

# **CHAPTER – I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

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

### **1.1 Background to the Study**

Migration is a special mobility of people by changing usual place of residence to a well-defined destination. A migrant is a person who moves either from his place of birth to another area or keeps on moving stepwise or circular by changing his residence more or less frequently by being either seasonal, temporary, semi-permanent, depending upon the duration of migration and reasons for migration within a defined geographical area (KC, 2003:121).

United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary defines migration as “A form of geographical mobility or special mobility between one geographical units and another, generally involving change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival”(UN.1973:173)

The movement of individual or groups which involves a permanent or semi-permanent change of usual residence is termed as migration. Three dimensions are normally considered while defining migration: performance of more, distance and time duration (Pressat, 1985:144). Two broad divisions of migration is residential mobility from one geographical unit to another within the same country (UN 1973:173) whereas international migration refers to the migration across national boundaries.

## **1.2 Geographical Distribution of Population**

Nepal is a multi-linguistic, multi-religious and multi-ethnic country. The total area of this Himalayan country is 1,47,181 sq. km. Two third of the total area of this country is occupied by Hills and Mountains. The population of country increased from 1,84,91,097 in 1991 to 2,31,51,423 in 2001 with annual growth rate of 2.25 percent (CBS, 2003). Very high unemployment and under employment (17.4% and 32.3%) have compelled people to remain either under serve poverty to migrate to other places within and outside the country for better opportunity for live hood.

The demographic trends over the recent decades indicate that mortality has declined in terms of crude death rate and life expectancy at a birth but infant mortality remains high. The population dynamics of Nepal are characteristics by continuing high birth rate (33 per 1000) and declining death rate (10 per 1000), high infant mortality rate (64.4 per 1000 live birth) high maternal mortality rate (539 per 1,00,000), high total fertility rate (4.1 per women) low life expectancy (60.8 years) and sex ratio (99.8) (CBS, 2003: 124)

Nepal has been experiencing an increasing volume of internal migration after the control of endemic malaria in the Tarai and inner Tarai areas since the early fifties. There is wide variation in definition of urban areas in 1952/54 to 58 urban areas in 201 of three demographic processes birth, death and migration, the latter remains the least understood and researched area in Nepal (KC, 1991). According to 2001 census, population was gone in emigrants were 81,722.

**Table 1.1: Distribution of Population by Ecological Zones, Nepal (1952/54-2001)**

Census Year	Mountain	Hill	Mountain and Hill	Terai	Total
1952/54	-	-	5349988 (64.8%)	2903367 (35.2)	8256625 (100%)
1961	-	-	5991297 (63.6%)	34221699 (36.4%)	9412996 (100%)
1971	138610 (9.9%)	6101407 (52.5%)	7210017 (62.4%)	4345366 (37.6%)	11555983 (100%)
1981	1302896 (8.7%)	7163115 (47.7%)	8466011 (56.4%)	6556825 (43.6%)	15022839 (100%)
1991	1443130 (7.8%)	8419889 (45.5%)	9855756 (53.3%)	860231 (46.7)	18491097 (100%)
2001	1687859 (7.3%)	10251111 (44.3%)	11938970 (51.6%)	11212453 (48.4%)	23151423 (100%)

*Source: Census: 1952/54, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001*

The mountain region has an area of 35.2 percent of the total area of Nepal, but it contains 7.3 percent of total population. The hill region with 41.7 percent of total area contained (44.3%) of total population. Similarly, the Terai region has 23.1 percent of total area but has highest percentage (48.7%) of total population in 2001. The increasing percentage of population distribution of Terai region is not only due to natural growth of population in Terai, but it also having influence due to hill to Terai migration as well as immigrants from the neighboring country.

**Table 1.2: Distribution of Population by Shivanagar VDC, (1981-2001)**

Census year	Total Households	Population of Shivanagar VDC		
		Total	Male	Female
1981	1666	10378	5242	5136
1991	1314	5577	2301	3276
2001	1436	6897	3369	3522

*Source: CBS, 1981, Population Census of Nepal (1981, Village Panchayat/Nagar Panchayat wise Population)*

*CBS, 1991, 2001, Population Census of Nepal (1991, 2001, VDC/Municipality wise Population)*

The distribution of population by VDC in Shivanagar shows that the population of Shivanagar VDC decline of in 1991 and growing in 2001. Therefore, the immigration process is high in that VDC. The household also same condition in that VDC.

### **1.3 Migration Overview and Studies in Nepal**

Migration is the field of research which has given less priority in Nepal in comparison with other two major components of population change fertility and mortality. There are very few studies which are done by both government and private sectors.

#### **1.3.1 Migration Overview in Nepal (Census)**

Migration is that process which not only affects the size of population of both area but also produce remarkable alternation in the structure and distribution of population. The measurement of migration is more complex because it is a socio-economic phenomenon which involves involving a complex mechanism of social, psychological, economic, political, institutional, and so many other determinants. The heterogeneity of people of Nepal indicates consequences of early mongoloid migration from the west along mid hills the Terai region provided an ecological barrier, some groups moved from plains into fertile valleys of hills and many more settle along southern Terai (New ERA, 1981).

The first population census of Nepal was started in 1911 during the regime of Rana Prime Minister Chandra Samsher. This Census didn't give the exact report of population parameter.

The 1952/54 census was regarded as a benchmark of the modern scientific census in Nepal. Out of total absentee population 2,16,853 (2.6% of the total population in 1952/54), 18,733(8.2%) absentee population resided with in the country and overwhelming (91.4%) had migrated outside the country.

In 1961 census collected data on both internal and international migration on the basis of citizenship and place of birth. The data of foreign citizens is available for India, China, Pakistan, other countries and unstated. The data by place of birth and by sex is categorized into native born and foreign born. For native-born, data is available by sex and by district and region. But the data of foreign-born population is available by sex only for the category as a whole. The country of birth for foreign-born population includes where listed as options for foreign citizens India, China and Pakistan. As regards absentee population, the census indicates the destination countries as India, Malaysia, Burma, China and Pakistan (Khatiwada, 2001, 3). The 1961 census recorded population. Among the absented population, only 15.1 percent were residing with country.

Census of 1971 was conducted after the political division of country into 14 zones and 75 administrative districts but 55 districts in 1961. The 1971 census collected data De-jure method of the total interregional migrants, 68.3 percent originated from the mountain and hill with a net loss of 1,05,997, persons moving to inner Terai, and Kathmandu valley the volume of interregional migrants increased from 170137, in 1961 to 445128, in 1971. The hill and mountain together originated 96.3 percent of all interregional migrants. The mountain, the hill and Kathmandu valley experienced net loss of 339925 persons absorbed by the Terai, these are the native born of population. For foreign-born population the country of birth is confined to India, Burma and China and the rest are lumped into three broad groups: other Asian, European and other countries. However, for the data on foreign citizen, citizenship by country is available for India only, while the rest are lumped into two groups other Asians and other countries (New ERA,

2000:3). The 1981 census collected migration data by sex and broad age group (0-14 years, 15-59 years and 60 years above). The foreign born population has some of additional information as (a) duration of stay in Nepal, (b) duration of stay in present place of residence, and (c) reasons for stay in the present place of residence. In the present place of residence for foreign born population categorized as: (a) trade and commerce (b) agriculture (c) service (d) study/training (e) marital relation and (f) others/unstated. According to census 1272288 persons as total lifetime internal migrants, which constituted 8.5 percent of the total population of the country. The interregional migration volume 1981 census was 103206 interregional migrations in 1991, there were 161655 out-migrating from the mountain and 758923 migrating from hill and gained by terai. In 1991 census of Nepal, the annual growth rate of population was found 2.7 percent in terai percent in hill and percent in maintain CBS, 1992). The differences in growth rate among regions are also caused by migration data is available by birth place citizenship and by regions and countries destinations for absentee population. Migration data is available by sex and in five year age groups in addition to destination countries of foreign born population have been broadly categorized give group as (a) SAARC countries (b) other Asian countries (c) European countries (d) other countries, and countries is not stated.

In this census duration residence contains the major occupations of foreign-born population by sex and it included as (a) profession/technical (b) administrative (c) clerical (d) sales (e) service (f) farming and fishing (g) production and labour (h) others occupation and (i) not stated.

Census of 2001 includes all formats of questionnaire in 1991. The major stream of internal migration are rural to rural (68.2%), rural to urban (25.5% in 2001 and urban to rural (3.5%) are of lesser importance. Nepal has a present 58 designated urban centre with a total population of 3227879 out of this total, 95.6 percent were native born and 4.4 percent were foreign born in 2001. Out of the total native born (3085104), 73.2 percent (2257392) were internal migrations of other district in rural areas, whereas 24.2 percent migrated from other municipalities internal migrates from rural areas of other districts constituted 31.6 percent in Kathmandu valley towns followed by 23.3 percent in Terai towns and 16.9 percent hills towns. Census of 2001 included five main reasons for migration such as (a) trading (b) agriculture (c) employment (d) study/training (e) marriage, internal migration in Nepal has been very much a permanent phenomenon as 44 percent of the total inter-district migrants were living in the destination for more than lower in 2001. (CBS, 2003:156). The reasons comprised (31.3%), marriage (27%), agriculture (15.8%), employment (10.6%), study and training (9.3%) and trading (6%) follow this: The dominant reasons for migration for females were marriage (47%).

Examination of the table reveals that only preliminary question continued in the schedule. These are place of birth, citizenship and absentees from household. Data that are gathered by administrating these questions have their own merits and limitations to means are population (New ERA, 2000:6)



### **1.3.2 Official Record on National and International Migration in Nepal**

Besides census and survey data on international migrate are also available from different government instituted. However their regularity, coverage and consistency are marked by wide disparity, and their use in ascending migrate and volume isn't possible in many cases. The information sources for the international migration in this respect are briefly described below.

### **1.3.3 Vital Registration**

Vital Registration in Nepal is found to be started very late (1976) in compared to other developed countries (Sweden, 1608, Finland 1628, Denmark 1646 and England, 1839). At first it had the strategy to cover only ten districts which would record migration too. By 1900, the vital registration programmes had been extended to all districts of Nepal. Initially it constituted as a unit of ministry of Local Development presently this responsibility has been given to the respective village development committees in the village area and others respective municipalities in municipal areas.

The data aren't consistent through this system, for not only emigrants but also immigrants especially in the village areas. So, there is not yet such a reliable situation of depending VRS for migration data in Nepal.

### **1.4 Statement of the Problem**

The causes of migration can easily be identified but it is very difficult to find out and quantify the consequences of migration. Migration has short, medium and long-term effects will show their evidence after many years.

After such a long period may not feel the changes as consequences of migration and accept them as part of culture and society. In such a case only a very sensible research can identify such consequences.

The most direct economic consequences of migration are a redistribution of working population within the country and from rural to urban areas. When there is a movement of people from one place to another it affects not only economic and social condition of receiving or sending areas but also affects political environment. Migration process certainly helps for expansion of urban centre but various sorts of social, economical, cultural, political problems have started to emerging immigrants in the previous days were invited in Nepal with view to raise national production, but at present immigrants are deeply rooted in Nepalese society.

Study of migration comprises many interesting questions such as why and where does the people move? How long do they stay at destination? What are the characteristics of migrants? What effects do migrations have in destination as well as in origin? The main problem of study is to get answers these questions.

Migration is being a complex phenomenon in human society. It posses serious, problems, and it is not easy to find out uniform trend in migration because of varying from one area to another area.

Applying in the policy making issues, yet the problem regarding it is more or less the same. One of the reasons behind this must be that the issue is more complex. Although laws have been made and have defined what to do with the migration but the situation is different. The second causes must be

the frequent changes in regular boundary and number of census regions. But these two are not the absolute causes for the problem to interpret migration data in Nepal. Policies are on the one side, situation goes to the contrary. Patience, labour, skill, knowledge are needed for a successful research work.

Shivanagar VDC, although a part of district semi-urban areas, is very far from modern facilities like a mail, internet and others advanced technology. The people see and feel the differences and desire to attain something more in their lives, which not possible for them in the local level. This study area is plain area, so heavily migrated from mountains and neighbors districts hill regions. Causes of development process aware of global policies people want to go outside the district as well as country. So, emigrants were increase. The entire situation shows the migration movement in fluctuation of case study area. So that shivanagar VDC is one of the examples in research area. In this study of migration in Shivanagar VDC can be hoped as contributory materials in the field of migration in Chitwan district. This study primarily focuses on the causes and consequences of internal migration in Shivanagar VDC.

### **1.5 Objectives of the Study**

The general objectives of the study was to find out the causes and consequences of internal migration which contributes to academic as well as decision making.

The following are the specific objectives:

- a. To identify the characteristics of the migrants.
- b. To find out the cause of internal migration.

- c. To determine the consequences of internal migration.
- d. To examine the strength of relationship between region of birth, intermediate variable and cause of leaving origin.

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

Human resources plays a vital role in development of a county. No country can implement planes and programmes unless a perfect knowledge about size, age, sex and structure of population. There are some significance of the study is as follows:

- a. This study is oriented towards investigating causes and consequences of internal migration is Shivanagar VDC which lies is in the central Terai region.
- b. Shivanagar VDC is in Chitwan district which is a well known in district, but there was no past study carried out on internal migration pattern to the village.
- c. This study will be useful for the academicians and researchers for further research.
- d. Similarly, this study would be helpful to government planners, policy makers to take appropriate action plan to provide services in the VDC.
- e. It is hoped that this study would also be able to explore the various aspects of migration.

### **1.7 Limitation of the Study**

The study has limitations in sample size, variables analyzed and time attributed for the study. Also the researcher's ability may be a limitation of the study as it was may first attempt. The results of the study may not be

generalized in predicting recent trends of migration, as the study is limited only in Chitwan district, Shivanagar VDC. In this context, this study has the following limitations:

- a. This micro level study is limited to internal migration in Shivanager Village Development Committee (SVDC). It does not consider the out migration form SVDC.
- b. The focus of the study is basically on causes and consequences of migration in micro prospective.
- c. The sample size was small (only 117 household) therefore the finding the study may not be applied in national level.

## **1.8 Organization of the Study**

This study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction to “Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration: A Case Study of Shivanagar VDC in Chitwan District”. Its background to the study, the situation of Nepal including the migration data different censuses, surveys, official records and task forces is briefly described.

This chapter also includes studies on refugees plus statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, organization of the study and finally limitation of the study.

The second chapter deals with the three different sections of literature reviews:

- a. Theoretical Literature on Migration;
- b. Empirical Literature on Migration;

- c. Migration Policies in Nepal: a brief review and
- d. Conceptual Framework

Chapter three describes the methodology of study in which the nature of the data to be used in this study analyzed. It also includes sample design, sample size. Finally this chapter encompasses the method of data analysis is chapter four respectively deal with the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants. Chapter five deals with causes and consequences of migration are presented and it's analyzed. The chapter six deals with statistical analysis in the case study. Chapter seven summarized the whole research study and mention recommendation.

### **1.10 Definition of Term Used**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Migratory Movement:** Movement of population due to migration.

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

**Migration Stream:** A group of migrants having a common origin and destination in a given migration period.

**Period Migration:** Migration that occurred during the period of one year preceding the census. And the person whose area of usual residence at the time of enumeration is defined as period migrants.

## **CHAPTER –II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

Literature dealing with migration is extensive. It has become a subject of multi disciplinary ranging from purely descriptive and statistical to the studies of complexities. The rate of internal migration (rural to urban) in the periods of demographic transition may affect the demographic growth of transitions from uncontrolled fertility to controlled fertility (Mishra, 1980: 224). Recently, some theories are developed to generalize migration. Some of such theories applied in migration research are discussed below:

#### **2.1 Theoretical Research on Migration**

Literature dealing with migration is extensive. it has become a subject of multi disciplinary ranging from purely descriptive and statistical to the studies of complexities. the rate of internal migration (rural to urban) in the periods of demographic transition may affect the demographic growth of transition period and the interval of time between the transition from uncontrolled fertility to controlled fertility (Mishra, 1980: 224).

Theoretical explanations of rural-urban migration had begun about more than a century ago. Two famous papers of Ravenstein, (1885, 1889) are regarded as starting point of migration theories. Ravenstein's first paper presented at the Royal statistical society was based upon the British census of 1881 and his second paper, which drew upon data from more than 20 countries, however, found corroboration for his earlier views (Cherunilam, 1987:8). In Ravenstein's article, push and pull factors are the basis for his theory of migration; and his laws of generalization were later applied by Stoffer and



recently by Lee. Which described migration relationship between origin and destination, therefore, there is much validity in Ravenstein's law providing a good point for origin of migration theory.

migration is as similar to the change of goods between different regions is directly proportional to the product of population and inversely proportional to the distance between the region gross migrations between two regions depend upon the sum of the products of population and inversely proportional to the distance between that regions (Zipf, 1949). Zipf model on migration was on the basis of Ravenstein's theory of migration and Zipf was agreed with the Ravenstein's view regarding migration is inversely related to the distance to be traveled Zipf was successful in expressing human behaviour in mathematical term.

The flow of migrants between two places is inversely related to the number of opportunities for the migrants to satisfy their needs (employment, housing etc.) the intervening between them (Stouffer, 1960). This model viewed the problems of obstacles in a positive rather than negative way and considered as hypotheses of intervening opportunities.

Migration is seen by the traditional growth strategists as a catalyst in reducing the pressure of over supply of labour existing mainly in the subsistence oriented agricultural sector and making available the labour in the modern industrial sector (Lewis, 1954). The model conceives the under developed economy as consisting a two sectors, firstly a traditional agricultural subsistence sector characterized by very low productivity surplus labour and secondly, a high productivity modern urban industrial

sector. This model is considered as a simple two sector model of economics of labour transfer.

Migration is a result of "push" and "pull" factors at the both origin and destination and the cost to overcome the obstacles lying between the individuals as well as possible alternatives.

Migration is a result of "push" and "Pull" factors at the both origin and destination and the cost to overcome the obstacles lying between the individuals as well as possible alternatives. The processes of migration are influenced by factors associated with the area of origin and destination, intervening obstacles, and personal factors (Lee, 1996). This model is within the framework of push-pull obstacles model summarizing the contribution on migration theory by Revenstein, Zipf, Stouffer, and others. There are usually two or three sets of factors which influenced the decision to migration, one set of factor attract people to it, other set of factor on the other hand tend to rural people form it, there may also other set of factors to which people are usually indifferent.

A migration system operates within the environment having economic, social, and technological and policy components. The system has a control mechanism to regular migration phenomenon (Mobugunje, 1972). It is also known as a concept of system theory in the study of rural urban migration.

A rational migrant should take into account, besides the wages differentials and future prospects, the probability of getting urban job. Without introducing the probability variable it would be extremely difficult to explain the continued and often accelerated rate of migration in the face of

sizeable and growing pool of urban unemployment. The notion of economic benefit merely be a mental construct rather than objectivity of truth (Todaro, 1976). This model does not assume urban full employment and recognize the fact that there exists vast unemployment in the urban sector of developing countries. By realizing this fact a prospective migrant who leaves the rural economy to obtain a better job in the urban economy faces the risk of not getting on urban job and as the same time losing his rural employment.

## **2.2 Empirical Research on Migration**

Major researchers to study the internal implication of migration between Nepal and India are dealing with internal migration, immigration and implication of migration components and its social and political affairs of Nepal. He indicated that in the past decades India provides a “Safety Value” for growing population of Nepal in hill region and concluding basic reasons for migration, high hill density per unit land, employment, opportunities outside the hill/mountain and eradication of malaria in terai region.

CEDA (1973) was perhaps, the first person to carry to out an academic research to study population change in Nepal because of mobility during 1911-1961. This study covered different aspects of population through historical analysis of population change. His study showed that the main out-migration region was hill region and terai regions were the destination of internal migration. Poor economic condition of hill as compared to terai was identified as major reasons of migration. Finally, he suggested that development of hill region and bilateral efforts between Nepal and India was the basic measure or control migration and immigration.

Rana and Thapa (1974) formulated causes and consequences of Migration Mountain, hill and terai. They also determined influential (Pull and Push) factors.

Khadka (1977), MC Fralane (1976) Fricke (1986), MC Dougel (1986) etc. studied migratory movement in Nepal with certain purpose or selecting limited area. Rest of the others, many other universities students have studied migration in certain villages or sampled population.

New ERA (1981) and Conway et.al. (1981) to separately migration in Nepal. They study interregional migration and Rural to Rural Migration in Western Central Nepal.

KC (1985) states that differential in income derived from agriculture and government resettlement projects on the plains were important factors of migration. To him determinates of migration were the increased investment in irrigation and industrial towns from government sector. Moreover, literacy, age distribution, family Kinship, poor household maintenance was some of factors for migration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **2.3 Migration Policies and Laws in Nepal**

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

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

Civil code (Muluki Ain, 1954) they vary not only in status ranking and prerogatives as ordinate.

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

A total of 27 articles and sub articles of constitution and nine section of the New National Code of Nepal, 1963, more than those dozens of special acts are identified as having indigenous people (Ibid, 2003). A secular constitution is mandatory for national integrity. Nepal never experienced colonism, nor did she the ethnic violence. Gurung this context writes further:

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

Various migration related policies, laws and coercive measures are responsible for the explosion of anguish and frustration among the Nepalese people who settle in remote areas and are deprived of various socio-economic and development opportunities. To cite some example:

“Nepalese emigration to Indian from India emigration was primarily induced by the state apparatus through opportunities land and labour polices, agricultural the British Army (KC, 2000).

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

Nepal's fifth five-year plan (1975-80) comprehensive population policies and stressed for immigration to control. However, the policy couldn't stipulate rules and regulations for the migrants so as basic in terms of various caste and ethnic groups. This policy rather encouraged those who were already landlords in the hills areas to capture a huge quantity of land compelling the poor to remain poorer, no matter they migrate or not.

The passport act, 1967 and regulates this movement to the third foreign states other than India only passport act 1992 states the Nepali citizens can travel to the foreign states with the possession of the valid passport their own name.

International migration is basically governed in Nepal by:

- a. International migration related laws of Nepal (IMDLs);
- b. Nepal-India treaty of peace and friendship, 1950 (NIT 1950);
- c. Nepal-India opens border (NIOB); and
- d. Refugee Immigration (RI).

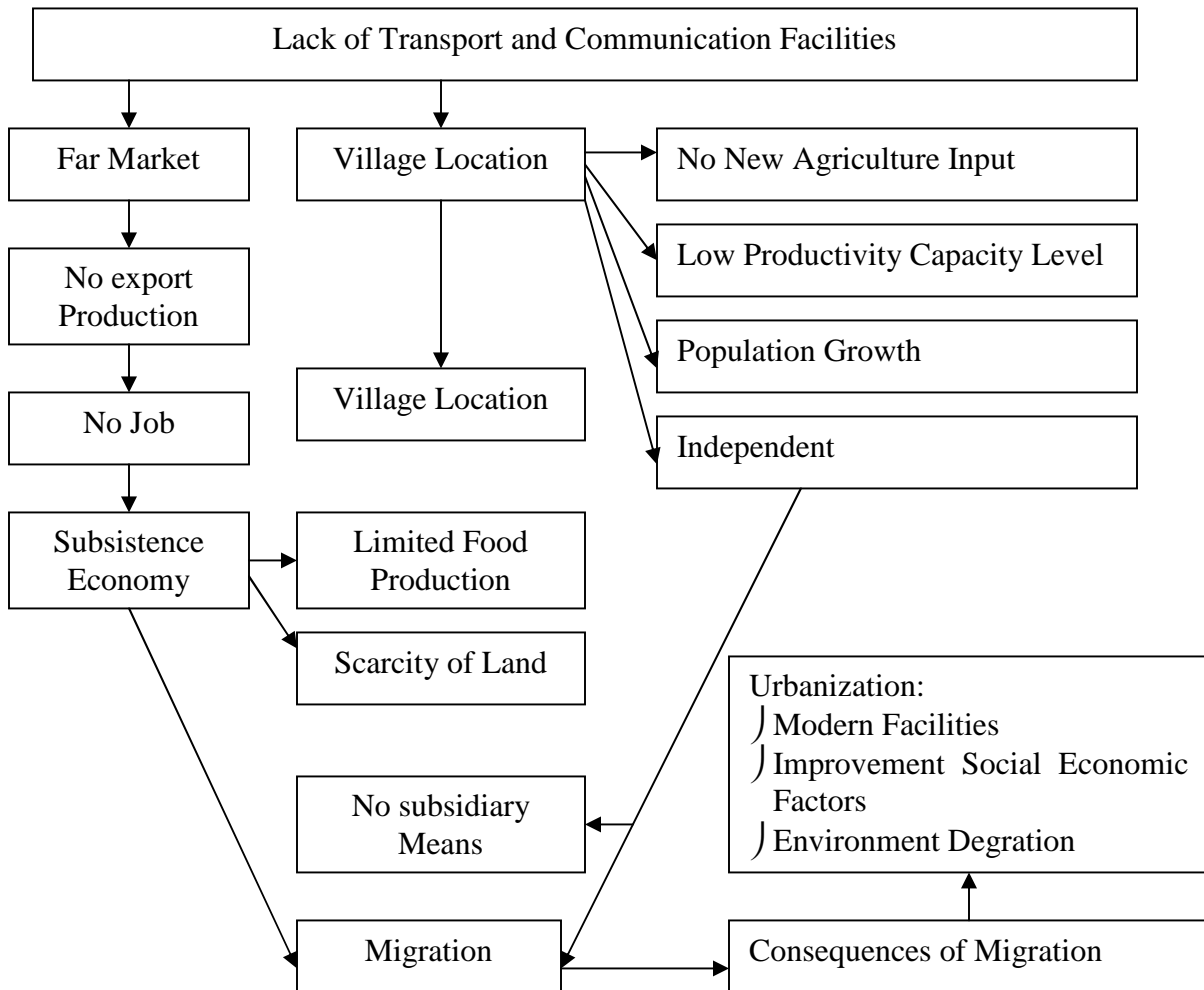
Besides the above there are some domestic laws too. Some of them which directly relate to international migration include a) Nepal Agency Act, 1957; b) Citizenship Act 1963; c) National civil code (Mulki Ain, 1963; d) Passport Act 1967; e) Registration Act 1976; g) Tourism Act, 1978; h) Foreign Exchange Act, 1985; k) Constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 1990; i) Immigration Act, 1992; m) Labour Act, 1992; n) Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer act; and o) International Financial Act, 1997. In 2013 B.S., after eradication of malaria there was to going resettlement programme in that district.



## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

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

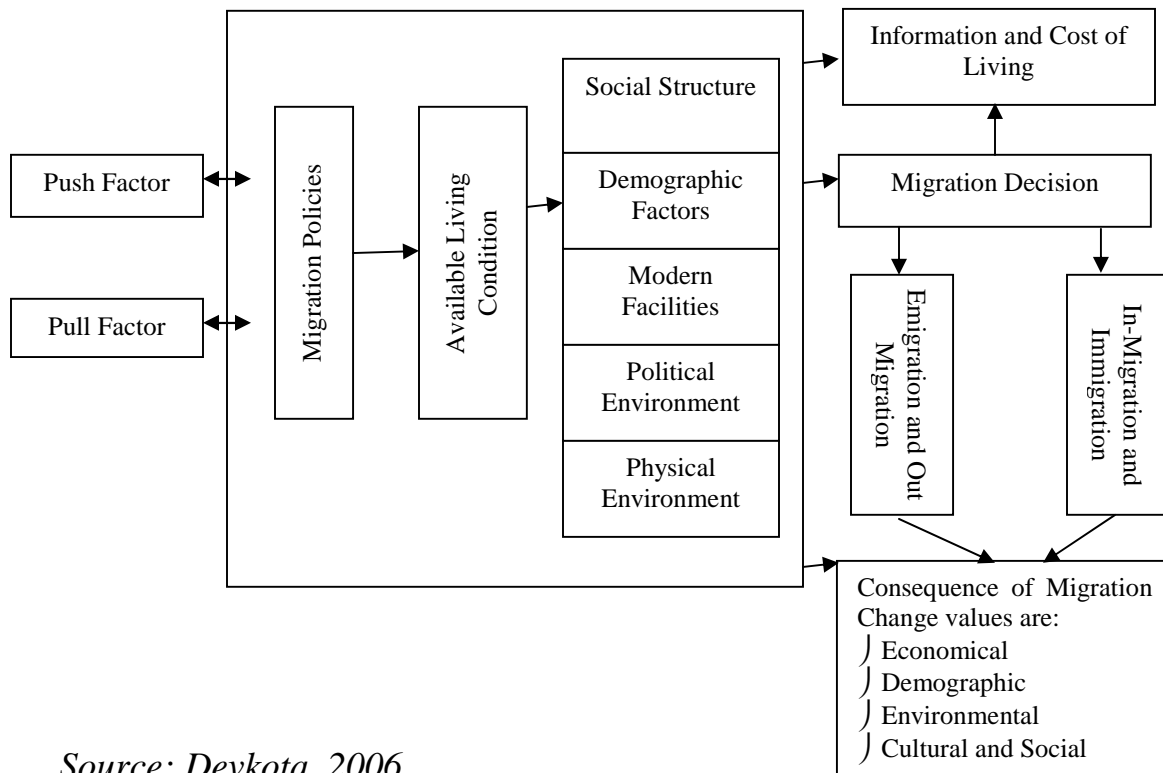
**Figure 2.1: Causes of Migration on Conceptual Framework**



*Source: Devkota, 2006*

There is a large volume of emigrants going abroad which is known as problems of brain drain. So, the present study aims at finding the causes and consequences of international migration in case study area. As such, the following conceptual frame designed on the basis of neo-classical theories. According to the neoclassical theory, in its dual income, low skilled, low productivity people were migrated. Physical environment, cultural values demographic factors, modern facilities available, social structures income from local source determine the living standard at a place. If the expected living in higher than the available. Flow migration policies of the destination and origin, cost of migration help in decided to migrate of stay at the place of origin (According to neoclassical theory). Push and pull factors are effected by migration policies. These effects can be observed the following conceptual framework.

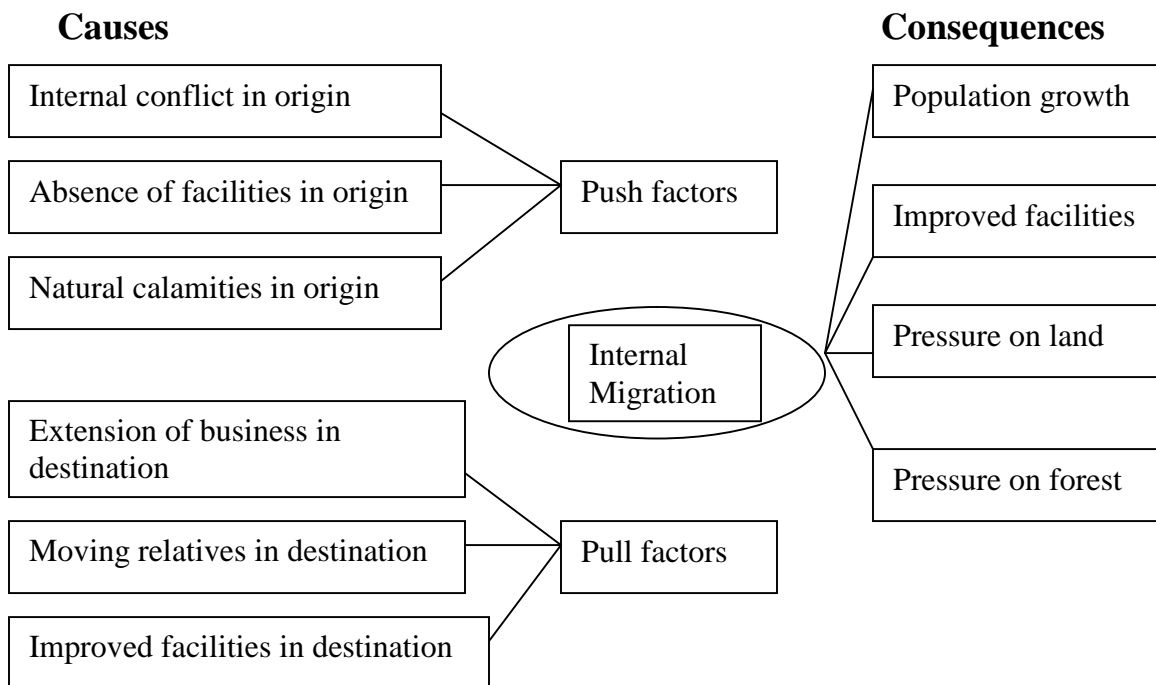
**Figure 2.2: Conceptual Framework of Migration in Nepal**



Source: Devkota, 2006

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

### 2.3 Conceptual Framework of the Study



## **CHAPTER – III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This section present selection of study area, research design, sample size and selection, tools for data collection and method of analysis.

#### **3.1 Selection of Study Area**

Shivanager VDC of Chitwan District is select for the study area. The study area is located in the Middle-west part of Chitwan district. It is 12 km far from Narayangadh. It is situated to the South-west part of Narayangadh. The motivating factors to select the area for the study are as follows:

- ) The population growth by migration is higher than natural growth in Chitwan district.
- ) The researcher himself is an inhabitant of the study area and has a sound knowledge about the socio cultural background about the study area.

Shivanagaer VDC of Chitwan district is the study area. Transportation, communication, administration, education and health facilities are available. People are being diversified from agricultural sector to business services, industry and other sector. After the establishment of Shivanager VDC in 1990 the study area is heavy influenced by migration process.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The research design of this study was exploratory and descriptive type. The study was focused on the root causes and consequences of internal migration and its negative outcomes. The careful data of variables was collected and

analyzed. The sources of secondary data was reports of voters list available in VDC office provided by Election Commission, maps of survey department, statistics from central bureau of statistics (CBS). Primary data was collected in the field using questionnaire survey method .

### **3.3 Sample Size and Selection**

First, all the migrant households for last ten years have identified from systematic random sampling and they have classified. So, the total population of the study was that of households (HH) who are new in the last ten year. Then 16.43 percent (117) of the total households have taken for extensive survey.

At second stage, by using quota sampling method, a Quota of 13 from each ward has fixed using systematic random sampling.

So, following the quota and systematic random sampling, the households are counted form the top of the list, then households were selected by extensive survey.

### **3.4 Tools for Data Collection**

Since the study is of complex realities, the multi instrumental from of research tools and techniques that suits the study.

The main tool for the data collection was questionnaire survey, interview schedule, participation observation, case study, group discussion, community based meetings and various other PRA tools according to the context and situation. The people who are knowledgeable and who have become marginal in Sampling has selected as key information of the study.

### **3.5 Method of Analysis**

The raw data obtained through questionnaire have been analyzed by using tabulation method, an orderly arrangement of data in columns and row. Statistical tools such as frequency, average and percentage has used for analysis of data. The refined data has presented in the form of logical order, in pictorial and graphical form.

**CHAPTER – IV**  
**BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION**  
**AND RESPONDENTS**

**4.1 Characteristics of Population (Socio-Economic and Demographic)**

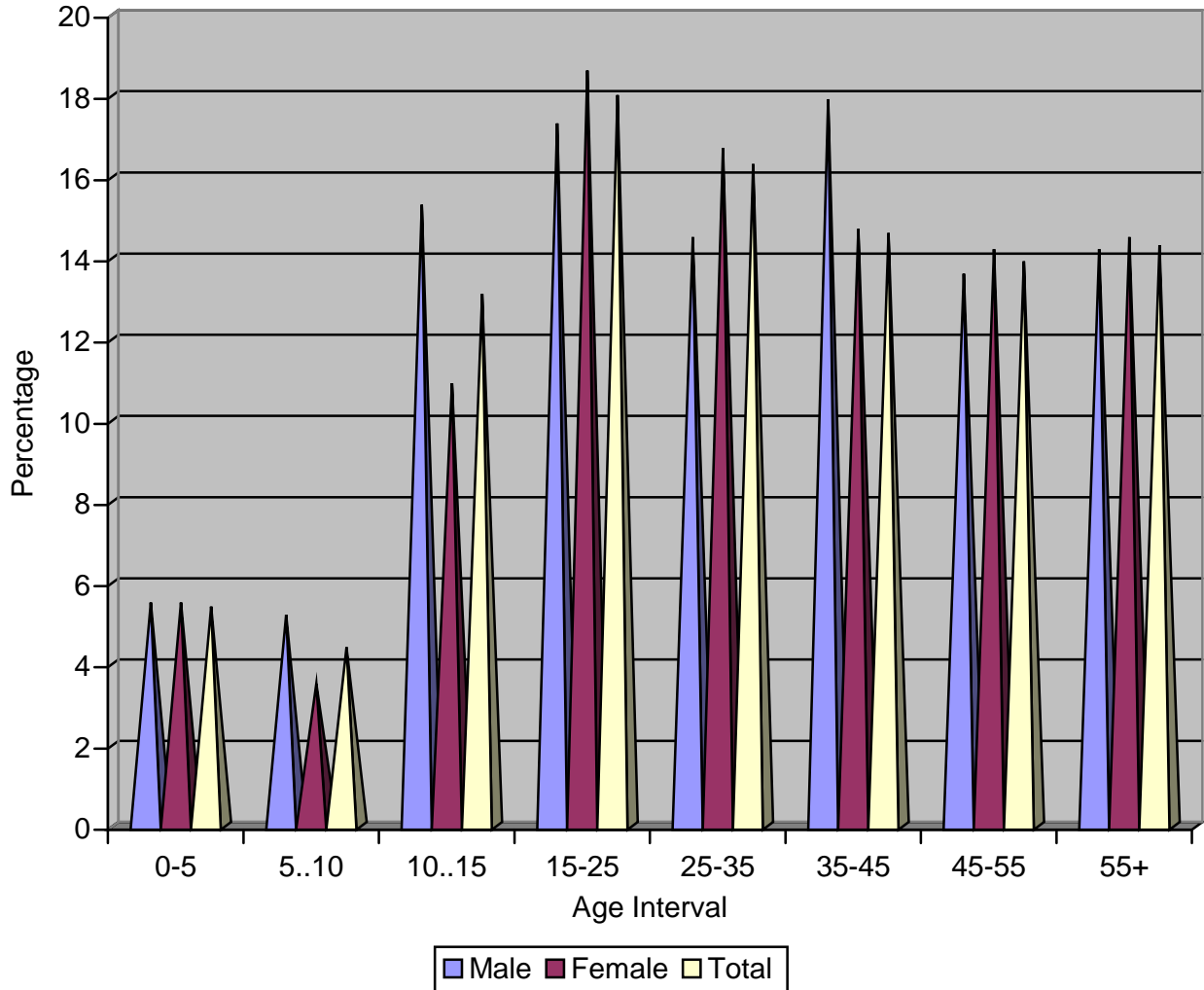
The socio-economic characteristic of population in the study area was found homogenous in characteristics during field survey in nine wards of VDC. 117 households were used to collect information, where 712 population were living in these household. The distribution of households in corresponding V.D.C. was as 25% in total 712 Population from 117 households in these VDC.

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

Age Interval	Population					
	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-5	39	5.4	19	5.5	20	5.5
5-10	31	4.4	18	5.2	13	3.5
10-15	93	13.1	53	15.3	40	10.9
15-25	128	18	60	17.3	68	18.6
25-35	116	16.3	55	14.5	61	16.7
35-45	104	14.6	50	17.9	54	14.7
45-55	99	13.9	47	13.6	52	14.2
55 +	102	14.3	49	14.2	53	14.5
Total	712	100.00	346	100.00	366	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age and Sex Composition**



In the study population, it was found that most of population left their origin at the age interval (15-35) years, which hold 34.3 percent (244) of total. Population with which we can conclude that the migration phenomenon occurs mostly younger and economically productive age and younger age inspires people to take decision of migration.



**Table 4.1.2: Percentage Distribution of the Study Population by Occupation**

Occupation	Population	
	Number	%
Agriculture	152	21.35
Student	758	22.19
Cottage Industry	6	0.84
Service	99	13.90
Trade	47	6.60
Daily Wage (Agri.)	10	1.40
Daily wage (e.x. Agriculture)	14	1.97
Households	103	14.47
Physically Incapable	13	1.83
Currently no working	12	1.69
Dependent	45	6.32
Foreign Employment	42	5.90
Don't Know	11	1.54
Total	712	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

In occupation characteristics of population we observed 21.35 percent are engaged in agriculture and allied field. 22.19 percent are currently studying, significant proportion that is 0.84 percent, 13.9 percent in cottage industry and service respectively of the total 712 sampled population and then 14.47 percent 1.83 percent in households and physically incapable of the total sampled population which shows the diversification of population. In different occupational sectors in study area.

**Table 4.1.3: Percentage Distribution of Population (5 Years and Above) by Education Attainment**

Education Attainment	Population	
	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	89	13.18
Non-formal Education	20	2.9
1-10 (10 Passed)	271	39.97
11 (SLC Passed)	151	22.67
13 (I.A. or Equivalent)	106	13.64
16 (B.A. or Equivalent)	35	5.16
18 (MA +)	6	0.88
	678	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

In the field of education excluding the children age 5 years and fellow 83.92 percent are literate varying their degree in (1-10) passed 39.97 percent SLC or equivalent 15.64 percent, bachelor or equivalent 5.16 percent, master level and above 0.88 of total 678 population.

#### **4.2 Characteristics of Respondents (Socio-Economic, Demographic)**

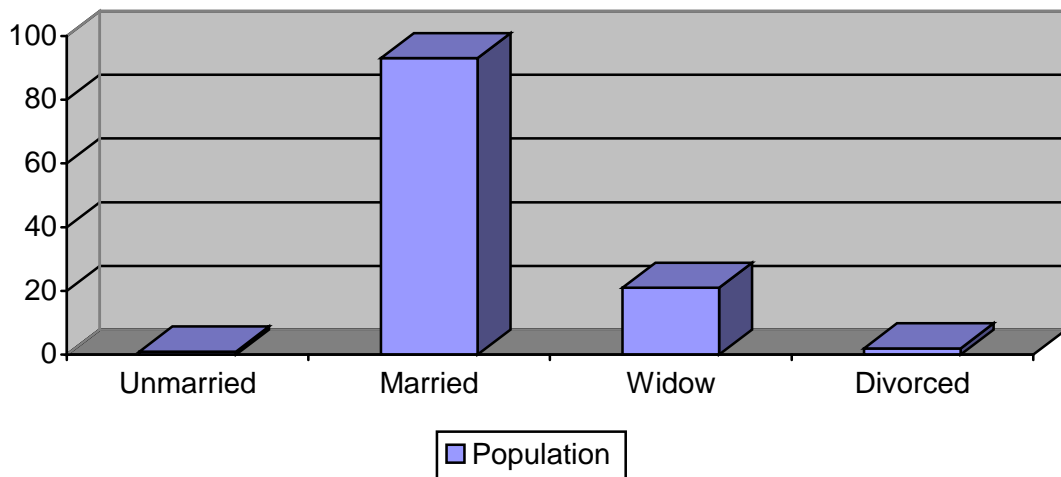
The personal characteristics of people like age, sex, marital status, literacy status, caste/ethnicity and main reason for moving here with your family hold a position of prime importance in demographic study of there is variation in demographic characteristics of people from one area to another, the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

**Table 4.2.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Unmarried	1	0.85
Married	93	79.49
Widow/widower	21	17.95
Divorced/Separated	2	1.71
Total	117	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of the Respondents by Marital Status**



In marital status of migrations head of household, married 79.49 percent (93) having dominant position, widow/widower occupied 17.95 percent (21) holding second position, divorced/separated 1.71 percent (2) and lower status is unmarried 0.85 percent (1).

**Table 4.2.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Literacy**

<b>Literacy Status</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Illiterate	20	17.1
Literate	97	82.9
Total	107	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

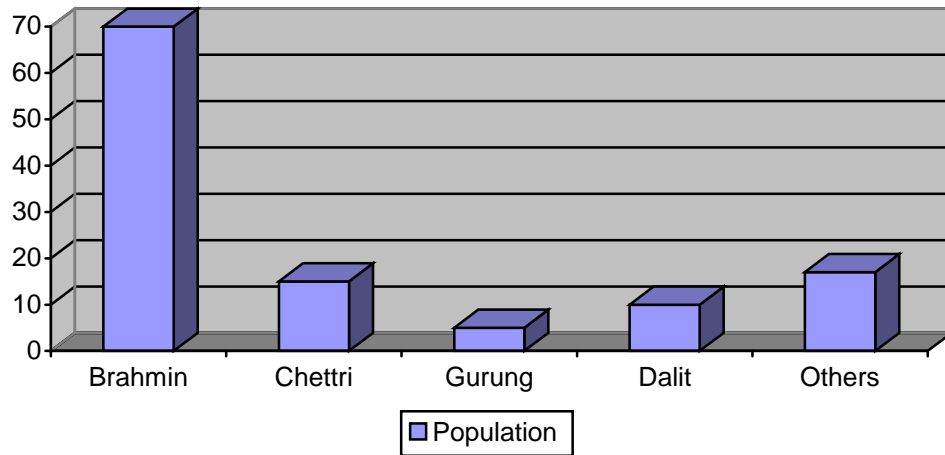
In education characteristics 17.1% percent (20) among migrants head of household were found illiterate and remaining 82.9% (97) percent had got different level of education. In indicates that overwhelming majority of migrants head of household had got different level of education.

**Table 4.2.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity**

<b>Caste</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Brahmin	70	59.83
Chhettri	15	12.82
Gurung	5	4.30
Dalit	10	8.55
Others	17	14.50
	117	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity**



In ethnic composition of migrants head of household, Brahmin occupied 59.83 percent (70) having dominant position, other (Tamang, Rai, Limbu, Newar) occupied 14.5 percent (17) holding second position, Chhetri 12.82 percent (15), lower caste or Dalit (Kami, Damai and Sarki) 8.55 percent (10) and Gurung 4.3 percent (5).

**Table 4.2.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Religion**

Religion	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Hindu	88	75
Buddhist	24	20.1
Others	5	4.4
Total	117	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

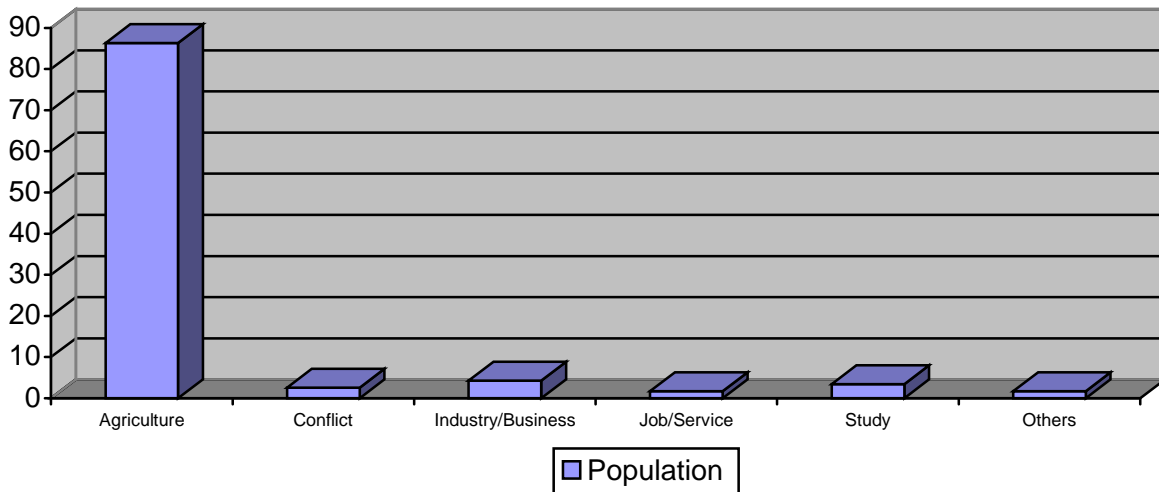
In religious characteristics of migrants head of household among study population Hindu occupied 75 percent (88), Buddhist 20.1 percent (24) and other 4.4 percent (5).

**Table: 4.2.5 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Occupation**

Occupation	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	101	86.35
Conflict	3	2.56
Industry/Business	5	4.27
Job/Service	2	1.71
Study	4	3.42
Others	2	1.71
Total	117	100

Source: Field Survey, 2007

**Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Occupation**



The general information characteristics of migrations head of household indicates that agriculture was the dominant main moving reason leading 86.33 percent (101) of study migrants head of household engaged in agriculture and allied field, similarly, conflict 2.56 percent (3), industry/business, 4.27 percent (5), job/service 1.71 percent (2), study 3.42

percent (4) and other 1.71 percent (2) from total of 117 migrant's head of household shows their diversification in their main reason for moving here by significant proportion in study area.

**Table 4.2.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by your Family Owned Land**

Own Land Holding	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Yes	107	91.45
No	10	8.55
Total	117	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

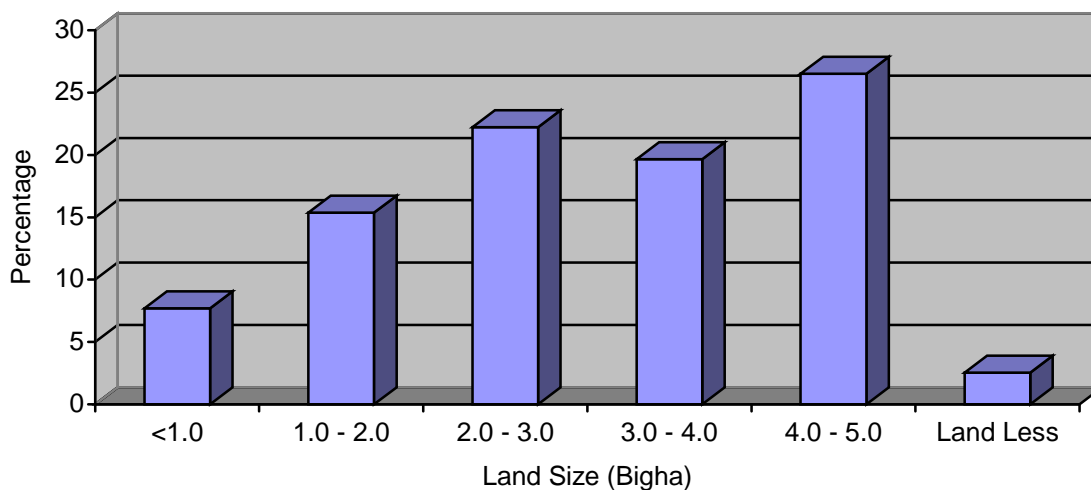
From above table, it is found that in respondent own land holding is that 91.45 (107) percent and no land holding is 8.55 (10) percent.

**Table 4.2.7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Landholding Pattern**

Land Size (Bigha)	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
<1	9	7.69
1-2	18	15.38
2-3	26	22.22
3-4	23	19.66
4-5	31	26.50
Land Less	10	8.55
Total	117	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Landholding Pattern**



Therefore, it is observed that the percent distribution of respondents by land holding pattern out of 8.55 percent (10) households is landless. 7.69 percent (9) of household has < 1 Bigha own land, 15.38 percent (18) of household has (1-2) Bigha own land, 22.22 percent (26) of house hold has (2-3) Bigha own land. 19.66 percent (23) of household and 26.5% percent (31) of household has (3-5) Bigha own land has highest percent of land in study area.

**Table 4.2.89: Percentage Distribution of the Respondents by Rented in Other's Land**

Operate other Land	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Yes	7	5.98
No	110	94.02
Total	117	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2007

In respondents, there are operate other land is 5.98 percent (7) of household and 94.02 percent (110) had no operate other land in study area

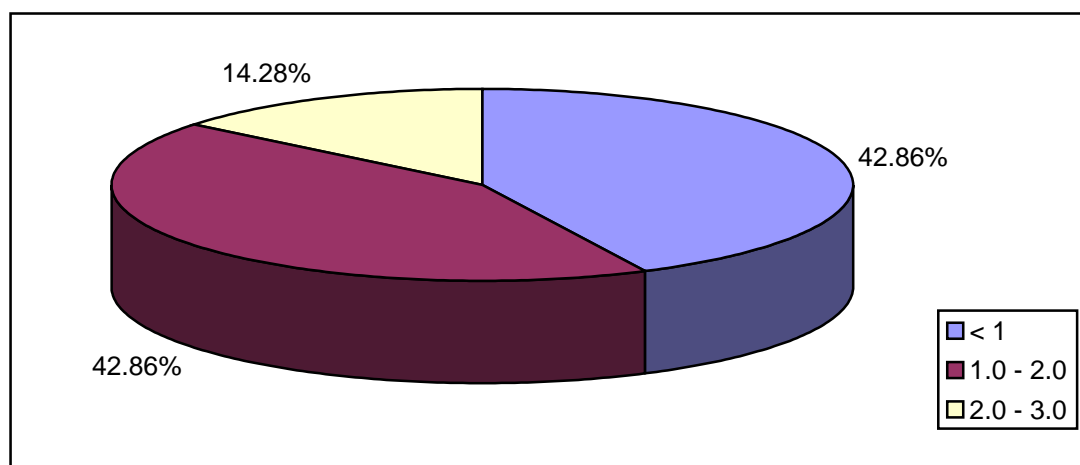


**Table 4.2.9: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Rented-Out Land**

Rented Out-Land	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
<1	3	42.86
1-2	3	42.86
2-3	1	14.28
Total	7	100

Source: Field Survey, 2007

**Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Rented-Out Land**



Respondents who operate other land out of 5.98 percent (7), 42.86 percent (3) respondent has < 1 Bigha operate other land and 14.28 percent (1) of respondent (2-3) Bigha operate other land. It show that there are few people and operate other land industry area.

**Table 4.2.10: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Household Annual Income Sufficient to Support Family or Not**

Annual Income Sufficient to Support	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Yes	108	92.31
No	9	7.69
Total	117	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

In that study area, respondent annual income for all source sufficient to support their family is 92.31 percent (108) of household and the annual income has no sufficient to support their family is low there is 7.69 percent (9). Therefore, people have sufficient to support their family by annual income.

### **4.3 Households Types and Amenities (Facilities)**

The household facilities of people like type of toilet, physical facilities, martial of house roof and main source of drinking water has show their below information.

**Table 4.3.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Types of Toilet**

Type of Toilet	Households	
	Number	Percentage
Pit	5	4.27
Pan/Flush	112	95.73
Total	117	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

In study of there area has show that there household facilities are toilet in all respondent of study area. Among them 4.27 percent (5) of respondent has Pit toilet and 95.73 percent (112) of respondent has pan/flush toilet. Therefore there are well manage of toilet in study area.

**Table 4.3.2: Distribution of the Study by Physical Facilities**

Facilities	Households	
	Number	Percentage
Current	117	19.90
Television	106	18.03
Telephone	97	16.50
Radio	117	19.90
Bicycle	117	19.90
Other	34	5.77
Total	588	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

*Note: Others included facilities like motorcycle, car, tractor, vehicle, bus etc.*

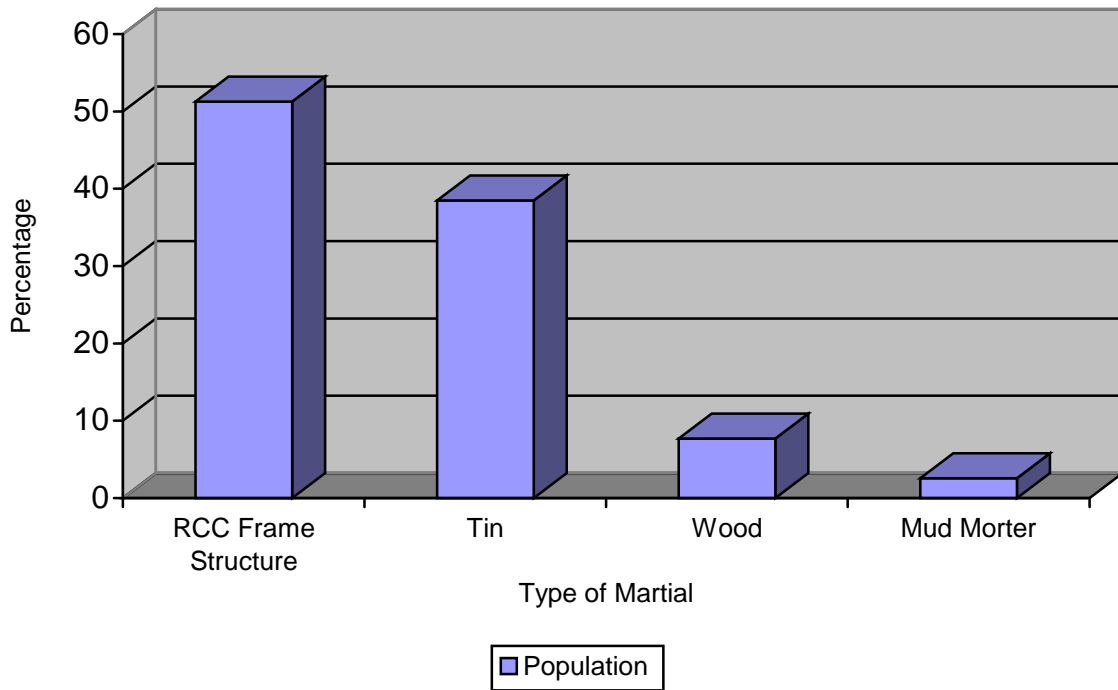
In facilities characteristics, all respondent has current facilities, 97 household has telephone facilities, all household has radio facilities, all respondent has bicycle facilities, 34 respondent has other facilities like (Bus, motorcycle etc.) Therefore, their has well facilities of study area.

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

Types of Martial	Households	
	Number	Percentage
RCC frame structure	60	51.28
Tin	45	38.47
Wood	9	7.69
Mud mortar	3	2.56
Total	117	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Types of Material are Used for House Roof**



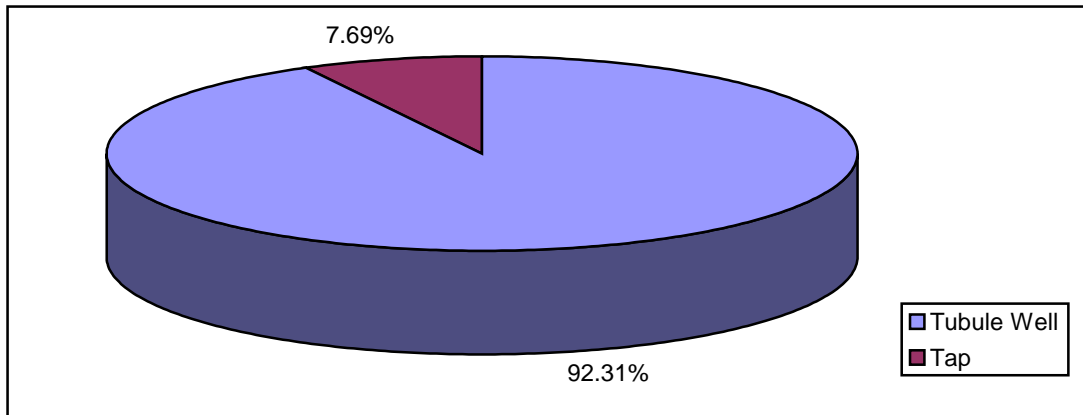
In study area, there are many types of martial are used for house roof. Among them the highest respondent has RCC frame structure that is percent 51.28 (60), 38.47 percent (45) of house roof are Tin, 7.69 percent (9) of house root is wood and last, the lowest respondent has mud mortar of house roof in study area that is 2.56 percent (3).

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

Main Source of Drinking Water	Households	
	Number	Percentage
Tubule Well	108	92.31
Tap	9	7.69
Total	117	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2007

**Figure 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water**



In that study area, the main source of drinking water is highest of the respondents has future weds that is 92.31 (108) percent, 7.69 percent (9) had taken tap water and no one had taken stream to use drinking water.

## CHAPTER – V

### ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

#### 5.1 Causes of Migration

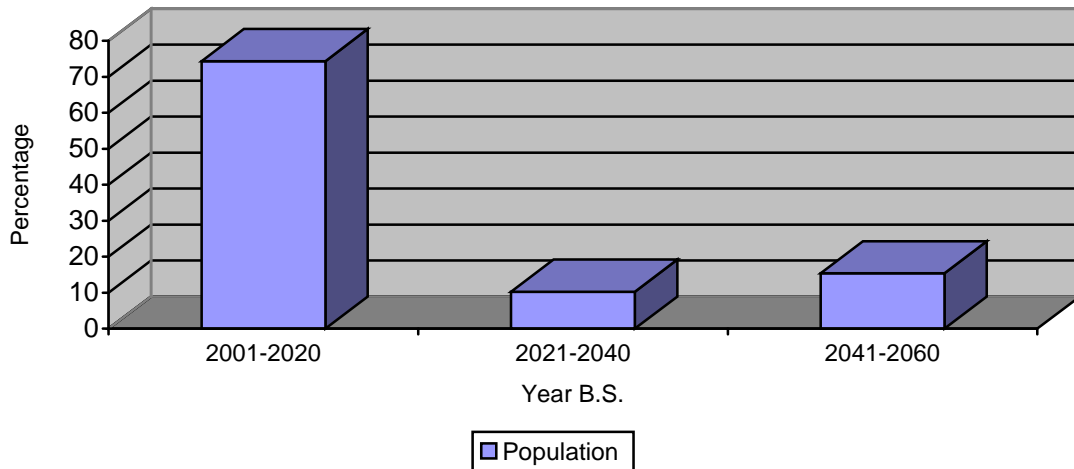
Migration flows are generally pronounced from economically backward stagnating area to prosperous or dynamic area. There are host of factor tend to move people between nations as well as place with in national boards.

**Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Out Migration from Origin and in Migration in Study Area Duration of Time**

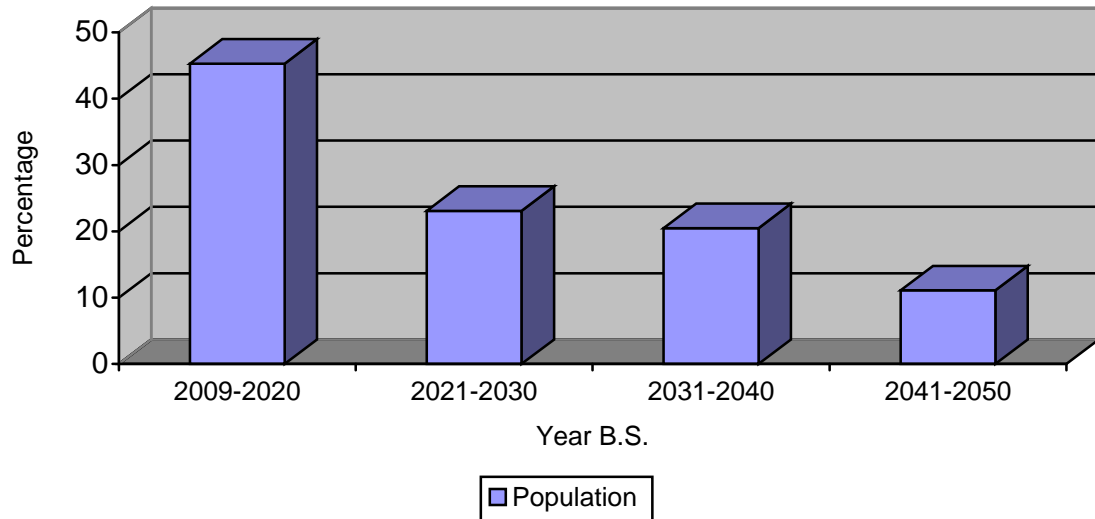
Out-Migration from Origin			In-Migration in Study Area		
Duration	Respondents		Duration	Respondents	
	No.	%		No.	%
			2009-2020B.S.	53	45.3
2001-2020B.S.	87	74.36	2021-2030B.S.	27	23.1
2021-2040B.S.	12	10.26	2031-2040B.S.	24	20.5
2041-2060B.S.	18	15.38	2041-2050B.S.	13	11.1
Total	117	100.00		117	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Duration Out-Migration From Origin**



**Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Duration In-Migration in Study Area**



The respondents of study area had started to leave their origin since 2001 B.S. and this process of leaving origin is still continuous now. The in migration in study area was found since 2009 B.S. and in migration process in study area is continues in future rate. Out of total 117 respondent 93 (79.5%) households came directly to settle in current place of residence, 11 (9.4%) households were having changed their place of residence two times, and the rest 3 (2.6%) households were having changed their place of permanent in three times except their forth place. Respondents except their place, more than one time, most of them were residing with in the district out side the Shivanagar.

### **5.1.1 Causes of Leaving Origin**

No one people will ordinarily like to leave the place of forth, friends, as well as kins and near relatives. The causes of leaving or migratory movements are

deliberately made and many causes are responsible for it. We have to take into consideration the factors accountable for such deliberate movement of people.

**Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Cause of Leaving Origin**

Cause of Leaving Origin	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Low productivity	34	29.1
Insufficient land	18	15.4
Lack of many physical opportunity (Education, Transportation, Communication, Hospitals)	30	25.6
Service/Job opportunity	21	17.9
Study	14	12.0
Total	117	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Cause of Leaving Origin**





In the study area, out of total respondent 25.6 percent (30) respondent stated that their cause of leaving origin was due to lack of many physical and economic opportunity. Therefore, it is observed that in total of 117 respondent only 12 percent (14) of respondent explained that the cause of leaving origin were study. The cause of leaving origin 29.1 percent (34) was due to low productivity. 15.4 percent (18) migrants were Migrated Due to insufficient land. The cause of leaving Origin for 17.9 percent (21) was due to service job opportunity. It helps to conclude that economic factors are most dominant factors for people to migrate from their origin. The decrease in productivity as respondents marginal land of origin compelled for leaving origin in search of better of destination.

### 5.1.2 Main Purpose to Come in Destination

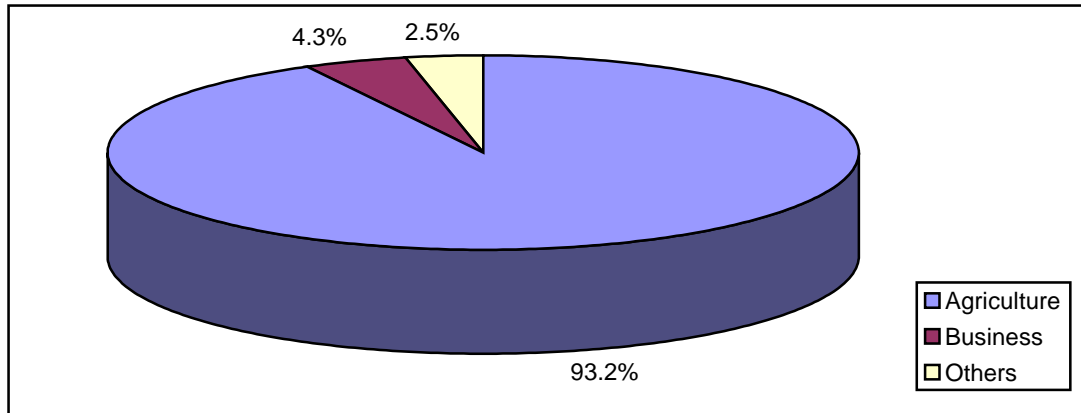
Every migration process occurs with some expectations. In some cases, this process of migration does not come true to achieve their expectation while in some those migrants prove so and in some migrates will get more than their purpose as well as their expectation.

**Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Purpose of Coming in Destination**

Purpose	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	109	93.2
Business	5	4.3
Others (Study/Service/Trade/Industry)	3	2.5
Total	117	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Purpose of Coming in Destination**



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

### 5.1.3 Respondent's Education at the Time of Migration

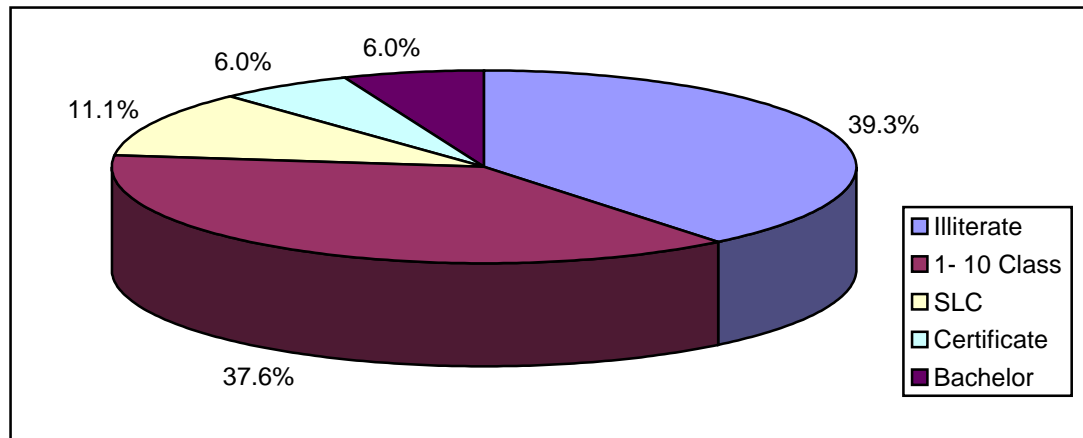
Education helps people to get awareness and general it is observed that higher the education grater the mobility people.

**Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Education by Time of Migration**

Education	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	46	39.3
Literate		
i. 1-10 (10 Passed)	44	37.6
ii. SLC ( Equivalent)	13	11.1
iii. Certificate (Equivalent)	7	6.0
iv. Bachelor (Equivalent)	7	6.0
Total	117	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Education by Time of Migration**



In the study population, it was absorbed that a over whelming majority among respondent 60.7 percent (71) was literate with varying degree from simple and (1-10 passed) to bachelor and above at the time of migration. In study area, influx of literate respondents (39.31) proved that educated people were seen more mobile that illiterate people.

#### 5.1.4 Age at the time of Migration

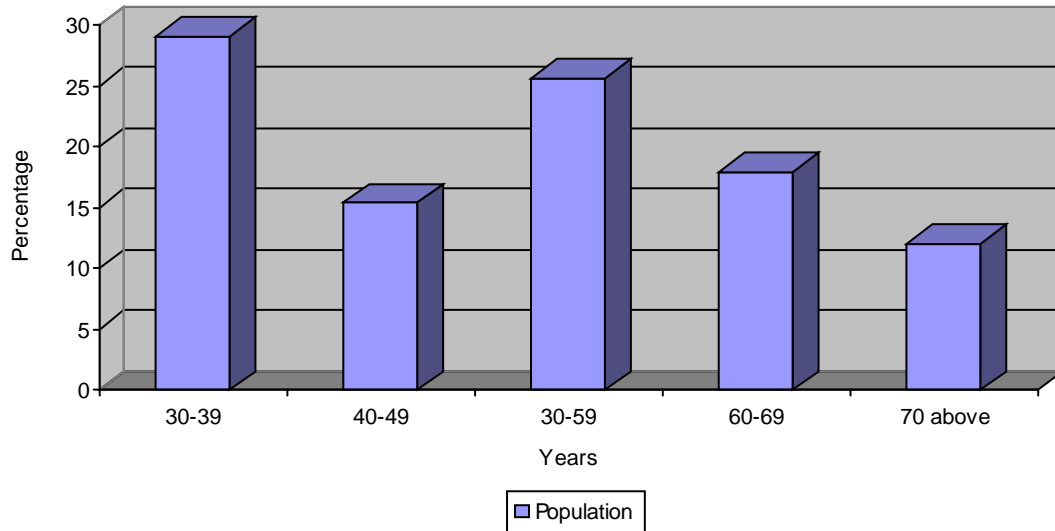
Age plays an important role for people to more from one place to another in search of betterment of their life.

**Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Age at the Time of Migration**

Age Group	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
30-39	6	5.1
40-49	27	23.1
50-59	29	24.8
60-69	22	18.8
70 Above	33	28.2
Total	117	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Age at the Time of Migration**



In the study area, it was found that most of respondents left their origin at the age interval of (40-59) years. Which hold 47.9 percent (56) of total respondent with which we can conclude that the migration phenomenon occurs mostly younger and economically productive age and there are also dependent population also came their study area like 28.2 percent (33) of respondent eye interval is 70 above. Therefore, younger old the age grater is the volume of migration.

### **5.1.5 Persons Deciding to Migrate**

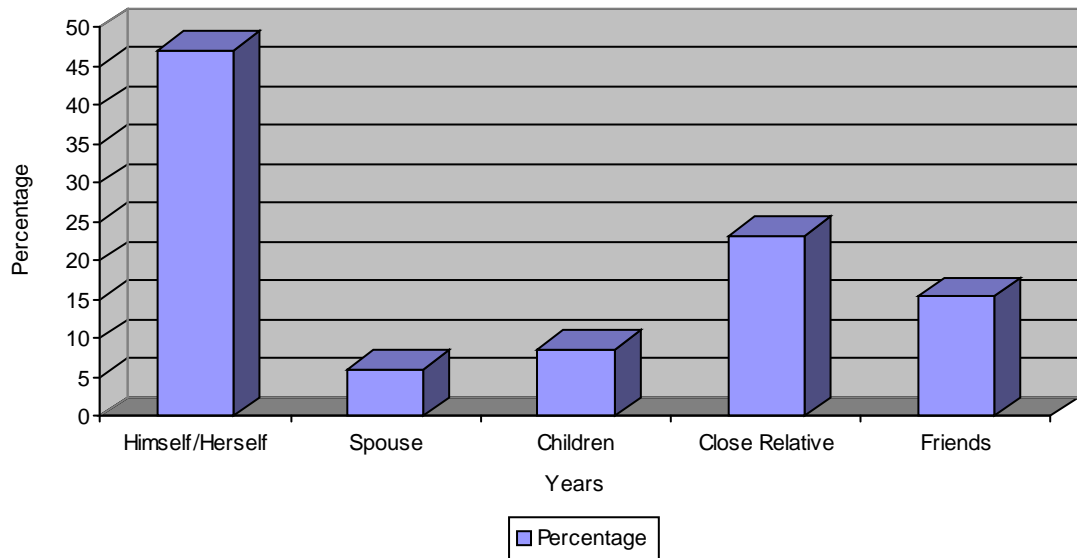
Making the decision of migration is the main responsible factor of the migrant. It helps to go other place by their own decision.

**Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Persons Deciding to Migrate**

Persons Deciding to Migrate	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Himself/herself	55	47
Spouse	7	6
Children	10	8.5
Close Relative	27	23.1
Friends	18	15.4
Total	117	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Persons Deciding to Migrate**



In the study area, it was found that most of the respondent left their origin to mainly responsible for making the decision of migration as himself/herself. Which hold 47 percent (55) of total respondent with which we can conclude

that the migration phenomenon occurs mostly close relative 23.1 percent (27) of respondent, the lowest purpose is that spouse 6 percent (7) and the main responsible for the decision making is children and friends that 8.5 percent (10) and 15.4 percent (18).

### 5.1.6 Person Accompanied by During Migration

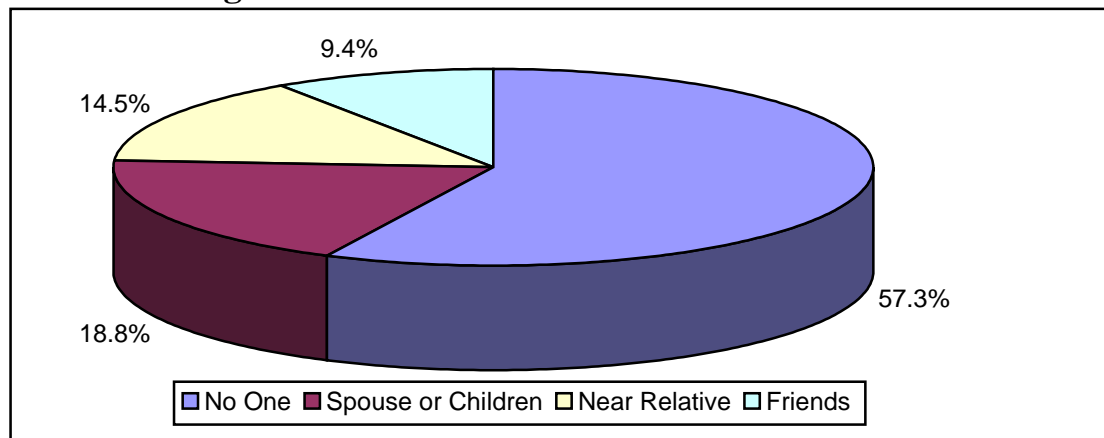
After this first move, respondent followed from place of origin to place of destination that is the main migration phenomenon of the study area.

**Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Person Accompanied by During Migration**

Person Accompanied by During Migration	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
No One	67	57.3
Spouse or Children	22	18.8
Near Relative	17	14.5
Friends	11	9.4
Total	117	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Person Accompanied by During Migration**



In the study population it was absorbed that overwhelming majority among respondents 57.3 percent (67) were no. one followed from place of origin to place of destination, in the spouses or children, 18.8 percent (22) of respondents had followed from place to origin to place of destination, among them 14.5 percent (17) had their were relative to followed from place of origin to place of destination is that tried to 9.4 percent (11). Therefore we conclude that the migration phenomenon to followed from place of origin to place of destination is doment that non one.

## 5.2 Consequences of Migration

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

### 5.2.1 Change in Land Acquired Process

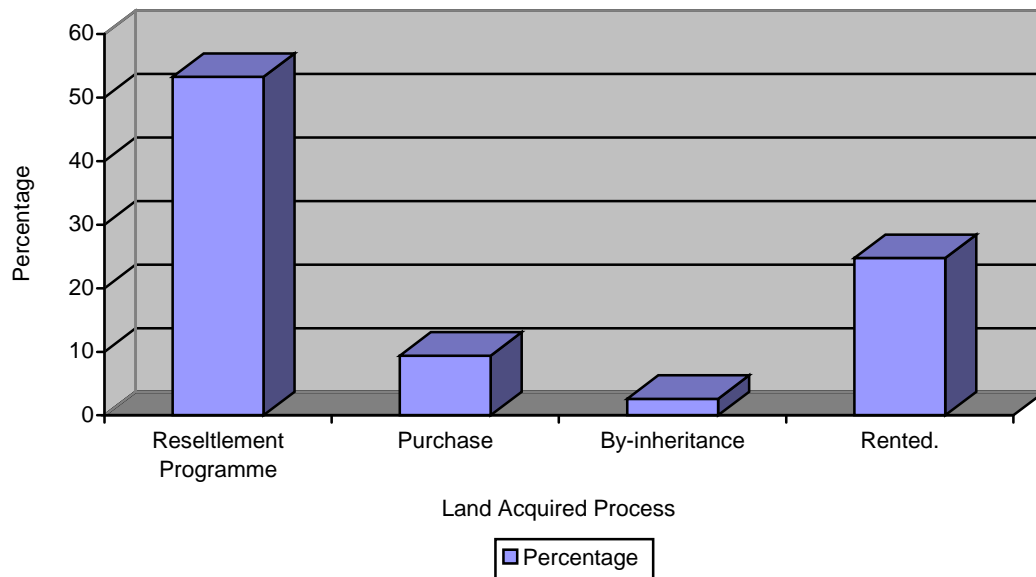
Since early fifties, after the eradication of malaria programmes and distribution of land through resettlement company, the Tarai: region had become the main focus area for people to migrate. The main attraction cause for people to migrate was due to free/easily availability of productive land.

**Table 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Land Acquired Process**

Land Acquired Process	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Resettlement Programme	74	53.25
Purchase	11	9.4
By-inheritance	3	2.6
Rented	29	24.75
Total	117	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Land Acquired Process**



In the study area, it is found that, in respondents land acquired process, only 2.6 percent (3) acquired land by inheritance; 46.1 percent (54) by rented/shard crop, 9.4 percent (11) by purchase and 37.6 percent (44) by resettlement company. This observation concluded that most of respondents who has acquired land inheritance are loosed and land are being fragmented by buying and selling as well as buy family separation process. A more serious consequence was find 46 percent 1 (54) of respondents were residing by rented/shard crop in pastor land and to care for other land concluding increased number of land less people.

### **5.2.2 Changes in Occupational Structure**

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

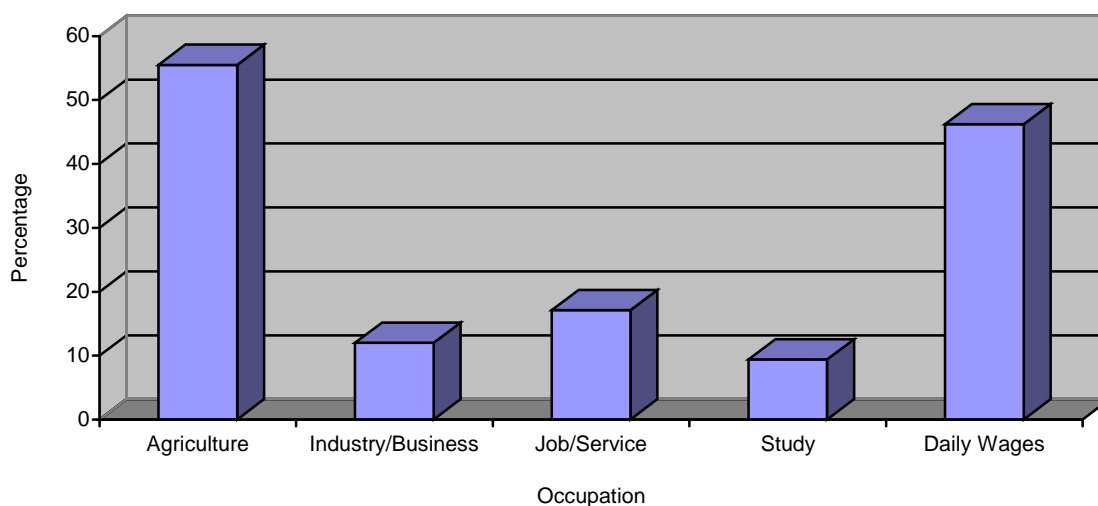


**Table 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Occupational Structure in Origin and Destination**

Occupation in Destination	Occupation in Origin			Respondents	
	Agriculture	Industry	Job/Service	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	60	2	3	65	55.5
Industry/Business	7	5	2	14	12.0
Job/Service	13	6	1	20	17.1
Study	11			11	9.4
Daily wages	7			7	6.0
Total	98 (83.8)	13(11.1)	6(5.1)	117	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

**Figure 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Occupational Structure in Origin and Destination**



From the above cross tabulation of occupation in destination and occupation in origin it was observed that 98 (83.8%) households were having agriculture as the main occupation in their origin, fact in current place of residence, it decreased to 65 (55.5%) household who had agriculture as their main occupation. Similarly, 13 (11.1%), and 6 (5.1%) households respectively were engaged in business/industry and job/service but it

increased 14 (12%) households who had agriculture and 20 (17.1%) in industry/Business and job/service respecting (table 15). In compared to the occupation of respondents in origin. With occupation in current place of residence (destination) respondents were engaged two more occupations field and found 11 (9.4%) respondents and 7 (6%) respondents were engaged in study and daily wages respectively. The reflects that 60 (15.31) households were in agriculture 7 (6%) households in industry/business and 13 (11%) households in job/service as their main occupation in their origin and current 12% place of residence. By this result it can conclude that people are being diversified from agriculture sector, even though agriculture is seen dominant occupation among respondents in study area.

### **5.2.3 Percentage about Feeling Better at Place of Destination than in Origin**

The respondents feel in their origin and current place of residence can observed fellow tabulation.

**Table 5.11: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Feelings better Destination than in Origin**

<b>Feel better</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	107	91.5
No	10	8.5
Total	117	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

In the study area, it was found that most of respondents feel to better the place of origin than place of distribution that is 91.5 percent (107) and 8.5 percent (10) respondents not feel better the destination place. Therefore we concluded that the majority of respondents have felt better destination.

#### 5.2.4 Perception about Feeling better at Place of Destination than in Origin

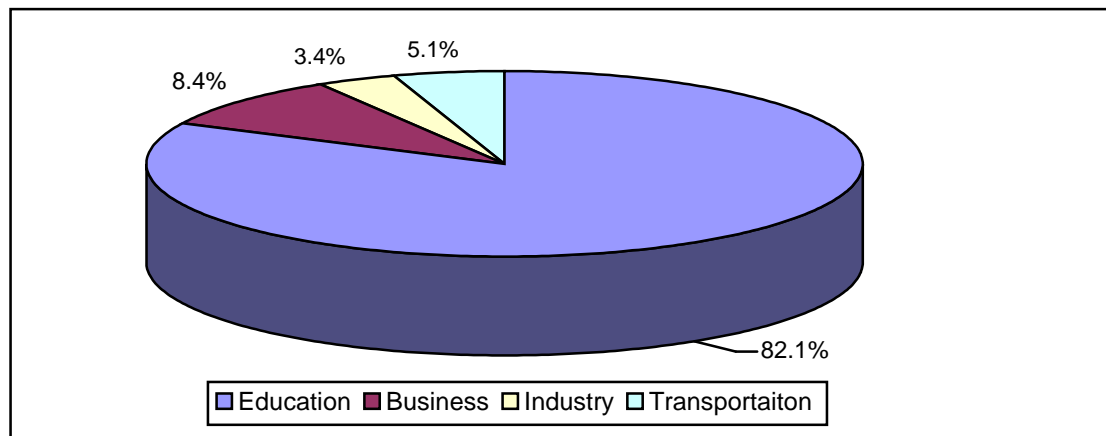
The respondents have respect in their origin and current place of residence observed.

**Table 5.12: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Perception about Feeling better at Place of Destination than in Origin**

Perception about Feeling Better	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Education	96	82.1
Business	11	9.4
Industry	4	3.4
Transportation	6	5.1
Total	117	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2007

**Figure 5.12: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Perception about Feeling better at Place of Destination than in Origin**



In the study area, 82.1 percent (96) among destination, Migrants head of households were found education to feel better respect and 9.4 percent (11) of respondents to feel better the business of that study area. 3.4 percent (4) and 5.1 percent (6) of respondents to feel better industry and transportation. Therefore, the study area, education is very useful respect feel better than other.

### 5.2.5 Intension of Living Permanently at Destination

The respondents have respect in their current place of residence by intension of living permanently.

**Table 5.13: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Intension of Living Permanently at Destination**

Intension of Living Permanently at Destination	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Yes	107	91.5
No.	10	8.5
Total	117	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

In the study area, the respondents were found to be satisfied their current place of residence. The respondents of 109 (93.2%) households satisfied their current place of residence and 8 (6.8%) respondents have not satisfied their current place of residence. Therefore, respondents of highest perform to satisfied that study area.

### 5.2.6 Satisfaction at Current Place of Residence

The respondents facing main problem of the study area to observed their table.

**Table 5.14: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Satisfaction at Current Place of Residence**

Satisfaction	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Yes	109	93.2
No.	8	6.8
	117	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2007*

In the study area, it is found that in respondents facing main problem by drinking water only 0.9 percent (1); 83.8 percent (98) by forest; 2.5 percent (3) by communication and 6.8 (8) percent by lack of physical and social opportunity. We conclude that there are main problem is forest because their land has finished to stay home and in migration programme. It is the main consequences of migration in that study area.

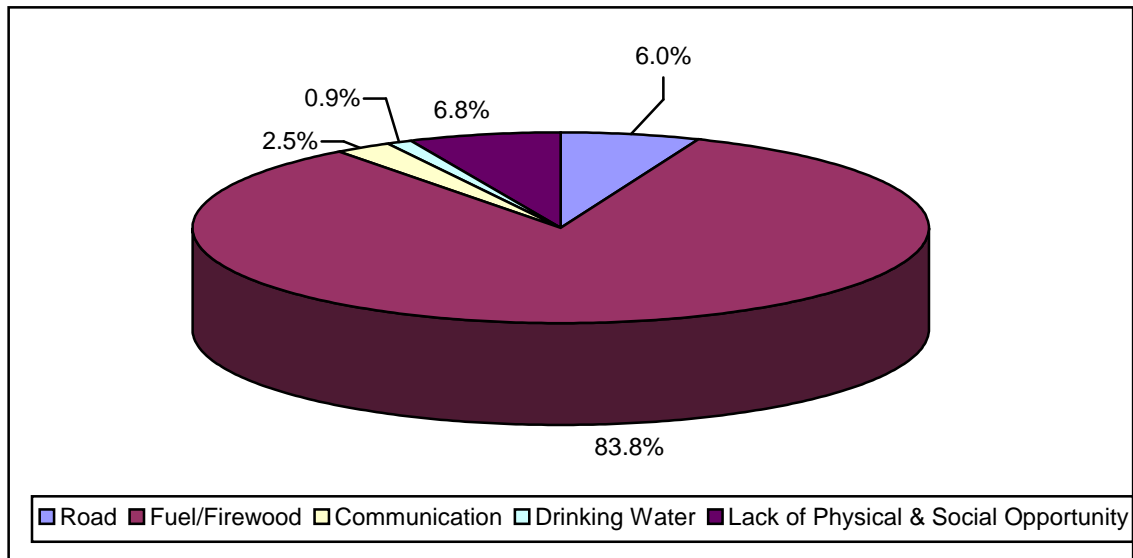
### **5.2.7 Main Problem Facing at Destination**

**Table 5.15: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Facing main Problem at Destination**

Main Problem	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Road	7	6.1
Fuel/Firewood	98	83.8
Communication	3	2.5
Drinking Water	1	0.9
Lack of physical and social opportunity	8	6.8
Total	117	100.00

*Source: Filed Survey 2007*

**Figure 5.15: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Facing main Problem at Destination**



In destination, it is found that in respondents facing main problem by drinking water only 0.9 percent (1); 83.8 percent (98) by forest; 2.5 percent (3) by communication and 6.8 percent (8) by lack of physical and social opportunity. We conclude that there are main problem is forest because their land has finished to stay home and in migration programme. It is the main consequences of migration in that study area.

### **5.2.8 Percentage about Liking Destination Place**

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

**Table 5.16: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Liking/Disliking Destination Place**

Liking/Disliking Destination	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Very much	94	80.3
Just Satisfactory	17	14.5
Not very much	4	3.5
Not satisfactory at all	2	1.7
Total	117	100.00

*Source: Filed Survey, 2007*

In the study area, out of total respondents, 1.7 percent (2) respondents stated that their like that place of destination was due to not satisfactory at all; 3.5 percent (4) respondents stated that like place of destination was due to not very much. The like that place of destination place for 14.5 percent (17) was due to just satisfactory; 80.3 percent (94) migration to like place of residence very much. It helps to concluded that very much factor is most dominant factors for people to their place of destination. The decrease is not satisfactory at all in search of better place of destination.

### **5.2.9 Suggestion to their Relatives to Migrate at Destination**

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

**Table 5.17: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Suggesting to their Relatives to Migrate at Destination**

<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Come here	105	89.7
No other place	4	3.5
Live where they are	6	5
Cannot suggest	2	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Filed Survey, 2007*

In the study area, most of the respondents wanted to bring their relatives and friends, where the respondents were currently living. The study area was able to catch the migration trend for future. Migrants was satisfied in comparison to their origin; and they suggested to their relatives and friends for coming their where the respondents were currently staying.



## CHAPTER – VI

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.1 Summary

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

The objective of the study were to determine the cause of internal migration, examines the consequences of internal migration, and to examine the strength of relationship between region of birth, age, intermediates variable and cause of leaving origin: Brahmin, Chhetri, Newar, Tamang, Gurung, Rai, Limbu, Kami, Damai, Sarki were the enumerated ethnic groups. The education status of respondents varied only 17.1 percent were illiterate, master level literate is 2.6 percent respondent and other respondents above S.L.C. constituted 11.17 percent. The major occupation of respondents was agriculture (86.33%). Transportation, communication, administration, educational and health facilities were available in the study population was 110.65 and over all dependency ration was 39.29 most of the respondents were Hindu (75%) and Buddhist (20.11%) and most of respondents were originated from hill region (98%) having their region of birth. Gandaki zone alone constituted highest. The respondents having significant proportion even in a small sample size of the study area.

Since BS 1980, respondents found started to leave their origin and come to live in the current place of residence from BS 2009. the process of living

origin and in migration in study area was found increasing in faster rate 4.4 percent of respondents were found having changed their permanent residence three time except their directly to settle in current the place of residence. Resettlement programme in their original home village was found dominant cause of leaving origin by respondents (44%). The purpose of come of residence and their current occupation in current place of residence reflected more or less some trend.

The respondents view towards the current place of residence was found as: 80.3 percent (94) favour was in very good condition; 14.5 percent (17) and remaining 5.2 percent (6) expressed their view in favour or not having in very good condition with compared to their origin. Similarly in the situation for leaving in current place of residence among the total respondents 91.5 percent (107) were in favour of settled with in the current district. From there observations it can be concluded that the study area as well as district was able to fulfill migrants expectation 89.7 percent respondents suggested to their relatives and friends to come the respondents' destination area. Therefore, the respondents (migrants) were happy with their current place of residence.

In origin the respondents were engaged in agriculture (83.8%) but there were (55.5%) respondents engaged in agriculture sector, which showed the diversification from agriculture sector having Industry/Business (72%), Job/services (17.1%), and study (9.4%). Among the respondents, 65% were involving in different economic activities except their main occupation.

Most of the respondents (89.2%) were originated from the place where there were absentee of physical facilities transportation, telephone, television. At

the time of leaving origin (39.3%) respondents were illiterate and remaining (60.7%) were literate having varying degree of (1-10 passed) to bachelors and above. 28.2 percent of respondents were from age interval (30-49) at the time of leaving their origin. Most of the respondents (82.1%) were found education to felt better feel their destination. The respondents were found to be live permanently in the place of destination but 8.5% of respondents has not live permanently. The participation (93.2%) respondent to satisfied their current place of residences. In the study area their respondent facing main problem is forest i.e. (83.8%) due to in migration high.

## **6.2 Conclusions**

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

## **6.3 Recommendation for Further Research**

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

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

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

## REFERENCES

- Bhende, A. and T. Kanitkar, 1998, *Principle of Population Studies* (Bombay: Himalayan Publishing House).
- Dahal, D. R., N. K. Rai and A. E. Manzardo, 1977, *Land and Migration in Far-western Nepal* (Kathmandu : INAS, T.U.).
- CEDA, 1973, *Migration in Nepal Implication for Spatial Development* (Kathmandu: Center for Economic Development and Administration, T.U.).
- Cherunilam, Francis, 1987, *Migration Causes, Correlate; Consequences; Trends and Policies* (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House).
- Devkota, B.M., 2006, *Causes and Consequences of Migration in Nepal: A Case Study of Pylumtar VDC, Gorkha*, Unpublished M.A. Dissertation Submitted to Central Department of Population Studies (Kathmandu: CDPS)
- ESCAP, 1982, *National Migration Surveys: Surveys Manuals* (Bangkok: ESCAP).
- Ghosh, B.N., 1987, *Fundamental of Population Geography* (New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited).
- Gupta, S.P., 1990, *Statistical Methods* (New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons).
- Gurung, H., Bal Kumar K.C., C.B. Shrestha, Chaitanya Mishra, D.P. Timilsina, S.B. Gurung V.B.S. Kanskar, U.B. Pradhananga, 1983, *Internal and International Migration in Nepal, Summary Report in English* (Kathmandu: National Commission on Population).
- Gurung, S.B., Buchman et. al., 1973, *Causes and Impact of Migration: Preliminary Survey in Surkhet Region* (Kathmandu: Centre for Economic Development and Administration).

- K.C., Bal Kumar, 1985, "The Rural to Rural Migration in Nepal" *Occasional Papers in the Humanities and Social Science*, Vol. 2, pp. 1-26.
- ....., 1991, *Causes and Consequences of Internal and International Migration in Nepal* (Kathmandu: Central Department of Population Studies, TU.).
- ....., 1992, "Migration and Urbanization in Nepal", in Bal Kumar K.C., (ed), *Population and Development in Nepal* (Kathmandu: Central Department of Population Studies, T.U.), pp. 129-158.
- K.C., Bal Kumar, P.P. Timilsina, P.L. Joshi, 1991, "Small Town and Rural Human Resources Development to Reduce Migration to Large Cities, Nepal", *Asian Population Studies Series*, No. 110 (Bangkok: ESCAP), pp. 124-232.
- Kanskar, U.B.S., 1975, "History of Management in Nepal", *The Himalayan Review*, Vol. 5, No. 6, pp. 58-68.
- Kunwar, L.S., 1983, *Cause and Consequences of Internal Migration in Nepal: A Case Study of Bharatpur Municipality*, Chitwan, Unpublished M.A. Dissertation submitted to Central Department of Population Studies (Kathmandu: CDPS).
- Khadaka, K.R., 1977, *An Analysis of the Factors for Migration in Chitwan District*, M.A. Degree Thesis (Manila: University of Philippines).
- Lee, E.S., 1966, "A Theory of Migration", *Demography*, Vol. 3, pp. 428-445.
- Mishra, B. D., 1982, *An Introduction to the Study of Population* (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers Pvt. Ltd.).
- National Commission an Population, 1983, *National Population Strategy* (Kathmandu: National Commission on Population).

- Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 1967, *Population Census, 1961*, Vol. 3, Part 4 (Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics).
- , 1975, *Population Census 1971*, Vol. 5, Part 4 (Kathmandu : Central Bureau of Statistics).
- , 1984, *Population Census of 1981*, Vol. 4, Part 9 (Kathmandu : Central Bureau of Statistics).
- , 1987, *Population Monograph of Nepal* (Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics).
- , 1992, *Statistical Pocket Book* (Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics).
- , 1993, *Population Census 1991* (Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics).
- , 1993, *Statistical Year Book* (Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics).
- National Commission on Population, 1984, *Interregional Migration in Nepal, Problems and Prospects* (Kathmandu: National Commission on Population).
- Pant, R.D., and Sunil Acharya (eds.), 1988, *Population and Development in Nepal* (Kathmandu : National Commission on Population).
- Revanstein, E.G., 1855, "The Laws of Migration", *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 48, pp. 167-235.
- Shryock, H.S., J.S., Siegel, and Associates, 1980, *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, Vol. 2 (Washington D. C.: U.S. Department of Commerce).

Todaro, M.P., 1976, *Internal Migration in Developing Centers: A Review of Theory, Evidence, Methodology and Research Priorities* (Geneva: International Labour Organization).

United Nations, 1973. *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*, Population Studies No. 5 (New York: Department of Social Affairs).

-----, 1970, *Methods of Measuring Internal Migration*, Manual VI (New York: United Nations).



## **Appendix – 1**

It is male per one hundred female which is calculated by

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of male population}}{\text{Number of female population}} \times 100$$

## **Appendix –2**

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ Bigha} &= 20 \text{ Katha} \\ &= 20 \times 20 \text{ Dhore} \\ &= 400 \text{ Dhore} \end{aligned}$$

Source: CBS, 2004

### Section III: Individual Schedule

#### A. General Information

S. N.	Questions	Coding Specification	Go to Q. No.
301.	Where were you born?	District..... VDC? Municipality..... Village..... Word No.....	→ 307 → 307
302.	How old are you?	Age in complete.....	
303.	How is your Marital status?	Unmarried .....1 Married..... .....2 Widow/widower .....3 Divorce/separated .....4	
304.	Can you read and write a simple letter in any language?	Yes.....1 No .....2	
305.	Have you ever been to school?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
306.	what level of educate you have completed?	Completed grade.....	
307.	Which language do you speak at home? (Mother tongue)	Nepali.....1 Hindi.....2 Gurung.....3 Newari.....4 Others (specify).....	
308.	What is your caste/ethnic group?	Bramin.....1 Chettri.....2 Gurung.....3 Dalit.....4 Others (specify).....	
309.	When did you come here?	.....	
310.	What is main reason for moving here with your family?	Agriculture.....1 Conflict.....2 Industry/Business.....3 Job/Service.....4 Study.....5 Others (specify).....	

#### B. Socio-Economic Condition

S. N.	Questions	Coding specification	Go to Q. No.
311.	Does your family own any land?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ 315
312.	If yes, how much land does your family own?	Biga.....1 Katha.....2 Dhur.....3	

313.	Does your family operate other land?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
314.	If yes, how much?	Biga.....1 Katha.....2 Dhur.....3	
315.	How did you acquire the land which you cultivated/living here?	Resettlement company.....1 Purchase .....2 By-inheritance ....3 Pented/shared crop...4	
316.	Why you wanted the land?	.....	
317.	How many cattle and birds your family have?	Cattle          Birds .....          .....	
318.	Does your family have any kind of toilet for use your own family?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→317
319.	If yes what types of toilet used ?	Pit .....1 Pan/Flush.....2	
320.	Does your family have the following types of facilities?	Current.....1 Television.....2 Telephone.....3 Radio.....4 Bycycle.....5 Others (specify).....	
321.	What types of martial are used for house roof?	RCC Frame structure..1 Tin.....2 Wood.....3 Mud mortar.....4 Others (specify).....	
322.	If your annual income from all source sufficient to support your family?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
323.	If no, for your duration of economic deficiency?	.....Months	
324.	What is the main source of drinking water?	Stream          -1 Tubule well    -2 Tap                -3 Others (Specify) .....	

### C. Causes of Internal Migration

S.N.	Question	Coding specification
325.	Where did your parents live at the time of your birth?	District..... VDC/Municipality.....

326.	What was your occupation there?	Agriculture.....1 Business.....2 Others (specify).....
327.	Where did you live before you moved to this current place of residences?	Country.....education..... District..... VDC/Municipality.....
328.	Before you moved here did you ever visit this place?	Yes.....1 No.....2
329.	How many times you visited this place before coming to settle here?	Times .....
330.	Have you settled here permanently?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2
331.	When did you move to your current place a residence?	Years.....
332.	What was your marital status when you first moved out form your place of origin?	Unmarried..... 1 Currently ..... 2 Widowed/widower..... 3 Separated/divorced..... 4
333.	Did you own any land (in your name) at the place of origin when first moved out from your place of origin?	Yes.....1 No.....2
334.	Why you rented the land?	.....
335.	What did you do your land when you left your original visit?	By selling..... 1 Rent/Sharcrops..... 2 Own relative as its Others (Specify).....
336.	How much land did you own in your place of origin?	Biga..... 1 Katha..... 2 Ropani..... 3 Anna..... 4
337.	What was the main reason for moving out from the place of origin? (Push factor)	Low productivity..... 1 Insufficient land..... 2 Lack of many physical and economic opportunity..... 3 Study..... 4 Marriage..... 5 Not having relatives in that place..... 6 Social and family quarrel... 7 Income/Job opportunity.....8 Extension of business in destination.....9 Moving relative in destination.....10 Improve facilities in

		destination.....11 Others (specify).....
338.	What is main reason for moving here with your family?	Agriculture.....1 Conflict.....2 Industry/Business.....3 Job/service.....4 Study.....5 Others (specify).....
339.	Do you have any job other than your main occupation?	Yes.....1 No.....2
340.	What was your education when you first moved out from your place of origin?	..... .....
341.	Who was mainly responsible for making the decision for your migrate?	Himself/herself.....1 Spouse.....2 Children.....3 Close relatives.....4 Friends.....5 Others (Specify).....
342.	What was your main occupation when you first moved out from your place of origin?	Agriculture.....1 Business.....2 Study.....3 Job.....4 Others (specify).....
343.	Did you know any house at the place of destination when you first moved out from your place of origin?	Yes----- 1 No----- 2
344.	After this first move, who followed you from your place of origin to your place of destination?	No one----- 1 Spouse or children-----2 Near relatives -----3 Friends -----4 Others (specify)-----

#### D. Consequences of Internal Migration

S.N.	Questions	Coding Specification	Go to Q. No.
345.	What is your main occupation when you first moved out from your place of origin?	.....	
346.	Do you feel better have than your place of origin?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→347
347.	In what respect you feel better?	Education.....1 Business.....2 Industry.....3	

		Transportation.....4 Others (specify).....	
348.	In what respect you feel worse?	Education.....1 Business.....2 Industry.....3 Transportation.....4 Others (specify).....	
349.	Are you presently doing the same kind of work as you proposed to when you first moved to your current place of residence?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
350.	Do you like to live here permanently? i.e. at your current place of residence?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
351.	Are you satisfied at the your current place of residence?.	Yes .....1 No.....2	
352.	If no, where do you like to go in future?	Place if origin.....1 Another Village .....2 Other Country .....3	
353.	What are the main problems you are facing here?	Road .....1 Forest .....2 Communication..... .3 Drinking Water..... 4 Pollution .....5 Bad social neuronal...6 Lack of physical and social opportunity .....7	
354.	How do you like this place?	Very much.....1 Just satisfactory.....2 Not very much.....3 Not satisfactory at all.....4	
355.	Would you like to go back to live in your origin home village?	Yes.....1 No.....2 With condition (elaborate) .....3	
356.	What is your suggestion on your relatives and friends about migration?	Come here.....1 Go other place.....2 Live when they are...3 Can't suggest.....4	

**TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY**  
**CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES**  
**KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU**  
**Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration from Hill to Terai in Nepal**  
**(A Case Study of Shivnagar V.D.C., Chitwan District, Nepal)**  
**Questionnaire**

**Section I: Identification**

Ward no.:.....

Locality:.....

Family Serial no.:.....

Name of Household Head:.....

**Section II: Household Schedule**

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Relationship with household head	Marital Status	Literacy Status	Education Attainment	Main occupation
21	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

**Code of Questions**

**Q. No. 204**

**Sex**

**Q. No. 207**

**Literacy Status**

**Q. No. 209**

**Occupation**

01-Male

01-Literate

01-Agriculture

02-Illiterate

02-Female

02-Student

**Q. No. 205**

**Relationship of Household Head**

**Q. No. 208**

**Education Attainment**

03-Cottage Industry

00-No Schooling

01-Household

(1-10)-10 Passed

04-Service

11-S.L.C. or Equivalent

02-Husband/wife

13-I.A. or Equivalent

05-Trade

16-B.A. or Equivalent

03-Son/daughter

18-M.A. +

06-Daily Wages (Agri.)

04-Erand Son/daughter

07-Daily Wages (Ex. Agri)

05-Father/mother

08-Households

06-Brother/sister

09-Physically in Capable

07-Caution

10-Currently no working

08-Other relative

11-Dependent

09-No relation

12-Foreign Employment

10-Don't Know

13-Others (Specify)

- Q. No. 206**      **Marital Status**  
 98- Don't Know  
 00-Below 10 years  
 01-Unmarried  
 02-Married  
 03-Divorce/Seperated  
 04-Widow/wider

## Appendix – 3

**TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY**  
**CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATON STUDIES**  
**KITRIPUR, KATHMANDU**  
**Causes and Consequences of Internal MigrationIn Nepal**  
**(A case study of Shivanagar V. D. C., Chitwan District, Nepal)**  
**Questionnaire**

**Section I: Identification**

Ward No: .....      Locality:.....      Family serial No:.....      Name of Household Head:.....

**Section II: Household Schedule**

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Relationship with household head	Marital status	Literacy status	Education Attainment	Main Occupat
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

**Code of Questions**

- |   |  |                   |  |
|---|--|-------------------|--|
| <b>Q. No. 204</b> <b>Sex</b><br><b>Occupation</b><br>01- Male<br>01-Agriculture<br>02- Female<br>02-Student   | <b>Q. No. 207</b> <b>Literacy Status</b><br>01-Literate<br>02-Illiterate | <b>Q. No. 209</b> |  |
| <b>Q. No. 205</b> <b>Relationship of household Head</b><br>03-Cottage Industry<br>01- Household<br>04-Service | <b>Q. No. 208</b> <b>Education Attainment</b><br>00-No Schooling         |                   |  |



- |                          |                            |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|                          | 02- Husband/wife           | (1-10)-10 Passed           |
| 05-Trade                 | 03- Son/daughter           | 11-S. L. C. or equivalent  |
| 06-Daily wages (Agri.)   | 13 - I . A . or Equivalent | 04- Errand Son/Daughter    |
|                          | 05- Father/Mother          | 07-Daily wages (Ex. Agri.) |
|                          | 08-Households              | 16-B.A. or Equivalent      |
|                          | 06- Brother/Sister         | 18- M.A. +                 |
| 09-Physically in capable | 07- Caution                |                            |
| 10-Currently no working  | 08- Other relative         |                            |
| 11-Dependent             | 09- No relation            |                            |
| 12-Foreign Employment    | 10- Don't know             |                            |
| 13- Others (Specify)     |                            |                            |
| <b>Q.No. 206</b>         | <b>Marital Status</b>      |                            |
|                          | 98- Don't Know             |                            |
|                          | 00- Below 10 years         |                            |
|                          | 01-Umarried                |                            |
|                          | 02-Married                 |                            |
|                          | 03-Divorce /Separated      |                            |
|                          | 04-Widow/Wider             |                            |