

## Migration and satisfaction The case of Hilly to Terai region

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The article proposes a formal model of migration in which people of hilly area migrated to terai area. Migration was taken place for the betterment of life, nuclear family choice, risk of financial management, adjustment adverse climatic condition, cultural and social differences. It shows that migration can take place in various adverse situation and risk, surprisingly, when earning is more and less in both situations, migration can take place. I provide some evidence in support of concerned area.

### 1.Introduction

Internal migration has been one of the most important factors for economic, political, social, religious and demographic change.in our country context rural to urban migration, mountain to hilly migration and hilly to terai migrations and international migration is the types of migration which are increasing in different pace in different situation. However some force migration also taking place due to natural calamities and insurgency period. In migration research specially applies resource availability and many risks which may spoil their life or happiness. Specially unsafe border area, single earning and total dependent living system. At the same time scarcity of other option, unseen conflict, poor livelihood life management strategy, gap and distance between family members. Non –migrant and migrant family diversification and unsecure situation. Source of livelihood were very risky. Before one hundred fifty years ago there was no means of communication and transportation.

Migration is a process of moving either across an international border or within a country , accomplishing any kind of people, regardless of the cause to define ‘Migrant’ is more difficult. We could name the 21<sup>st</sup> century “the age of Migrants”( Altner , 2012).

To cover all cases where the decision to migrant is taken freely by the individual concerned for reasons of ‘Personal Convenience’ and without intervention of an external compelling factors- (IOM). Migrant networks have significant impact on sequential migration(e.g.Massey1987:Banarjee.1983:)

Migration itself cannot confirm everyone, life can be improving ways. The trend of migration from hilly to terai, since one hundred fifty years ago. Controlled on diseases, government reforms plan, job opportunities in india were the pull factors of migration. In the past maximum migrations were by their own choice. During the maoist rebellion some families were migrated as force migration. The improving situation of terai area, cheap accommodation and commodity price, availability of job opportunities in India (government and non-government job), easy access to fertile land and social networks millions of people permanently migrated. Some. Internal migration has been one of the most discernible outcomes and drivers (Journal Of Vietnamese studies, Vol.7)

**Kew Words:** Rick diversification, age of migration, short term migration, international migration, blokage.

## **2. Objectives of the Study**

The key objective of the study is to find out the satisfaction level of migrants people and present financial situation. The specific objective of the study is to find out the peoples present satisfaction and their wish.

## **3. Importance of the Research**

Researcher has prepared an analytical study of migration. It is short but very essential study because the people who are intending to plan of Migration; they would know the long term effect of migration. The researcher find out those migrants has to leave some parts of Happiness at birthplace or previous place from where the individual migrated.

## **4. Research Methods**

The study is based on both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. The relevant data were taken from interview. Checklists were used to key informant interviews, focus group discussion and in depth interview.

When I collected data of small area of Rupendehi district without sampling. I have taken 100 percent respondents on my study. The people were migrated from 2020 to 2079 B.S. The study area of Rupandehi district ,Mayadevi-06, Bethari which is located about 6 km from Bhairahawa and on the way to Lumbini.

## **5. Result and discussion**

Mayadevi is a rural municipality of Rupandehi District. It has 7 wards . It is located in sidewise area of Bhairahawa, Lumbini Taulihawa highway. Its total area is 72.44 sq.km. and average length is 18 km . Its total population is 48,479. The population density is 550/ sq.km. The following discussion was made during the study.

## 5.1 Migration from different districts

The distribution of population in terms of district wise in study area is presented in table 1. Different districts have been categorized. The study area is small and specially focused on hill to terai migration. In this area the peoples were migrated from only nine hilly districts. All the respondents were hindu.

**Table 1.** Migrated Number Of household (District wise)

S/NO	Districts	No of household	Percentage %
1	Myagdi	61	58.56
2	Parvat	09	8.64
3	Palpa	06	5.76
4	Baglung	05	4.8
5	Syangja	04	3.84
6	Gorkha	04	3.84
7	Others	07	6.72
Total		96	100

Source : Field Survey , 2022

Table number 1 shows that among 96 households well migrated in this area whereas most of the people were migrated from Myagdi district (58.56 percent) The peoples were migrated from 9 districts of hilly region.

## 5.2 Composition of employment

The table below shows that composition of employment of first generation. After analyzing the employment status, The table clarifies the employment of people of the study area.

**Table 2.** Composition of employment distribution of first generation

S/No	Occupation	No of household	Percentage %
1	Indian Army	65	62.4
2	Indian private job	06	5.76
3	Nepal army	05	4.8
4	Nepal police	05	4.8
5	Trade and business	06	5.76
6	Others	06	5.76
Total		96	100

Source : Field Survey , 2022

Table no 2 shows that the people of the study area were employed to different sectors as above. Most of the people were working in (62.4percent). Other peoples were employed in other different sectors . From this fact, it is clear that most of the respondents were employed in defense sectors. About 75 respondents were employed in Indian army, Nepal police and Nepal army. It clearly shows that 72% respondents were employed in defense service.

### 5.3 Migration status in particular time

To know the records of migrations in particular time . The below mentioned table covers the time from 2020 BS to 2079 BS. To categorize the year the ranges are taken as 20-30, 31-40 and likewise up to 79.

**Table 3.** Number of migration in a year

S/No	Year in BS	No of household	Percentage %
1	2020-2030	02	1.92
2	2031-2040	01	0.96
3	2041-2050	23	22.08
4	2051-2060	40	38.4
5	2061-2070	30	28.8
6	2071-2079	Nil	-
Total		96	100

Source : Field Survey , 2022

Table 3 reveals that the migration was started from 2020 BS. It is found that most of the respondents were migrated from 2051 to 2060 BS . The result also indicate that after 2071 no one migrated in this study area from the hilly region . In year 2031 to 2040 within 10 years only one person migrated in this study area. The data rectifies that the trends of migration is quite uneven. Firstly very less peoples were migrated, The rate of migration increase and slowly it started to decrease.

### 5.4 New generation employment

It is found that new generations were not interested to follow their parent employment. The below table shows the changing scenario of youth and they were fascinated by the job of western and European countries.

**Table 4 .Composition of new generation employment**

S/NO	Occupation	No of household	Percentage %
1	Western/European Country	20	19.2
2	South Korea	07	6.72
3	Golf Country	25	24
4	Trade/business	12	11.52
5	Others employment	14	13.44
6	Agriculture	06	5.76
7	Indian army	02	1.92
8.	unemployment	10	9.6
Total		96	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table no 4 indicates changing scenario of youth choice. First generation were maximum (75percent) were involved in defense service but now only 1.92% are involved in it. Now, highest numbers of youths are working in Golf countries. Many people are selecting Western/European countries. The unemployment percentage is 9.6%, it is one of the serious matter. It is found that South Korean job is the best job for the middle class family which can get by less investment. One good aspect is some youths are selecting trade, business, politics, and journalism. The study found that first generation employment and second generation income has vast difference.

### 5.5 Satisfaction level of family

Satisfaction level of family is the core part of the study. The migrated family life standard is being upgraded even though due to many reasons peoples found not so happy in settlement area. The below table shows the level of satisfaction of family.

**Table 5. Satisfaction level of family**

S/NO	Occupation	No of household	Percentage %
1	Very happy	06	5.76
2	Happy	07	6.72
3	Good	24	23.04
4	Satisfactory	14	13.46
5	Not so satisfactory	45	43.2
Total		96	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 5 reveals very strange and questionable result. The peoples, who were migrated having the main motive of progress, happiness and comfortable lifestyle,. The result shows that the earning of the people comparatively increasing instead of this satisfaction level is not satisfactory. Only few people (5.76percent) found very happy whereas very maximum people (43.2percent) found not satisfied.

## **Conclusion**

The paper highlights the migration social network and risk diversification. I studied on many migrants and of their origin and destination. Their present financial situation, status, family's future still in danger zone. Migrants who were in service they got retired. Nowadays service availability in india are less or not comfortable and satisfactory. New generation has less access to academic qualification due to lacking of parental giddiness, even though some of them are going for foreign employment, a kind of another temporary migration. This study reveals that federalism also put on some negative effect on them. The migrants come under the minority group and facilities and welfare centralized to majority group by which the minority groups are suppressed. Local level government and politics also not favor to them because of the political access and consciousness. After the madhesh andolan still migrants are not feeling safe and comfortable, however there are no any symbols regarding concerns elements. Many migrants are not in satisfactory situation after the political changes and circumstances. Migrants are thinking trying and looking towards to migrant another place where there will be same value, cast culture and social adjustment. Madhesh movement and economic blockade some families migrated to another places and some are planning. So newly migration rate to the place is decreasing. This shows that the risk and settlement affected by political scenario. Finally the migrants are financially strong , maximum peoples are going abroad ,some are doing job in local areas, small business ,job, agriculture and animal husbandry are the main economic activities, even though the migrants are not in high position and status in the mixed society. While the focus of study has understood that the migrants were due to the social network and relationship. They had taken high risk and even in the present scenario still they are in risk zone. In the past time migration was their own choice and attracted by pull factors. Now in coming future they can be migrated by push factors. It can be unseen compulsion. The psychological effect which can be seen on migrant family. No new comers are coming from the hilly area due to hidden unsafe situation and climatic condition or high earning in foreign countries which able to settle them in big cities. Migration itself is a very complex process. In a life if person migrants permanently more than one time means it is tough for them. This phenomenon is being seen at the study area.

When research centralized in particular area I found most of the migrants were socially connected to each other's, about sixty two percentage migrants were service oriented to india. However, migration is a chance, plan, risk and great challenges. The study shows the weak family relationship, economic and demographic change. My research confirms that migration is one of the dynamic processes having long history. Many families left the birth place and parents for their own convenience and betterment of life. Due to extreme differences on climatic and social condition their life standard found dissatisfactory. When the situation and political scenario tried to apply divide and rule by political parties trying to plant the feeling of pahadi and madhesi which is making them slightly insecure

Now first generations who are more than sixties of age are still missing their locality, foods, climate and culture. The Implementation of Federal system increasing more risk on them. On the initial phase the high risk of life , settlement, searching or continuity of job , financial management were the great risk factors. Leaving the village, incomplete settlement of family and going for job station. Maximum migrants were indian army and their relatives. They used to come after two years. New area, unfavorable climate, and different society and culture, problem in communication were the high risk and uneasy for them. Maximum migrants retired from the service at early age and resettlement also one of the risk zone for them. I found that some families are not in good condition due to migration. Put of them maximum were migrated due to influence of relatives but they were without job and some are due to unable to resettlement after job. Peoples were migrated maximum friend circle and relatives effect. It is found that social network is the key factor of migration.

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