**Status of Immigration in Nepal: A Case Study of Shankharapur Municipality Ward 9, Sankhu, Kathmandu, Nepal**

A

Thesis Proposal

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# **Chapter 1**

# **Introduction**

## **1.1 Background**

Migration is one of the major component of population change which is basically cause by socio-economic factors. It is one of the demographic phenomenon which causes significance change in various aspects of life basically the socio economic changes It affect not one the size of the population but also change its structure and social characteristics. Migration is not only the factor of population change there is other biological factor namely fertility and mortality which have adverse effect in population change.

Migration affects not only the the population size of origin but also destination point of migrant people. Socio-economic factor are the main causes why people migrant from one place to another. In addition, it is very difficult to know why some people migrate from one place to another particular place

The United Nations Multilingual Dictionary also defined migration as- „a form of geographic mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival‟ (UN,1973:173)

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

Migration is a barometer of changing social, economic and political circumstances at the national and international level. In all cases, migration is a sign of wide disparities in economic and social conditions between origin and destination both caused by better and cheaper transports and communication facilities. Another common feature is unpredictable and volatile movement as the result of specific short term or long term crises. Most of these crises produce in the first place local rather than international movements through migrants may cross boarders in search of their security (UNFPA, 1993,15).

According to classical economic theorem migration balances the distribution of population and the supply of resources. People move from poor area to rich resource. Migration is broadly divided into two divisions, one is internal and another is international migration. Internal migration is the migration within country i.e. in migration and out migration while international migration refers to the movement of people from one country to another i.e. immigration and emigration.

As a mechanism of balancing population and actual resources it is one of central interest to the study of population environmental relationship and economic development. Migration may occur from one village to another, within the districts or between the districts and within the country or outside the country people move largely because of economic motives. Similarly, selectively among migrants may also occur by age and sex. In India and Nepal, large number of adults leaving their families behind in the native village, such movements are largely due to economic motives where employment opportunities attract rural males to urban centers but the high cost of urban living compels male migrants leave their families behind.

Process of migration is as old as human society. In early days there was primitive migration in which the natural forces were vital but as the time passed on gradually different types of migration appears in a early period. Natural force, primitive people shift them from one place to another but present there are not only forced immigration but also voluntary migration can be seen. In forced migration natural force, political force, political factors play an important role to shift the residence. Nepal has a long history of migration after the implantation of malaria eradication program, the process of migration started from hill and mountain to Terai and inner Terai and low land of the country.

Our country is divided into three ecological zones namely Mountain, Hill and Terai. These three ecological zones are divided into five development regions namely Eastern, Central, Western, Mid-western and Far-western development regions. Again these three ecological regions are divided into 14 zones and 75 districts.

The trend of migration appears both in internal and international level where, India is the major destination place of international emigrants. The flow of internal migration also is increasing rapidly during the last two decades from the Hilly and Mountain regions to Terai due to infrastructural development and availability of the social services in Terai. This trend of migration has two major effects. The first effect is lack of skillful and independent human resources in the place of origin and the second is high pressure in the social services and security in the place of destination. Internal migration is responsible to uneven distribution of population in Nepal.

The 2001 census of Nepal had included enough information to calculate four streams of migration within the country. In Nepal, the major streams of internal migration are rural-to-rural 68 percent, rural-to-urban 26 percent, urban-to-urban 3 percent and urban-to-rural 4 percent in 2001.

In the context of Nepal CEDA (1977) carried out a study of in-migration pattern in Kathmandu. The study focused that more than 50 percent of the migrants were of age group 20-30 years. The study also concluded that economic opportunities were the major causes of migration. The study further identified some causes of migration of people from hill areas of Central Nepal. It suggested that selective nature of age, sex, occupation, population pressure, food shortage and poverty in the hill region are the main reason for migration. The plan can control the volume of migration from hilly region the availability of intervening opportunities through investment in road and irrigation.

Unfortunately, the earthquake on April 25th 2015 and may 12th 2015 in Nepal have the massive destruction of many settlement of human population and lost many lives. The government of Nepal statistics states that 602,257 houses were fully destroyed and 285,099 houses were partially damaged with more than 8 billion dollar losses (NPC, 2015). For facilitation the the victim of earthquake Nepal government has projected many categories of sustenance tangible earthquake victim of Nepal.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

The process of migration has been gradually intensifying the existing settlement problem as well as creating new problem both at the place of origin and the place of destination. Migration is an important component in the socio economic and demographic land space of Nepal. Terai still continues to be the main recipient of both the internal and international migrants. In-migration is nowadays one of the major issues for most developing countries. Nepal is no exception and also suffering from the critical issues in migration. Nepal has culturally and ethically complex society where is the result of migration activities, which range in physical type and cultural from Indians in south and Tibetan in the north.

The cause of migration can easily be identified but it is very difficult to find out the quality of the consequences of migration. Migration has short, medium and long term effects show their evidence from so many years' migration and accept them as part of culture and society. In such a case only a very sensible and eventful research can identify such consequences.

This study area is ward no. 9 of Shankharapur Municipality which lies in the northern part of the country and of the developing municipality of capital city Kathmandu. This municipality is facing the continuous flow of inmigration day by day which in turn have to faces many consequences that is positive or negative both side by side.

* What are the factor that keep people migrant?
* What are the pull factors of inmigration in Shankharapur municipality ward 9?

So, the main issue of this study is to examine the main trends, causes and consequences of in-migration in the study area.

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

This study aims to identify the status, trends and causes and consequences of in-migration and emigration in Shankharapur municipality of ward no. 9.

* To find out the main causes of in-migration of people.
* To study demographic migration trend
* To analyze causes and consequences of both inmigration

**1.4 Rationale of the study**

This study is related to the investigating the causes and consequences as well as socio economic and demographic characteristics of migrants in the study area. So, it has following significance:

* This study has significance on both applied and theoretical levels. This study is an attempt to explore and describe the main causes of inmigration of people, this study centralized the demografic migration trend.
* The planners and policy makers advocate and professionals need to concentrate and characterize their energy or power in order to address the causes and consequences of inmigration for envision a better life.
* The study, by studying the main causes and consequences of inmigration will be useful for proper identification of the solution of inmigration the planners and development practitioners.
* This study directly illustrates the causes of inmigration within the study area.
* In the light of the findings many new dimension can be identified to accelerate and enhance the participation for the development of the city.
* This study is useful for the academic and researchers for further research.

# **Chapter 2**

# **Literature Review**

Review of literature is an essential part of the research studies. It is a way to discover what other research of our problem has uncovered. A critical review or the literature helps the researcher to develop understanding and insight into problems research works that relates to the present study. It is also a way to avoid investigating problems that has already definitely answered.

In the context of Nepal CEDA (1977) carried out a study of in-migration pattern in Kathmandu. The study focused that more than 50 percent of the migrants were of age group 20-30 years. The study also concluded that economic opportunities were the major causes of migration. The study further identified some causes of migration of people from hill areas of Central Nepal. It suggested that selective nature of age, sex, occupation, population pressure, food shortage and poverty in the hill region are the main reason for migration. The plan can control the volume of migration from hilly region the availability of intervening opportunities through investment in road and irrigation.

Revenstein (1885) is the father of migration studies. He had brought the concept of migration and its stream. He explained that push and pull factors 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. Revenstein “Law of migration” states that migration occurs with stream and counter stream in each region as nations and universal. It has been widely accepted. Everest S. Lee (1966) explained that the decision to migrate is governed by “push and pull factors”. She related pull factors to the destination which are attractive and always positive. On the other hand, push factors are explained as related to which are repulsive and always negative. Before migration the migrants think about:

a. Factors associated with origin

b. Factors associated with destination

c. Intervening obstacles due to distance, transport, cost etc. and

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

Zip and Steward (1964) have attempted to explain the movement of individual. Their theory is known as “Gravitational Theory” which states that the numbers of persons who move between two areas are directly proportional to the two populations and inversely proportional to the distance between them. Zipf was agreed with Revensteins‟ view regarding to irritation. Gravity Model m=a\* u/v, where is the number of migrants in a given stream. u and v independent variables (factors of attraction and distance) and a is the constant of proportionality (Gurung, 1978). Zipf (1964) formulated “The principle of least effort”. His model was based on Revenstein's theory of migration. He was agreed with Revenstein‟s view regarding migration is inversely related to the distance to be travelled. According to him, the greater distance is effort required to overcome the difficulty and therefore the similar 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. Todaro (1976) has given the most significant contribution the large volume of migration literature. His view on migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in expected rather than actual earnings between two places. He has formulated migration models in four different features as: a. Migration is estimated primarily by national income considerations of relative benefits which are mostly traditional and psychological. b. The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual wage differentials. c. The probability of obtaining employment in the new sectors is inversely related to the unemployment rate in the new sector. d. Migration rates of new employment opportunity growth rates are not only possible but rational as well as and even likely in the face of wide new or old expected income differentials.

Gurung (1984) analyzes in his book ‘Inter Regional Migration in Nepal’, showed that population pressure, land holding, shortage of food grain, environmental stress in mountain/hill were found as the push factors and fertile land, resource government incentives, planned resettlement, physical facilities, presence of friends and relatives in the Terai were found as the pull factors. Facilities, presence of friends and relatives in the Terai were found as the pull factors.

K.C. (1998) studied the micro and macro level of rural analysis. Formal migration in Nepal based on data of Population Census 1961 and 1971 concluded that differentials in income derived from the agriculture government resettlement project in Terai, government increased investment in irrigation, industrial activities, and administrative activities in specific towns were structural determinants of migration. For the micro level analysis, K.C. has shown that literary rate, age distribution, local social factors like family kinship were found major factors for the migration.

Kunwar (2015) analyzed the 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 main causes of leaving origin and availability of physical facilities and extension of business opportunities reduce the causes of leaving origin but moving of relatives and friends and education increase the causes of leaving origin. He also concludes that the age factor also plays significant role in the process of migration.

Niroula (2016) during the time of Maoist insurgency people migrated from hill to Terai. Other factors, which accelerated this process, were probably the population pressure creation of infrastructure and concentration of development activities that created opportunities for employment in the Terai. As a result, there are considerable changes in demographic, socio-economic and environmental condition both at the origin and destination.

Mobunjunje (1970) applied a concept of system theory in the system of rural to urban migration operates having economic, social, technological and government component. He attempted to relate trends, patterns and implications of rural to urban migration with general system theory (KC,1993:3) the ground migration to be systematic, influenced by an environment and control mechanism may change the whole system.

Another study done by CEDA (1974) was on planned resettlement in western Terai. It was based on survey of Banke and Bardiya 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 migrants.

Subedi (1996) studied on population growth and migration in Kathmandu city in which he concluded the internal and international migration are the main factors to increase population in Kathmandu city.

K.C. 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 interest but that should be beneficial if it is regulated properly.

# **Chapter 3**

# **Research methodology**

## **3.1 Study Area**

The area which was selected for the study is Shankharapur Municipality ward 9 which lies in the central development region. The reasons to select this sites for the study were as follows.

1. The area lies in capital city of Nepal and there is high trend of people relocate in capital city.
2. The area being occupied by different class group of people relocate Brahmin, chhetri, kami, damai, kumal and janajatis community having poor social, political, educational and economic status. So, it is appropriate to investigate the real trend of inmigration.
3. There is lack of awareness on cause and consequences of immigration
4. As of ethnic class, I choose this site thinking that I can understand and reach deeper level of local reality relate to inmigration

## **3.2 Research Design**

The main objective of this research is to explore the trend, causes and consequences of inmigration of the study area. In order to carry out the research properly, both descriptive and exploratory research designs will be used. It will explore the causes concerned with inmigration within the inmigrant.

## **3.3 Nature and source of data**

This study will base on both primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collected in the field with the help of different tools and techniques; interview and observation. On the other hand, the secondary data will be obtained from library, published and unpublished articles, documents, books and CBS records and the municipality record of the study area.

## **3.4 The sampling Procedure**

The Shankharapur Municipality ward 9 profile - 2024 shows that there are a total of 87 households. Out of 9 wards, ward no.9 will be considered as study area. This ward contains 87 households. These households were sampled for the study because of the time, resources, expert manpower and proper implication of the study. Random sampling method will be used to choose Shankharapur municipality ward no. 9 from Kathmandu district. To draw the sample from whole population, purposive method will be used.

## **3.5 Method of Data Collection**

In order to obtain necessary and reliable data for thus study the researcher will use the method such as observation, unstructured interview and some case study.

### **3.5.1 Observation**

Observation method will use to collect the observable information such as social status. Community participation, role in community decision making, their relationship between the inmigrants and residential. The inmigration will be observed to find out the causes and consequences in the development sector of the study area

### **3.5.2 Interview**

An unstructured interview will be taken so as to meet the purposes. The questionnaire will be divided into four sections. The first section deals with the purpose of getting information about demographic variables. The second section will deal with the main reason behind the in-migration, while the third section will be the socio economic variables. The last section includes the miscellaneous questionnaire about the causes and consequences of in-migration within the study area.

## **3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation**

Qualitative data will be presented on tabular form. Both qualitative and quantitative methods will be used to analyze the obtain information.

## **3.7 Limitation of the study**

Research without any limitation will probably be impossible. This study also has done under some limitation and they are:

* Due to the limitation of resources, manpower and time constrains, I couldn't include all area of Shankharapur Municipality.
* These studies mainly focus on ward no. 9 of Shankharapur Municipality only
* As this study concerned with the sample households of ward no. 9 of Shankharapur Municipality to show the socio economic status therefore it does not represent the whole picture of all the socio economic status in our country.
* This paper is the first attempt, which will be in the phase of learning.

## **3.8 Ethical Consideration**

* Formal approval will obtain from ward office.
* Verbal consent will obtain from each participant before data collection
* Purpose of the study will be briefly informed to participants
* Confidentiality will maintain throughout the study period

# **Acronym**

C.B.S Central Bureaun of Statistics

HHs Household Head

NGOs Non Government Organization

No. Number

VDC Village Development Community

RS Rupee

Eg Example

NPC National Planning Commission

INGOs International Non Governmental Organization

CEDA Centre for Economic Development and Administration

Phc Primary healthcare

Hp Healthpost

KTM Kathmandu

ETC Etcetera

K.M kilometer

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