

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepalese people have a long history of migration. In the beginning of the 19th century, young hill men used to go to Lahore city of Northern Punjab to be recruited to the army of Ranjit Singh. These recruits were popularly called Lahure. After the war between British East-India Company and Gurkha in 1814, British Army in India (1815-1816) started recruiting Nepalese men. After the independence of India, British took some regiments along and left some in India. Since then Nepalese men were continuously recruited in the Indian and British Army. At the same time, civilian migration also expanded to Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts and Sikkim, Assam, and Meghalaya for labor in tea estates.

Even today, Nepalese migration to India dominates. It is due to the open border between the two countries as people do not need legal documents to travel to India. The latest census of 2001 records that 3.3 percent (762,181) of the total population were absent of which, 77.3 percent were destined to India. These days, however, other destinations have also emerged for labor migration. Census 2001 recorded that of the total emigrants, 16 per cent destined to Arabian countries, 1.6 per cent to Hong Kong, 1.8 per cent to Malaysia, Singapore, and South Korea, 1.3 per cent to USA and Canada, and about 1 per cent to UK (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2002).

Migration within country is also predominant since the beginning of the nation building process. In the early stage, internal migration was heavily directed towards the east Terai especially from mountain and hills. Internal migration from mountain and hills to Terai was due to availability of agricultural land at the destination. Now, there is a shift of migration from the saturated eastern sector to the new frontiers of the west (Gurung, 2002). It is evident from more than six fold increase of population in the western Terai between 1952/54 and 2001. However, origins of this migration are mainly western hills and mountain. Similarly, migration to urban areas also increased over the years. Of the total migration streams, rural to urban migration was 17.2 per cent in 1991 (KC, 1995) which increased to 25.5 per cent in 2001 (KC,

2003). Kathmandu valley towns alone received 40.9 per cent out of the total rural urban migrants in 2001 KC (2003).

In this paper we investigate 'who are those who migrate and who do not'. Classical migration theories such as Ravenstien (1889), Lee (1966) and Zelinsky (1971) argue that migration is selective in terms of age, sex and other socio-economic characteristics at the individual level. Lee focuses on the push-pull hypothesis and Zelinsky on kinship ties and ethnic networks as determinants of migration. Neo-classical economic theorists are of the opinion that migration is the "rational choice" of individuals based on the demand of labor and wage differentials between the origin and destination (Lewis, 1954; Fei and Ranis, 1961; Harris and Todaro, 1970; and Todaro, 1976). Relative deprivation is the basis for a new approach called 'new economics of labor migration', which regards household as the primary decision-making unit for migration. Oded Stark (1984) utilizes this approach to explain migration from the perspective of households or individuals migrating for improving their livelihood compared to other reference groups. In this approach, households migrate when they feel that they are relatively deprived of livelihood compared to reference households.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

The process of migration is not a new one in Nepal. Migration has been changing the size of population both at the places of origin and destination. This rapid 13 change in population has adversely affected every sector of economy, social services, physical facilities, and the environment. Migration has created so many new problems and resulted not only in the redistribution of the population but also in the uneven growth of population in different parts of the country. This is therefore being a challenge for the country.

Migration is responsible for changing the pattern of population composition, employment composition and socio-economic condition as well as for creation some cultural, environmental and together related problems. This study focuses on the population growth aspects in the Kathmandu District of Kirtipur municipality, with an aim of identifying the reasons why people are attracted by the city, what are the

causes and how millions of families have been affected by this process of in-migration.

Rural urban migration has been apparent in all urban centers. This is particularly important in Hilly urban centers in recent years. Kirtipur is one such urban center in Hilly where the impact of migration can be observed very clearly. The degree of rural urban migration is mostly from surrounding districts. Kirtipur town is increasing rapidly due to the development of new economic activities and availability of other facilities. Rural urban migration has strong interrelationship with land use pattern and population in Kirtipur. The recent trend of internally displaced people has also added a new dimension to the rural urban migration in Kirtipur Municipality. Here is needed to be a very important step towards contribution to the proper urbanization and sustainable development of the area.

The statement of the problem of this study is to seek the causes and consequences of migration in Kirtipur Municipality of Ward no: 8 and for the study we are taking the following research questions:

- i) What is the socio-economic and demographic situation of the study area?
- ii) Why people migrate from rural area to urban area?
- iii) What are the consequences & impact of that rural-urban migration?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to examine the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Kirtipur Municipality. The specific objectives of this study are as follows.

- i) To examine the demographic, socio-economic situation of the study area
- ii) To analyze the causes of migration from rural area to urban area
- iii) To evaluate the consequences/impact of rural-urban migration

1.4 Significance of the Study

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

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to the ward no 8 in Kirtipur Municipality. So the finding of the study may not be generalized for other population groups of other communities. Likewise, this study is only concerned with the causes and consequences of migration in Kirtipur Municipality on the basis of selected variables. This study is based on descriptive analysis. Furthermore, some slightly out dated data had to be taken into consideration for empirical review because of unavailability of recent and issue specific data.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study was divided into five chapters. The first chapter starts with introduction under which the study outlines the general background, statement of problem, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with the review of previous literature and theoretical review. The third chapter is about methodology, which includes Research design, background of the study area, Nature and sources of data, sampling procedure and sample size, data collection tool and technique. Fourth chapter deals with demographic and socio-economic characteristics in which introduction of the study area, demographic, socio-economic and migration scenario of the respondents was analyzed. Fifth chapter deals with summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

References and appendices are also included at the end of the study.

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

Review of literature is, thus an essential part of all the research studies. It is a way of discover other research in the area study problem has covered. The critical review of the literature helped to develop all through the understanding into previous research work that related to study.

2.1 Theoretical Reviews

For some decades, various disciplinary and multi-disciplinary approaches have been trying to analyze and provide fundamental understanding for the phenomenon of migration. There are multitudes of theoretical as well as empirical studies, which are concerned with characteristics, determinants and impact of migration both of international and of internal levels. In the next section present a review and critical evaluation of the main existing theories of migration, with special reference to rural–urban movement in those developing countries with some similarities to the Ethiopian context.

2.1.1 Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration

Ravenstein, coined his idea in the 1880s, which was considered as a pioneer work in the field of migration and he devised the laws of migration. These laws were comprised of set of migration generalizations (Rhoda, 1979:12) about the characteristics of migrants, their motives and patterns of migration (Barke and O'Hare: Ibid; Hornby and Jones 1993:111). According to him, most migrants travel short distances and that with increasing distance the number of migrants decreases; migrants proceeding long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce and industry; migration occurs in stages i.e. migration will first be to nearby places and then to most rapidly growing cities; each main current of migration produces a compensating counter current; the natives of towns are less migratory than those of rural parts of the country; females appear to pre-dominate among short journey migrants; the volume of migration increases with the development of transport, industry and commerce; and the economic motives are predominant among push and pull factors of migration.

In general, Ravenstein's basic laws have since been systematized and expanded by many investigators and the importance of the economic motive in the decision to migrate, the negative influence of distance, and the process of step-migration have been generally supported by empirical evidence, at least in some countries.

2.1.2 Lee's Theory of Migration

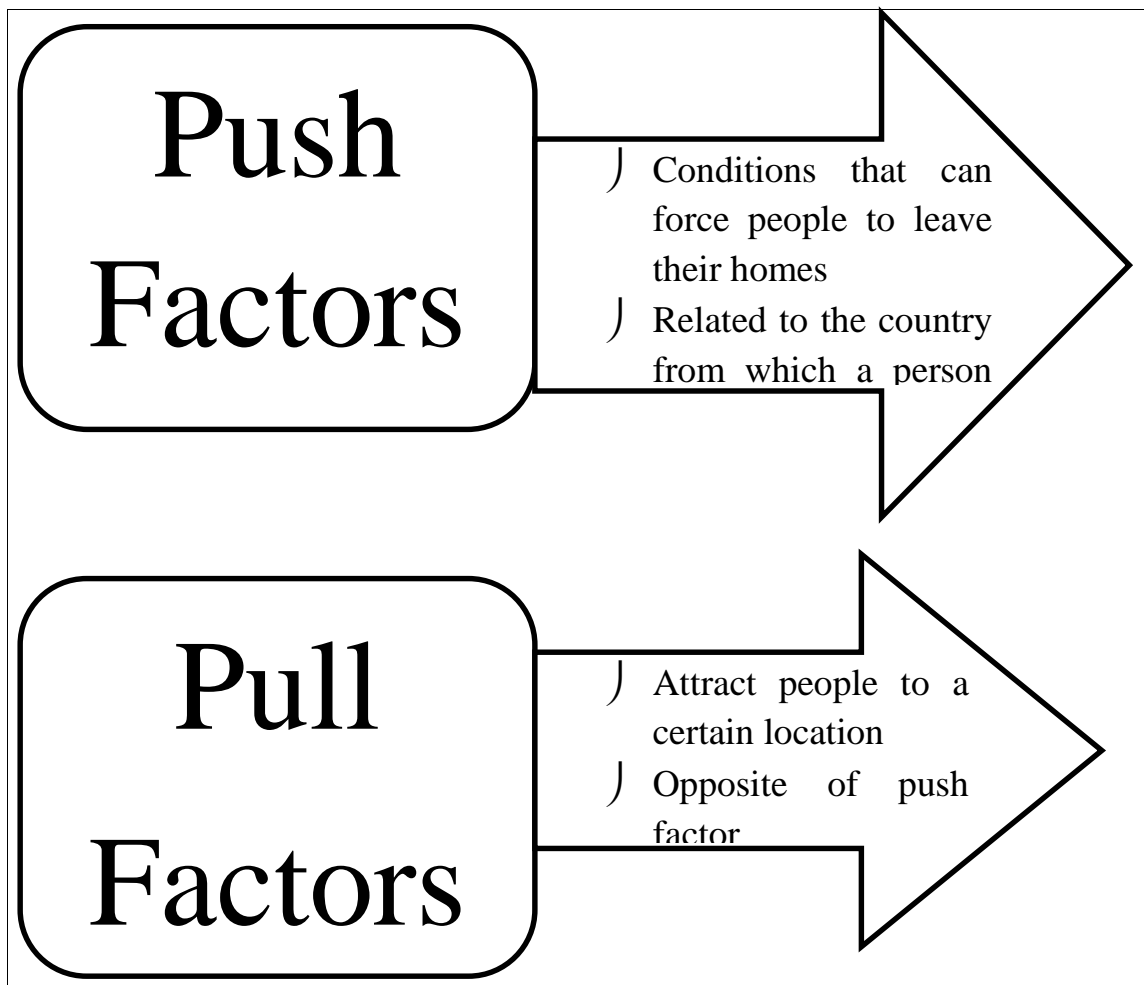
In 1966, Lee revised the basic push-pull concept. He developed a "general schema into which a variety of spatial movements can be placed" (Lee, 1966:49). He also tried to figure out a number of conclusions with regard to the factors in the act of migration, the volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants. With regard to the factors in the act of migration he divided into "push" factors (factors associated with the area of origin), "pull" factors (factors associated with the area of destination), intervening obstacles and personal factors (Lee, 1966:50). Lee also hypothesized that both area of origin and destination have positive forces which hold people within the area or pull others to it, negative forces which repel or push people from the area, and zero forces which has no effect (Ibid). Lee hypothesized that factors associated with origin area conditions would be more important than those associated with destination areas. These factors associated with the areas of origin and destination are governed by personal factors "which affect individual thresholds and facilitate or retard migration" (Lee, 1966: 51). The final element in Lee's model is the notion of "intervening obstacles" interposed between origin and destination. These constitute "friction" in the migration process (transport costs, migration controls etc.) and may reduce or retard migration, or even (in the case of a law) prevent it altogether.

Lee's conclusion with regard to volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants could be summarized as follow:

-) The volume of migration within a given territory varies directly with the degree of diversity of areas included in that territory.
-) The volume of migration is inversely related to the difficulty of overcoming intervening obstacles.
-) Both the volume and rate of migration increases over time.

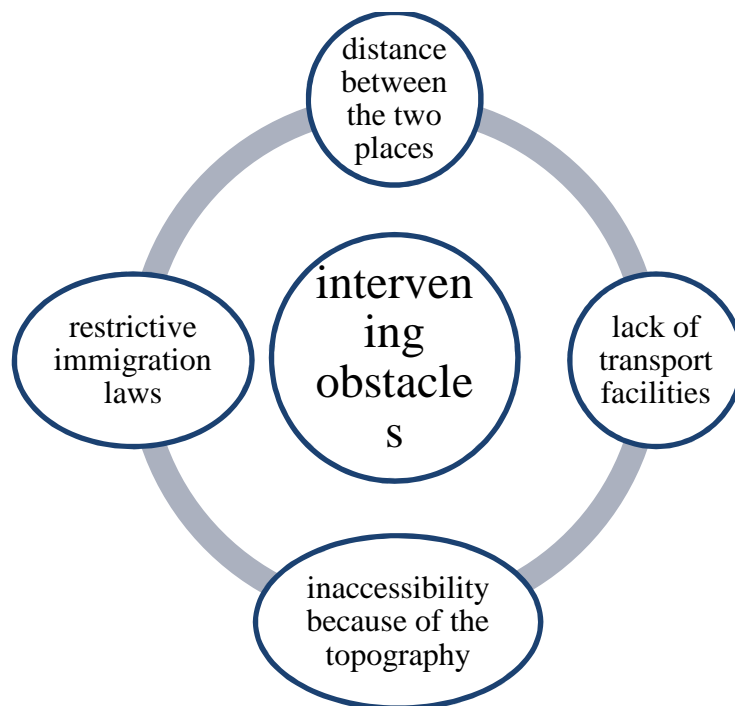
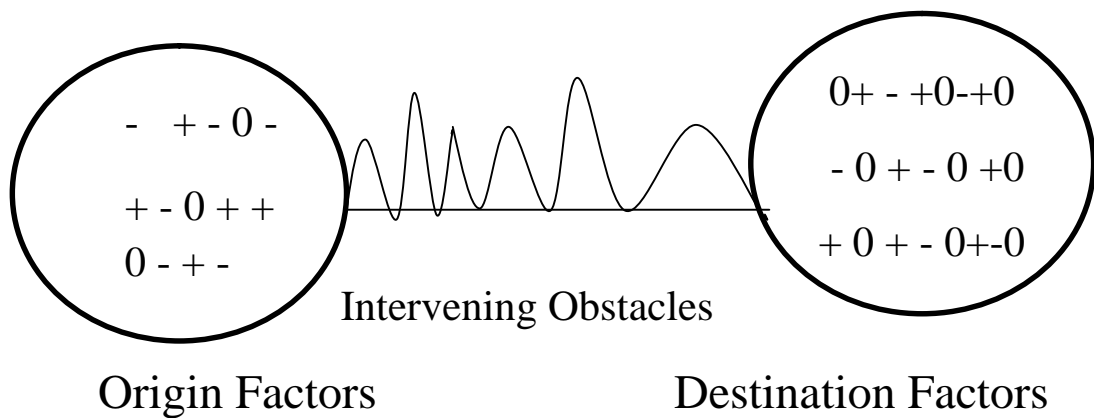
-) Migration tends to take place largely within well defined streams (i.e. from rural regions to towns and then towards major cities, in other words step-migration).
-) For every major stream, a counter stream develops.
-) The magnitude of net migration (stream minus counter stream) will be directly related to the weight of “push” factors at origin.
-) Migration is selective. This simply states that migrants are not a random sample of the population at origin.
-) Migrants responding primarily to the “pull” factors at destination tend to be positively selected (highly educated persons and the like), whereas migrants responding primarily to the “push” factors at origin tend to be negatively selected; or, where the “push” factors are overwhelming to entire population groups, they may not be selected at all.

Lee's Push and Pull Factors



Push & Pull Factors (Lee, 1966)

- Professor Everett Lee was a Sociologist
- He has conceptualized four factors associated with the decision to migrate:
- Factors associated with the area of origin
- Factors associated with the area of destination
- Intervening obstacles
- Personal factors



Source: lee's Push and Pull Factors

In general, the push - pull theory may be considered as an off-spring of the neoclassical economic theory and basically associated with the 19th century European Economic Development (Monstead and Walji, 1978:131-132). Most of the theoretical formulations of it have been applied to urban-urban migrations in the developed countries of the world. But it has little or no application to the rural-urban migrations in the underdeveloped countries (Mabogunje, 1975:210). Although the push-pull concept is appealingly simple, it is a useful framework for categorizing a range of factors encouraging migration (Gmelch and Zenner 1996:190).

2.1.3 Harris-Todaro Model of Migration

A large body of literature has grown up in recent years around the topic in contemporary less developed countries (LDCs). In this chapter, focus will be placed on one of the particular influence theoretical works, that of Todaro (1969) and Harris-Todaro (1970). When in the early 1950s economists turned their attention to the problems of population growth and economic development in the LDCs, it was thus natural to think that policies which emphasized industrialization would not only increase national incomes, but also relieve the overpopulation of the countryside. However, during the 1960s this view came to be increasingly challenged when it became apparent that inequality and poverty has persisted despite respectable growth in GNP. This challenge has now led to the new orthodoxy in which rural-urban migration in the LDCs is viewed as “a symptom of and a contributing factor to underdevelopment”. The new orthodoxy is due mainly to Todaro (1969) and Harris-Todaro (1970) whose model has provided a widely accepted theoretical framework for explaining the urban unemployment in many LDCs.

Assuming potential migrants indeed respond to the urban employment probability and treating rural-urban migration primarily as an economic phenomenon, the Harris-Todaro model then demonstrates that, in certain parametric ranges, an increase in urban employment may actually result in higher levels of urban unemployment and even reduced national product (the Todaro Paradox). In the Harris-Todaro model migration was regarded as an adjustment mechanism by which workers allocate themselves between different labor markets, some of which are located in urban areas and some in rural areas, while attempting to maximize their expected incomes.

In general, the model underlined that the migrants would reach on the decision to migrate by taking the probability of unemployment in the destination areas. The migrants could migrate, though their current income in place of origin is higher than in place of destination. This is because the migrants' expectation for a better wage that would be able to compensate past losses in the long run (Todaro and Smith, 2003). In 1977, Brown and Neuberger as cited in Kasahun (2000:11) hypothesized that some migrants are primarily "pushed" out of a place of residence by combination of unfavorable forces that made continued residence there undesirable. Others are induced to leave their residence ("pulled" out) by attractive situations in other locations. Similarly, Bekure (1984:608) stated that "migration took place when conditions in the area of origin became intolerable or when the destination appeared attractive".

2.1.4 Migration and the Dual Sector Model of Economic Development

The Lewis Dual Sector model has two main sectors: An agricultural/rural sector characterized by zero marginal productivity of labor, and an urban/industrial sector which has a high demand for labor and offers wages that are higher than the rural areas. Lewis assumed the agricultural sector to be purely subsistence characterized by surplus labor, low productivity, low incomes, and considerable underemployment. Some portions of the rural labor force were assumed to be redundant or surplus in nature, contributing nothing to output. The industrial sector was assumed to be technologically advanced with high levels of investment operating in an urban environment (McCatty, 2004).

The Lewis Dual Sector model basically states that there is the existence of excess labor in the rural agricultural sector; therefore people migrate to the industrial sector to obtain employment (McCatty, 2004). Besides, the urban manufacturing sector demands labor transfer so as to increase its productivity. In the modern sectors the migrants are thought to be attracted due to better wage. According to Todaro, high levels of rural-urban migration can continue even when urban unemployment rates are high and are known to potential migrants. Migrant will move even if that migrant ends up by being unemployed or receives a lower urban wages than the rural wages (Todaro, 1976:31). Similarly, the probability of obtaining an urban job is inversely related to the urban unemployment rate (Todaro, 1976: 47).

2.1.5 Sjaastad's Human Investment Theory

Sjaastad (1962) advanced a theory of migration which treats the decision to migrate as an investment decision involving an individual's expected costs and returns over time. Returns comprise both monetary and non-monetary components, the latter including changes in "psychological benefits" as a result of location preferences. Similarly, costs include both monetary and nonmonetary costs. Monetary costs include costs of transportation, disposal of property, wages foregone while in transit, and any training for a new job. Psychological costs include leaving familiar surroundings, adopting new dietary habits and social customs, and so on. Since these are difficult to measure, empirical tests in general have been limited to the income and other quantifiable variables. Sjaastad's approach assumes that people desire to maximize their net real incomes over their productive life and can at least compute their net real income streams in the present place of residence as well as in all possible destinations; again the realism of these assumptions can be questioned since "perfect information" is not always the case, by any means.

2.2 Empirical Review

Migration and Development

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognized "the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. (UN, 2015)
- Estimated at \$442 billion migrants' remittance helped to promote trade and bring innovation, skills and knowledge to their countries of origin and destination. (WB, 2016)
- Migration can bring significant development benefits equally in origin and destinations countries. (IOM, 2017)

Potential Benefits of Migration

-) Searching for better opportunities
-) Better opportunities can offer social and economic benefits

) Place with high emigration have always been hubs of productivity and innovation. (Oltmer, 2015).

2.2.1 Review in National Context

Kansakar (1974) described that -the basic reason from Hill to Tarai migration was due to poor economic condition. The study also stated for the need to develop the hilly region and bilateral efforts between Nepal and India to control migration as well as immigration. The government of Nepal under her policy, established settlement offices in the eastern Tarai and announced that anybody could acquire many bighas of land as he wished simply by cutting forests. This policy attracted a large number migration from the hills which concluded that the main reason for migration was the economic disparities between the Hill and Tarai. The push factors in the hills have been much more influential than the pull factors of the Tarai in determining migratory trends.

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

Pathak (1995) analyzed the push and pull factors of in-migration. This study identified that low agriculture productivity and inefficiency of land in origin, presence of friends and relatives, free distribution of land, easier clearing of the forest, high fertility of soil, presence of health facilities, low price a land in Chitwan were the important push and pull factors respectively. The report also concluded that the migrants are the well off in receiving area than they were at the sending area which studied on anthropological migration in the village development area of Darchula district extensively discussing in the issue of migration typology and making historical analysis of migration. The study concludes that inefficient land in the hill

poor crops field, rural debt, social stigma were the main causes of migration in that area.

Gurung (2008) seek to answer two questions 'who migrate?' and 'who migrate where?'. This study has examined the migration choice. It was argued that social exclusion as measured by economic assets and human, cultural, social and geographical capital might explain or was correlated with the migration decision and the choice of destination. The study has used a profit regression model, from the Nepal living standards survey 2003/2004. Social exclusion was a useful framework for understanding migration. Social exclusion might provide opportunity and constraints for migration. It was concluded that the choice of both migration and destination vary with the forms of social exclusion and inclusion as represented by the socio-economic status of the households. Richer household was more prone to send migrants and their choice of destination was preferably urban Nepal and third countries. Poor households also send migrants but their preferred choice of destination was either rural Nepal or India. Illiterate households' heads are more likely to send migrants as the demand was to a large extent for unskilled labor. It was recommended that social exclusion provide opportunities and constraints for migration and the choice of destination.

Chhetri (2009) studied that on "Causes and consequences of Rapid population growth". In Nepal is the absence of other activities outsides of agriculture has blocked their chances to earn fortunes to which majority of the hilly people have to spend life in absolute poverty. This is one factor, which compels them to move south ward in the hope of getting employment opportunities either within the country or outside the country.

Migration studies in Nepal were not available before first modern census 1952/54. The first reliable description of migration is found in the final report of population census 1952/54. The successive census in 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 also obtained information about migration. In this period several studies have been conducted about in-migration (CBS, 2011).

Dahal (2011) focused in his study on "Trend analysis of Population in Nepal". The political implication of migration deals with internal migration, immigration and

implication components in social and political affairs of Nepal. He indicated that in the past decades. India provided a "Safety Value" for growing population of Nepal in Hill region and concluding basic reasons for migration, high hill density per unit of arable land, employ hill density per unit of arable land, employment opportunities outside the hill and malaria eradication in Terai region.

Nepal Rastra Bank (2013) surveyed "Demographic dynamics and economic development in Nepal" mentioning the consequences of internal migration in Nepal. Internal migration in Nepal, whether based on geographical regions, or development regions or rural-urban character, has several consequences in both sending and receiving areas in general. Composition and structure of population of both the areas change significantly having several socioeconomic impacts on the economy in general and in the receiving areas in particular. In his review of migration studies in Nepal, it mentioned that most migration studies attempt to prove that migration occurs from a desire to convert 28 poverty into relative prosperity by moving either from one rural area, from a rural to an urban area or from a small urban area to a larger one in an agrarian society.

Kunwar (2015) examined the emigration history of Nepalese people and their destinations with the role of remittance in country or origin (Nepal). It was found that there were no effective emigration policies due to the lack of proper research and in one side and less government interest in other in this field. The study concluded that the contribution of remittance in share of GDP has increased poverty level of development was in slow motion and at the same time trade deficit has increased significantly. The study recommended that there was a urgent need of management of international migration (both emigration and immigration) keeping national interest in high priority.

2.2.2 Review in International Context

Castles & Mark (1993) Presented the disorder migration has created in the world today, Castles and Miller write: over the last five centuries mass migrations has played a major role in colonialism, industrialization, emergence of nation-states and the development of the capitalist world market. However, international migration has never been as pervasive of as socio-economically and politically significant as it is

today. Never before have had statesmen accorded such priority to migration concerns. Never before has international migration seemed so pertinent to national security and so connected to conflict and disorder on a global scale).

ESCAP (1995) The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), at its forty-seventh sessions, in 1991, observed that migration from rural to urban areas continued at a rapid pace in many countries of the region, and it was often beyond the capacity of towns, cities and metropolitan areas to cope with the increasing numbers. That had resulted in serious environmental problems and shortages of basic urban services. Which describe the determinant of rural-urban in India as: there is considerable debate on determinants of rural-urban migration. It is widely held that the main reasons for male migration to urban areas are economic while females tend to migrate for such non-economic reasons as marriage and shift in residence along with other members of the family. A large number of research studies have revealed that both rural poverty and rural prosperity are important determinants of underemployment and low wages are the major determinants of rural-urban migration.

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

Goodwall (2004) studied the rural-urban migration of nomadic pastoralists in the west Himalayan region of Ladakh. It has examined the relation to the rapid urbanization currently under way in Leh district. It was argued that policy to address urban growth in Ladakh must be informed by the empirical evidence of micro-level studies. This study used a household reconstruction methodology which made it possible to include absent and deceased members of the household who were present at the time of migration. The study represents an accurate depiction of the out-migration process since the 1960’s as well as provided a demographic ‘snapshot’ of the migration

population in Leh district in 2000. This study revealed that urban migration from Rupshu-Kharnak is highly variable in terms of both level of outmigration and types of mobility, with district variations between each community. It was recommended to encourage and promote past oralism in Rupshu-Karnak and efforts to restrict rural-urban migration by improving conditions in rural areas has also had the reverse affect through labor displacement and by raising skills and expectations beyond what can be satisfied in rural areas.

Gimba & Kumshe (2011) examined the causes and effects of rural-urban migration in Borno state with particular reference to Maiduguri Metropolis. The data for this study was mainly collected in areas where most of the people had migrated from rural areas. The statistical tool used for data analysis was simple percentage. The result indicated that the major cause of rural-urban migration was search for better education, employment and business opportunities. It was concluded that the rate of rural-urban migration was alarming in recent years and its effects was not only felt by the destination regions alone but also felt by the source regions as facilities in the destination regions are overstretched. The source is virtually deserted. Unless the government provides the basic necessities of life to the rural areas and provide the productive youth in the rural areas with employment opportunities people will continuously drift into the urban centers from the rural areas in search for better life and employment. It was recommended that the government would strive to provide social amenities and facilities in the rural areas and also provide jobs for the citizens in the rural areas. In the addition, Vocational training centers would be established in the rural centers for training of the productive youth for the self-employment.

Miheretu (2011) aimed at establishing the major causes and consequences of the movement of people from rural to urban areas. This study has used the pilot-test statistical tool. The study revealed that migrants came to Woldiya in search of employment and to utilize urban services and education. Hence, the outflow of economically active people from the rural agricultural sector has a negative effect on production area of origin and the receiving are now experiences problems such as a shortage of housing, unemployment, increasing cost of living, lack of access to social services. It was concluded that the high flow of migrants to Woldiya was accentuated the problem of unemployment. Thus, the overall effects of rural-urban migration in

the town are discouraging. It was recommended to make integrated rural development strategy to increase agricultural production by increasing rural labor productivity by improving farm-technology, increasing farm inputs such as fertilizer, high yielding variety of seeds, insecticides, adequate agricultural extension service, price incentives and improve access to financial credit and market facilities.

Qin (2012) reviewed major migration theories and recent research on environmental effect on migration with specific attention to the influences of environmental factors on rural-urban labor migration in China. It was found that effects of land resources on household labor migration decision in rural China. It had suggested two core hypotheses regarding environmental influences on rural to urban labor migration in China. First environmental factor at both the household and the community levels are expected to have mixed effects on rural household labor migration decisions. Second these environmental factors are expected to had interactive effects with other household and community level characteristics on rural household labor migration decision. It has recommended that more efforts should be directed to policy within specific context rather than the generalization of environmental causes of migration to a broad setting.

Shikdar (2012) examined the impact of rural-urban migration on urban Bangladesh. The study exploratory mainly conducted on secondary data basis. It collected data from various sources as like Journal daily newspaper and internet. The annual population growth rate is 1.7 percent at national level. The percentage of urban growth was increasing faster and it was expected that more than 50 percent of the population in Bangladesh would live in urban areas by the year 2025. Poverty, Job Searching and family influence was the main pull factors of the out-migration, while better opportunity, prior migrants and availability of job was the main pull factor behind migration. Poverty was found to be the main Push factor for illiterates and moderately educated migrants and job searching was the main push factor among the migrants having graduate level education or more.

Ajaero & Unokala (2013) examined the effects of rural urban migration on the rural communities of southeastern Nigeria. The study has used multiple regression, hierarchical cluster analysis, chi square and Kruskal Wallis test. The study showed that rural-urban migration contributes significantly towards the development of their

rural communities through monetary remittance and the involvement of the rural-urban migrants in community development projects. It was revealed that urban migrants usually send back remittances in the forms of money, food and clothing and at a definite interval with most of them remitting once a month. In addition, the rural-urban migrants also embark on and execute some developmental projects in their rural communities of origin. The study recommended for the initiation of development projects based on the identified needs of each of the rural communities to argue the effects of migration in the study area was made.

Okhankuela & Omonigh (2013) investigated the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Nigeria from the period 1999-2008 using Ijebu waterside local Government Area of Ogun state, Nigeria. It attempted answer to research question by using survey design and purposive sampling techniques to collect data from 144 respondents with the aid of a 10-item structured questionnaire and personal interview. It was found that majority of the migrants migrated to continue their education rather than in search of employment. It was concluded that revealed consequences of out migration on the area include absence of youths to assist parents in their profession, lack of work force to work on farms and desertion of the area to the aged and children. It was recommended that concerned government policy aimed at closing the lacuna between wage and other socio-economic differentials between rural and urban areas, governments support in the development and funding of small and medium scale rural enterprises and agriculture.

Uddin & Firoj (2013) aimed at throwing light on central characteristics of migrants, determining the factors and consequences of rural-urban migration in the context of Chittagong city. The ordinary least square technique is applied on three regression model which indicate the determinants of income of migrants before and after their migration, change of income after migration. It was found that poverty is not only factor pushing people toward the cities, but attraction factor pulls them too. The attraction factors are gas, electricity (legal or illegal), water supplies, colorfulness of the city, willingness to change and see new place. It concluded that reducing disparities between rural-urban areas should receive in urgent attention to stabilize the rural out migration. It was recommended that government should promote economic activities in rural areas and adopt a balance development strategy to encourage

settlements and other functions in small and intermediate cities. An appropriate balance between rural and urban economic opportunities through the spread of small-scale industries throughout the country side and the re oriented of economic activities and social investments towards raising income facilities and rural Bangladesh would seem to be good tools to discourage rural-urban migration.

Amrevurayire & Ojhe (2016) assessed the consequences of rural-urban migration on the source region of Ughierwen clan in Ughelli Sooth Local Government area using multiple regression techniques. The stratified sampling technique was used to divide the study area into four zones. The study found that female migrates more than the male within the age cohorts of 15-25 years and 26-35 years. Migration decreases with age, and this might be due to the higher psychological cost for migration associated with older people. This study revealed that migration is affected by socioeconomic, demographic and culture factors. The result of hypothesis showed that there is a significant relationship between migration and social amenities (recreation, water, health care, electricity and road) which was evident at F value of 97.691 which was greater than critical table value of 2.26 at $P > 0.05$. Thus, the study has anticipated that an increase in provision of social amenities would result in a corresponding decrease in rural-urban migration. This study recommended that functional social amenities such as electricity, pipe borne water would be provided in the rural areas as a panacea for rural-urban migration.

Babi, Guogping & Ladu (2017) focused on the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Juba metropolitan, Republic of South Sudan as a case study. The stratified random sampling method on the basis of existing Payam (district) was used to divide the study area into three zones of Juba, Vator and Menuku. The finding of the study is that the majority of migrants in Juba metropolitan migrate in search of employment while others migrated to continue their education while other migrated in search for basic amenities to join relatives and get married. Policy makers must take into consideration that programs initial in urban areas will also affect rural residents.

Melesse & Nachimuth (2017) aimed to review causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia. Although "Push" factors pre dominated there were some significant "Pull" factors that attract rural people to urban areas. As a result, rural-urban migration trend in Ethiopia could be explained by a number of so-called push

and pull factors (Kunt 1973 cited infringe and Kuschminder 2009). The significant outflow of workers and inflow of remittance as well as the continuous exchanges of goods, ideas and cultural values has changed the rural landscape economically, socially and demographically.

Delango (2019) aimed to identify and investigated the major causes and consequences of rural urban migration in Wolaito Sudo town Merhal Sub city by using table, percentage, mean, frequency and graph and qualitative data obtained from FDG's and key informants was analyzed through narration and qualitative descriptions. It was found that most migrants moved basically for economic reasons such as seeking employment, job transfer, to open up or extend personal business, to gain education and training services. On the other hand, some of them were moved to Wolaita Sodo town for non-economic reasons such as to be free from culture and family restriction and obligation, and to join relatives or friends in the town. This study concluded that the induced flow of people to Wolaito Sodo town was low per capita income, unemployment problems and lack of goods and services in the rural area. The availability of better employment and career advancements was concentrated in the urban areas. This study recommended GOs and NGOs considerable attention and other policy- makers to reflect on the most suitable ways to solve the existing problem.

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents methodology that includes research design, study area, sample size and selection criteria, nature and sources of data questionnaire, data collection tools and procedures, and techniques of data analysis and interpretation.

3.1 Research Design

Quantitative and descriptive design has been used to find out the causes and consequences of migration.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

This study was based on primary information. The primary information was collected through field survey using different data collection methods i.e. household survey and key informant interview.

3.3 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

The study was carried out by non-probability sampling method. Due to lack of proper information about total number of people who had been migrated to the destination, 100 respondents were selected for household data collection by purposive random sampling method. The selected households were those who had been migrated to the destination from other places.

3.4 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

The data have been collected systematically by adopting different tools as structured questionnaire and key informant interview.

3.4.1 Household Survey

Structured questionnaire was prepared to generate the realistic and accurate data from respondent were requested to fill up the questionnaire. Altogether 100 households were interviewed during the study. Questionnaire was based on about migration. All together questions were included in the questionnaire aiming to obtain the information. The questions were asked to respondents in the study area. The data were collected through formal and informal interviews using structured questions.

3.4.2 Key Informant Interview

The primary data were also collected from key persons structured interviews with set questioners. The interview was taken as cross checking for data obtained from HHs questionnaire. In key informant interview unstructured one-one directed conversations was held with key individuals, infrastructure development committee members, social workers, local level political leaders, village group members were key persons for interviews.

3.5 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The completed interview schedule was manually checked before entry into computer than data were made entry into programmed and necessary some quantities data were also analyzed with the help of computer using simple statistical tools such as percentage.

CHAPTER FOUR: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

4.1.1 Area and Sex Composition of Population

The percent distribution of population by sex and 10 years age group for study area is presented. The total population of samples HHs was 100 among them 66 were male and 34 were female. The table 4.1 has isolated age and sex composition of the sampled households. The study shows that population is indicated by sex ratio. This helps to know about the number of male in per hundred and females. The formula given below helps to calculate it

Table 4.1: Age Composition of Sampled HHs

Age	Frequency	Percentage
10-20	10	10
20-30	56	56
30-40	20	20
40-50	12	12
50-60	2	2

Source: Field Survey 2020

Table 4.1 shows that age group 10-20 comprises of 10% of total population. Further, 20-30 age group occupies the population of 56% and 30-40 occupies 20%. Equally, the total percentage of age groups 40-50 and above 50 appears to be proportionate which can vividly be seen in the table. The percentage of elderly population i.e. the age group of above 50 is shown as 2%, which comparatively appears to be less than other age groups.

Mostly age group between 20-40 migrates to urban for getting jobs and services and making their future more secure with more earning. (T. Sapkota, [KII]).

Fig: 1 Age Composition of Sampled HHs

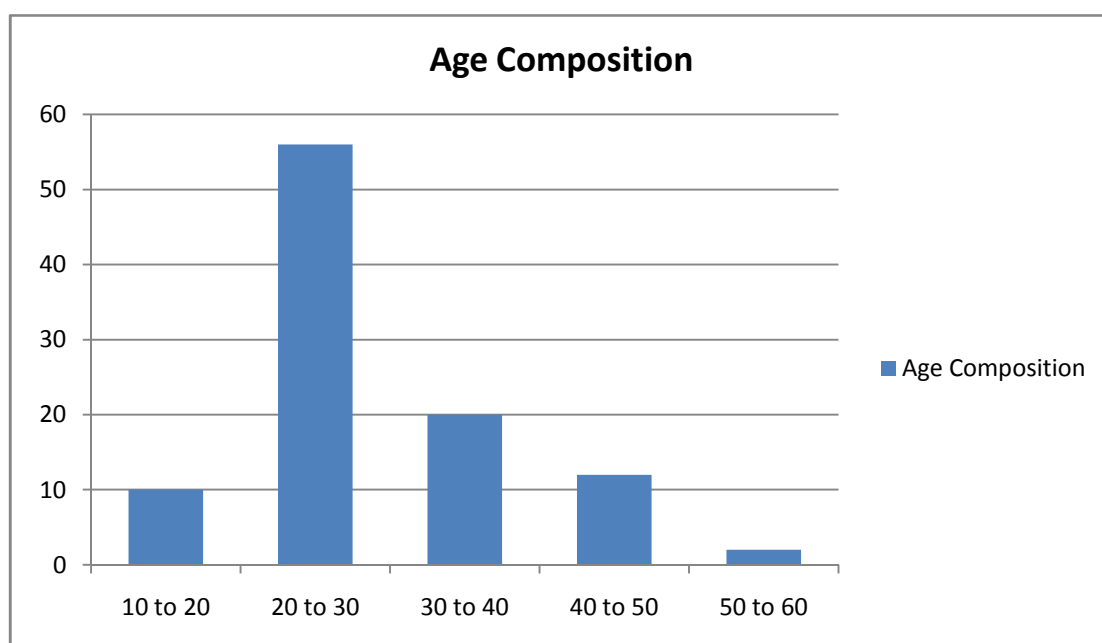


Table 4.2 Sex Composition of HHs

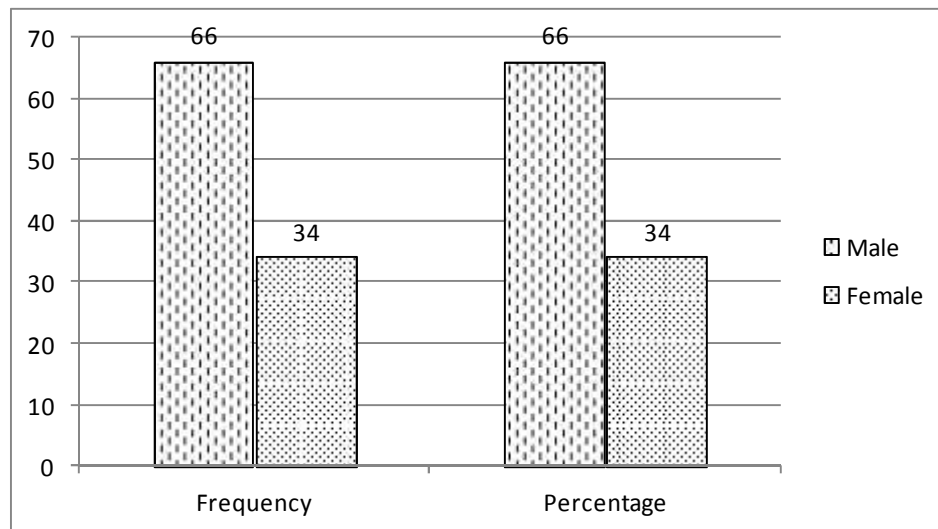
Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	66	66
Female	34	34
Others	-	-

Source: Field Survey 2020

In table 4.2, the overall sex ratio is 100, where the ratio of male population is higher than the female. This ratio is higher because of the flow of large number of male children in the area, who especially transfer for quality education and the migration of economically active male population who move for business and service.

Nepal is a male dominating country where male are supposed to be involved in economic activities and also there is given more importance for male for further studies. So, due to these reasons also more male are likely to migrate from their origin place for different purpose. (S. Maharjan [KII]).

Figure 2 Sex Composition of HHs



4.1.2 Dependency Ratio

The population is divided into 3 categories i.e 0-14, 15-49 and above 60. The male and female within 15-49 are called economically active population whereas the group 0-14 and above 60 years of age are indicated as dependent population.

Dependency ratio is defined as the population of 0-14 and above 60 years by the population of 15-49 years age group and multiplied by 100. It is obtained by following formula.

$$\text{Dependency ratio (DR)} = \frac{\text{No. of total dependent population}}{\text{No of economically active population}} \times 100$$

The proportion of young age divided by adult age is considered as child dependency ratio whereas the proportion of old age divided by adult age is called as old dependency ratio. Similarly, the total dependency ratio is the sum of both child and old dependency ratio.

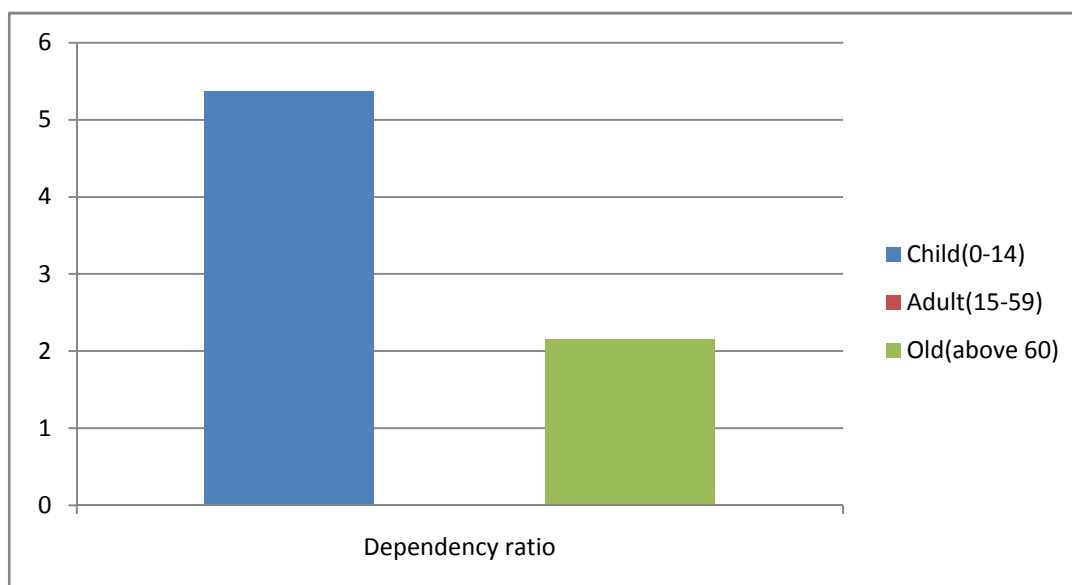
Table 4.3 Dependency Ratio of HHs

Dependent groups	Population	Percent	Dependency ratio
Child(0-14)	5	5	5.37
Adult(15-59)	93	93	0
Old(above 60)	2	2	2.15
Total	100	100	7.52

Source: Field Survey 2020

The table indicates total dependency ratio is 7.52, which indicates that 93 active populations have to support 7 population of dependent one. The child dependency ratio is 5.37, which is higher than old dependency ratio i.e. 2.15.

Figure 3 Dependency Ratio of HHs



4.1.3 Marital Status

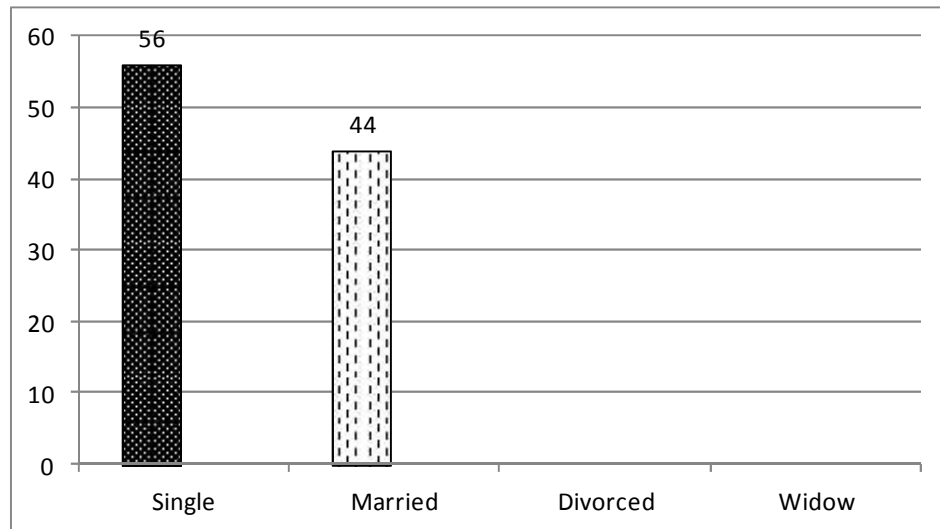
Table 4.4 Distribution of Rural-Urban Migrants of HHs by Marital Status

Status	Respondent	Percentage
Single	56	56
Married	44	44
Divorced	-	-
Widow	-	-

Source: Field Survey 2020

Table 4.4 shows that out of total population, 56 % are found unmarried, 44% married and there are no divorced and widow in the survey are. Marital status of the sampled household population is shown with the help of the bar diagram.

Figure 4 Distributions of Rural-Urban Migrants of HHs by Marital Status



4.1.4 Religion

Religion plays a determining role in the process of migration. Many migrants choose similar religious value at the place of destination. It seems necessary to include for the study of rural-urban migration. Field work displays the presence of Hindu, Buddhist, Christian and others in the study area.

Table 4.5 Distribution of Rural-Urban Migration of HHs by Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	81	81
Buddhist	3	3
Christian	6	6
Others	10	10

Source: Field Survey 2020

Figure 5 Distribution of Rural-Urban Migration of HHs by Religion

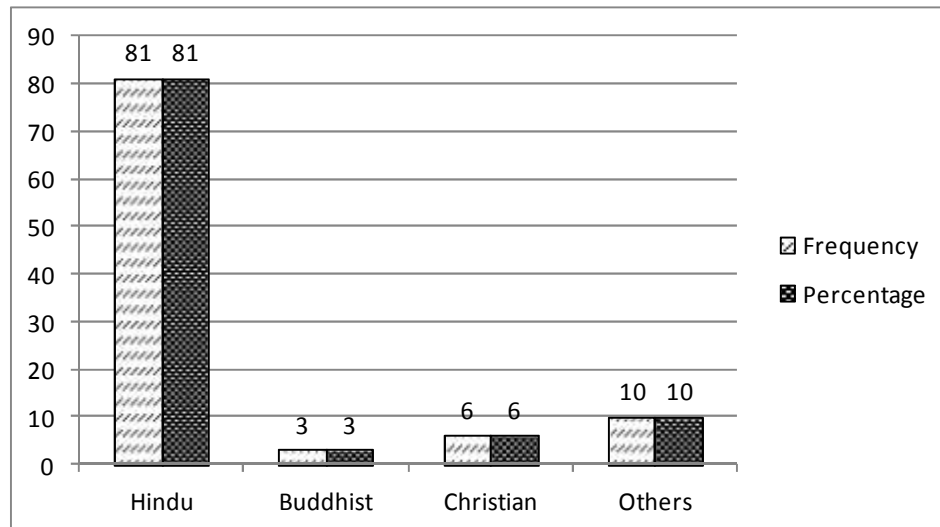


Table 4.5 shows that 81% of surveyed population follows Hinduism where as 3% and 6% follows Buddhist and Christians respectively. Whereas 10% survey population follows other religion like Kirat, Tharu etc. in the total.

Nepal is a religious country with many temples, religious places, etc. Nepal is religiously inspired by Hinduism and mostly people are hindu. So its usual that mostly people are hindu.

4.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

Migration is the result of unsatisfied condition of people at the place of origin. People move from one place to another for the better future. Socio-economic characteristics are major components of quality of life. This section deals with some selected, socio-economic factors such as literacy status and education attainment, occupation status, income level, size of the land holding and physical facilities of sample households' population of the study area. This Study targeted migrants in Kirtipur Municipality involved interviewing a sample of 100 migrants in the ward number 8.

4.2.1 Educational Attainment

Education status is the main indicator for migrants. In general, education person move from one place to another place more than uneducated people. Education helps people

to gets job and business opportunities in new place. It also enhances social, economic, political development and civilization. So, it is important characteristic of population.

Table 4.6 Distribution of Respondent by Educational Status

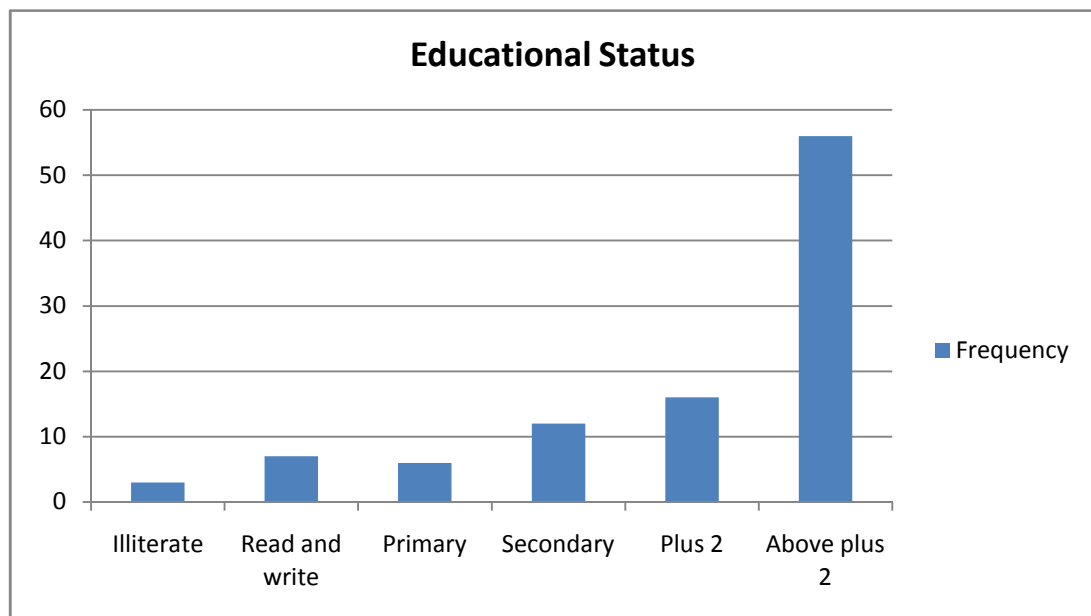
Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	3	3
Read and write	7	7
Primary	6	6
Secondary	12	12
Plus 2	16	16
Above plus 2	56	56

Source: Field Survey 2020

Table 4.6 shows that there only 3% people from sample population are illiterate and 56% populations are highly qualified i.e. above plus two.

Nowadays people are being more concern about education. Education is being basic need of people. People study for better future or getting better jobs so its usuall that mostly educated people migrates for betterment in their life. (R. Maharjan[KII]).

Figure 6 Distribution of Respondent by Educational Status



4.2.2 Occupation/ Employment

Occupation or employment is one of the major characteristics of the socio-economic situation of the migrants. Migrant's occupations are mixed in the migration destination place. People are engaged in governmental sector for jobs, private sector, labour, business, self-employed or some are house wives. As well as some of the respondents came along with their parents for their higher studies, so they don't have any kind of occupation.

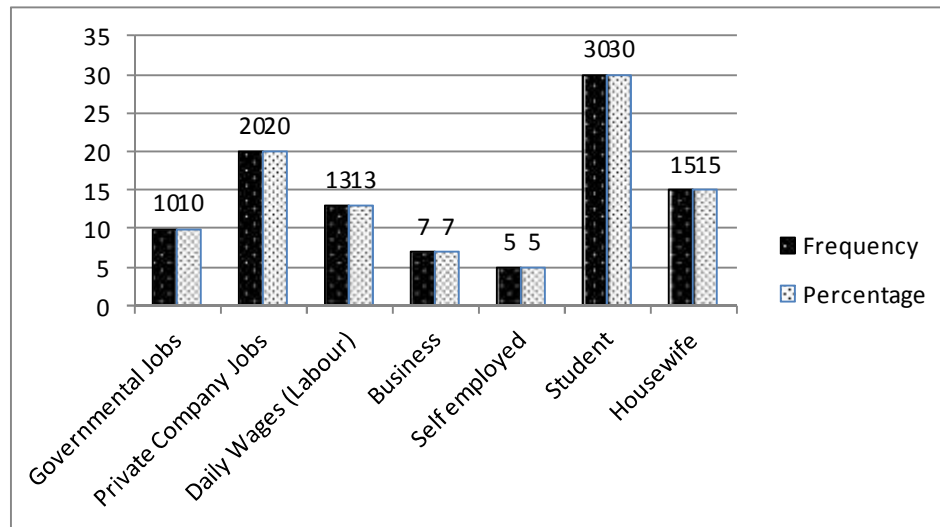
Table 4.7 Distribution of Respondent by Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Governmental Jobs	10	10
Private Company Jobs	20	20
Daily Wages (Labour)	13	13
Business	7	7
Self employed	5	5
Student	30	30
Housewife	15	15

Source: Field Survey 2020

Table 4.7 shows that 10% of the respondents are engaged in the governmental jobs whereas 20%, 13%, 7%, 5%, 30% and 15% of the respondents are engaged in the private jobs, labour, business, self-employed, student and housewives respectively

Figure 7 Distribution of Respondent by Occupation



4.2.3 House Ownership in Destination

House ownership pattern is also an important socio- economic characteristic in migration. Due to various reason people leave their residence and migrate to another place but there is no certainty of having own house at the destination of all migrants. So, some of the respondents are living in rented houses as well as in their friend’s or relative’s home. In the following table, the pattern of house ownership of the respondents is presented.

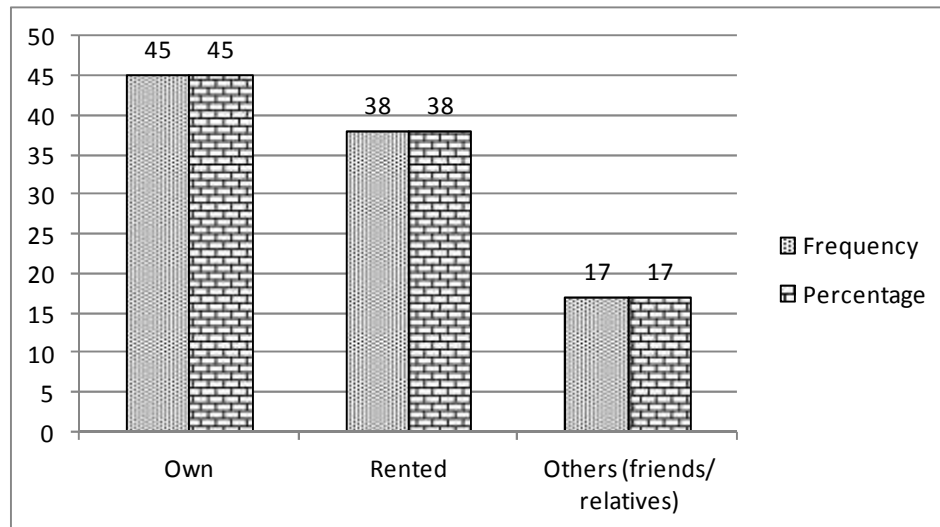
Table 4.8 Distribution of Respondent by House Ownership in Destination

House ownership	Frequency	Percentage
Own	45	45
Rented	38	38
Others (friends/ relatives)	17	17

Source: Field Survey 2020

Table 4.8 shows that 45% of surveyed population lives in their own house whereas 38% and 17% lives in rented and with their friends and relatives respectively. House ownership in destination of the sampled household population is shown with the help of the bar diagram.

Figure 8 Distribution of Respondent by House Ownership in Destination



4.3 Migration Scenario of Respondents

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

4.3.1 Origin of the respondents

The ability to move from one place to another be it to escape the effects of environmental disasters or to exploit opportunities which may be available elsewhere, represents an essential means of dealing with the problems which best many who live in the world's poorer countries. Migration from village to city many constitute a 'pressure value' whereby people may escape the drudgery and uncertainty of rural life. The periodic movement of farmers and pastoralists may enable them to overcome environmental constraints on their livelihood.

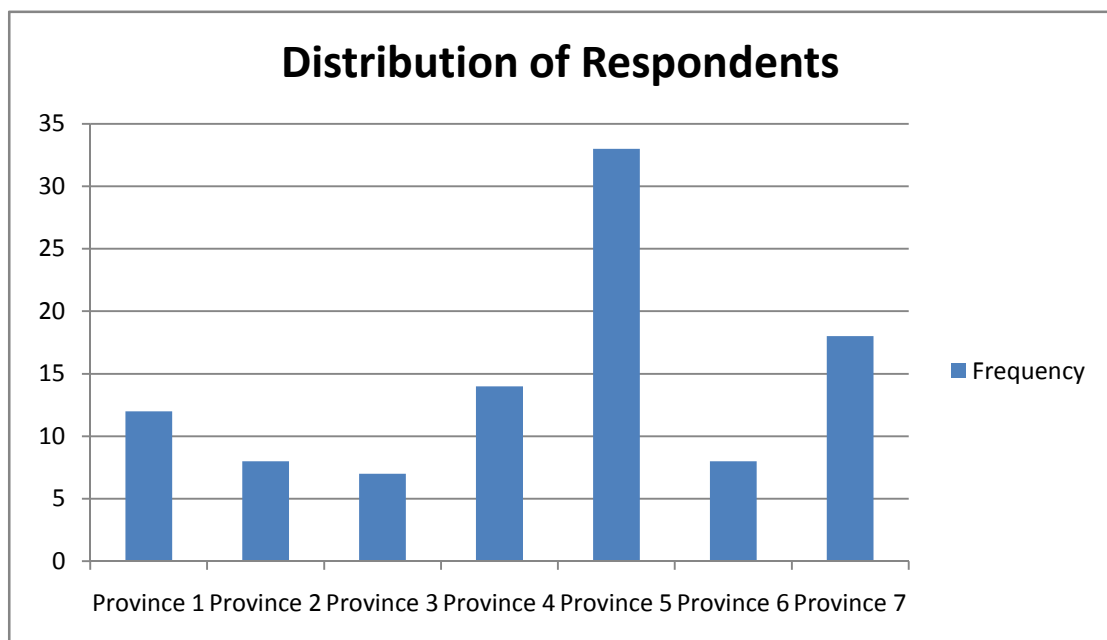
Table 4.9 Distribution of the respondents by Province

Province	Frequency	Percentage
1	12	12
2	8	8
3	7	7
4	14	14
5	33	33
6	8	8
7	18	18

Source: Field Survey 2020

Table 4.9 shows that migrants were found in different parts of the country. Out of 100 respondents 12% were from Province, 8% from Province 2, 7% from Province 3. Similarly, 14%, 33%, 8% and 18% from the Province 4, Province5, Province 6, and Province 7 respectively. It was found that people from every part of the country have migrated in the study area.

Figure 9 Distribution of the Respondents by Province



4.3.2 Migration time period of the respondents

Migration brings change in population of a particular place. In Nepal, the trend of migration from the hills and mountains to the Tarai region had started as soon as

malaria was eradicated in the Tarai. In most places of Nepal, as the urbanization process started, the rate of migration to urban areas began to increase. This has resulted in the increase of urban population. However, the change in population is caused not only by migration, (which is purely a socio-economic phenomenon). But the rates of mortality and fertility, which are biological phenomenon, are also responsible which shows the migration time period respondents of the study area.

Table 4.10 Distribution of Respondents by Migration Time Period

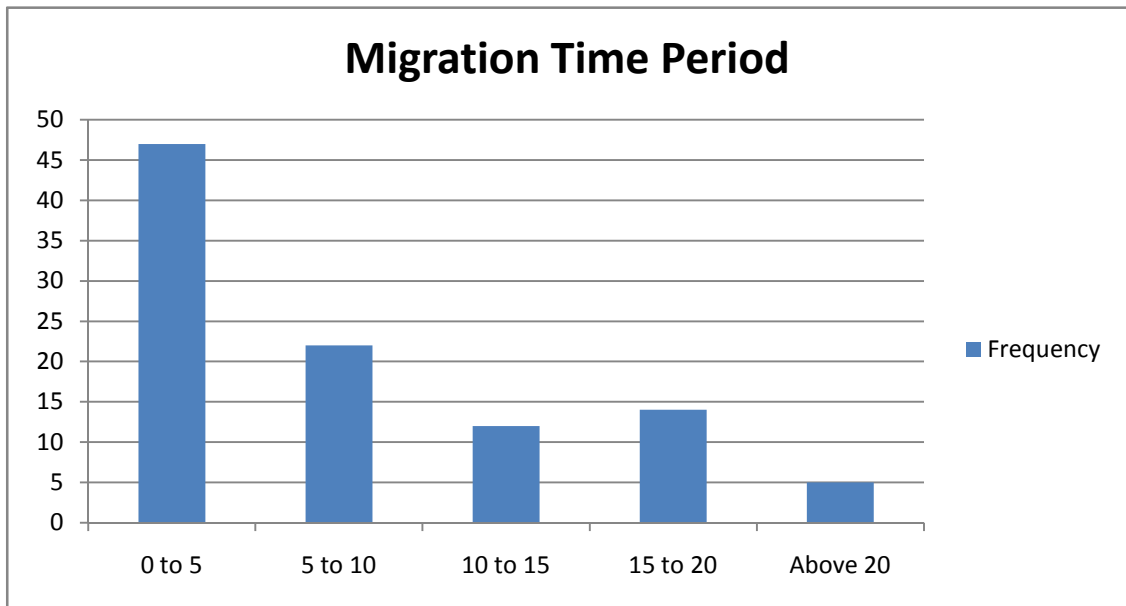
Years spend	Frequency	Percentage
0-5	47	47
5-10	22	22
10-15	12	12
15-20	14	14
Above 20	5	5

Source: Field Survey 2020

Table 4.10 shows that most of the respondents have spent 0-5 and 5-10 years duration with the population of 47% and 22% respectively.

During the survey, it was found that must of the respondents migrated for their higher level of education. As the establishment of Tribhuvan University, people started migrating from different parts of the country. Socially and environmentally also, the study area becomes an ideal place for many people for migration. (D. Karki[KII]).

Figure 10 Distribution of Respondents by Migration Time Period



4.4 Causes of Migration from Rural to Urban Area

Migration is as old as human history. This process started from the time when people depended on barks and meat of the animal. They started to move from one place to another for better future. People moved one place to another to change their demographic, socio-economic and ecological status. This process has been continuing from the very beginning of human civilization. Migration is thus, the result of unsatisfied condition of people at the place of origin. Migration is also the result in which people involve in response to some impelling needs which cannot be satisfied at the place of origin. So, migration is a conditioning factor in the development of new social and cultural factors at the place of destination.

People tend to transfer their settlement with various reasons in different modes of their lives. Age, sex and marital status play an important role in migration. Pull and push factor are other causes of migration. The following push and pull factors were found while surveying the area.

4.4.1 Reasons to migrate from place of Origin (Push Factors)

Push factors operate in the area of out migrant. People want to leave the place of origin due to the restrictions and disadvantages at the place of origin. Push factors refer to the poor economic condition at the place of origin. The question “what are the

reasons of moving out from the place of origin?” was asked to know the general push causes of migration in this study and the total sample respondents answered as lack of physical facilities, very hard life in origin, lack of higher education, jobs, trade and others. In the following table, reasons of leaving the origin by the respondents of the study area are shown.

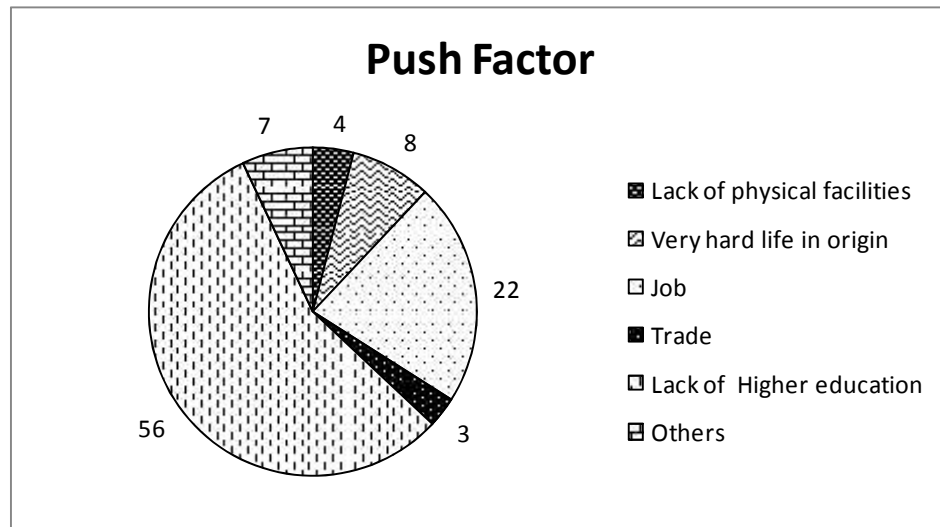
Table 4.11 Distribution of the Respondents by Origin Place (Push Factor)

Causes	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of physical facilities	4	4
Very hard life in origin	8	8
Job	22	22
Trade	3	3
Lack of Higher education	56	56
Others	7	7

Source: Field Survey 2020

Table 4.11 shows the reasons of migration of the respondents from the origin place. It was clearly shows the most of respondents’ cause of migration was due to the lack of higher education and job facilities in their origin place, 56% respondents leave their origin place to attain their higher level education and 22% for job. Only 4% respondents leave due to lack of physical facilities and 3% for trade. Out of 100 respondents, 8% migrated due to the very hard life in the origin place and 7% left for other reasons.

Figure 11 Distribution of the respondents by Origin Place (Push Factor)



4.4.2 Reasons of Choosing the Present Place (Pull Factor)

During the course of the field visit, respondents were asked why they choose the present place as their residence when they could go to any part of the country. What things attracted the study area so much that they did the decision of migrating to the present place of residence? In the following table reasons of selecting the present place as the residence were given of the study area.

Table 4.12 Distribution of the respondents by Reason of choosing the Destination (Pull Factor)

Causes	Frequency	Percentage
Job services	22	22
Education	56	56
Personal business	3	3
Urban facilities	4	4
Relatives and friends	8	8
Others	7	7

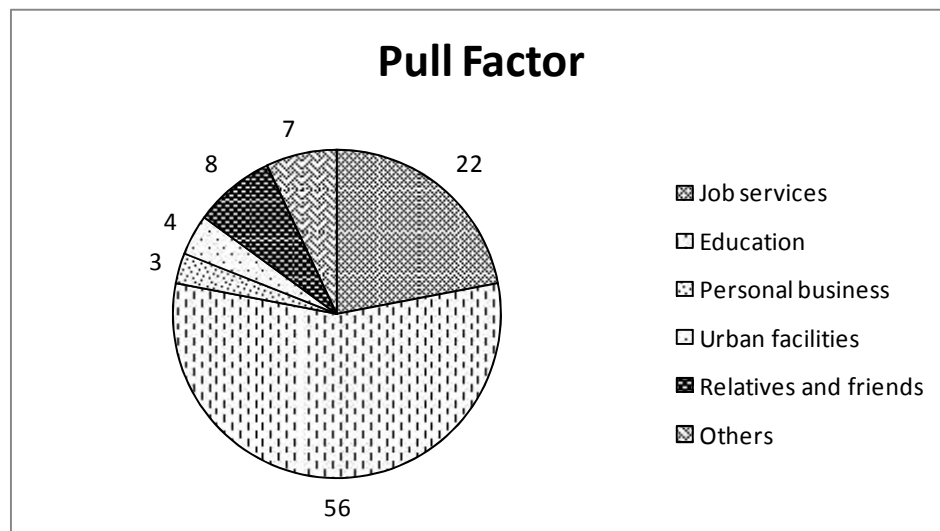
Source: Field Survey 2020

Table 4.12 shows that 22% of the respondents were migrated to study area because of Job and services. Similarly, 56% said due to education, 3% replied for personal

business and 4% said for urban facilities. Furthermore, 8% respondents were migrated due to the relative and friends and rest 7% said for the other reasons.

Nepal is mostly covered with rural areas with low development so there is least job opportunity, low infrastructure developments like school, college, hospital, etc. So for securing better future people migrate to this place. (B. Maharjan[KII]).

Figure 12 Distribution of the respondents by Reason of choosing the Destination (Pull Factor)



4.5 Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration

Migration has its own positive and negative consequences on the place of departure and destination. Natural resource depletion, environmental pollution, earning disparities, redundancy, urban expansion, social unrest, population crowding were/are some of the negative effects of migration. In recent times there are more problems associated with rural urban migration; the impacts of these problems have apparently outweighed the associated benefits. The governments are not aware of the annual internal migration trend, neither most of them know the factors responsible for the movement of rural people into their cities.

Rural urban migration has its own positive and negative impact on the size of population both on origin and destination places. In the rural areas the size of existing population will be deteriorating whereas in the counterpart of town will be increasing (Khinchure, 1987).

This research's main focus is on finding the consequences of rural urban migration, as the research area is limited to Kirtipur Municipality ward number 8 which is the second largest ward of this municipality. The significant pull factors were the presence of friends and relatives and the availability of finance (jobs) in the destination place. The study further found that relatives and friends of the migrants were not only providing information about the employment opportunities in the destination area but also assisting in getting jobs and to reduce the cost of migration by arranging for the migrants' initial stay with them. According to research findings, migration by its nature strongly geared with economic, socio-cultural and environmental factors, so the population composition of rural and urban areas will be reconstructed; the very reason for this is the age of the new comers/ the migrants is less than the dwellers of cities. Because of the above facts, the lures of people from rural to urban areas become the source of young generation; which further paved the way boost of number of population in the urban sector which creates a load for the chosen destination area, in this case it is Kirtipur Municipality ward number 8 which holds the highest population in Kirtipur Municipality.

CHAPTER 5 : SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter has summarized major findings, conclusions and recommendations that came from the study area.

5.1 Summary

The study provides a clear view regarding existing migration situation. The major findings of the study are summarized below.

- i. The study targeted migrants in Kirtipur Municipality involved interviewing a sample of 100 migrants in the ward number 8.
- ii. Out of total 100 respondents, majority of respondents belonged to age group of 20-30 with the 56% respondents.
- iii. Out of total 100 respondents, most of the respondents followed Hindu, followed by Buddhist and other religions and respondents followed Christian also.
- iv. Out of total 100 respondents, there were 6% illiterate respondents. In total 100%, 9% respondents can read and write only where 11% and 35% respondents have primary and secondary level studied respectively. Most of the respondents were above plus 2 with 56% and the rest 26% have completed their plus 2 education. Hence we say that the study area most of the respondents are literate.
- v. Out of total 100 respondents, 56% respondents were single and the rest 44% were married. There are not any divorced and widowed in the study area among the sample population.
- vi. Out of 100 respondents, 10% respondents were working in governmental sectors, 20 % in private sector, 13 % were labour, 7% have their own business, 5% were self-employed, 30% were students and rest 15% were housewives, from which we can conclude that most of the respondents are student and they do not earn money or have occupation.
- vii. Out of 100 respondents, 45% respondents were living in their own house. In total 100%, 38% respondents were living in rented house and 17% were living

in their friends or relatives house. Hence we can say that in the study area most of the respondents are living in their own houses.

- viii. Out of 100 respondents, 12% were from Province 1, 8% from Province 2, 7% from Province 3, 14% from Province 4, 33% from Province 5, 6% from Province 6 and rest 18% from Province 7. The highest migration were from Province 5 33% out of total 100% respondents.
- ix. Most of the respondents' migrations time period were 0-5 and 5-10 years with 47% and 22% respectively. The highest migration time period were above 20 years where we found 5% respondents which shows that most of the people migration respondents came for their higher education and after completion of their study they moved from the study area.
- x. Out of 100 respondents, 66% of respondents are male and 34% respondents are female, from which we can conclude that most of the male gender migrate than female.
- xi. Out of 100 respondents, most of the respondents left their origin due to lack of education and job facilities at the origin with 56% and 22% respondents respectively. Similarly, 8% respondents said they left their origin place due to very hard life in origin. Furthermore, other respondents have other reasons for migration from their origin place.

5.2 Conclusions

The study find out the main push and pull factors cause of rural urban migration in Kirtipur Municipality ward number 8. Most of them were active aged people. Research shows that most of the respondents left their origin due to lack of higher education and job facilities. People used to keep high expectation of the time of changing their origin place. But they could not achieve their goal according to their hope.

Majority of the respondents said that the presence of friends and relatives and the availability of job in the destination place are the major pull factors. Similarly, most of the respondents replied that relatives and friends of the migrants were not only providing information about the employment opportunity in the destination are but also assisting in getting jobs and reduce the cost of migration by arranging for

migrants initial stay with them which have helped the respondents to adjust in the destination place.

Eventually the study finds out the consequences of rural urban migration in positive and negative aspects. Natural resources depletion, pollution, earning disparities, urban expansion, social unrest, etc are some of the negative consequences of rural urban migration. Similarly, most of the respondents said that they are satisfied with the destination place. Rural-Urban migration has affected different other areas at the destinations like occupation status, monthly income and marital status.

5.3 Recommendations

In migration is the result of the distribution of unbalanced natural resources and development in different parts of the world and Nepal. Due to the urban facilities, the population is increasing in urban area especially in developing countries like Nepal. But urban region cannot succeed to increase the employment opportunities and infrastructures to meet the need and demand of the incoming migrants. On the basis of summary of findings and conclusion, the following recommendations are suggested accordingly.

- i. Essential urban facilities like education, health, drinking water, employment opportunity should be provided in rural area to control the flow of migration.
- ii. Basic need and job operative programs bee-keeping, women empowerment programs should be provided in rural area to control the flow of migration.
- iii. Small-scale industries should be developed in these areas to reduce the disguised and season employment.
- iv. Government should provide irrigation facilities to increase the population of land and allow double cropping, so that increased population can be absorbed in farm. Therefore the government should try to control flow of water of the rivers and made channel for the use of irrigation.
- v. Female education should be encouraged and motivated in the area. Girls' school is to set up as free education for them should be provided. Guarantee of job opportunity should be provided to the females by creating such enterprises as small scale handicrafts and cottage industry.

- vi. Natural calamities have also replaced the people from hill or rural area to Tarai or urban area. So, minimization of the destruction by natural calamities can also help to check the rural urban migration.
- vii. The study also recommends that suitable urbanization policies aimed at reducing rural urban migration while improving the quality of life in urban areas be formulated and effectively implemented by the concerned agencies.
- viii. Additional rural development policies concerned on building up infrastructure and nonagricultural activities in rural area are also recommendable. Rural development programs should ensure the active participation of all local bodies, the private sector and NGOs.
- ix. The past situation of society is converted due to migration. Therefore further research should be emphasized to discover such social changes in society due to migration. For the comparative study of the migrants' socio-economic status at the place of origin and the place of destination, research should be done at the place of destination.

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Appendix 1
House Hold Questionnaire

Dear Respondents,

This instrument is designed for the purpose of gathering information regarding the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration to Kirtipur. The final paper that will be written based on the information you have provided is intended to serve for research and development purpose. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide accurate information as much as possible. I confirm you that all data will be treated confidentially and only aggregated and average information will be published.

Instruction: Circle (use tick mark) or write the answer as may be necessary to indicate your appropriate response.

Thank you,

Date of interview _____

Demographic characteristics of migrants

1. How old are you? _____

2. Sex

A. Male B. Female C. Others

3. Marital Status

A. Single B. Married C. Divorced D. Widowed

4. Religion

A. Hindu B. Buddhist C. Muslim D. Christian E. Others

5. Educational attainment (highest level of schooling completed)
- A. Illiterate B. Read and write C. Primary
- D. secondary E. Plus 2 F. Above +2
6. Where were you born?
- State _____ Province _____ District _____ Place _____
7. Your birth place is:
- A. Rural B. Urban
8. Your educational attainment (highest level of Schooling completed) when you left your place of birth?
- A. Illiterate B. Read and write C. Primary
- D. secondary E. Plus 2 F. Above +2
9. Your educational attainment (highest level of Schooling completed) when you last moved to live in Kirtipur?
- A. Illiterate B. Read and write C. Primary
- D. secondary E. Plus 2 F. Above +2
10. What was your marital status when you left your birth place?
- A. Single B. Married C. Divorced D. Widowed
11. What was your marital status when you last moved to live in Kirtipur?
- A. Single B. Married C. Divorced D. Widowed
12. How long since you last moved to live in this town? _____ year (s).

Patterns and Process of Migration

1. Who was the decision maker in leaving your place of birth or last place of residence?
A. Self B. Family / Parent(s) C. Relatives or friends
D. Employer E. Other (specify) _____
2. Did anyone from your place of birth come with you to Kirtipur?
A. Yes B. No
3. If your answer to question 2 is “yes”, who moved with you from the place of previous residence? (You can choose more than one answer)
A. None B. Spouse C. Parents D. Family
E. Other (Specify) _____
4. After you moved to Kirtipur, who came from your birth place to live with you?
A. None B. Spouse C. Parents D. Family
E. Other (Specify) _____
5. What was your main source of information to move to Kirtipur? (Choose the three most important sources and indicate from 1 to 3 in order of their importance)
A. Education _____
B. Mass media _____
C. Contact with people who know the town _____
D. Previous knowledge (personal visit) _____
E. Other (specify) _____

6. Before you moved to Kirtipur, did you have any information about living conditions and facilities such as housing, health care, employment and so forth?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No

7. If your answer to question 6 is “yes”, what was the information?
 - A. positive (migrant life is easy in Kirtipur)
 - B. negative (migrant life is not easy in Kirtipur)

8. Before you moved to live in Kirtipur, did you have any relative or friend or parents living in Kirtipur ?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No

9. If your answer to question 8 is “yes”, have you received any type of assistance from them?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No

10. If your answer to question 9 is “yes”, what type of assistance you have received from them?
 - A. food and lodging
 - B. Financial aid
 - C. Assisted find jobs
 - D. Information about how to adjust and job possibility
 - E. Helped find houses
 - F. Other (Specify)_____

Causes and Consequences of Migration

1. What was/were the main reason(s) for you to come to Kirtipur?
 - A. To obtain job (seek employment)
 - B. Famine, poverty, crop failure, land shortage, poor facilities
 - C. To free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations
 - D. To join immediate relatives and friends or following them
 - E. To gain education and training
 - F. To seek modern urban services and facilities
 - G. Job transfer
 - H. To open up or extended personal business
 - I. To seek good climate
 - J. Other (Specify) _____

2. What is your current occupation?

A. Governmental Sector	B. Private Jobs
C. Daily Wage (labour)	D. Business
E. Self Employed	F. Student
G. Housewife	H. Others (.....)

3. What is your current status of house ownership in destination?

A. Own	B. Rented
C. Others (.....)	

4. What are the consequences of rural – urban migration?
.....

Appendix - 2

Key Informant Interview Questionnaire

Key Information Interview for Cause and Consequences of Rural and Urban Migration: A study of Kirtipur Municipality ward no. 8, Kathmandu.

1. Personal Information

Name: Age: Sex:
 Service:

2. Have you noticed any kind of economic, socio-cultural, environmental impact in the place? Specify

	Positive	Negative
Economic		
Socio-cultural		
Environmental		
Education		

3. Do you think the migration activity has changed the dressing pattern in recent years?

Yes No

If Yes

Drastic change Simple Moderate

4. When did you do this profession?

- a) Before 5 years b) before 10 years
- c) just start d) not exact time

5. Are you a Local person or migrated?

- a) local b) migrated

Where you belong to

6. What can be the cause of rural urban migration?

a) poverty b) higher education

c) employment d) others

7. What are the consequences of rural urban migration?

.....

8. What are the suggestions you want to provide for those who wants to migrate?

.....

9. Do you have any suggestion for proper migration settlement?

.....