
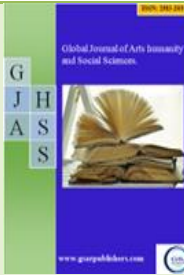


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CAUSES OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION IN KIRTIPUR

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Abstract

There are several reasons of migration. Migration can be social, economic, political or cultural. Economic and political factors are the main drivers of migration. This study has taken into account a number of factors, including work, business, education, marriage, moving after giving birth, and social and cultural factors. People migrate to take advantage of these new chances as some sectors and regions struggle to support their populations, while others advance. The labor moves toward industrializing areas as a result of industrialization, thereby widening the divide between rural and urban areas. This study aims to determine the causes of migration to Kirtipur Municipality from rural areas. This study's subjects are fifty migrants who were purposively chosen. 23 females and 27 males were chosen at random from among them. This study depends on fifty sampled migrating respondents. A cross-tabulation of the outcome and the debate was shown. According to the study's findings, the majority of migrants—21 in total—said that their primary motivation for migrating was their education; of them, 12 are men and 9 are women. Three migrants, or ages 0 to 14, eight migrants, or ages 15 to 29, six migrants, or ages 30-44, and four migrants, or ages 45 to 59, comprised the twenty-one respondents. Of these, 16 migrants are single and 5 are married. The majority of migrants have been in their current location for longer than a year. Of them, 10 have been there for 1-4 years, 5 have been there for 5-9 years, 3 have been there for 10-14 years, and 3 have been there for 14+ years.

Key words: migration, employment, education, social, economic.

Introduction

In the modern era, migration has spread throughout the world. It has integrated itself into the global urbanization and industrialization process as a result of the growth of transportation and communication. Large-scale population transfers from villages to towns, from towns to other towns, and from one country to another have been noted to coincide with industrialization and economic progress in the majority of these countries (Haan, 1999).

Throughout human history, people have migrated from one place to another in quest of better living conditions. People migrate to take advantage of these new chances as some sectors and regions struggle to support their populations, while others advance. The labor moves toward industrializing areas as a result of industrialization, thereby widening the divide between rural and urban areas. There is a great deal of discussion about what makes people move from a perspective that stresses home behavior and

individual reason to one that emphasizes the structural logic of capitalism development (Singh, 1986).

One of the three fundamental drivers of population expansion in any region, together with fertility and mortality, is migration, according to demographic theory. However, migration is not a biological phenomenon, although both mortality and fertility do. It affects the population's size, makeup, and dispersal. However, migration has a greater impact on people's social, political, and economic lives. The fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Indian Constitution include the ability to live anywhere in the nation and pursue any line of work. As a result, immigrants are not needed to register at their place of origin or destination. Several political, social, cultural, and economic aspects influence the decision to relocate. These elements have different consequences in different places and times. Understanding the changes in the flow of people inside the nation requires an analysis of the migration



pattern. It is the most erratic and susceptible to cultural, political, and economic influences on population increase. Estimating future population redistribution would benefit from a thorough grasp of migratory patterns. The accuracy and dependability of these estimations greatly depend on taking into account all the temporal aspects that affect population growth, such as internal migration, births, deaths, and migratory patterns (Khan and Hassan, 2011).

Moving from one location, nation, or town to another is referred to as migrating. The movement of people within or outside of a country is referred to as migration. Social, economic, political, and cultural migration are all possible. Economic and political factors are the main drivers of migration. In developing nations, migration is a major issue. due to the fact that migration has a significant role in both economic growth and labor planning. Because of labor mobility, it is important in the commercialization of agriculture. It plays a significant role in social change and urbanization (Azam and Gubert, 2002).

Migration should be understood as the norm rather than the rule, as an inherent feature of society rather than a sign of rupture - a crucial aspect in people's livelihoods, whether rich or poor. Although it doesn't always lead to "equilibrium," migration is typically linked to overall economic progress. Migration is unlikely to be stopped by rural development, while certain types of migrants may be affected by the labor intensity of that development. The manner in which migration occurs is typically determined by the social and cultural values of the people, which in turn shape the patterns of migration (Haan, 1999). Restrictive immigration policies are expensive and disproportionately harm the impoverished. Restrictions still have a significant impact on the migration streams even in cases where they are widely broken, as in China. For example, "illegal" migrants are typically forced to pay off officials, which makes migration more difficult and likely more selective, limiting opportunities for migration for the less fortunate segments of society. Numerous other policies have unforeseen effects on migratory movements, which are frequently crucial components of livelihood plans for populations. For instance, the communities that formerly traveled great distances in pursuit of livelihoods have been significantly impacted by the borders drawn in West Africa and the tax demands imposed during colonialism.

Divergent views exist regarding how migration affects agriculture, poverty alleviation, and inequality; however, the literature also argues that the circumstances surrounding migration—rather than migration itself—determine its impacts. Although some studies show detrimental effects on agriculture, I don't think there's any reason to be concerned about food security. The research also demonstrates that how migrants use their land and remittances is influenced by the incentives for agriculture. The wide range of remittance estimates is perhaps not surprising.

Urban-rural migration serves as a credit mechanism. According to the empirical study's findings, credit market shortfalls brought on by unemployment and flooding are more likely to fit the Massey-Parrado model. The Harris-Todaro model of the differences in

wages between rural and urban areas is supported by certain facts, nevertheless. Approximately 70% of rural-urban movement was accounted for by income groups in the second and third quartiles, suggesting that migration costs play a significant role in influencing migration decisions. According to cross-sectional vulnerability estimations, the households in the investigated areas that mostly relied on remittances from urban migrants were the ones least susceptible to the 2005 floods. The strength of weak ties was also supported by empirical research; 72% of the households stated that friends and acquaintances in the destination area were the reason for their rural-urban migration, proving that weak ties worked better for the households surveyed (Rayhan and Grote, 2007).

Successful migrants turned away from social networks and instead emphasized having a strong, direct connection to their places of origin and something of value to contribute in return. Whether a household member can share the proceeds of migrant labor with his or her family and receive a consistent income from it is essentially what determines the success of migration. In order to reduce health risks and insecurity brought on by floods, many migrants also relocate to adjacent metropolitan areas; their objectives were not balanced by financial benefits. As a last resort for survival, some households in the lowest quartiles have been observed to relocate to different towns or cities without having any idea where they will end up. Overall, it may be said that migration is crucial to Bangladesh's ability to survive flooding.

Zhao (2011) studied labor migration determinants, focusing on the function of migrant networks. According to earlier research, young men who are single and come from families with more laborers, less land, and younger children are more likely to migrate. This study supported those findings. Additionally, village income has an inverted-U shape on migration, and the likelihood of migrating is decreased when nonfarm work is available. The number of early settlers from the community serves as a proxy for migratory networks. Experienced migrants were found to have a significant and positive influence on subsequent migration; however, this effect vanishes once the migrants return, suggesting that labor migration cannot be solely induced by income differentials but rather requires actual assistance with the migration process.

Migration has not received the attention it deserves in the field of development studies. One of the main findings of the literature review on migration that this paper presents is this. It has been suggested that labor migration—both within and between urban and rural areas—must be viewed as a crucial component of many households' livelihoods in both rich and developing nations. The majority of the literature is concerned with how people move as a result of economic, demographic, or environmental problems. This paper appeals to development studies scholars to incorporate migration analyses into those of agricultural and rural development.

Objectives

Investigating the causes of rural-to-urban migration in Kirtipur Municipality is the main goal of this study.

Methodology

Primary as well as secondary data is necessary for the investigation. The key sources of secondary data used in the study to determine the first target were published books, pertinent literature, and previous research. Observation and interview schedules provided primary data that were used to ascertain the second aim.

Sampling procedure

Kirtipur municipality was chosen for the study. Thus the proportion of migrants there was higher. In order to be included in the sample, participants had to be migrants moving from rural to urban settings. Purposive sampling has been used as a method of sampling. The Kirtipur municipality has chosen fifty migrants from rural areas. Random selections are made to pick 27 men and 23 women from among the 50 migrants from rural areas to the Kirtipur municipality.

Results and Discussion

The researcher attempts to assess the cross-tabulated results and discussion in this study. One of the most practical analytical techniques and a mainstay of the market research sector is cross-tabulation. More than 90% of all research analyses, according to one estimate, are comprised of cross tabulation and single variable frequency analysis. The most common type of data analysis for cross-tabulation, or contingency table analysis, is categorical (nominal measurement scale) data. A cross-tabulation is a two- or more-dimensional table that shows the proportion of respondents that fit certain criteria that are listed in the table's cells. An abundance of information regarding the relationship between the variables can be found in cross-tabulation tables. The researcher used some migration-related factors as independent variables and some migration-related reasons as dependent variables in this study.

Migration and Gender Relationship

The associations between the gender and the causes for migration have been displayed using cross tabulation. Table 1 displays the cross-tabulation of the gender and migration reason.

Table 1: Migration and Gender Relationships

| Reasons for Migration | Gender | | Total |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Work/employment | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Business | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Education | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| Marriage | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Moved after birth | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Social and cultural | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Total | 27 | 23 | 50 |

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Ten of the fifty respondents move from rural to metropolitan areas in pursuit of work possibilities. There are three female migrants and seven male migrants. Six male migrants said that they had moved for work. The greatest number of migrants (21)—of whom 12 are men and 9 are women—said that their travel was motivated by their desire for education. Three of the responder women moved to Kirtipur after getting married. Two male and two female migrants stated that when they were young, their parents moved to Kirtipur from rural areas. Six female migrants stated that they left their home country due to prejudice on social and cultural grounds. Particularly, marriage and prejudice based on gender cause them to migrate.

Relationship between age and the causes of migration

The investigator attempted to determine the relationship between age and the causes of migration. The relationship between the respondents' age and their reason for migrating is displayed in the following table.

Table 2: Age and the Reasons for Migration

| Reason for Migration | Age | | | | Total |
|----------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0-14 | 15-29 | 30-44 | 45-59 | |
| Work/employment | 0 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| Business | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Education | 3 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 21 |
| Marriage | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Moved after birth | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Social and cultural | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 6 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 50 |



Source: Field Survey, 2024

Out of 50 respondents, 10 respondents who had moved from rural to urban regions cited "work/employment" as their reason for moving; of these, 6 migrants are between the ages of 15 and 29, 3 are between the ages of 30 and 44, and 1 is between the ages of 45 and 59. Six migrants cited "business" as their primary motivation for moving; of these, one is in the 15–29 age range, three are in the 30–44 age range, and two are in the 45–59 age range. The motive for movement cited by 21 migrants was "education." Of them, 3 were between the ages of 0 and 14; 8 were between the ages of 15 and 29; 6 were between the ages of 30–44; and 4 were between the ages of 45 and 59. Two of the three migrants—two of whom are in the 15–29 age range and one of whom is in the 30–44 age range—cited "marriage" as their cause for moving. Out of the 4 migrants, 3 fall within the age range of 0–14 years, and 1 falls within the 15–29 year age group. Their reason for migrating was listed as "moved after birth." Six migrants were noted. Three of them have social and cultural reasons for migrating; two are in the 30–44 age range, one is in the 45–59 age range, and three are between the ages of 15 and 29.

Motivations for Migration and Status of Marriage

Table 3 below shows the relationship between the reasons for migration and marital status.

Table 3: Marriage Status and Reasons for Migration

| Reason for Migration | Marital Status | | Total |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------|-------|
| | Married | Unmarried | |
| Work/employment | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Business | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Education | 5 | 16 | 21 |
| Marriage | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Moved after birth | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Social and cultural | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 27 | 23 | 50 |

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Ten individuals that have migrated from rural to urban areas mentioned "work/employment" as their primary reason for moving; of these, seven are married and three are single. Six people left their home countries to go on "business," of which five are married and one is single. 21 migrants—of whom 5 are married and 16 are single—cited "education" as their primary motivation for moving. Three migrants who are married indicated "marriage" as their motive for migrating. Four migrants gave the explanation that they "moved after birth"; three of them are married, and one is single. Six migrants—four of whom are married and two of whom are

single—said that their migration was motivated by social and cultural factors.

Reasons for Migration and Literacy

The goal of the research is to figure out whether or not education and migration are related. The results of the study are displayed in table No. 4.

Table 4: Reasons for Migration and Literacy

| Reason for Migration | Literacy | | Total |
|----------------------|----------|------------|-------|
| | Literate | Illiterate | |
| Work/employment | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Business | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Education | 21 | 0 | 21 |
| Marriage | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Moved after birth | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Social and cultural | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Total | 40 | 10 | 50 |

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Out of 50 respondents who were sampled, 10 migrants who came to Kirtipur from rural areas stated that their motive for moving was "work/employment." Of these 10 migrants, 8 were literate and 2 were not. Out of the six migrants who claimed that their migration was motivated by their enterprises, five of them were literate and one of them was illiterate. Twenty-one migrants—all of whom are literate—cited "education" as their motivation for moving. Two of the three migrants—one illiterate and the other two literate—cited "marriage" as their motive for migrating. Four migrants stated that they "moved after birth" as their reason for migrating; two of these migrants are literate and the other two are not. Two of the six migrants who cited society and culture as their motivation for moving are literate, and the other four are. Among 50 sampled respondents, the maximum 21 respondents are migrated to achieved higher education and all are literate.

Reasons for migration and Previous Work Status

The relationship between the reasons for migrating and the work status from the previous year is shown in the following table.

Table 5: Reasons for Migration and Previous Year's Work Status



| Reason for Migration | Worked Last Year | | Total |
|----------------------|------------------|----|-------|
| | Yes | No | |
| Work/employment | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Business | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Education | 15 | 6 | 21 |
| Marriage | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Moved after birth | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Social and cultural | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 33 | 17 | 50 |

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Ten migrants in total, who came to Kirtipur from rural areas, gave "work/employment" as their reason for moving; of these, seven worked the previous year and three did not; six migrants gave "business" as their reason for moving; of these, four respondents worked the previous year and two did not. Twenty-one migrants cited "education" as their primary motivation for moving; of these, fifteen worked the previous year and six did not. Three migrants cited "marriage" as their motive for leaving their home country; two of these migrants worked the previous year, and one did not. Six migrants—four of whom worked last year and two of whom did not—said that society and culture were the driving force behind their move.

Reasons for Migration and Duration of Residence

The reasons for migration and length of stay of migrants from rural areas to Kirtipur are displayed in the table below.

Table 6. Reasons for Migration and Duration of Residence

| Reason for Migration | Duration of Residence | | | | | Total |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-14 years | 14+ years | |
| Work/employment | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Business | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Education | 0 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 21 |
| Marriage | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Moved after birth | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Social and cultural | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 5 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 50 |

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Ten respondents who are migrants from rural areas cite "employment" as their reason for moving; of these, three have lived there for less than a year, two for one to four years, three for five to nine years, one for ten to fourteen years, and one for more than fourteen years. One migrant has lived there for less than a year, one has lived there for one to four years, three have lived there for five to nine years, and one has been there for ten to fourteen years. Of the six migrants, six cited "business" as their motivator for moving. 21 migrants reported 'education' as a reason for migration, out of these most of the migrant has more than one year of duration of residence, 10 migrants have 1-4 years of duration of residence, 5 migrants have 5-9 years of duration of residence, 3 migrant has 10-14 years of duration of residence, and 3 migrant has 14+ years of duration of residence. Three migrants reported 'marriage' as a reason for migration, out of these, 2 migrants have 5-9 years of duration of residence and one migrants stated 14+ years of duration of residence. Four migrants gave the explanation that they "moved after birth" as their reason for migrating; of these, one has lived there for 1-4 years, two for 5-9

years, and one for 10–14 years. One migrant has lived there for less than a year, two have lived there for one to four years, one has lived there for five to nine years, one has lived there for ten to fourteen years, and one has lived there for more than fourteen years. Of the six migrants, six cited "social and cultural" reasons for their migration. The majority of respondents (21) stated that moving to Kirtipur is primarily done for educational purposes, while 10% said they moved there in quest of work.

Conclusion

This study is based on the analysis of socio and economic reasons for migration from rural to Kirtipur. In general, this study has taken into account five causes for migration: work/employment, business, education, marriage, moving after birth, and social and cultural factors. The research area showed that education was one of the primary factors influencing people's migration decisions. Because moving to Kirtipur was primarily motivated by the desire to attend Tribhuvan University for further study. Additionally, as Kirtipur is located in an area of the Kathmandu valley that is still expanding, an additional motive for migration was the desire for



employment possibilities. People will have easy access to jobs as a result. Consequently, it can be concluded that obtaining a higher university degree was one of the main reasons why individuals moved to Kirtipur.

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