

Chapter - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Migration concept

The movement of people from one place to another either permanently or temporarily is called migration. Generally migration is defined as the change of residence. Although, migration is not a vital of population expansion but its consequences on the aspect of demographic change is varied. It is very difficult task in finding out the migration behaviours because of diversity in its direction, distance, duration, volume and impacts. Migration usually refers to movement of people in search for such things as better prospect of life, higher income, better living standards, better opportunity of employment and better social amenities. No restriction is placed upon the distance of number of the individual or upon the voluntary nature of the act, nor is distinction made better external and internal migration¹.

Migration is the movement of individual or group from one place to residence or settle in another, either permanently or semi-permanently. Migration is one of the chief elements determining the population change of an area². Likewise the dictionary of demography has cited that migration is the movement of individuals or groups, which involves a permanent or semi-permanent change of usual residence³. The United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary defines migration as a term of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival. Such migration is called

¹ E.S. Lee, Theory of Migration, Demography, Vol.1(University of Pennsylvania 1996), P 3-5.

² Jackie Smith, Dictionary of Geography (New Delhi) P 157

permanent migration and should be distinguished from other forms of movement, which do not involve a permanent change of residence⁴. In this, migration has been termed as the movement of people from one place to another changing their residence geographically.

Migration may be considered as a symptom of basic social change. In most countries it has been observed that industrialization and economic development have been accompanied by large scale movements of people from one area to another from one towns to other towns and from one country to another. Almost all countries undergoing technological changes experience same type of migration from rural to urban areas, and thus such stream of migration give rise to metropolitan cities.

As a mechanism of balancing population and natural resources, it is a central interest to study the relationship among population, environment and economic development. Migration may occur from one village to another or from one town to another, within the district and within the country or outside. People move largely with economic motives. Similarly, selectivity among immigrants may also occur by sex. In India and Nepal large number of adult males move from rural areas to urban areas leaving their families behind in the native village. Such movements are largely due to economic motives where employment opportunities attract rural males to the urban centers but the high cost of urban living compels male migrants to leave their family behind. In the west, the rural people migrate to urban area to work as domestic servant in the cities. Broadly speaking, while in the developing world, migration for employment purpose is primarily male dominant, the same is not true for the developed world.

³ Ronald, Pressat, Dictionary of Demography (England, 1985), P. 144

⁴ United Nations, Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, as quoted by Aha A. Bhende, Tara Kanitkar ' Principle of Population Studies, 6yh, Re edition(Bombay, Himalayan Publishing House:1994),PP.303.

Now, it is obvious that migration is the movement of an individual or a group from the place of origin to the other destination hoping to get better life and other opportunities as well as social security. Migration behaviours are complex because of its diversified direction, distance, duration and volume can not be simply stated. In fact, it is a very difficult task. However, it can be said that migration takes place because of economic, social, religious and other factors like war, famine, natural calamities etc. These factors are responsible for forcing an individual or a group to give up the place of origin to other geographical unit and sometimes to unknown destination as well. But, migration in this term, is the movement from the place of origin to the another destination with the definite goals or objectives. At present time, migration has been taking place due to the internal conflict between the political groups/ ethnic groups in some parts of the world. They are forced to abandon their place of origin to the unknown destination. However, the pull factors have widely contributed for migration of people from their native land to the other land because of the opportunity they want to seek. The movement is found more forwarding from the poor resources area to the rich resources area. In recent years, in developing countries like ours, migration has been found largely from the rural areas to the urban areas with the motive of getting economic upliftment of their ways of life. Now days, rural-urban migration has been higher due to political conflict and socio-economic imbalances. Migration is broadly divided into two types (i) internal and (ii) international migration. Internal migration is the migration of persons within country i.e. in-migration in the place of destination and out migration from the place of origin. While international migration refers to the movement of people from one country to another, i.e. immigration and emigration. In-migration refers to movement into a particular area, while out migration refers to movement out of particular area. The term immigration and emigration refer respectively to movement into and out of particular country respectively.

1.1.2 Migration in Nepal

Nepal is a small country surrounded by two huge Asian countries i.e. China in the north and India in the south, east and west. China lies beyond the high mountain to the north and India in hilly, plain areas. Because of the diversified geographical features, migration has taken place for a long time back. Ecologically, Nepal has been divided into three belts which is generally named as mountainous region, hilly region and Terai region. Because of such factors, the population distribution is uneven and the same case applies for its density. The movement from the place of origin to another destination has been found not only at present but in the past as well. The people from the high mountains move to the lower belt to have the more agriculture products in which they feel more comfortable in their ways of living. The hilly people move to the Terai area for the same reason as well as more economic chances to support them. Because of the open boarder from India side, Indians move to the plain area as well as other hamlets, towns and valleys in search of job and other opportunities. Now the tendency of the movement has been found to other places in the hilly towns where road transportation is available. In the past, the internal migration was there before since the conquest of Katmandu valley. During the Rana regime, migration was negligible as people were not allowed to move from place to place without having prior permission internally and externally including to settle permanently. Internal migration has been a notable phenomenon since the 1950's. After the fall of Rana regime, people became free to travel and move where they wanted to go. As Nepal constitutes of hilly region, life is difficult to run. The trend of migrating people more is from the hilly region to the plain area and rural area to urban area. Young people started to go even beyond the boarder. After the eradication of malaria, the large number of people migrated from hilly region to Terai plain. Such movement of people had significant implication in population redistribution in Nepal. The population distribution had been affected by

the Tibetan and Burmese refugees in early 1960's. Now the refugees from Bhutan have also affected the eastern plain of Nepal.

Now days, Nepal has faced serious political conflict. It is called Maoist problem. Due to this reasons, many peoples have moved to safe place by forcibly. Such displaced people are living district headquarters and safe area. Similarly, international labors out migration have been increasing day by day. Youth of villages have moved into safe area or foreign countries. Productive force has been transferred into unproductive and economic condition of those affected areas has been worsening.

The dominant direction of migration was from hill to Terai as on interregional migration in the past. Migrants destined for Terai region from the adjacent hill constituted about 87.2 percent in the far west, 57.1 percent in the mid west 42.0 percent in the west, 89.8 percent in the mid and 76.4 percent in the east out of the total out migrations⁵. According to the census of 1952/54, the total internal migrants in Nepal were 13830 persons⁶. The 1961 census reported that 178,437 persons were as internal migrants i.e. 1.9 percent of the total population⁷. Interregional migrants were 509921 persons i.e. 4.4 percent of the total population in 1971⁸. Interregional migration further rose to 6.9 percent or 10,38,862 persons in 1981 and 6.6 percent or 12,28,356 persons in 1991⁹. Likewise internal migrants to urban areas constituted 13.4 percent in 1971, 16.0 percent in 1981 and 17.2 percent in 1991. The total interregional migrants were 292,001 persons in 1991¹⁰. As per the ecological zones, the migrants are found 1.3 percent from the mountains, 30.3 percent from the hill

⁵ *Nepal CBS census of population, part-1 vol 2 (1991) table 10.*

⁶ *Nepal CBS census of population in Nepal, part 1 vol 3 (1952/54) p 59.*

⁷ *Nepal CBS natural population census, vol. 2 (1961) p 30-32.*

⁸ *Nepal CBS census of population vol. 2 (1971)p. 231.*

⁹ *Bal Kumar KC and Silwal, "Organization and migration in Nepal" Population and development in Nepal, (1993) Vol III, p. 13.*

¹⁰ *Ibid, p. 18*

and 68.4 percent from Terai respectively in 1996¹¹. Likewise, the same study has provided statistical data regarding in-migrants based on ecological zones as 1.4 percent in the mountain, 30.8 percent in the hill and 67.8 percent in the Terai¹².

In recent days, migration is not only taking place in urban areas but in some other places in hilly areas too. Because of the rapid road building and infrastructure development, many places previously known as remote, have become accessible. People in and around such places have settled on those areas when they can have better opportunities from all possible angles compared to their previous places. The places of destinations are the areas at nodes of roads, district headquarters connected by roads and door villages.

1.2 Statements of Problem

Since migration is the movements of people from the point of origin to the other places intending to settle or spend the rest of the time, it has created many socio-economic and environmental problems. The problem is much more difficult to solve in developing countries like ours. Such a rapid rate of movement of people, not only, affects the demographic feature but also to all sectors of socio-cultural and economy including agriculture, forestry and the industry. The migration pattern in Nepal is mostly either from hill to Terai or rural to urban or highland to lowland areas in large volume intensively taking place. Recently migration has revealed that it is being taken place form rural areas to rural urban areas which are recently built up areas because of the development activities carried out. Because of this opportunity, people from the adjoining places have started migration on such small places, generally placed at the centre for other rural areas.

¹¹ *Bal Kumar KC, Bhim Pd. Subedi et al, "migration situation in Nepal" Population and development in Nepal (CDPS: 1997)*

¹² *Ibid p. 199.*

Such a rapid rate of in-migration in rural urban area has created many demographic, socio-economic and environmental problems. On attempts to develop strategies to solve those problems it is necessary to understand different process of migration and its consequences. On this context, this work aims to answer the following research questions:

- ◆ How many people in-migrated in the study area?
- ◆ What are the socio-economic conditions of the migrants?
- ◆ What are the causes and consequences of in-migration?

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of the present study is to analyze the various aspects of in-migration in Besisahar Market Center. The specific objectives are as follows:

- **To examine the volume of in-migration and its trend in Besisahar market center.**
- **To find out the causes and consequences of in-migration in Besisahar market center.**
- **To assess the social-economic condition of migrants.**

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study mainly covers the Besisahar market center's in-migration from different adjoining rural areas and other places. The study is limited in terms of magnitude and trends, causes and consequences, and socio-economic condition of the migrants. The study of in-migrants at Besisahar market center has been analyzed only after 1971AD. Before that there was small settlement in Besisahar. Further more, this study examines changing pattern of land use and other development activities. This is a micro-level study limited only to Besisahar Bazar.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Migration is one of the key problems for carrying out developmental activities in our country. The plans and projects can not be implemented without understanding the process of the population growth and the probability of the movement of people in the future. Therefore, it is important to note that unless the government has vivid picture of the trend of demographic change, public expenditure cannot be incurred properly.

The findings of this study will be helpful in carrying out any programs and plans as it is studied in terms of pull and push factors regarding migratory problems. Besisahar was also aloof before connection the road network. After the connecting by road, the trend of migration seems to be tremendous in this small hilly flat area. Thus, the study attempts to analyze the effect of in-migration on social, cultural, economic, religious aspect of Besisahar market center. The study also attempts to assess the economic linkage between migrants and other member of their family who are still remaining at the place of origin.

In-migration is increasing due to concentration of social services and other physical facilities on the market center. Because of the increasing population pressure, urban unemployment and pollution is increasing. For management of those problems, we should make a strategic planning. The study provides recommendations for the sustainable development of the Besisahar market center.

Chapter - II

METHODOLOGY

This part tries to clarify the methodological approaches applied, and contain a description on how data were collected and analyzed. It is also a critical review of what was done and what could have been done differently to enhance the reliability and the validity of the data and analysis. The methodological approach of a study is related to the theoretical approach and also influenced the nature of the research problem and of the context in which data have to be collected.

It is a qualitative and quantitative type of research and also descriptive and analytical. Various tools and techniques have been employed to collect the data so that the clear picture could be seen in the research of the internal migration of people. This chapter comprises the rationale of the selection of study area, description of sample design and selection of sample units, sources and techniques of data collection, types of questionnaire, observation and field notes, group discussion, key informant interview used for data collection and interpretation of data.

2.1 Selection of the Study Area

This study specially attempts to find out the volume and trend of in-migration of Beshishahar. Besisahar market center lies in Lamjung District at an altitude of 750 meters from sea level. It is located to the lower part of the Besisahar VDC with extension of north-south direction. The old settlement of the Besisahar was small and scattered. After the shifting of the district headquarters, the market center is gradually developed. The settlement is linear in the distribution pattern spreading from north-south along Dumre-Besisahar road. It is a rapidly growing rural market

center in Central Nepal particularly since 1971 AD. As a result fertile agricultural land has been converted into built-up area.

After the decision of shifting headquarters, the governmental offices were established. Different types of business activity were established. Motorable road reached to Besisahar in 1987 AD. It appears as major trading center for adjoining rural areas as well as Manang district.

2.2 Initial Work

It is important to carry out prior preparation to study any subject before conducting any action. Therefore, the initial work for this research oriented study on in-migration and change had begun from Central Library, Tribhuvan University by reading of several articles and concerned books of migration. After preparing the research proposal, consultation was made with expert and discussion was made about field study. The necessary research and field instruments such as questionnaire, checklist, outline maps were prepared in order to collect primary data. Toposheet map was collected from Topographical Survey Department of Government of Nepal.

The door to door survey started from December 2003 to January 2004. With the help of field instrument, the study was carried out. The consultation was made with the distinguished and knowledgeable local people in order to collect information on historical development and the nature of in-migration trend reliably.

2.3 Method of data collection

2.3.1 Primary data Collection

Primary data collection has been a significant method in present study. Primary data were collected from following ways

2.3.1.1 Observation and field notes

This is the first method and the most useful ones in research work. Visual inspection of the study area may give much important information to the researchers. This technique was used to get the information about development of infrastructures and its impact on in-migrants and community as well as Beshishahar Bazaar.

In this study, I have used direct observation and partial participant observation which helped to record information observed during field work. Partial participant observation helped me to get information about their daily activities. Direct observation technique is used to get the information about the geographical setting of the study area, uses of natural resources, settlement pattern. At the same time partial participant observation technique has been used to get the information about their behavior and their daily consumption pattern and tradition.

Similarly, field notes method is one of the important tools in qualitative research, which helps to capture micro information regarding the research questions. Field notes become a personal text for the research worker to refer to and analysis. Thus, in this research, I realised that all the required information are not always possible to generate either from the structured, un-structured or semi structured interviews with the key informants and household heads. It is also not possible to note down all the valuable information in such type of interview methods during fieldwork. So that field note helped to secure that information as well as remind the subject matters what was happened in the past. This also helped me to subjective and raw interpretation of the facts, which was collected during field work.

2.3.1.2 Census survey

All households within the market center were surveyed using inventory form (See appendix II). After completion of household survey recording sheet was prepared.

2.3.1.3 Household Survey

Structured questionnaire was prepared. It was finalized after pre-test (See appendices). Besides, semi structure and unstructured tools were also used. It gives the basic information like population structure, education, occupation, place of origin, caste-ethnic groups, land holding and their way of life.

It is a main source of primary information especially for quantitative information. For this all 40 houses of in-migrants in Beshishahar were selected. The structured questionnaire was asked to the head of the family. In the absence of him/her the eldest one was consulted. From this method I got specially the quantitative information i.e. age and sex composition, marital status, family type, educational status, occupational structure of place of origin, income, land holding, and their ways of living.

Unstructured interview was also employed to collect information about the socio-economic information and the occupation adopted by migrants. Different people were made involve in semi-structured and unstructured interview. Especially unstructured interview was carried out in quite informal ways as much as possible.

2.3.1.4 Sampling

The sample size should represent the total population. The reliability and validity of findings depend upon its the size of sample. To collect the primary data, sample has been designed based in the listing of total households and total population as obtained from Besisahar Market Center. The town area is located in ward no 1, 2 and 9 in Besisahar VDC. The total household of market center is 280 according to household survey, 2004 AD. Of the total households only 14 percent households were taken for the study, which comprises of 40 households. The total number of households and the sample households is given table-1

Table - 1: Selection of sample unit by ward

Ward No.	Total Households	Percentage	Sample Households	Percentage
1	72	26 %	10	25 %
2	159	57 %	22	55 %
9	49	17 %	8	20 %
Total	280	100 %	40	100 %

Source: *Field Survey*, 2061.

The size of household selected for household survey ranged from 8 in ward no 9 to 22 in ward no. 2. Table 1 shows the distribution of sample size by wards. Random sampling method was adopted in the collection process of primary data.

2.3.1.4 Key informants interview

Moreover, preliminary interviews with the key informants who have broader ideas in general were undertaken to gain an overview of the local perceptions regarding in-migrants and their activities. This type of interview is an easy way to collect the information, which is very important technique in qualitative research. During the field survey, seven key informants' interviews were conducted. This method was however, conducted to know the overall condition of changing living standard of in-migrants. At the same time information on historical development of the study area was also collected. It was very helpful to collect the past information of the study area. For the shake of reliable and in-depth information on the subject, interviews were consisted mostly of the elder persons i.e. at the age of above sixty, from different occupational group and in-migrants themselves. It also helped to collect the data about the perception of elders on the developmental activities and new technologies.

2.3.1.5 Focus group discussion

It is a study of in-migration in Besisahar. So the old in-migrants were requested to participate in the discussion that helped for understanding their origin, occupational history, access to resource, and threatening factors to their survival and their perception towards the different attitudes. The discussion was included totally in-migrants of the Besisahar market center.

2.3.1.6 Group discussion

Group discussion method is very useful tool for research works to acquire the detail and in-depth information. During the group discussion information on several problems and solutions created by the development interventions in the local communities were collected. The discussion was extensively carried out in Behsishahar. The discussion was on the causes and consequences of migration and historical development of the market centre involving local leaders, VDC Secretary, officials, businessman etc.

2.4.2 Secondary data collection

Some secondary sources of data and information are collected from various studies, which were broadly categorized into two sets viz. attribute data and map data. They were obtained from the following sources:

2.4.2.1 Attribute data

- ◆ Published and un-published data from VDC's, DDC-Lamjung, Department of Local Development, Department of Road as well as from the other governmental offices and NGO and INGO's Offices.
- ◆ Census Report of CBS.
- ◆ Central library of TU, ICIMOD library and CEDA library.

- ◆ Different unpublished Ph.D., M. Phil. and Master's degree dissertations, different magazine, daily and weekly newspapers, journals and other related materials were consulted in those libraries.

2.4.2.2 Map data

In order to have spatial perspectives of the market centers following maps were consulted.

- ◆ District map of Lamjung District at the scale of 1:125,000 published by Survey Department, Gov. of Nepal in 2001.
- ◆ Topo sheet maps at the scale 1:25,000 published by Survey Department, Gov. of Nepal in 1996.
- ◆ Cadastral Map of the Nepal, 2002.
- ◆ Digital maps prepared by CDG, TU.

2.5 Method of data processing and analysis

Qualitative and quantitative methods of data interpretation are used in this study. In the quantitative techniques mean, percentage, correlation etc are used where required. GIS technique is used to prepare the map. After the field survey and completion of necessary data collection all the information was edited and processed. The data were processed by the use of computer software Ms excel. Different tables, charts, and diagram were prepared using computer programs as their need and unnecessary details were deleted.

Chapter - III

REVIEWS OF LITERATURE

It is found that human psychology and behaviors are the key elements in making decision for migration. There are so many studies carried out in the past and at present as well. It is very difficult to apply universal laws to human behavior. The literature dealing with migration is extensive since it became a subject of inquiry for many social science disciplines. These studies range from purely descriptive and statistical to study of varying degrees of complexities. Some of these have been explained widely to take account internal and international migration in the following sections.

3.1 Theoretical literature

Many studies and models relating to migration have been carried out and tried to establish pattern in order to understand migration decisions of individuals and households. In this aspect, one can state the names of Ravestein(1885), Zipfs(1928) Stouffer(1940),Bogue (1949) Todaro (1969) and Greenwild(1971).

The law of migration was formulated by Revenstein¹³. He included various laws regarding the migration, the basic law include the following items and concepts on migration behaviours:

- Long distance migrants have a preference for centers of commerce
- The number of migrants to a place decrease as the distance increases.
- Male appear predominant in the long distance migration where as female are dominant is short distance migration

¹³ E.G.Ravestein " The law of migration " journal of Royal statistical society vol.48 (1889) pp 167-235.

- The residents of town are less migratory than those of the country side residents.
- Each main streams of migration procedures a compensating counter stream.

"Principle of less effort" postulated by Zipfs¹⁴ which explains regarding the effort that the individual or household requires to make before migrated. He put forward that the lesser the effort, the greater is the desire to migrate. According to him, the greater the distance, the greater is the effort required overcoming the difficulty and therefore the smaller would be the number of migrants. Similarly, the lower the distance, the lesser would be the effort to overcome the difficulty. As a result, the greater would be the number of migrants.

Lee¹⁵ developed a "general scheme into which variety of spatial movement can be placed " He divided the forces exerting an influence on migrants perceptions into push and pull factors. The formers are negative factors tending to force migrants to leave origin place where as the latter are positive factors attracting migrants to destination place. According to him, the factors which affect on the decision to migrate and process of migration are influenced by four sets of factors. They are:

- 1) Factors associated with the area of destination,
- 2) Factors associated with the area of origin,
- 3) Intervening obstacles and
- 4) Personal factors.

Rural-urban migration was viewed favorably in the economic development literature. Internal migration was brought to be a natural process in which surplus labour was gradually withdrawn from the rural sector to provide needed manpower

¹⁴ J.K. Zipfs " The hypothesis in the inter city movement " *American sociological review*, vol. 12(1946) pp 677-686.

¹⁵E.S. lee " A theory of migration " *Demography* vol-3 Lee pp (12-57)

for urban industrial growth. The process was deemed socially beneficial because human resources were being shifted from locations where their social marginal product was often assumed to be zero to places where this marginal product was not only positive but also rapidly growing as a result of capital accumulation and technological process. The most important contribution of the large volume of migration have been discussed by Todaro¹⁶. According to him, migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in expected condition rather than actual earnings between two places. He addressed four basic features in migration model. The features are as follows:

Migration is estimated primarily by national economic consideration so of relative benefits which are mostly financial and psychological as well.

- 1) The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual new or old real wage differentials where the expected differential is dominated by the interaction of two variables, the actual new old wage differential and probability of successfully obtaining employment in new areas.
- 2) The probability of obtaining employment in the new sector is inversely related to the employment rate in the new sector.
- 3) Migration rated in excess of new employment opportunity growth rates are not only possible but rational and even likely in the face of wide new or old expected into income differentials. High rates of unemployment in the new sector are therefore inevitable outcome of the serious imbalance of economic opportunities between new and old areas of most under-developed countries.

Similarly, Zelinsky¹⁷ has thought of a mobility transition analogous to the mortality and fertility transition that is a historical sequence of change in type and intensity of

¹⁶ M.P. Todaro. " A model of labour migration and urban unemployment in less developed countries " *American Economic Review*, vol 59 (1969) pp 138-148.

¹⁷ W. Zelinsky " The hypothesis of mobility transition " *The Geographical Review*, voi.61(1971) pp.219-249

mobility patterns but without an analytical mechanism linking the two transitions. These attempts have failed to capture the core issues of the relationship between migration and fertility in the decision making process of the household as a response to a mortality decline.

In this way, some concepts have been taken into account in studying migration behaviors at Besisahar market center.

3.2 Literature on Migration in Nepal.

There are various studies about migration in Nepal. Literatures on migration in Nepal are extensive since it has become a subject of inquiry for many social sciences. Central Bureau of statistics, HMG/ Nepal (1976) has conducted study on two migratory movements in the history of Nepal. The first stream of migration took place from northern side i.e. from Tibetan parts to the mountain areas and afterward from mountains to the west part of the kingdom. In this study, no detailed information on the number of migrants, the exact data's and the volume has been given so far.

The second trend of migration was from the south across the open boundary of plain areas between Nepal and India .During the period of Muslim rule in India, the large scale of migration took place in early periods. Most of them were Hindus. They become compel to migrate in southern part of Nepal to get rid of the tyranny by the Muslim rulers.

The trends of migration became active by the following days spreading from the west to east in Terai plain areas of Nepal. Later, other people from India also came to such areas in search of job and food.

The other stream of migration has been found from other parts as well. The Burmese movement in 1964 also forced Nepalese origin people to migrate from Burma to Nepal in thousands of number. The social mutiny in Meghalaya also forced to move people in Nepalese territory. The Bhutanese also became compelled in-migrating to Nepal. The trend of Tibetan flow is still active.

Gurung¹⁸ presented a paper focusing on Hill to Terai migration and concluded that migration process affects indirectly on the change of regional population and suggested a need of creation employment opportunities in the Hills as well as Mountain regions of Nepal.

Another Study deals exclusively with the migration problems. The study was organized by CEDA.¹⁹ This study put forwards the causes and consequences of migration. It concluded that the main reason for migration was economic disparities between the hill and Terai. The study found that the push factors in hill were more influential than the pull factors of Terai. It was suggested that migration should be taken into consideration in formulation regional development policies. This research also helps to know about the pull and push factors of mountain and plain regions.

Kansakar²⁰ has analyzed population mobility between 1911-1961. A historical analysis of population change has been studied covering the different aspects of population in Nepal. In this analysis, Kansakar has stated that the main reason of migration is the poor economic condition in the rural areas. The trend of migration is from hilly areas to plain areas. This is termed as internal migration. Finally, it is suggested that Hill development programmes have been recommended to comply

¹⁸ HB Gurung A seminar on Population and Development, No. 2 (CEDA) p.1-5

¹⁹ CEDA, *Migration in Nepal*. P. 111 (CEDA: 1973), p 191.

²⁰ VBS Kansakar, *Population change in Nepal: A study of mobility during 1911-1961*. unpublished dissertation , University of Patna, 1974.

with best effort by the government. The bilateral efforts should be carried out by Nepal and India to stop such migratory trends.

Gurung²¹ has carried out the first comprehensive study of inter regional migration in Nepal. Population pressure, small land holding, shortage of food, environmental stress in mountain/hill were defined as the push factors and fertile land resource, government incentives, planned resettlement, better physical facilities, presence of friends and relatives in destination were found as pull factors.

KC Balkumar²² points out that differential in income derived from agriculture and government resettlement projects on the plain areas were important factors on migration. He states the plain areas were important factors of migration were the Government increased investments in irrigation, industrial activities and administrative activities in specific towns or areas. The study also pointed out that literacy, age distribution; local social factors like family kinship, poor yield to keep up their family are also found responsible factors for migration.

Subedi²³ in his study on "continuity and change in population movement" has categorized the study into six groups, namely, historical aspects of migration, scope, pattern, magnitude, causes and results; problems and implications of resettlement; international and urban/ intra-urban migration, the political implications of migration and anthropological studies in migration.

²¹ HB Gurung, *Inter Regional Migration in Nepal. Nepal Dimensions of Development.* (1984), p. 79-96.

²² Bal Kumar KC, *The Rural to Rural Migration in Nepal, occasional papers in the Humainties and social science, vol. 2* (1985), p 1-26.

²³ BP Subedi, *Continuity and change in population movement" the case of Nepal. Population Geography vol. 10* (1988) p. 28-41.

Subedi²⁴ has critically analyzed migration behavior based on the framework of Weiner who has studied the international migration, immigration and implication of these components in social and political affairs of Nepal. He has advised for cluster of variables of shopping international migration in Nepal. The cluster of variables includes differential variables, spatial variables, affinity variables and access variables. He has further pointed out that the most important variable is differential variables which constitutes migration.

Subedi²⁵ has examined individual results of migration focusing on changes mainly taken place among migrants after their departure from the place of origin. The geographical mobility is highly related in case of Nepal. The findings are highly suggestive in relation to Nepalese migration feature.

Shrestha²⁶ has written a book entitled "landless and migration in Nepal" in which he concluded the migrants can go miles away as well as nearby town. Most migrants are landless migrants hope to be better off in terms of physical facilities and infrastructure at the destination.

Bista²⁷ has made a study about migration. It was based on survey of migrants in Kailali Kanchanpur district of Far Western Development Region. The main findings of the study were: there was one way flow of migration from hill to Terai region; migrants were selective of age sex and population pressure, food shortage and poverty in Hill regions were main reasons of migration. The study also suggested

²⁴ BP Subedi, "International migration in Nepal towards and analytical framework" contributions to Nepalese studies. Vol. 18 (1991) p. 83-102.

²⁵ BP Subedi, "Migration and occupational change in Nepal" *Nepal Population Journal* vol. 6 (1997) P. 163-175.

²⁶ NR Shrestha "Landless and Migration in Nepal" first edition (Westview Press, Boulder, San Francisco, Oxford, 1990) p. 159-256

²⁷ KB Bista, *Migration in Nepal*. (CEDA: 1975) p 7-8.

that availability of intervening opportunities through investments in roads, irrigation in Hill would make lower the migration volume to Terai.

Koirala²⁸ has made an important study on immigration of Kakarvitta village Development Committee of Jhapa district. He has stated that the dominant role played by age of 15 to 50 amongst migrants showed the productive mass among them. He has also found that the family size and the land holding size are smaller and lesser than of non-migrants.

Pandey²⁹ has made a complete study regarding in-migration at Walling VDC of Syangja district where he has made a micro-level study to determine the trend, magnitude and relate this information to the spatial expansion of the urban built-up area at Walling. He has examined the push and pull factors of migration. According to him, poor economic prospects and poor education at the place of origin and the business opportunities, better economic prospects and good education as well as urban attraction in the place of destination are the major ranking values to the rural-urban migration.

Baskota³⁰ has analyzed the migration behaviour of Anarmani VDC-4 of Jhapa district. He has clearly showed the demographic and socio-economic features of the migrants in the study area. He has further examined the historical trend and the causes of migration at Anarmani- 4. He has also studied the in-migration patterns and the consequences of migration in the study area. He has critically examined and concluded that the migration has greatly affected the economy at the destination. Increased population pressure and more heterogeneous composition of population

²⁸ HL Koirala, "In-migration to Kakarvitta Village Panchayat" an unpublished dissertation, TU Kirtipur, 1987.

²⁹ Mukti P. Pandey "Inmigration and spatial Expansion of urban built-up area" A case study of walling, Syangja. Unpublished dissertation, TU, Kirtipur, 1996.

³⁰ Hari K. Baskota, "In-migration to Anarmani-4 Jhapa" an unpublished dissertation, TU Kirtipur, 1998.

are clear results of in-migration. He has suggested that more economic opportunities be provided at the place of origin.

Subedi³¹ has made a case study of mobility behaviour among caste and ethnic groups in Namsaling (Illam). He focused on continuity and change in population movement specifying two indigenous concepts namely *basai sarai* (migration) and *ghumphir* (circulation). According to him through out the history *basai sarai* has remained as a distinct category of movement among Nepalese. *Ghumphir* is the most and usual form here. Various sub categories are identified among major forms of mobility. He argued that territorial mobility is an essential component of rural individuals and households throughout their life times which manifests the cultural, economic, social and ethnic grouping of society. It can generalize the picture of the mobility in traditional societies. This research work is unique providing interpretation of mobility from within meaning an insiders perspective.

Shah³² conducted a study in social and demographic factors influencing fertility among migrants and non-migrants in Kathmandu city. He concluded that the rapid growth of population in Kathmandu city is much due to the in-migration of people from rural areas and there is heavy concentration of migrant population in the 15-34 years age group, which constitutes 59 percent of the total migrant population which is dominated by males.

³¹ BP Subedi, "Contunuity and change in Population Movement: From Inside a rural Nepali Community" an unpublished dissertation, University of Hawaii, 1993.

³²DBB Shah "Social and demographic factors influencing fertility among migrants and non-migrants in Kathmandu city" an unplubished dissertation TU. Kirtipur, 1996.

Lawati³³ has done another study about the in-migration in Jhapa district. He concluded that environmental condition, productivity opportunity of getting jobs, population pressure, indebtedness and social factors are the causes of migration in the study area.

There are many studies done regarding the population mobility in Nepal. Most of the studies have focused on the causes and consequences of migration from rural areas to the urban areas or other resource rich areas. Most of them are concerned only with socio-economic aspects of migrants in relation to the place of origin and to the place of destination. Mostly they are related to rural-urban migration especially related to the major cities. No other studies have focused on the migration of the people from rural to semi urban area pointing out the economic behaviour and activities, transaction of cash and goods to the place of origin from the place of destination by the migrants. The social relation is viewed from the mobility of the people during the period of feast and festivals. Indeed, this study is an attempt to analyze the different attitude towards migration, where it is found that people from the urban area are also in-migrated in the study area. Furthermore, the economic, social and religious linkages between the place of origin and destination are also attempted to the study in this aspect. In addition to this, the relationship between the migrants and their relatives in the place of origin are also discussed.

³³ KB Lawati, "A study of Internal and International Migration in Jhapa District of Nepal." an unpublised dissertation TU. Kirtipur, 1995.

Chapter- IV

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Physical Settings

4.1.1 Location and Boundaries

Lamjung District is situated in the central part of the country. Besisahar is the district headquarters of Lamjung District. Besisahar is situated between 28 05' to 28 33' North Latitude and 84 41' to 85 85' East Longitude. It lies to the central part of Lamjung District. The market center is extended north south along with road network and Marshyangdi river.

Besisahar Village development committee is situated between Marshyangdi River in the east, Baglungpani VDC in the west, Chandisthan VDC in the north and Gaunsahar VDC in the south. Northern and southern part of the Besisahar VDC is divided by *Majuwa* Khola and *Puwa* Khola.

4.1.2 Topography

The altitude of Besisahar VDC ranges from 750 meters to 2000 meters from mean sea level. The lower part of the village is occupied by fertile river terraces, where market center is situated. Besisahar Market center is situated on 800 meters height. The southern part of the village is covered higher hilly range.

4.1.4 Climate

The study area lies in sub-tropical monsoon climatic region, where summer months are hot and wet and winter months are dry. The minimum and maximum temperature recorded in Besisahar is presented in Table 2.

Table - 2: Maximum and minimum temperature at Besisahar (2004)

Month		
	Mean maximum (° C)	Mean minimum (° C)
January	19.2	7.2
February	22.7	9.6
March	28.2	15.8
April	28.1	16.5
May	29.6	19
June	29.6	20.3
July	29.2	21.4
August	30.6	21.6
September	28.6	20.3
October	27.0	15.3
November	27.2	10.7
December	21.3	8.5

Sources: Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, 2006

The temperature range from 7.2 degree centigrade (minimum) in January and 30.6 degree centigrade (maximum) in August.

Table - 3: Monthly rainfall in Besisahar (mm)

Month	2003	2004	Mean
January	0.0	26.1	13.05
February	70.5	6.7	38.10
March	79.8	48.6	64.20
April	75.8	395	235.40
May	129.2	500.2	314.70
June	533.8	685.4	564.60
July	1427.5	1109.2	1268.35
August	785.4	681.0	733.20
September	673.5	465.2	569.35
October	36.0	222.5	139.25
November	1.5	1.0	1.25
December	36.2	0.0	18.10
Total	3849.2	4140.9	

Sources: Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, 2006

Rainfall range from 1 mm in November to more than 1100 mm in July with annual total between 3800 to 4100 mm.

4.1.5 Drainage

Marshyangdi River is main river channel of Lamjung District as well as Besisahar market center. It flows in the eastern part of Besisahar. There are three other important streams i.e. *Majuwa* Khola in the south and *Puwa* Khola in the north. Central part of the Besisahar is divided by *Jhinge* Khola. Among them *Majuwa* khola is the most important for irrigating the fertile land and to supply pure drinking water for the market center. In the rainy season, these streams are flooded and destroy huge amount of properties.

4.1.6 Land use

Land use pattern of Besisahar VDC is varied. Upper part of the VDC is covered by forest and middle part is covered by settlement and agricultural land. Lower part of the VDC is covered by build-up, market center and fertile agricultural land. Paddy, wheat, maize, millet are major crops of the study area. Some off-seasonal vegetables and peripheral goods are also produced.

According to local and migrant people, upper part of Besisahar VDC was covered by dense forest. When people began to migrate from different parts of district to this area the forest area is gradually declining due to increasing demand of forest products for fodder and timber. As a result of deforestation, landslide and flood events have been increasing. Now a day, local people have started reforestation works to protect the *jungle* and maintained ecological balances.

4.2 Social and historical settings

Lamjung is diversified according to caste-ethnic composition. According to population census 2001, Gurung community is the major in the district, which covers 33.55 of the total population. The second and third largest groups are Brahmin and Chhetries, which are 16.19 and 16.03 percentage respectively.

Gurungs of the Lamjung district were engaging on Indian as well British Army. Because of this, the economic condition of this community is far better than other community of the society. In Besisahar market center, 32% of the total migrants were Gurungs. Gurung culture is rich for attracting the tourists. Ghalegoan, Bhujung, Bhachok are famous spot for tourist and entry point of the Annapurna Conservation Area.

Besisahar market has higher potential from tourism development perspective. Marshyangdi River flows towards the north to south, where rafting, paragliding and

eco-tourism can be expanded. The scene of the mountain peaks and sunrise is best viewed from Besisahar. Similarly, upper part of the Besisahar VDC is most attracting for tourist because of its location arrangement.

Before 2028 BS, there were some huts specially made by mud and stone temporarily during winter season and *besi roapi*. They used to settle up in the summer and down in winter due to fear of malariya. After the shifting of district headquarters from Kunchha to Besisahar, it comes as a main junction for business. There are only 20 houses build up till 2028. These houses were built-up from the point of agricultural and shelter motive. After the headquarters established, the flow of people in the place become higher. Therefore, houses were build up- from the point of business motive and served many people providing lodging, fooding and other many daily necessary things. After then, the number of house started increasing expanding from north to south in linear pattern. Dumre-Besisahar road was completed on 2044 BS, and road survey of Besisahar-Chame was carried out, people from surrounding villages in the district and other places started to in-migrate in Besisahar rapidly. Eventually, Besisahar became a junction for all part of Lamjung and Manang District.

The prospect of Besisahar market center is bright. Now a days, over population and land degradation are main problems facing the market center.

Chapter -V

TRENDS AND PATTERN OF IN-MIGRATION

5.1 Trends and Patterns of Migration

In-migration to Besisahar Market Center is a recent phenomenon, so history of in-migration is not a very old. This area was prone to malariya before 1956 and district headquarters was in Kunchha before 1971AD. Only few people used to settle here seasonally. Most part of the flat land was under agricultural use. Few *Goths* and *Besi Ghar/Dhansar* were constructed.

Historically, Lamjung was administrated under *Baise Rajya*. In the winter season, the king of Lamjung used to move *besi* (valley floor). Similarly, in the summer season, the king used move up to *gaun* (hill top). This up and down movement was called *gaunsar* and *besisar*. The *gaunsar* and *besisar* latter is named Gaunsahar and Besisahar as the place name.

The headquarters of Lamjung district was shifted from Kunchha to Besisahar in 1971 AD. After this, in-migration of people from different neighboring village is gradually increased. The flow of in-migration was rather slow until 1971AD. Table 4 shows the trend of in-migration in Besisahar market center.

Table - 4: Trend of migration to Besisahar

Period	No. of house holds	%	CF Value	Increase %	Population
Before 2028	20	7.14	-		80
2029-2036	27	9.64	47	35	162
2037-2044	50	17.86	97	150	225
2045-2052	78	27.86	175	290	429
2053-2060	105	37.50	280	425	525

Total	280	100			1421
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Source: Field Survey, 2061.

(CF Value = Cumulative frequency value)

Upto 2028, 20 households were migrated to Besisahar. The number of household increased to 47 in 2036, 97 in 2044, 175 in 2052 and 260 at present. The largest number of households migrated to Besisahar between 2053 to 2060 i.e. 37.05 percentage of households. The main cause for the migration is moist insurgent in this time. Similarly, the trend of migration is maximum migrated from the hill (96.42%) in the perspective of ecological region. Only 0.72 and 2.86 percentage of the migrant's were migrated from the High himal and Terai region respectively. This shows, the migration to the Besisahar is higher by the hilly region.

During the time period between 2020 to 2060, the number of in-migrant household in Besisahar increased by 425 percentage. If the trend remains the same, the Besisahar market center will highly be congested and create different socio-economic and environmental problems.

During the period between 2053 to 2060, a large number of households migrated to Besisahar. The majority of them were from hills. It is during this period that considerable number of households from within Lamjung District migrated to Besisahar.

The rapid growth of in-migration shows that Besisahar market center is developing rapidly. It can be stated that Besisahar market center is a center having large number of in-migrants from various places. People have in-migrated from different places. Table 5 shows place of origin and period of in-migration in Besisahar.

Table 5 depicts that only 20 households were there up to 2028 BS from the neighboring VDC's like upper part of Besisahar, Gaunsahar, Bajhakhet,

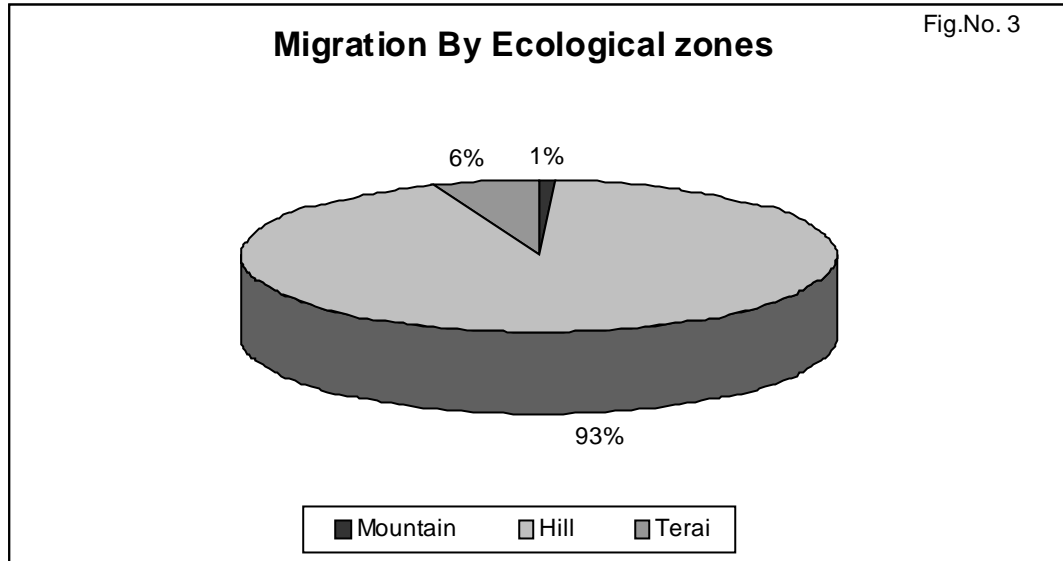
Baglungpani, Chandisthan etc. of Lamjung district. Those households had in-migrated in Besisahar with the view for conducting agricultural activity and business installing hotels for *Dhakre* (porters), who walked through Besisahar. During the period of 2029-2036, 27 household were settle down at Besisahar. Among them, 5 households from Tanahu District. It indicates that people outside the districts were also attracted to migrate in Besisahar. The main cause for such attraction was due to shifting of district headquarters from Kunchha. Another cause for attraction was the construction of Dumre-Besisahar road in 2044 BS. The period of 2037-2044 shows that in-migration took place, on later time due to better security from Maoist insurgency. As a result, 105 households had migrated from various places to Besisahar in the period between 2052 to 2060.

Table - 5: Number of in-migrant household by place of origin

Origin	Upto 2028	2029-2036	2037-2044	2045-2052	2053-2060	Total	Percentage (%)
Ecological zones							
Mountain	-	1	-	-	1	2	0.71
Hill	20	24	44	75	99	262	93.57
Terai	-	2	6	3	5	16	5.71
Total	20	27	50	78	105	280	100
Districts							
Lamjung	20	18	29	62	88	217	77.50
Tanahu	-	5	7	9	7	28	10.00
Gorkha	-	2	5	2	3	12	4.29
Chitawan	-	1	3	2	3	9	3.21
Kaski	-	-	2	2	1	5	1.79
Makwanpur	-	-	3	-	1	4	1.42
Manang	-	1	-	-	1	2	0.71
India	-	1	-	1	1	3	1.07

Total	20	27	50	78	105	280	100
Countries							
Nepal	20	26	50	77	104	277	98.93
India	-	1	-	1	1	3	1.07
Total	20	27	50	78	105	280	100

Source: Field Survey, 2061.



The trend of migration in Besisahar market center shows that most of the households (77.50%) had migrated from Lamjung district. There are also in-migrants from Tanahu, Gorkha, Chitawan, Manang, Makwanpur, Kaski and India too.

5.2 Migration and Distance

The travel distance influences the volume of migrants. Therefore, distance is considered one of the prime factors in determining people's movement from the place of origin to the place of destination. According to gravity model, as the distance increases, the volume of migration decreases. However, migration is a very complex process and does not always consider distance only. This general law of gravity model is applicable to some extent in the migration behavior of individuals

coming to Besisahar. 77.5 percent migrants have come from less than one day travel distance by vehicle and foot.

Table - 6: Number of in-migrant households by travel distance (Vehicle + foot)

Time in days	Households	%		Time in Hours	Households	%
1	6	15.0		Less 2	14	35.0
2	3	7.5		4	9	22.5
3	0	0		6	4	10.0
4	0	0		8	2	5.0
5	0	0		10	2	5.0
Total	9	22.5			31	77.5

Source: Field Survey, 2061.

Table 6 shows that majority of in-migrants have come from short distance less than 2 hours i.e.35 percentage of the total in-migrants. The shorter the travel distance in hours, the larger the number of in-migrants flow has seen by the table.

5.3 Migration process

Like other process, migration has also different dimension and process for its completeness. Many people who in-migrated to Besisahar market settled in different parts and finally came to Besisahar. All of the people did not come to Besisahar market center from the place of origin directly, it involved many steps. As the Dumre-Besisahar road started its construction work in 2044, people moved to Besisahar, from where they could carry out their business. Table 7 shows the in-migration process in Besisahar market center.

Table: 7: Number of households by steps of migration

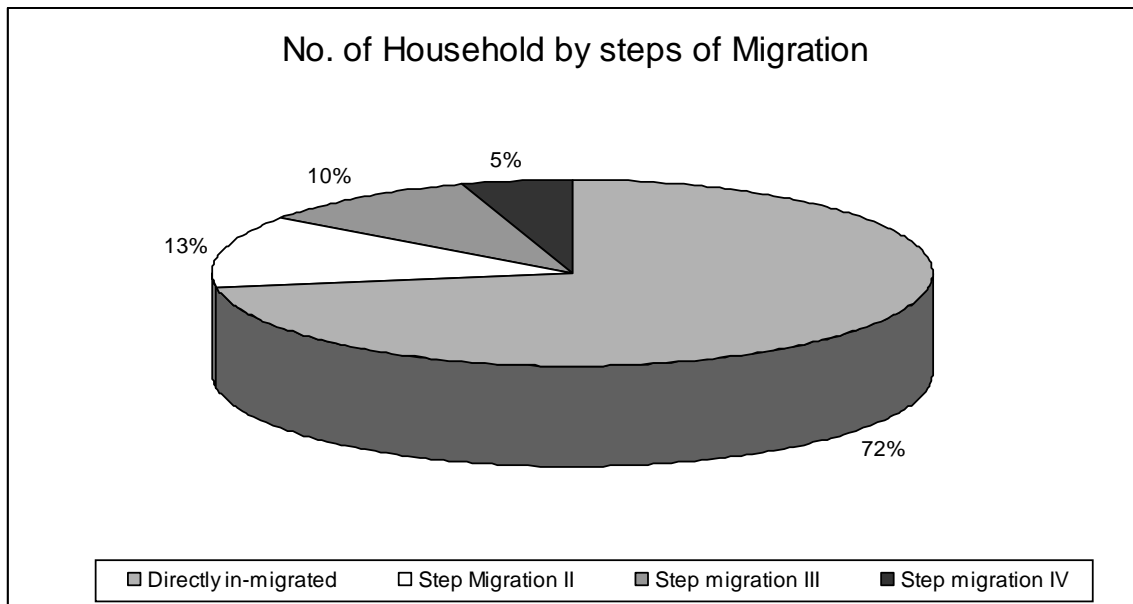
Changing Place of Origin	No of Households	Percent (%)
Directly in-migrated	29	72.50
Step Migration II	5	12.50
Step migration III	4	10.00

Step migration IV	2	5.00
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2061.

Table 7 displays the in-migration process in Besisahar market. 72.50 percentage of migrants surveyed came directly from their place of origin in Besisahar market center choosing this as their final destination. People arriving here from the second place comprise 12.50 percent. Likewise, people changing three places are 10 percent. Finally people who had changed four places before coming to Besisahar constitute 5 percent (2 households). According to the survey, businessmen and service holders had moved to various places from their place of origin before coming to Besisahar.

Fig. no. 5



Chapter -VI

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IN-MIGRANTS

6.1 Demographic characteristics

The socio-economic development of nation or any society largely depends upon the demographic characteristics of the population that its owns. Unless a nation or any society has the qualitative or productive population, the socio-economic development is hardly achieved. The effective use of the good quality of population can use the national resources very effectively and efficiently in the production process. The production factors i.e. land, labor, capital are used effectively which finally produces the large output. Therefore, the characteristics of the population play a vital role for the production process that helps eventually to improve socio-economic condition of a nation or a society.

It is important to study the quality and quantity of population. In this context, the study has focused upon the in-migrants and subsequent increase in population in Besisahar market center. The characteristics of in-migrant help to understand the relationship between space and other factors with its population. This chapter discusses main aspects of in-migrants demographic and socio-economic condition of Besisahar

6.1.1 Age and sex composition of in-migrants

The balance in number between the sexes directly affects social and economic relationships within a community. It has direct linkages influencing social roles, labor force participation, cultural patterns and occupational patterns of a

community. Age and sex data play a vital role in understating, any demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

Table 8 : Age & sex composition of in-migrants

Age group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0-4	8	4.5	5	2.8	13	7.3
5-9	6	3.4	17	9.7	23	13.0
10-14	14	7.9	6	3.4	20	11.3
15-19	10	5.6	5	2.8	15	8.5
20-24	9	5.1	13	7.3	22	12.4
25-29	15	8.5	10	5.6	25	14.1
30-34	4	2.3	7	4.0	11	6.2
35-39	6	3.4	6	3.4	12	6.8
40-44	6	3.4	5	2.8	11	6.2
45-49	5	2.8	2	1.2	7	4.0
50-54	3	1.7	3	1.7	6	3.4
55-59	1	0.6	5	2.8	6	3.4
60 above	3	1.7	3	1.7	6	3.4
Total	90	50.8	87	49.2	177	100

Source: field survey, 2061

Among the different components of demographic characteristics of migrants age and sex structure are important. Youth of a place when they feel about their responsibility themselves, use to move from their origin in search of job. The number of adults' migrants shows that, they are migrating there to search the job or to involve in economic activities.

The proportion of male and female migrant is equal. Among the migrant 50.8% is male and remaining 49.2% is female (Table 8). The surrounding people come there after getting marriage. Before marriage the people do not feel about their

responsibility but when they get married they move from the origin in search of job which helps to migrate the youth in the center.

6.2 Social Characteristics

6.2.1 Ethnicity

On Besisahar market center, there are different cast/ethnic groups like, Gurung, Brahmin, Chhetries, Damai, Kami, Newar, Miya etc. The most dominant ethnic group in-terms of number is Gurung. Similarly, Brahmin and Chhetri rank second and third position.

Table -9: Ethnic Composition of migrants

Ethnic Group	Households	%	Population	%
Kami	2	5	10	5.7
Damai	1	2.5	7	4.0
Gurung	13	32.5	45	26.42
Magar	1	2.5	4	2.05
Brahman	8	20	41	23.2
Chhetri	5	12.5	26	14.9
Newar	6	15	21	11.9
Miya	4	10	18	10.2
Total	40	100	177	100

Source: Field Survey 2061

Nepal is a multiethnic country. More than 100 castes and sub caste group are living here. Table 9 shows that the migrants population of Beshishahar is composed of 8 ethnic groups. Among all ethnic groups Gurung are in majority (26.42%) followed by Brahmin (23.2%). After Brahmin, Chhetri is the dominant group. Newar, the ancient trader of country; occupied the 4th position. Miya: Musalman: also are 10.2% in Beshishar whose major occupation is trade of cosmetic goods. Other ethnic groups like Kami, Damai and Magar are also migrated here from the

surrounding areas but they are very few in number. Kami(5.7%), Damai(4.0%) and Magar (2.35%) are living here as migrants.

6.2.2 Religion

Religion is one of the important social characteristics of the population. Significant economic, social and cultural differences are associated with the major religious groups of the nation. Religious composition within the country is important because it often determines the national loyalty of certain groups and also played important part in making decision.

Table - 10: Number of households by religion

Religion	No. of Household	%	Population	%
Hindu	22	55	110	62.14
Buddhist	14	35	49	27.68
Islam	4	10	18	10.16
Total	40	100	177	100

Source: Field Survey 2061

In our country there is great religious tolerance from the very beginning. It is a country, where most of the people follow Hinduism. In the study area majority of people in-migrated in Besisahar are Hindu (62.18%) and Buddhist (27.68%). The Gurung follow Buddhism. Muslim represents 10.16%, who follow Islam religion. Besisahar market has the harmonious relationship among all religious groups. People do respect one another in a friendly way.

6.2.3 Education

Education plays a vital role for the development of a country. Without education, development process of a country or society remains in vain. This, education is a key factor for rapid development of a country. It is not only the fruit of

contemplation but also an instrument of change. Percentage of those having formal schooling is a good index of people's educational attainment. Besisahar market center as said earlier is the place of migrants from surrounding villages as well as from long distance with the short history of its settlement. People who in-migrated this place were more literate than those of other places around it. After being in-migrated, the intensity towards education has been found more and more with having such facilities and in touch with the other urban areas. The informal education has become milestone for their business activities. The new established Marshyangdi Multiple Campus, higher secondary school, secondary school and boarding schools have further enhanced the educational attainment in Besisahar market. People have started paying high amount of their income to educate their children without hesitation. Their children have even gone to higher and good education to other place i.e. Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitawon etc. where such facilities are available. The following table-11 shows the educational attainment of the in-migrants.

Table - 11: Literacy status of in-migrants

Level	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Illiterate	18	10.2	3	1.7	15	8.5
Literate	146	82.5	79	44.6	67	37.9
Children 5yrs	13	7.2	8	4.5	5	2.8
Total	177	100	90	50.8	87	49.2

Source: Field Survey, 2061

Education is one of the most important social characteristics of population. Literacy and educational qualification are other vital indicators of migrant's social status. There are crucial factors for not only availing of employment opportunities created in the process of modernization but also for communication with the outside world

as with increasingly educated males within the household. The literacy status of migrants is usually better than the rest of the population. According to census report 2001, only 42.37 percent of the total population is literate.

Table 11 shows that the literacy rate among migrants is high. About 82.5% of the people are literate. Gender difference in literacy rate is noticeable. Among male population about 89.2% are literate where as female are about 75.8%. Among total population 7.3% are children at the age of below 5 years, who are not inrolled in school.

Table 12: Educational Status of In-migrants:

Level	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Primary (1-5)	10	6.8	4	2.7	6	4.1
L.S.(6-7)	11	7.5	8	5.5	3	2.1
Sec.	8	5.5	5	3.4	3	2.1
S.L.C.	26	17.8	11	7.5	15	10.3
I.A.	26	17.8	16	11	10	6.8
B.A.	10	5.5	6	4.1	4	1.4
M.A	5	3.4	5	3.4	0	0
Sub-Total	96	64.3	55	37.9	41	26.8
Schooling	45	32.2	23	16.4	22	15.8
Non-formal	5	3.5	0	00	5	3.4
Sub-total	52	35.7	23	16.4	27	19.2
Total	146	100	78	54.0	68	46.0

Source: field survey, 2061

Table 12 and figure 6 displayed that the migrants are attained in different educational level about 6.8% have been completed the primary education and 7.5% passed lower secondary level. Among them 4.1 and 2.1 are female respectively. Secondary level education has been attained by 5.5% people in which 3.4 and 2.1

are male and female respectively. About 17.8% people have been passed S.L.C. and the status of intermediate is also same. The proportion of higher education in higher level is very low of female; only 8.2% female have been passed Intermediate and Bachelors level. Where as the percent of male in same level is 18.95%. Female migrants has not passed master's level. The schooling status is satisfactory among migrants children 32.2% has been enrolled in primary level at present, 3.4 percent people have been literate from the non-formal education.

The analysis clearly shows that the educational status is very high in the study area. The migrants have been improved their educational status and have attained collage and university degrees. Some of the people have been migrated there to teach their children better. This also proved that the status of education is better. Better educational facilities, infrastructure, and better living standard than the origin is helping them to improve the educational status.

6.3 Economic characteristics

Understanding of economic aspect such as living standards, stage of economic growth, economic achievement and human capital formation is very essential. Economic characteristics reflect the quality of population that the profession they own. Whenever, we talk about economics, it includes the production and associated parameters involved in production process of land labour and capital.

6.3.1 Economically active and inactive

The total population of migrants in Besishahar has been categorized in two broad categories i.e. economically active and inactive

Table 13 : Number of economically active and inactive people

SN	Status	Male	Female	Total	%
1	Economically active	73	62	135	76.3
2	Inactive	17	25	42	23.7
	Total	90	87	177	100

Source: Field Survey, 2061

Table 13 shows that the economically active population among in migrants is very high. About 76.3% of the total migrants are active population. Here, the population above the age of 10 years and up to 60 years are included in economically active population. Most of the migrants are economically active in search of job.

6.3.2 Dependency ratio

The number of persons below 15 years of age and above 60 years is known as unproductive population. Generally dependency ratio is calculated using three different age groups, namely young (0-14 years), old (60 and above age), and adult (15-49 years of age).

The proportion of young divided by adult is considered as young dependency ratio whereas the proportion of old divided by adult is known as old dependency ratio. The sum of young and old dependency comprises overall dependency ratio.

It is an important aspect of age composition. The dependency ratio is based on the fact that every member of society is a consumer but only few members of society are producers. Dependency ratio is expressed as number of dependent per 100 economically active populations. The number of persons below 15 years of age groups is known as youth dependent or unproductive persons. The age groups between 15-59 are known as productive. The age group above 60 years of age are old dependants. These three age groups are used for the calculation of dependency ratio.

Table 14: Dependency ratio of migrants

Dependency Ratios	Number of person	Dependency %
Child	56	48.7
Old	6	5.2
Total	62	53.9

Source: Field Survey, 2061

The dependency ratio among migrants is 53.9%. On the basis of above table 14 the child dependency ratio is high and old dependency ratio is very low.

6.3.3 Occupation

The occupation between the migrant and the people before in-migrating in Besisahar has been found drastic change. The change is quite forwarding economically in Besisahar Bazar. The comparative study has been made between them with respect their occupational change. Table 15 and figure 7 displays the changing status in occupation in the place of origin before migration and in destination after migration.

Table 15: Occupational status (Before and after migration)

Occupation	Previous		Current	
	Households	%	Household	%
Agriculture	29	72.5	1	2.5
Business	3	7.5	21	52.5
Service	4	10	7	17.5
Wage	2	5	1	2.5
Hotel	-	-	5	12.5
Others (teashop, mobile)	2	5	5	12.5
Total	40	100		100

Source: Field Survey 2061

Table 15 shows data on occupation of people at the place of origin and at the place of destination after being in-migrated at Besishahar. Before in-migration 29 households were involved in agriculture, which is 72.5%, likewise 7.5 % and 10%

households were involved in business and service respectively. At the place of origin 5 % households were involved in wage labour. The remaining households were involved in other activities like, teashop, pujari etc.

After migrating in Besishahar their occupation has been dramatically changed. The change specially seemed in agriculture, only 2.5% migrant households are involved in agriculture. Most of the people are involved in business. About 52.5% household are involved in business. Occupation like wage labour also exists in Besisahar. People involved in service are also increased and hotel and other occupational household are also increased.

On the basis of this data we conclude that the agricultural occupation is highly reduced in destination. Being an urban oriented market center secondary occupation is highly flourished.

6.4 Linkage of migrants with their previous place

The relationship between the migrants of Besisahar and the people of their previous place has been found pretty cardial and sound. Because of the religious, economic and social practices, the relationship with their relatives at the previous place has been maintained very smoothly. Such relationship is viewed in the following ways:

6.4.1 Social linkage

Festivals have played a vital role for the continuous maintenance of their relationship. Especially, *Dashain* and *Tihar* of Hindu and *Losar* of Buddhist are the key festivals. These festivals provide opportunities to maintain the relationship between them. People who have been migrated in Besisahar usually go to their previous places in Dashain in order to achieve blessing and good wishes from their senior members of their family. Likewise, the people from previous places also come to Besisahar for the same reason. Therefore, it is found that they have very

good relation between the place of origin and destination. Table 16 shows the number of households who go to their previous places and who came to Besisahar.

Table 16: Number of households visiting place of origin and destination and their stay

Number of households visiting place of origin during festivals	Days of Stay	Number of Household visiting Besisahar
8	1	6
3	2	3
2	3	1
1	4	1
1	5	0
1	6	0
1	7	2
2	8	1
1	9	1
5	10 +	0
Total	25	15

Source: Field Survey, 2061.

Table 16 shows number of households who go to their place of origin in order to celebrate the festivals and the people who come to celebrate festival at the place of destination (Besisahar). Twenty three households usually visit their place of origin. The table shows that the shorter the distance, the lesser their stay. Eight household (32%) uses to stay for 1 day and 5 households (10%) stay 10 days or more. Likewise, fifteen households come to Besisahar Bazar to celebrate festival. Normally, the long distance people do not come to Besisahar to celebrate festivals. Fifteen households of Besisahar do not go to any places because they don't have any relatives and any belongings at the place of origin.

6.4.2 Economic linkage

From the economic point of view, the relationship between place of origin and destination of migrant has been found very helpful and cordial. They have very good business link between them. The migrants receive many necessary goods from their origin place and they send necessary goods like tea, sugar, salt, cloth and many more to their relatives at the place of origin. From their place of origin rice, ghee, pulse, goat, sheep, vegetables are brought to Besisahar. But the migrants send many items as well as cash to their relatives at the place of origin whereas they receive only raw materials not cash. Especially, the economic help has been provided to their father, mother, brothers, and other relatives who have been staying at the place of origin.

Table: 17 Flow and counter flow of goods between Besisahar and place of origin.

Duration	Flow from origin place	Flow from Besisahar
	No. of households	No. of households
Monthly	2	4
Once in three monthly	1	3
Half yearly	1	4
Once a year	7	10
Total	11	21

Source: Field Survey, 2061.

Table 17 shows that 2 (2.5%) households from the place of origin bring like vegetables, pulse, ghee etc monthly. Whereas 4 households (5%) from Besisahar send salt, oil, soap, sugar, match to the place of origin a monthly. Likewise 7 households (17.5%) from the place of origin send goods to Besisahar once in a year, whereas 10 households from Besisahar send salt, oil, cloths and other needy goods once in a year. Therefore, it is obvious that the economic linkage between the place of origin and Besisahar seems to pretty well.

Besides transaction of goods between two places, it is also found that the cash flow from the place of origin is almost non-existent whereas the in flow of cash mainly from Besisahar is high. The migrants have helped their relatives providing cash aid at the place of origin.

Table: 18: Remittance from Besisahar to the place of origin

Duration	No. of Household	Average amount (Rs.)
Monthly	4	1000
Once in three monthly	2	1500
Half yearly	5	3000
Yearly	7	10000 +
Total	18	

Source: Field Survey, 2061.

Table 18 shows that 4 household (10%) monthly sends the average amount of Rs. 1000 to their relatives in the place of origin. Such households include tea stall keeper and small retailers. Similarly Rs. 3000 is sent to the place of origin half yearly. Seven households (17.5%) send average 10000 and above on yearly basis. These households have the bigger shops of cloths and other constructional materials. Likewise, those who go to the place of origin to celebrate festival like *Dahsain*, they themselves take around Rs. 7-10 thousand.

Finally, Besisahar market is one of the economic hub-center for other places. So it has more economic activities. For this reason, the income earning opportunities are centered in this place. Because of the relationship with the place of origin, it is customary to provide economic help and support in Nepalese tradition.

Chapter-VII

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF IN-MIGRATION

7.1 Causes of in-migration

Migration is as old as human history. However, the massive population movements of the modern times have wider social, economic, political, demographic and ecological implication³⁴. Migration strictly speaking is as a change of residence and need not necessarily involve any change of occupation, but it is closely associated with occupational shifts of one kind to another. When a person becomes mobile, he/she carries her/his old culture with her/his and creates both a migration and a cultural drift. Migration is the result of unsatisfied condition of the people at the place of origin. By this, migration is a conditioning factor in the inception and development of new social and cultural forms. In this context, this chapter deals with cause of migration.

There are various causes for migration in Nepal, which can be explained from different angles and attitudes. The best and simple way for analyzing the causes of migration can be discussed in references to push and pull factors. All types of migration can be explained under push and pull factor hypothesis. This hypothesis can explain most types of movement in simple manner. Rural-Urban migration is caused by several push and pull factors. Push factors involved in rural areas include rural poverty, unemployment, low wage, disparity of land holding and land fragmentation, poor educational facilities and other services. On the other hand, pull factors involved in rural-urban migration include better employment opportunities, business opportunities, higher income and wages, fixed working hours resulting into

³⁴ Francis Cherunilan, *Migration Causes Correlate Consequences*, Trends and Policies.(Delhi, 1987) P.1.

good economic return, good education facilities as well as social, cultural and recreational facilities.

Some of the above-mentioned causes applies in the case of in-migration in Besisahar. Besides, the attractions available in the urban centers also stimulate to the migration process. It is found that large numbers of people have migrated to the urban centers because of the modern facilities available there. The present study area lies in the hilly-river basin side of Lamjung districts surrounded by many hilly and mountainous villages. In and around the Besishahar market center, people depend upon subsistence farming living constantly under the pressure of food deficit. Uses of traditional weapons and local seeds have direct effect on deficit production. The steep slope of lands, the effects of deforestation, erosion and landslides have significantly contributed for the declining production of crops.

7.1.1.Push factors

Push factors are those factors, which are responsible for compelling migrants to abandon their native land for other places. These factors may be classified economic, social, religious and many others.

Table - 19: Number of households reporting different push factors

SN	Factors	Households	Percent
1	Lack of employment opportunities	18	45.0
2	Lack of education, health, and transportation facilities	10	25.0
3	Low productivity	3	7.5
4	Maoist insurgent (insecurity)	3	7.5
5	Small size of land holding	2	5.0
6	Abandonment of place by many people	2	5.0
7	Natural calamities	2	5.0
Total		40	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2061*

Besisahar market center is surrounded by number of villages characterized by low productivity, lack of employment opportunities, lack of medical and educational facilities, unavailability of transportation and communication facilities, small parcel of land for cultivation, frequent occurrence of natural calamities such as landslides and floods and inadequate security provisions. All these factors can be taken as push factors forcing people to migrate to Besisahar. According to finding obtained from the field survey, people left their native lands because of the problems mentioned in table 19.

Table 19 and figure 8 displayed the lack of employment opportunities is the main push factors in causing people to leave their native villages. Out of the total in-migrants, 45 percent reported that their main cause of migration was lack of employment opportunities at the place of origin. Likewise, 25 percent of total populations have left because of lack of education, health and transportation facilities. Similarly, low productivity and insurgency also comprises 7.5 percent each. The new indicator of migration is growing up day by day due to Maoist-Government conflict and insurgency.

7.1.2 Pull factors

Besisahar market center possesses facilities, which are not available in the surrounding places. This market center is linked by road network, other facilities are available more in comparison with the other surrounding villages. As a district headquarters, it has district-level government offices, hospital and clinics, schools (government and private boarding), electricity and other infrastructure as well. The clean drinking water supply and the extension of road network like ring road (projected), rural link road to the market center, business opportunities and gently sloping terrain are the key attention for the in-migrants. As this market center is an important market and trading center, migrants have expected to make future through

better economic opportunities in the future. The climatic condition is more or less favorable for all seasons. Thus Besisahar market center become an important place by attracting people from various parts of the hill as well as other parts of the country.

Table- 20: Number of households reporting different pull factors

SN	Factors	Households	Percent
1	Business Opportunities	10	25.0
2	Education facilities	9	22.5
3	Physical facilities (health, drinking water, communication)	7	17.5
4	Employment opportunities	4	10.0
5	Security	4	10.0
6	Presence of relatives/ neighbors	3	7.5
7	Purchased land	3	7.5
Total		40	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2061*

Table 20 and figure 8 shows pull factors responsible for in-migrating people from various places to Besisahar market center. Out of the total 40 households surveyed, 25 percent (10 households) migrated for business opportunities. Besisahar market center has become the main business and administrative center for Lamjung District and entry point of Manang District in the north. Likewise, it is the eastern entry point of Annapurna Conservation Area. By this, Besisahar market center has higher potentialities for tourism business. The second notable factor is the education facilities available in this market center which constitutes 22.5 percent rank value.

Like wise other physical facilities regarding to better livelihood prospects in this market center constitutes 17.5 percent. Similarly availability of employment

opportunities and security each constitutes 10 percent. Thus, Maoist insurgency would come as the main cause for migration process for later time.

Among all pull factors, business opportunities, educational facilities and physical facilities are the most important in attracting large number of people from various places. People have in-migrated largely because of business motive. As Besisahar market center lies on the convenient location for the entry point of Manang district and Annapurna Conservation Area, its prospects in terms of conducting business and small industries to deliver goods to the remote rural area is seen as high. In doing so, people are attracted in earning money that can make their lives better off.

Availability of education and physical facilities have also attracted people from different parts of the country. Availability of school (government and private boarding), electricity, clean drinking water supply, health service are also responsible for pulling the in-migrants from other parts as market center is being facilitated day by day.

7.2 Consequences of in-migration

Migration greatly affects the development structure of the economy of both places of origin and destination. The dominant pattern of hill-terai migration in Nepal is an indicator of regional imbalance, increasing population pressure on the plain land/river valley and terai. It led to this polarization of development in the lowland in recent times. By this land use pattern of Besisahar is changing due to in-migrant. The fertile agricultural land is continuously converted on build-up area.

Most of the migrants are moving from resource-poor regions to rich region. Inter-regional migration in Nepal has a positive impact to the total economy in both the origin and destination. Large-scale out migration from the hillsides in relieving, the

pressure of population on depressed area by providing alternative area and avenues of livelihoods³⁵.

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

Migration in Besisahar market center has taken place from various places such as mountain, hill as well as terai districts. Before the influx of in-migrants to Besisahar market center, local people had settled in some parts and most of the land was occupied by agricultural land. When the district headquarters shifted from Kunchha to Besisahar in 2028 BC, the agricultural land was gradually changing in built-up area. Peoples from various villages, districts as well as different ecological regions started to migrate here. From this, there is high degree of socio-cultural diversities, and also caused economic and natural dis-balance of population of the study area. There are various impacts such as demographic shift, socio-cultural dispersal and land use change in destination. Major Consequences of migration is as follows:

7.2.1. Increase on population pressure

The in-migration in Besisahar market center resulted into high growth population. The population growth is high i.e. 568.75 % increase. The market has begun to populate after the shifting of district headquarters, and development of motorable road. On the other hand, migration in Besisahar has developed economic activities such as establishment of different occupation, construction of social and economic infrastructure and creation of market and business center. The land use pattern has been changed from agriculture to built-up area slowly.

³⁵ H.B. Gurung, Regional Pattern of Migration in Nepal, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1987, P. 90-91.

The population growth is an obvious consequence of in-migration. Migrants are from various places and represent diverse occupation, caste, religion, language and culture. But in this place they are living together with good understanding.

7.2.2. Impact on developmental works

Before the shifting of district headquarters to Besisahar there was no any more development work. When the flow of in-migrants was started, the place has started to develop. Completion of Dumre-Besisahar road network has changed the pattern of livelihoods of migrants as well as hinterland. Besisahar developed as a gateway of the Manang district and eastern entry point of the ACAP region. The potential of tourism industry is more in Besisahar.

Over the last 40 years this place has changed to a large extent with various development activities. Now days, most of the VDC's offices and ilaka offices were shifted to Besisahar because of Maoist insurgency. By this way, this area is going to developed as a major administrative and commercial center. The electricity facility is extended surrounding places from this market center. Likewise, Local road network is touch each community on the market center by continuous approaches of the migrant people. So, migrant induced developmental work to the market center.

7.2.3. Utilization of natural resource

The increasing of population pressure in Besisahar resulted in increasing utilization of natural resources such as forest, land, water. There are well-managed irrigation schemes from *Majuwa* and *Puwa Khola*. At present even the agricultural land has been rapidly converted into build-up area and residential area. The cost of land is very high and agricultural land is very expansive. Many households had begun to sell their land as residential plots for collecting large amount of money. Similarly,

upper part of Besisahar and surrounding VDC's are supplying wood for fuel and house constructional materials. By this, the surrounding area may be degraded and will initiate many landslides.

7.2.4. Change on land use

Continuous increase of population, agricultural land is being converted into build-up area. Agricultural production has been reduced due to destruction of fertile land. Employment and wage labor are increasing because of the development of commercial activities and small industry. Besisahar Town Development Committee has started planed land development programme in order to control haphazard growth of market center.

7.2.5. Diversity in population composition

Due to migration there is found heterogeneous composition of population in the market center. Different caste and ethnic groups are settled on the market center with mutual co-operative and understandings. They exchange own idea to each other.

Out of the total migrant 26.42 percent are Gurungs. Similarly, Brahmin, Chettries constitute 23.2 and 14.91 percentage respectively. Newar (11.9 %,) Miya (10.2 %), Kami (5.7 %), Damai (4.0 %) and Magar (2.05 %) are other ethnic groups in this market center. Total area of the market center is not developed similarly. Field observation shows that some of the houses are found without having toilets and the sewerage system is not managed.

7.2.6. Change on occupation

Change in occupation is an important impact of migration. After migration many people have changed their occupation although it is not universal phenomenon.

According to this study almost all the migrants in the place of origin used to depend on agriculture but after migration to Besisahar, the occupation change has been seen.

At destination the percentage of people involved in business, service and hotel business has increased, whereas decrease in agriculture. It was mainly due to the increasing flow of customers from various places into this market center for shopping and for selling their agro-products.

7.2.7 Change in education

Education can play a vital role for changing the social characteristics. Service infrastructures such as primary, secondary, higher secondary, campus, boarding schools were established in the market. One multiple campus, 1 higher secondary school, 2 government high schools, 3 boarding high schools and many primary schools have been providing educational facilities for the people residing in the market and its surrounding places. The literacy rate (82.5%) of migrants is much more than district and national literacy rate.

7.2.8 Change on land value

The land value in Besisahar market center is significantly changed. Flow of migrants and centralization of basic infrastructure market center is extended. Table no. 20 shows the land value change in Besisahar market center

Table 20: Change on land value in Besisahar market center

SN	Ward No	Fixed lower price (Rs./ Ropani)		Change Value	Change Percent
		2055 BS	2063 BS		
1	1	75,000	225,000	150,000	200
2	2	75,000	225,000	150,000	200
3	9	60,000	180,000	120,000	200

Source: Malpot Karlaya, Lamjung, 2063.

The table indicates that land value of Besisahar is highly changed or increased. Change percentage of land volume within eight years is 200 percent.

7.2.9 Developed un-social activities

The consequences of migration are not all positive. A number of unsocial activities have also developed due to migration. Market center has to started to face the problem like dacoity, theft, burglary, pick pocketing, gang fights etc with migration. Similarly, un manage sewerage system has begun to introduced different disease like Tiefied, Jhadapakhala, Aaun etc.

7.2.10 Change on economic, social and cultural things

Wherever people move, it is the process of adjustment of new environment. It is found from observation and key informant interview, that single cropping was dominant in the past. Migrants from various places came to this market center by selling their land and other property and invest capital in business, trading and residential plots. So migrated people have important role in increasing economic status and had affected the non-migrant population. The influence of the migrants was also changed the economic status of the non-migrants population with increase in population and more houses constructed and agricultural land has been reduced economic implication in this area.

Migrants in this market center are from different place with different background but they work together at destination in various social activities, social interaction has taken place despite various backgrounds in origin. The social interaction measured in terms of exchange of household materials and share ideas. Adaptation of changed environment to migrants through participating social work such as club activities, rural development programs, participation in various common and communal functions, public buildings, constructions of school & road etc. These different functions were interacted the different people who were stayed in Besisahar.

People from one place to another are get together. So as different cultural, attitudinal feeling and beliefs are joined together because when people move they bring their culture with them. The movements also result into cultural drift. A cultural drift may also occur through contracts resulting from individual emissaries going out from one place to another place for the purpose of adventure, trade and religious things. Through migration in Besisahar has changed multi-ethnic, multi lingual and multi-culture. In Besisahar Gurung people speak Gurung language on their own community, but rests of all the migrants speak Nepali. Cultural interaction can be seen by the relation between participation of all types of festivals like Dashain, Tihar and others.

Chapter-VIII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Summary and Conclusion

Besisahar market center located in Lamjung District, has become an important market center of the district as well as for other neighboring districts. The impact of migration can be observed very clearly. Because of the influx of people from surrounding village as well as from the distant area. Besisahar is being change from its previous situation. Today, it appears as a crowded hill market center.

This market center extends about 1 km north-south. The expansion is a linear. It is situated at an altitude of 800 meters above the mean sea level. Upper part of Besisahar VDC is covered by forest and Myarshyangdi river flows north to south direction in the eastern part of the market center. Normally, the weather condition of market center is pleasant for all the year round.

Besisahar is not an old market center and thus it doesn't have long history of settlement development. Upto 2028 BS, only 20 households were there. After the shifting of district headquarters from Kunchha to Besisahar, it is gradually expanding. Currently, it has total population of 1421, out of which male comprise 52.3 percent and females of 47.7 percent. Economically active population constitutes 76.3 percent and dependency ratio is 53.9. The main cause for in-migration of people at Besisahar bazaar is the shifting of district headquarters and development of road linking different parts of the country. The composition of population of this market center is multi-ethnic having many caste and ethnic groups. The most dominant group is Gurung, which constitutes 25.3 percent of the

total sample population. Brahmin and Chhetries rank second and third position. The religious composition is such that, 50.8 percent of the total population is Hindu. The literacy rate is 82.5 percent. Similarly, main occupation at the place of origin was agriculture occupying 72.5 percent. About 10 and 7.5 percent of the total population were involved in service and business in the place of origin. Change in occupation is notable. This survey shows that 52.5 percent of the total migrants are engaged in business, 17.7 percent in services, and 12.5 percent in hotels. Therefore, occupational change has been evident from the place of origin to the place of destination leading towards income oriented occupation.

It is found that maximum flow of in-migration took place during later time 2052 to 2060 BS. The largest populations of in-migrants are from Lamjung Districts. It is also observed that more people have in-migrated from shorter distance and fewer people have come from the longer distances. The nature of migration is highly affected by the distance people have to travel. There is also found step migration. Most of the migrants (72.5%) were migrated to Besisahar on first step.

It is also found that the relationships between their relatives at the place of origin and the migrant at Besisahar are very cordial and hospitable. They have economic, social and religious linkages, which have strengthened their relationship very smoothly. The economic linkage through remittance of money has the greatest impact on both sides. Furthermore, the interaction during festivals has added extra harmonious relationship between them. Eventually, Besisahar has attracted many outsiders and the trend of incoming people from different places is still going in the market.

The main push factor for migration in Besisahar are the lack of employment opportunity, lack of good education facilities, health facility, low productivity of land, lack of transportation and other infrastructure, natural calamities and

insecurity due to Maoist insurgency at the place of origin. Similarly, prospects of business activities, availability of physical facilities, health services, school and colleges for good education, employment opportunities, transportation facilities and safer shelter for conflicted people are the main attractive factors for in-migration in Besisahar.

The major consequences of in-migration in Besisahar market center are increase in population pressure, expansion of development activities, increased use of natural resources, diverse population structure, change in land use etc. These consequences show challenges for management of market center.

Finally, because of the continuous inflow of in-migrants, it is observed that the housing build-ups over there are un-planned and accordance with the present concept of planned urban housing style. The population pressure is increasing day by day. Some of the houses are found without having toilets and the sewerage system is not managed. The landslide and floods and land erosion are serious problems in different part of the market center.

8.2 Recommendations

Besisahar market is one of the hilly market centers growing rapidly. There is urgent need to control the haphazard growth of the market center and develop it in sustained away. Therefore, the following recommendations have been made:

- ◆ Expansion of built-up area needs to be in a planned way.
- ◆ Attention should be paid-up to develop Besisahar as a tourist destination as it offers panoramic situation of the White Mountain peaks in the north.
- ◆ Preservation policy should be made for typical settlement of Gurungs community, which are situate in different surrounding area.

- ◆ Continuous deforestation should be stopped for maintaining of ecological balance.
- ◆ Local tourism policy should be prepared for promotion of the area and preserved the Myarshyangdi River's beauty.
- ◆ The solid waste should be managed and burned out or kept outside the Bazaar in a suitable landfill site.
- ◆ The standard of the hotel business should be raised.
- ◆ Cold-storage should be built-up as to keep the local products as well as other important products.
- ◆ Clean drinking water supply, public toilets and sewerage should be managed in the systematic way. Toilet construction should be made compulsory while building house and public toilet should be made and managed in the core area of market center.
- ◆ The quality of education should be upgraded.
- ◆ The check dam and should be made at Majuwa Khola, where land erosion and landsliding is continuous.
- ◆ The projected ring road of the market center should be graveled.
- ◆ The haphazard development of the market center should be controlled and immediate planning scheme for controlling the population should be planned and implemented.
- ◆ The bus park area should be identified and parking of vehicles on the side of road should stop.
- ◆ Census of such market centers should be taken every year. So that the trend of in-migration could be understood and compulsory registration scheme for new in-migrants should be introduced.

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