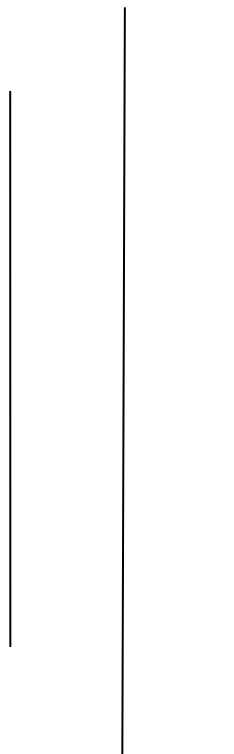


A Proposal On
CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INTERANAL MIGRATION
IN NEPAL

(Vyas Municipality, Tanahun)



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ABSTRACT

This study is based on primary data from field survey 160 migrants who have shifted their accommodation to the place of the same country. They have been asked or inquired by applying the purposive sampling in ward no 8 and 10 of Vyas Municipality of Tanahun District. The people of different age groups and sexes were interviewed to analyze the causes and consequences of internal migration and it also examines the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the migrants of Vyas municipality. This proposal attempts to analyze the causes and consequences of internal migration of the vyas municipality and examines the demographic and socio-economic characteristic of the migrants. This study considers migration as an outcome of a set several variables like as socio-economic, psychological, cultural, political and demographic variables. In the context of study area, economy is the main cause of internal migration which is followed by psychological and cultural variables, instable government, shift of post as well as seeking for opportunity etc. similarly, the study has found that the change in socio-economic status of the respondents after their in- migration which possesses the positive consequences in internal migration.

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 General Background of the study

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

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

United nations multilingual demographic dictionary defines migration as “a form of geographical mobility or special mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving change in residence from the place of destination or place of arrival.(UN,1973:173)

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

1.2 Statement of problem

Migration is being a complex phenomenon in human society. It possesses serious problem and it is not easy to find out uniform causes and consequences of migration.

The causes of migration can easily be identified but it is very difficult to find out and quantify the consequences of migration. Migration has short, medium and long-term effect will show their evidence after many years. After such a long period may not feel, the change as consequences of migration and accept them as part of culture and society. In such a cause, only sensible research can identify such consequences.

The most direct economic consequences of migration are a redistribution of working population within the country and from rural to urban areas. When there is a movement of people from one place to another it affects not only economic and social condition of receiving or sending areas but also affects political and natural environment. Migration process certainly helps for expansion of urban centers but various sorts of social, economical, cultural, political

and environmental problems have started to emerge in-migrants in the previous days were invited in Nepal with view to raise national production but at present in-migrants are deeply rooted in Nepalese society. Study of migration comprises many interesting questions such as:

1. Why and where does the person?
2. How long do they stay at destination?
3. What are the characteristics of migrant?
4. What effects do migrations have created in destination as well as in origin?

1.3 Research questions:

- What are the causes and consequences of in- migration in Vyas municipality Tanahun?
- What are the socio economic characteristics of migrants?

1.4 Objectives of the study

This study aims to identify the causes and consequences of internal migration in the study area. the following are the specific objectives:

- 1) To examine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the migrants in the study area.
- 2) To analyze the causes and consequences of internal migration a case study in the Vyas Municipality Tanahun.

1.5 Significant of the study

Human resources play a vital role in development of a country. No country can implement plans and programs unless a perfect knowledge about size, age and sex structure of population are studied. Following are some significance of the study as follows:

- 1) This study will be useful for the academicians and researchers for further research.
- 2) This study would be helpful to planners, policymakers to take appropriate action plan.
- 3) This study will be able to explore the various aspect of migration in study area. so, it will be useful for the interested researchers and readers about the municipality.

1.6 limitation of the study

This study will be tiny study and those can be only a few socio-economic and demographic variables selected. Therefore, the results of the study may not be generalized in predicting recent trends of migration as the study is limited only vyas municipality and as time limitation. In this context, this study has the following limitations.

- a) all the calculation will be based on sample survey, which will be collected through questionnaire and interview method.
- b) The sample size will be very small (only 165 household)therefore the findings of this study may not be generalized in national level.
- c) This study will encompass the relevant migration of ward 8 and 10 of vyas municipality.

1.7 organization of the study

This proposal will be organized into six chapters. The first chapter will cover introduction which will include generally background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significant of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study.

The second chapter will deal with literature review in which theoretical literature and empirical literature will be analyzed.

The third chapter will describe about methodology under this chapter introduction to study areas, source of data, sampling procedure and sample size, questionnaire, household schedule, individual questionnaire and data processing and analysis .the forth chapter will describe with the demographic and socio economic characteristics of migrant. Chapter fifth will deal with causes and consequence of migrants. And the last sixth chapter will include summary, conclusion and recommendation followed by appendices and references. If the relevant other subchapter are considered to add, they also will be added according to situation.

CHAPTER II

LITREATURE REVIEW

Review of literature is an essential part of all studies. It is a way to discover what other research in the area of our problem has uncovered. A critical review of the literature helps the researcher to develop a thorough understanding and insight into previous research works that relates to the present that relates to the present study. It is also away to avoid investing problems that have already been definitely answered.

2.1 Theoretical Literature

Theoretical explanation of migration has been about more than a century ago, migration is containing which is different at different parts of the world. In the recent years, demographers, geographers, economists, sociologists have developed many theories and models for studies related to migration. There is some literature dealing with the migration.

Revenstine (1885) is the father of migration studies. He had brought the concept of migration and its stream. He explained the push and pull factor are the foundation of theory of

migration. This article which is linked with demographic and economic variable in relation to distance and volume of migration also depends on distance. Ravenston,s “law of migration” states that migration occurs with stream and counter stream in each region as nation and universal. It has been widely accepted.

Stoffer (1940) is his Article, “intervening opportunities and migrants” introduced the principle of opportunities, which states that the number of person moving to an area is directly proportional in destination. The number of persons moving to an area is directly proportional in destination. The number of migration is higher in the place of available opportunity but migration towards the area of lower opportunities is also lower.

Stouffer samulel (1960) proposed formulated intervening opportunities directly proportional to the number of intervening opportunities. The model viewed the problems of obstacles in positive rather than negative way and considered as hypothesis of intervening opportunities. He found migration directly proportional to the number of completing migrants for these opportunities (Ghosh, 1985).

Everett s .lee (1966) proposed pull- push obstacles model of migration. Lee says that mostly migrants decide to migrant in well through and planned manner. Before migrations the migrant think about:

- a) Factors associated with origin.
- b) Factors associated with destination.

c) Intervening obstacles (distance, transport cost etc.)and

d) Personal factors (age, sex, education etc.)

Zipf (1969) formulated “the principal of least effort.” His model was based on Ravenstein’s theory of migration. He was agreed with Ravenstein’s view regarding, migration is inversely related to the distance to be traveled. According to him, the greater distance is effort required to overcome the difficulty and therefore the smaller is the number of migrants. Similarly the lesser the distance, the lesser is the efforts to overcome, as a result the greater is the number of migrants.

Bogue (1969) says that, migration is selective of migration is an adjustment to economic and social change. Number of socio-economic and demographic factors have been found as the features of propensity to migrate and selectively of migration depends on the phase of migratory movement pattern with certain attributes regarding age, sex and education attainment. The changing distribution of population is of greater interest than the migration itself for it adds to the problem of public policy.

Zilinsky (1971) formulated a hypothesis, which he called mobility transition theory. According to the mobility transition theory, onset of modernization in any society brings a great number of migrants from the country into the area of an accelerating pace. Later the society enters the advanced stage of development, rural-urban always, dominance urban to migration will ultimately become more important. Migration will continue towards the economically developed regions until a balance is made.

Mangalam and Schwarz (1968) said that demographers have been criticized for concentrating on theoretical or mathematical model building aspects of migration studies and

neglecting the social aspect. Migration is usually interpreted as a social process in many studies. It is however, the demographic process too (KC,1885). United Nations (1970) defined migration as demographic process. Along with fertility and migration plays an important role in demographic change by estimating selective characteristic of migration stream, qualification of their volume, direction and distance, and assessing their demographic impacts at origin and destination. In a similar study conducted in 1980, it came into conclusion that flow migrants from rural to urban area are closely related to the level and rate of economic development of a country.

Todaro (1976) proposed rural to urban migration and proposed theory of perceived income and employment opportunities which is known as Todaro model in the literature starting from the assumption that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon, Which for the individual migrant can be quite rational decision despite the existence of urban unemployment, the model postulates that migration proceeds in response to urban – rural differences in expected incomes rather than actual earning. The fundamental premise is that migrants consider the various labour market opportunities available to them in the rural and urban sectors and choose the one that maximizes their expected gains from migration. Expected gains are measured by differences real incomes between rural and urban work and probability of new migrants obtaining an urban job.” So the therefore put forward by him can be summarized in the following points.

- Migration is stimulated primarily by national income consideration of relative benefits, which are mostly financial and psychological.

- The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual new or old wage difference. The probability of obtaining employment in the new sector is inversely related to unemployment rate in the new sector.
- Migration rates of new employment opportunity growth rates are not only possible but rational as well and even likely in the face of wide new or old expected income differentials.

UNFPA (1993) has conducted a study program on migration. From that study it knew migration is the result of individual or family decision. It is a part of social process and global phenomenon. Migration continues driven by a variety of forces both positive and negative. UNFPA (1993) listed forces driving rural urban migrants as follows:

- Population growth in rural areas exceeds the capacity of the agrarian sectors to support it.
- Investment in the agrarian sector is on large scale, capital intensive agricultural. This leads to reduce requirements of farm labour and hence people have to migrate city from rural areas.
- As the result of the general urban bias of public policy. The level of commercial and non-commercial services and amenities higher in city than rural areas.
- Wages in the urban formal sector in cities than in rural areas.
- Rural development which gives emphasis to improvement of infrastructure results in increased migration to the cities.

- Land distributor which fails to accounts of traditional common rights destroys the prospects of the landless and leads to migration to cities.

The technical symposium on international migration and development (1998) which was held in Hume, Netherlands, discussed on the migration related issues like which policies work and which don't? How can their effectiveness be determined? What forms of state interventions can bring about the desired outcomes more effectively, and under what condition? Some of the major aims of this symposium include as examining salient international migration and development policy issues faced by governments, providing fresh insights through comparative in-depth country analysis that would use new information, assessing sitting policies, procedures, measures and mechanisms in light other stated or implied goals etc.

Population distribution, urbanization and rural- urban migration were concerned of the 1994. International conference on population and development (ICPD,1994). The cairo document focused that rural poverty and employments are the leading cause of urbanization. Urban growth in many developing country have been built in urban areas without provision for safe waste disposal. The continue concentration of population in urban areas creates economic, social and environmental challenges for governments.

2.2 Empirical research on migration

Major researchers to study the internal empirical research as well as internal and international migration are:

Wiener (1971) focused on the political implication of migration between Nepal and India, dealing with internal migration, immigration and implication of migration components it's social and political affairs of Nepal. He indicated that in the past decades India provides a "safety

value” for growing population of Nepal in hill region and concluding basic regions for migration, high hill density per unit land, employment, opportunities outside the hill/mountain and eradication of malaria in Terai region.

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

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

Kunwar (1993) analyzed causes and consequences of internal migration phenomenon through the multivariate analysis as well as path model. He concluded that the low productivity and insufficient land are the main causes of leaving origin and availability of physical facilities extension of business opportunities will be reduced a little but volume of migration stream from hill to terai and valleys.

Subedi (1993) has made case study of mobility behavior among caste and ethnic group in Namgaling (Ilam). He focused on continuity and change in population movement specifying two indigenous concepts namely Basai sari (migration) and Ghumphir (circulation). According to him thought out the history basai sarai has remained as a district category of movement among Nepalese. Ghumphir is the most common usual form her. Various sub categories that territorial mobility an essential component of rural individual and households thought their life theme

which manifests and cultural, economic social and ethnic grouping of society in traditional societies. This research work is unique providing interpretation on mobility from within meaning an inside perspective.

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

Khadka (2000) studied that “among the migrants majority of illiterate dominated in all three ecological regions. The increased education attainment associated with higher rates of migration obviously explains that the migrant respondents enumerated at the place of origin. She also suggests migrated women have slightly lower fertility of native-born women. The average mean CEB is found lower to literate and illiterate migrants than life rate and illiterate migrants.

The first study to deal exclusively with migration problems was prepared by CEDA (1973) it discussed the census data in order to analyze the volumes, nature, magnitude, causes and consequences of migration. This study concluded that the main pursuit for migration is economic disparities between hill and Terai.

Another study done by CEDA (1974) was on planned resettlement in western Terai. It was based on survey of Banke and Bardia resettlement project. It included a view of resettlement

scheme, characteristics of settlers in project area, ethnic, classification, income size of land holding and livestock of migration.

Khadka (1977), MC Fralance (1976) Fricke (1986), MC Doungle(1986) etc. studies migratory movement in Nepal with certain purpose or selecting limited area. rest of the others, many others universities students have studied migration in certain village and sample population.

Kansakar (1974) was perhaps, the first person to carry to out an academic research to study population change in Nepal because of mobility during 1911-1961. This study covered different aspects of population through historical analysis of population change. His study showed that the main out-migration region were hill region and terai region was the destination of internal migration. Poor economic condition of hill as compared to terai was identified was major reason of migration. Finally, he suggested that development of hill region and bilateral effects between Nepal and India was the basic measure to control migration and immigration.

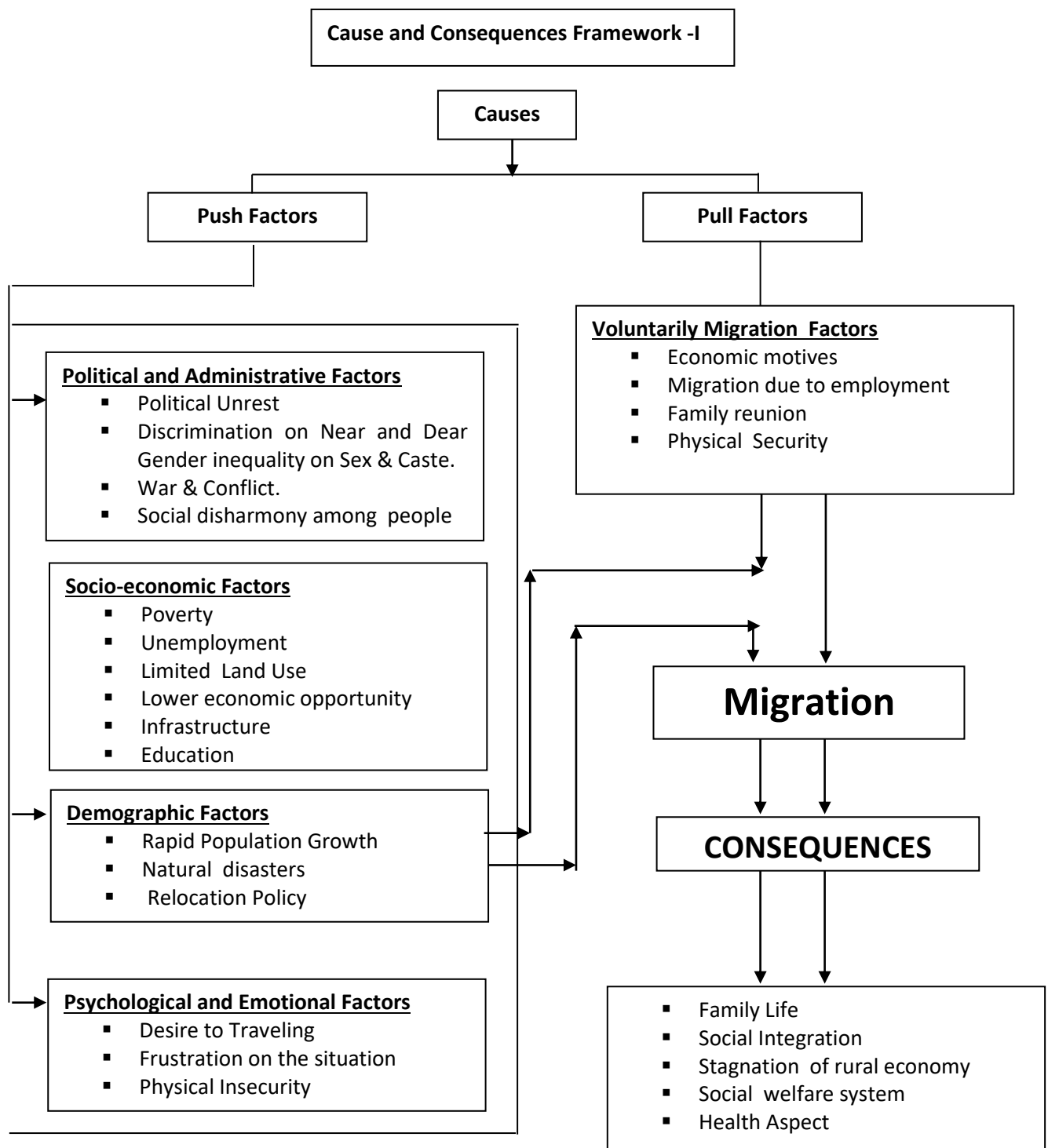
New Era (1981) describe the existing situations with respects to inter regional migration in Nepal survey conceptual source on migration research and covers current though on the subject. Various interpretations of the migration process as well as cause, and consequence are highlighted together with discussion of the socio- economic and political consequence of such migration. Disparities in exportable resources among regions are attributed as the major causes of large scale of interregional migration in Nepal.

KC (1985) states that differential in income derived from agriculture and government resettlement project on the plains were important factors of migration. To him the determinants of

migration were the increased investment in irrigation and industrial towns from government sector. Moreover, literacy, age distribution, family kinship poor household maintain was some of factors for migration.

KC (1998) studied trends, pattern and implication of rural to urban migration in Nepal. This study utilized 1991 census and demographic sample survey of 1986-87 data to interpret rural to urban migration mechanism in Nepal, the study identifies that rural to urban, urban to urban, urban to rural and rural to rural migration.

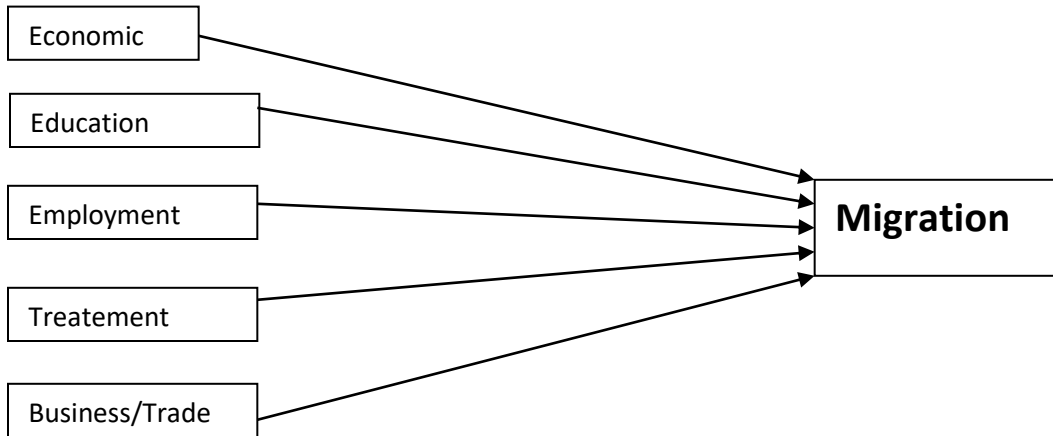
Khatriwada, (2001) analyzed causes and consequences of international migration. A number of development variables are found useful for interpreting both internal and international migration. Three level development indicators. Such as an overall composite index, composite indices and individual indices related to poverty deprivation, socio –economic development, and women's empowerment have been used to examine their interrelationship with migration variables.



Cause and Consequences Framework -II

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with research design, research method, sampling technique, research tools and method of data analysis.

3.1 Research design

The research design for this study will be descriptive and analytical. This research will be complete on the basis of primary data. It is quantitative type of study and the quantitative data will be supported by available secondary and qualitative information.

3.2 Research methods

Mostly quantitative and some qualitative information will be collected to observe the situation of cause and consequences of migration in the study area. Thus, both approaches will be use as a research method.

3.3 Sources of data

Mainly, this study will be related to the primary sources of data. However to complete this study secondary source of data will be used through the review of relevant literature from national and international publications, authorized documents, article written by different

scholars on the issues of causes ,consequences and characteristics of migration, published and unpublished books, journals newspapers and other different sources.

3.4 Sampling procedure and sample size

The population of the study will be migrants of the Vyas municipality. Due to nature of study a non probability purposive sampling will be adopted. The total sample size will be 165 migrants households.

3.5 Tools of data collection

The following tools will be used to collect data

- Structure ,Semi- structured and mixed questionnaire
- Case studies

Questionnaire

In this study information will be collected with the help of questionnaire. Therefore questionnaire will be main tool for the data collection. Questions are included in questionnaire will be based on closed, opened and mixed type. The main aim of the use of semi-structured questionnaires will be the capturing of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the household and the demographic characteristics of migrants. It will be necessary to use semi-structured questionnaires containing open-ended questions in many instances due to the absence of previous research data on those variables.

Case studies

To complement and supplement the quantitative and qualitative findings, some case studies will be conducted. Case studies will be presented to complement the quantitative findings, capture best practices and highlights the important cases related with migrants.

3.6 Data analysis method

The main purpose of analyzing the data will be changing it from an unprocessed to an understandable presentation. The analysis of the data consists of organizing, tabulating and performing statistical analysis (Wolff and Pant: 1999, 127). The quantitative data collected by questionnaire will be tabulated and processed using SPSS software which is most famous in analysis of social science research. After processing, according to the objective of the study data will be analyzed and interpreted in descriptive and analytical methods. Some of the suitable statistical techniques will be used to analyze the data. Univariate and bi-variate (cross tabulation) analysis will be the main analysis techniques of this research. The qualitative information of this research will be explained in an organized way. So, the following methods of analysis are used in this research.

A. Descriptive techniques

Most of the available data in the research will be analyzed through the descriptive technique where some quantitative data are organized in tables and interpreted these tables in words. Similarly, qualitative information of this research will be explained in organized way within the congested time frame.

B. Statistical techniques

Some of the statistical technique will be used to analyze the data. Variables are resorted to a number of cases. Various possible alternative specifications are also attempted where necessary in each case in order to obtain best results. Among various statistical technique simple multiple regression will be used as a main statistical tool to show the relationship between migration and other migration affecting factor.

Simple multiple regression

In simple regression analysis we studied the linear relationship between only two variables, one independent and the other dependent variable and based upon this relationship, we could predict the value of dependent variable for a given value of independent variable. But in real life, so many independent variables do affect dependent variable. In case of our study, migration depends upon the various factors like, economic, education, employment, business/trade and other similar relevant factors. If we establish a mathematical relationship between the migration in one side and all relevant independent factors affecting migration on the other side, then we are using the technique of simple multiple regression analysis. In mathematical symbol, the regression equation between one dependent and more independent variable is given by;

$$X = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + \dots + b_nX_n$$

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