAR RELATIVES; FRIENDS; OTHERS(SPECIFY)</i>	<i>01 02 03 04 05</i>
33.	<i>WHY DID YOU CHOOSE TO COME TO THIS PLACE? I.E. YOUR CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE INSTEAD OF GOING TO SOMEWHERE ELSE</i>	<i>THIS PLACE WAS KNOWN TO ME PREVIOUSLY; CLOUSE/ ADJACENT TO;</i>	<i>01 02</i>
34.	<i>DO YOU HAVE ANY RELATIVES/FRIENDS AT YOUR CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE?</i>	<i>YES NO</i>	<i>01 02</i>
35.	<i>DO YOU LIKE TO STAY HERE PERMANENTLY, I.E.. AT YOUR CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE ?</i>	<i>YES NO</i>	<i>01 02</i>
35.A.	<i>IF YES, WHY DO YOU LIKE TO LIVE THERE ?</i>	<i>I HAVE NO HOUSE AT THE PLACE OF ORIGIN; NO LAND AT THE PLACE OF ORIGIN; OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORK ARE BETTER; GREATER OPPORTUNITIES ARE AVAILABLE; OTHERS(SPECIFY)</i>	<i>01 02 03 04 05</i>
35.B.	<i>IF NO, WHERE DO YOU GO IN FUTURE?</i>	<i>PLACE OF ORIGIN; ANOTHER VDC/MUNICIPALITY; OTHERS(SPECIFY)</i>	<i>01 02 03</i>
36.	<i>HOW MANY CHILDREN WERE</i>	<i>TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE</i>	

	<i>BORN TO YOU (YOUR SPOUSE) ALIVE ?</i>	<i>BIRTHS</i>	
36.A.	<i>OF THESE, HOW MANY CHILDREN ARE LIVING WITH YOU ?</i>	<i>NO. OF BOYS; NO OF GIRLS</i>	<i>01 02</i>
36.B.	<i>OF THESE, HOW MANY CHILDREN ARE LIVING ELSEWHERE ?</i>	<i>BOYS; GIRLS</i>	<i>01 02</i>
36.C.	<i>HOW MANY CHILDREN WERE BORN ALIVE BUT DIED LATER ?</i>	<i>NO. OF BOYS; NO OF GIRLS</i>	<i>01 02</i>
37.	<i>DO YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN LIVE WITH YOU HERE ?</i>	<i>YES NO</i>	<i>10 02</i>
38.	<i>WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT HMG COMMISSION(2052 B.S.) TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF LANDLESSNESS ?</i>	<i>POSITIVE NEGATIVE</i>	<i>01 02</i>
39.	<i>IN YOUR OPINION; HOW CAN THE PROBLEM OF LANDLESSNESS BE SOLVED ?</i>		
40.	<i>HAVE YOU EVER BEEN AIDED BY ANY ASSOCIATIONS, NGOS/INGO'S ETC.</i>	<i>YES NO</i>	<i>01 02</i>
41.	<i>HOW DO YOU THINK WILL YOUR PROGRESS BE POSSIBLE ? WHAT KIND OF AID DO YOU EXPECT?</i>	<i>GIVING LAND-CERTIFICATE AND CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATE; LOAN(BANK OR OTHER SECTORS); OTHERS(SPECIFY)</i>	<i>01 02 03</i>
42.	<i>WHAT ARE YOUR PLANS TO IMPROVE YOUR LIFE STANDARD ?</i>		