

### The Tendency of out Migration and its Impact on Place of Origin

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#### Abstract

This entitle of this study "The tendency of out migration and its impact on place of origin". The specific objectives of this study was to analyze the socio-economic status of non-migrated inhabitants, to find out the cause and impacts of migration in place of origin and too identify solutions of problems caused by out migration in place of origin. This study followed a mixed methods approach based on an explanatory sequential mixed-methods design. The data was analysed with the help of mathematical tools. In the study occupationally the data shows that nearly three quarters of respondents rely on agriculture as their primary livelihood. More than half of respondents expressing discontent due to unemployment, lack of opportunities and insufficient resources. The main push factors behind migration include lack of educational opportunities, insufficient land, and limited income job prospects. The impact of migration is found to be affecting the social and environmental structure of the community, apart from the economy. Migration is found to have weakened social cohesion. More than one third of respondents were found weakening of social harmony, including a lack of community dialogue, a lack of visionary leaders, and a lack of people working together for collective action.

**Keyword :** Tendency, Migration, Impact, Place, Community, Economic

#### Introduction

Migration is consider a key element of socio-economic change. It generally involves the movement of people from one geographical unit to another. Migration plays significant role to change the size of population either increase or decrease. Migration influenced by mainly pulls and push factors. Pull factors refer to the attractions of a particular place that draw people to migrate there such as employment opportunities, economic prospects, access to education and health care, higher living standards, new industries, entertainment, cultural traditions and political stability on the other hand push factors are the disadvantages challenges of the place of origin.

The movement of people from one place to another either permanently or temporarily is called migration. Generally, migration is defined as the change of residence. Although, migration is not a vital of population expansion but its consequences on the aspect of demographic change is varied. It is very difficult task in finding out the migration behaviours because of diversity in its direction, distance, duration, volume and impacts. Migration usually refers to movement of people in search for such things as better prospect of life, higher income, better living standards, better opportunity of employment and better social amenities. No restriction is place upon the distance of number of the individual or upon the voluntary nature of the act, nor is distinction made better external and internal migration (Lee, 1966).

People movement from one place to another is called migration. Migration can be broadly classified to internal and international migration. Peoples moving in own territory defined by boundary and within country, either from rural to urban areas in search of basic needs of livelihood or in search

of job and better opportunities is called internal migration while movement from one country to another is called international migration. Declaration of human rights, which was adopted on December 10, 1948 by the general assembly of the United Nations, addresses both internal and international migration (Barbara Stillwell et al. 2003).

The impact of emigration in the countries of origin can be broken down into four distinct, albeit complementary, channels: departure, remittances, engagement from the diaspora and return. The effect of departure occurs when people leave their country, particular when they were active in the labour force prior to leaving. Remittances, the earnings that migrants send back to their origin countries, is directly linked to the number of migrant workers living abroad, but also to the business cycles in the countries of origin and destination. Beyond the direct impact of remittances on the recipients, remittances can affect the communities where migrants come from as well as in some cases the entire country. Once emigrants have settled in their countries of destination they become part of their countries diaspora. Engagement from the diaspora in the activities of their origin country can be important vector of development. It depends on the capacity of emigrants to organise themselves and engage in the development of their country of origin. The return of emigrants to their country of origin can generate productive investment through entrepreneurial activities and generate social change.

According to United Nation Multilingual Demographic Dictionary migration is form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit another generally involving a change in residence from the place of departure or origin to the place of destination or place of arrival. Such migration is called permanent migration and should be impermanent migration and should be distinguished from other forms of movement, which do not involve a permanent change residence (Dangi, 2081).

Migration is considered as the third factors of population changes. People move origin place to destination place for settlement sometimes, they go for employment, higher study for travelling to other destination place for settlement any work called migration. This process brings decrease, increase in population (Ghimire and Shah, 2013).

The first wave of internal migration came during the unification of Nepal by King Prithivi Narayan shah and his successors until the early eighteen century. Internal migration in this period was mainly under the compulsory labour services imposed by their rulers called Jhara Labour in which youths were used for different purposes such as military and other supplies construction of temples, palaces, bridges, forts etc. Jhara labours was a kind of forced and generally unpaid labour were frequently required to leave their villages to provide services in distant communities (Acharya, 2015).

The second wave of internal migration emerged in the mid-50s with the implementation of the state sponsored resettlement programmes of hill people to Terai. The main objectives of the resettlement programme was land colonization of terai and increased agricultural production. Launched by Rapti Valley Development project (RVDP) and Nepal Resettlement Company (NRC) the resettlement programme continued until the late 80's. Likewise, the third wave internal migration emerged with the advent of democracy in 1951. After that period the country move onwards with the planned socio-economic development. However due to the paucity of resources the country witnessed the unequal distribution of investment in the various sectors of economy such as expansion of roads

and transport, development of agriculture, education, health and sanitation, industrial development etc. Such disparity in development plans forced the rural people to migrate in urban areas for the search of better education, health facility, and economic opportunities etc. It has been observed that the internal migration in Nepal mainly from Mountain and Hill to urban and Tarai region is the only alternative of the people living in these areas due to the lack of employment, infrastructure for self-development, poor health and education facility, low agriculture production etc. (Bhusal, 2018).

That compel people to leave including inadequate facilities, low wages, poverty unemployment, population pressure, land scarcity, food shortages, education and healthcare defacilities and other social, economic problems. These factors collectively influence the decision making process of individuals or groups considering migration (Neupane, 2024).

In Nepal migration patter are predominantly rural to rural with longer term migrants comprising a significant majority internal migration within Nepal shows a clear age and sex preference, favoring youth and females. Male migration is primarily driven by economic factors, while female migration is largely influenced by marriage migration has emerged as a significant phenomenon shaping Nepal population dynamics. Emigration from Nepal has consistently exceeded immigration, which is believed to have contributed significantly to the decline in fertility rates. A considerable numbers of young Nepalties continue to migrate abroad to various destinations worldwide. The absence of this migrant population poses major challenges across demographic, social and economic dimensions within the country (CBS, 2017).

The study was covered only word no. 3 of Kumakh Rural Municipality of Salyan district. The study was covered the socio-economic status of non-migrated households. The study was delimited within the causes and effect of migration in origin. Only permanent residents who have not migrated had been consider as responders. Researcher picks up the issued to advocate through the consequence of migration and at last it help in reduce the migration rate from the remote area of the place to place of destination and how to reverse the migrant people from the destination place. Internal migration is burning issue of now days. So that, it is study of course decrease this unlimited trends of migration from one place to another in Nepal.

### **Objective**

The main objective of this study is to analyze the socio-economic status of non-migrated inhabitants, to find out the cause and impacts of migration in place of origin and to identify solutions of problems caused by out migration in place of origin.

### **Review of Related Literature**

General low of migration which still remind starting points for much contemporary migration study, in rural-urban migration. According to his law of migration may be summarized in the form of six basic propositions. Distance, hierarchy of urban centers (small, hear by first and large, emerging centers, stream and counter stream, urban-rural differences, technology and communication and economic motive of all economic motive. According to him, migration is not influence by a single factor. After many studies, migration is not a single variable and a multi-pectoral outcome (Pradhan, 2003).

Each streams of migration produces a counter system, urban dwellers less migrate than people in rural area female are more migratory than males in internal migration, male are more common in international migration. Most migrants are adults, large town are more of their growth to migration than natural increase, the main cause of migration is economic and the volume of migration increases with the development of industries and commerce and as transport improves or develop technology as transport improves or develop technology (Pradhan, 2003).

De Haas (2021) stated migration is the movement of people from one place, locality or country to another. It is change of place of living for almost as a long stable period. He explained migration as a process of shifting home and not the House. This definition focuses on change of place of living, long or stable period and the crossing of political boundary. Migration provides important network for diffusion of idea and information and indicates of social economic change.

Chaudhary (2024) performed a study "Women labor migration, remittances and gender transformation in Pokhara Nepal." The objectives of this study has investigated and analyzed the effects of the global capitalist market, particularly women's labor migration, on gender transformation. This study has been carried out among the slum community in Pokhara, Nepal. Data collected from secondary and primary sources. The findings revealed a changing scenario of gender transformation in all three types of households: pre-migration, during migration, and post-migration. In the pre-migration period, these women were bound by traditional patriarchal roles. In post-migration households, many women have to pass through readjustment problems, both in families and communities. The long-term physical absence of women from home raises a subject of dignity, leading to mental suffering. Either these women knock on the door of the next migration or they are involved in some type of income-generation activity. The study concluded that the social organization of a household's relationships, tasks, and responsibilities has changed, with women and girls proving themselves as resource providers. This is a watershed moment in gender transformation.

Gimire (2025) performed a study "Causes and Consequences of migration in the Kirtipur Municipality." The main aim of this research in this area is to find out the causes and consequences of migration. Exploratory as well as descriptive type of research design has been use in this thesis. The findings indicate a notable shift from traditional agricultural practices to business-oriented occupations among native residents. A majority 74% of migrants possess secondary education or higher. Migration decisions are largely influenced by existing networks of relatives 70%, with significant information gaps regarding destination areas noted among some respondents. The living conditions of the migrated people prior to migration were not satisfactory due to inadequate health services, poor transportation, unemployment, and financial instability-factors identified as push factors for migration according to Lee's theory. Households were categorized based on housing type post-migration, revealing varying motivations such as business opportunities, job transfers, education needs, and political instability. The study concluded that rural-to-urban migration is reshaping socio-economic landscapes in Nepal; while it enhances living standards through remittances and employment v prospects in urban centers like Kirtipur, it also poses challenges such as decreased agricultural productivity and altered settlement patterns. Addressing these complexities requires integrated policies aimed at sustainable development amidst ongoing demographic changes driven by migration.

On the basis of above empirical literature, it can be concluded that the migration stream is based on availability of different human facilities, chance of education, health facilities, occupation, agricultural land etc. The people are migrated for easily livelihood and facilitated area the impacts or consequences are environmental pollution, deforestation over competition. In opportunities and job, highly increasing price of land etc. in the destination place.

### **Methodology**

This study was used a mixed methods approach based on an explanatory sequential mixed-methods design. A two-stage approach was used with the first quantitative phase consisting of structured interview and the second qualitative phase consisting of focus group discussion. It integrates quantitative and qualitative data was provided a detailed analysis of the research problem. A systematic sample of participants was selected to explore the general information. Similarly, focus group discussion was conducted for qualitative data. The qualitative phase was involved and focus group discussion with respondents on measures to control migration, historical analysis of migration. This design allows the strengths and weakness of each one method to complement the weaknesses of another; quantitative data was provided generalizable findings while qualitative data was provided rich, explanatory depth.

The structured interview schedule and focus group discussion guideline was developed on the basis of objectives. The structured interview schedule was divided in to general information of migrant, causes of migration and impact of in-migration in the study area. Therefore, this research was used the focused discussion method to obtain qualitative results, which was discussed topics such as the causes and effects of migration, and measures to control migration. After preparation of the tool the first draft was show to the supervisor for feed backs in order to further improvement of tools. Researcher was used the set of structured interview schedule and focus group discussion guideline to identify the possible error in set of questions. Before collecting the data research was checked the interview schedule by asking question in similar characterized respondents and focus group discussion by discussion in similar characterized respondents.

Researcher was visited the study area and visited door to door respondents home. The secondary data was collected for visited the municipality office and ward office in the study area. Focus group discussion was hold with stakeholder person (local authorities, educators, senior citizen, intellectual person and local level politicians) not more than persons was be included for that. The responses from the respondent's focus group discussion was interpreted and analyzed verbatim without distorting the original meaning. Then data was process based on basis of objective. Before analyzing data was edited in order to maintain consistency and accuracy the data was presented through, cross tabulation frequency table was used to describe all the data collect from study area. After collected the required data, these was analysed with the help of mathematical tools like percentage, mean, median, standard deviation for the meaningful results.

### **Results and Discussion**

This chapter deals with socio-economic status of non-migrated inhabitants, cause and impacts of migration in place of origin and solutions of problems caused by out flow migration in place of origin as follows :

### Socio-economic status of non-migrated inhabitants

In the study area the present study, necessary data has been collected through interviews and focus group discussions on the socio-economic status of the local residents of the study area who have not migrated. The data obtained from this study is presented under the sub topic as follows :

#### Educational status of respondents

Main cause of people to migrate from place of origin is providing better education to children. Education stands as the fundamental cornerstone of individual empowerment and societal progress, equipping individuals with not only specialized knowledge and practical skills for economic participation but also with the critical thinking, adaptability, and ethical understanding necessary to navigate an increasingly complex world. It is the primary engine for breaking cycles of poverty, reducing inequality, and fostering informed citizenship, thereby strengthening the very fabric of democracy and social cohesion. It appears that there is a lack of adequate educational institutions in the study area, based on physical infrastructure, human resource management, and geographical area and needs. As the trend of people in the study area migrating to other places to pursue education is decreasing day by day, it is necessary to manage education in this area in a timely manner.

Education is the determinant factors of social set up change and due of the influencing variable to change the mind set of emigration so the researcher after to describe the flow off migrant from place of origin flow are same data about emigrant departure of from place of origin. It has been platted as following below:

**Table 1**

*Classification of respondent by educational status*

| Description                        | No. of Respondents | Percent |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Literate                           | 146                | 71.92   |
| Illiterate                         | 57                 | 28.07   |
| Total                              | 203                | 100.00  |
| <b>Among the literate response</b> |                    |         |
| Informal                           | 42                 | 28.76   |
| Basic level                        | 52                 | 35.61   |
| Secondary level                    | 28                 | 19.71   |
| Higher education level             | 24                 | 16.43   |
| Total                              | 146                | 100.00  |

Source : Field Survey, 2026

Table 1 the reveals information about the level of education out of 203 respondents nearly three fourth 72 percent part of respondents were literate, which is more or less near to national figure. Among the literature respondents more than one third of 35 percent respondents acquired basic level of education. Similarly respondents being literate by informal primary level being like (Praud Shikshya) likewise secondary level of education and higher level of education equal proportion respectively. Among the higher level of significant proportion of respondents 22 percent where involving in petty job only 28 percent respondents were completed their because of their job and associated with stay to necessities.

Researcher come to the conclusion with above data population living in remote area significantly improve in the field of education more likely to compare with national data. If education level going of the remarkable level the tendency of migration will take rampantly.

### Occupation

Occupation is an important variable in this study as it reflects the socio-economic background of the respondents. The table below shows the distribution of respondents by occupation. However, the data may have limitations due to broad occupational categories and reliance on self-reported information. The occupational Status of the respondents in the study area is shown in table two.

**Table 2**

*Classification of respondents by occupational status*

| Description        | No. of Respondents | Percent |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Agriculture sector | 144                | 70.93   |
| Bussiness sector   | 30                 | 14.77   |
| Service sector     | 29                 | 14.28   |
| Total              | 203                | 100.00  |

Source : Field Survey, 2026

Table 2 presents the information about occupational status. Among the total respondents, significant proportion of 71 percent of them engaged in agriculture sector activities on agriculture of livelihood, reflecting the dominant role of farming and related activities in the local economy. Respondent involved business sector took place 14 percent they had diverse Nagalo pasal, Ghumti pasal, ratial pasal for goods were sold for their daily use entrepreneurial activities. In this, way service sector job in civil service, security force few nomile they were went to foreign country for employment. They were used to group of food crops like millet, barely, wheat, maize and vegetable so on.

### Monthly Income of Respondent

Income is an important variable in this study as it indicates the economic status of the respondents. The table below presents the income distribution of respondents, which helps in understanding their living conditions and economic capacity. However, the income data are based on self-reporting and may not fully capture irregular or seasonal earnings. Income status an individual or business receives money on service or through exchange for providing a good investing capital like Nepal is under developing country. The responses received during the study are shown in the table below:

**Table 3**

*Classification of respondent by monthly income status*

| Description         | No. of Respondents | Percent |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Below Rs. 5000      | 26                 | 12.80   |
| Rs. 5000-Rs. 10000  | 67                 | 33.00   |
| Rs. 10000-Rs. 20000 | 59                 | 29.06   |
| 20000 to above      | 51                 | 25.12   |
| Total               | 203                | 100.00  |

Source : Field Survey, 2026

Table 3 reveals the information about income status of respondents. The data on the monthly income of the respondents shows a varied economic distribution. Out of them 203 respondent 33 percent of them earned Rs. 5000 - 10000 representing highest income group which one third part of respondent nearly 29.06 percent respondent earned Rs. 10000-20000 and 25.12 percent respondent Rs. 20000 above similarly 12.80 percent respondent earned below Rs. 5000.

The data reveals that majority of respondents earned between RS 5000 and 20000, suggesting a moderate economic status for most individuals, while a smaller proportion earns below Rs. 5000, a number have income significant Rs. 20000 indicating the presence of relatively well-off households as well. This income distribution highlights the diversity in economic capacity among respondents may influence their spending resources, and overall quality of life.

#### **Own Land**

Land is an important variable in this study as it represents ownership and access to productive resources. The table below presents the landholding status used for analysis. However, the information may be limited due to variations in land quality, use patterns, and reliance on self-reported data. Distribution of land also plays vital role to determine the economic status and family welfare of the people. The data found that land ownership in the study area is shown in the following table.

**Table 4**

*Classification of respondent by own land status*

| Description                    | No. of Respondents | Percent |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Yes                            | 181                | 89.16   |
| No                             | 22                 | 10.83   |
| Total                          | 203                | 100.00  |
| <b>Among the land response</b> |                    |         |
| Muri .....                     | 96                 | 53.03   |
| Ropani .....                   | 85                 | 46.96   |
| Total                          | 181                | 100.00  |

Source : Field Survey, 2026

Table 4 presents the information about the data on land ownership indicates that a vast majority of the respondents possess their own land. Out of the total 203 respondents, 181 individuals 89.16% reported owning land, highlighting that landholding is common within this community. In contrast, only 22 respondents 10.83% do not own land, representing small minority. This high proportion of landowners suggests that agriculture or land-based activities likely form the backbone of their livelihoods, providing both economic security and social stability. Land ownership also implies potential access to resources for farming, housing, other productive purposes, which can contribute to overall well-being and long-term sustainability.

#### **Acquired the land**

Acquiring land means gaining ownership or control over a specific piece of property, usually through purchase, inheritance, legal transfer. People or organizations acquire land for various purposes, such as building homes, starting businesses, farming, developing infrastructure. The data obtained from the respondents during the study is presented in the following table:

**Table 5***Classification of respondent by acquired the land status*

| Description    | No. of Respondents | Percent |
|----------------|--------------------|---------|
| By-inheritance | 96                 | 53.03   |
| Purchase       | 71                 | 39.22   |
| Rented         | 14                 | 7.73    |
| Total          | 181                | 100.00  |

Source : Field Survey, 2026

Table 5 presents the information about among the 181 respondents who own land, the majority acquired it through inheritance, with 96 individuals 53.03% receiving land from family or ancestors. This indicates that traditional inheritance plays a significant role in land distribution within the community. A substantial portion of respondents, 71 individuals 39.22%, obtained land through purchase, reflecting the presence of active land markets and the ability of many to buy property. A smaller group, 14 respondents 7.73%, acquired land on a rental basis, indicating temporary or leased access rather than full ownership. No respondents reported acquiring land through sharing arrangements.

#### **Cause of in Migration**

In-migration occurs when people move into a particular area from other places, and it is often caused by a combination of social, economic, and environmental factors. In some cases, people move due to political stability, safety family reunification. Environmental factors, such as natural disasters or lack of resources in their home areas, can also push people to migrate. In-migration happens when people seek improved living standards and new opportunities for a better life.

#### **Making the decision for their migration process**

People make the decision to migrate after carefully considering various personal, social, and economic factors that affect their lives. The choice often begins with the desire to improve living conditions, find better job opportunities, access quality education and healthcare. The final decision often depends on whether the expected advantages outweigh the challenges. In this way, migration becomes a well-thought-out process aimed at achieving a more secure and fulfilling future. The responses received during the study are shown in the table below:

**Table 8***Classification of respondent by making the decision migration process status*

| Description             | No. of Respondents | Percent |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Himself/herself         | 68                 | 33.49   |
| Spouse                  | 59                 | 29.06   |
| Children                | 26                 | 12.80   |
| Friends                 | 22                 | 10.83   |
| Close relatives         | 16                 | 7.88    |
| Influenced by neighbour | 12                 | 5.91    |
| Total                   | 203                | 100.00  |

Source : Field Survey, 2026

Table 8 presents the information about the data on decision-making in the migration process shows that the responsibility was shared among family members, close associates, and personal initiative. Out of 203 respondents 68 individuals 33.49% reported that the decision to migrate was made by themselves, indicating a significant portion of people actively choosing to move for personal economic reasons 59 respondents 29.06% stated that their spouse was mainly responsible for the migration decision, reflecting the influence of marital partnerships in household decisions 26 respondents 12.80% indicated that their children played a key role in the decision making process, while 16 individuals 7.88% credited close relatives for guiding or influencing their migration.

Additionally, 22 respondents 10.83% reported that friends influenced their decision, and 12 individuals 5.91% were influence by neighbours. Interestingly, none of the respondents mentioned government policy other external mandates as a factor in their migration, suggesting that the process was largely driven by personal, familial, social networks rather than institutional requirements.

#### **Push factor**

Push factors are the unfavorable social, economic, and environmental conditions that compel individuals or households to leave their place of origin. Common push factors include unemployment, low income, lack of land and resources, limited educational and health facilities, and the impacts of natural disasters or environmental degradation. These pressures reduce livelihood opportunities and quality of life, forcing people to seek better alternatives elsewhere. In this study, push factors are important for understanding the root causes of migration or movement, although their intensity and influence may differ according to local context and individual circumstances. The status of the push factors is present in the table below:

**Table 9**

*Classification of respondent by push factor status*

| Description                                    | No. of Respondents | Percent |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Lack of education opportunity                  | 42                 | 20.68   |
| Insufficient land                              | 32                 | 15.76   |
| Lack of income/job opportunity                 | 32                 | 15.76   |
| Low food productivity                          | 21                 | 10.34   |
| Lack of many physical and economic opportunity | 19                 | 9.35    |
| Natural calamities                             | 16                 | 7.88    |
| Lack of bussiness opportunity                  | 13                 | 6.40    |
| Geographical difficulties                      | 11                 | 5.41    |
| Social unnest                                  | 11                 | 5.41    |
| Lack of health service and facilities          | 06                 | 2.95    |
| Total                                          | 203                | 100.00  |

Source : Field Survey, 2026

Table 9 presents the information about the data on the main reasons for moving out from the respondents place of origin highlights several push factors that compelled individuals to migrate. Out of the total 203 respondents, 42 individuals 20.68% cited lack of educational opportunities as the primary reason, indicating that access to quality education is a significant concern driving migration.

Similarly, 32 respondents 15.76% reported insufficient land while an equal number also mentioned lack of income job opportunities 15.76%, reflecting economic pressures as a major motivator. 21 respondents 10.34% pointed to low food productivity and 19 individuals 9.35% indicated lack of physical and economic opportunities, further highlighting livelihood challenges.

Other reasons include natural calamities 16 respondents, 7.88%, lack of business opportunities 13 respondents, 6.40%, social unrest 11 respondents, 5.41% and geographical difficulties 11 respondents, 5.41%. A smaller proportion of respondents 6 individuals, 2.95% reported lack of health services and facilities as a factor. No respondents mentioned reasons such as insecurity, absence of relatives, confrontation with community, business failure.

The findings show that migration is primarily drive by a combination of educational, economic, and livelihood-related challenges, along with environmental and social constraints. These push factors highlight the limitations of the place of origin in providing adequate opportunities and resources, compelling individuals to seek better living conditions elsewhere.

#### **Occupation did they have before migrating**

Before migrating, people usually have occupations that provide their livelihood and support their families. These jobs vary widely depending on the region, skills and opportunities available. Some may work in agriculture, farming the land or raising livestock, while others may be employed in trade, crafts or small businesses. Skilled workers such as teachers, carpenters or factory employees may also decide to migrate in search of better opportunities. Understanding the occupation they had before migrating helps explain their skills, economic background, and the reasons they may seek new work improved conditions in a different place. The data obtained from the respondents during the study is presented in the following table:

**Table 12**

*Classification of respondent by occupation before migrating status*

| Description       | No. of Respondents | Percent |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Agriculture based | 128                | 63.05   |
| Labour            | 49                 | 24.13   |
| Bussiness based   | 16                 | 7.88    |
| Service           | 10                 | 4.92    |
| Total             | 203                | 100.00  |

Source : Field Survey, 2026

Table 12 presents the information about the data on occupations before migration shows that a majority of respondents were engaged in agriculture based work. Out of 203 respondents, 128 individuals 63.05% reported that they were primarily involved in agriculture, indicating that farming was the dominant livelihood in their place of origin. 49 respondents 24.13% worked as laborers, reflecting reliance on wage-based employment for subsistence. A smaller proportion, 16 individuals 7.88% were involved in business activities, suggesting some engagement in trade small-scale entrepreneurship, while 10 respondents 4.92% were employed in service-oriented jobs, such as government or private sector work. No respondents reported other types of occupations.

These findings highlight that the majority of migrants came from agrarian and labor-intensive backgrounds with limited involvement in business formal services. The predominance of agriculture and labor suggests that economic instability, limited income, lack of growth opportunities in these sectors may have been significant factors prompting migration. The data underscores that migration is closely linked to livelihood challenges in the place of origin, particularly for those dependent on agriculture and manual labor. Occupation before migration reflects both the economic profile of the population and the potential push factors driving relocation.

#### **Income status of the people who migrated**

The income status of people who migrate varies but many are often from low- or middle income groups seeking better financial opportunities. Limited earnings, unstable employment or insufficient resources in their home areas may push them to move to regions with higher paying jobs or more economic prospects. Some migrants may already have a stable income but migrate to improve their standard of living, access better education for their children, secure long-term financial stability. Understanding their income status helps explain the economic motivations behind migration and the challenges they may face in adapting to a new place. The data obtained from the respondents during the study is presented in the following table:

**Table 13**

*Classification of respondent by income status migrated status*

| Description | No. of Respondents | Percent |
|-------------|--------------------|---------|
| Poor        | 94                 | 46.30   |
| Average     | 57                 | 28.07   |
| Good        | 26                 | 12.80   |
| Sufficient  | 26                 | 12.80   |
| Total       | 203                | 100.00  |

Source : Field Survey, 2025

Table 13 presents the information about the data on the income status of migrants indicates that a significant portion of the population moved from their place of origin due to limited financial resources. Out of 203 respondents, 94 individuals 46.30% reported having a poor income status, reflecting financial hardship as a major factor contributing to migration 57 respondents 28.07% described their income as average, indicating that while they were able to meet basic needs their earnings may have been insufficient for improved living standards long-term security. A smaller portion, 26 respondents 12.80%, reported having good income and an equal number 26 respondents, 12.80% considered their income sufficient, suggesting that some migrants chose to relocate even when their financial situation was relatively stable.

The findings show that the majority of migrants faced economic challenges, with nearly three quarters earning poor or average income. This highlights the role of financial constraints as a key push factor for migration, while also indicating that migration decisions are influenced not only by income level but also by aspirations for better opportunities, education, and quality of life. The data reflects the strong link between economic status and migration patterns in the surveyed population.

### Focus Group Discussion

Researcher attempted to gather the information by belong to conduction the focus groups discussion people of civil society. They were involved in different sectors like vice chairperson of rural municipality, ward chairperson, businessperson, teachers, senior citizen, and other stakeholder persons selected in local study area. Research request to share the information about issues of intermigration tendency.

According to Nandaram Bharti (Local resident and teacher), he told that the tendency of migration from Kumakh to elsewhere is not new phenomena after transportation facility and empower the people they have been were to leave here since earlier times in search of various services and facilities, as well as due to natural disasters such as climate change and disease outbreaks (including plague). In the past, such migration trend from hills to the plain area occurred sporadically and in smaller numbers. However, in recent times, due to the influence of migration trends and other factors, the rate of migration has been after increasing peak level as reflected in the historical pattern.

Mohlal Rawat (Education advocate and teacher) he told that people from this area have gone abroad for foreign employment and have become relatively more economically capable. They also migrate in search of better access to services and facilities such as education, health, road, information, and communication, with the aim of enjoying improved living conditions.

Chandra Bahadur Rana (Local businessmen) he told that people here migrate to make their economic and social activities easier and more convenient. Compared to this area, they believe that they can benefit more from better-developed infrastructure, as well as from greater possibilities of obtaining employment opportunities.

According to Keval Bahadur Rana (Ward Chairperson) he told that the main reasons people migrate from this area are the lack of education, health services, roads and transportation, electricity, information and communication facilities, and employment opportunities. He emphasizes that it is necessary to develop skills based training in modern agriculture such as animal husbandry, food crop production, cash crops, medicinal herbs, fruit farming and tree plantation so that people can create opportunities within their own village. He believes that fostering a strong sense of motivation and the belief that meaningful progress can be achieved locally is essential. Moreover, there are possibilities for carrying out economic and social activities according to local conditions and needs.

Lal Bahadur Rawat (Vice Chairperson Kumakh Rural Municipality) he told that geographically and demographically large. Due to its remoteness, it has not been possible to ensure equal access for everyone to development infrastructure such as education, health services, drinking water, electricity, roads and information and communication. However, the rural municipality has prioritized the development of these infrastructures and is moving forward with plans and actions to improve access and facilities in the area.

According to Lal Rawat (Vice Chairperson of the Rural Municipality) he told that in order to promote self-employment and control migration, the municipality and ward levels have been conducting skill based training programs to make people more self-reliant. These programs include training for soap making, stool (muda) making, skill-based crafts, awarding outstanding farmers, students with excellent academic results, and teachers, as well as running Public Service Commission

(Lok Sewa) preparation classes at the municipal level. Although such programs are conducted every year, they have not been as effective as expected. This is mainly because of the prevailing mindset that cities are more developed and offer better opportunities compared to rural areas, which encourages people to migrate. To make these programs truly effective, it is essential for all citizens to actively participate and take ownership of them.

### **Conclusion**

The study reveals a community characterized by moderate literacy, strong dependence on agriculture, widespread land ownership, and significant economic challenges that influence migration decisions. A majority of respondents nearly three fourth are literate, with most having attained only basic or informal education, indicating progress in literacy but limited access to higher education. This suggests a need for improved educational facilities and opportunities for advanced learning.

Occupationally the data shows that nearly three quarters of respondents rely on agriculture as their primary livelihood, underscoring the sector dominance in the local economy. Smaller proportions are engaged in business nearly one fifth and service related work nearly one fifth, reflecting limited diversification of employment opportunities. Correspondingly, most respondents earned Rs.5,000-20,000 per month, indicating a modest economic status, with only a quarter earning higher incomes.

Land ownership is widespread, with nearly ninth of ten of respondents possessing their own land, largely acquired through inheritance. This highlights the community deep-rooted connection to land as both an economic and cultural asset. However, the majority possess only moderate sized plots and many report insufficient land to meet livelihood needs, linking land adequacy directly to economic well-being and migration tendencies.

The findings portray a community striving for economic improvement amid structural constraints. While literacy and land ownership rates are relatively high, limited access to education, employment and sufficient land productivity continue to drive migration. Addressing these issues through targeted interventions such as enhancing educational access, diversifying income opportunities, improving agricultural productivity and supporting the landless could help reduce economic dissatisfaction and foster sustainable development in the region.

The findings present a detailed picture of the socio-economic, educational, and environmental context of the surveyed population, shedding light on the underlying factors that influenced migration. The data reflects a community that is largely literate, agrarian and land based, yet faces persistent economic and livelihood challenges that drive people to seek better opportunities elsewhere.

Land and house ownership are widespread, with nearly ninth of ten owning land and nearly ninth of ten owning houses before migration. This suggests a relatively asset secure community where migration decisions are not driven solely by lack of property. However, many landowners nearly four thirds reported that their holdings were less than adequate, indicating that ownership did not necessarily equate to economic sufficiency. Among homeowners, nearly two fifths sold their property before migration often to finance relocation while others left their land either barren or continued to manage it through family arrangements, showing diverse adaptation strategies.

The study highlights that migration among respondents is deeply rooted in economic necessity, limited livelihood opportunities, and agricultural insufficiency rather than lack of property shelter.

While the community demonstrates high rates of land and house ownership, widespread economic dissatisfaction, poor income levels, inadequate health facilities, and declining agricultural productivity have collectively compelled many to migrate. Addressing these issues through improved rural development, education, employment creation, and infrastructure investment could significantly reduce forced migration and promote sustainable livelihoods. Strengthening social cohesion and resource management in origin areas would also help mitigate the long-term social and environmental impacts of migration.

The impacts of migration extend beyond economics to affect the social and environmental fabric of the origin communities. Migration has weakened social cohesion with more than one third of respondents reporting looser social harmony, and others noting reduced community discussions, a shortage of visionary leaders, and fewer people for collective work. These findings underscore how migration not only reduces the labor force but also diminishes leadership, participatory culture, and communal unity elements essential for local development and resilience.

To address these challenges, comprehensive development strategies are required focused on enhancing education, diversifying employment, improving infrastructure and health service and promoting effective governance. Strengthening local economies and rebuilding social networks could reduce the need for out-migration and foster sustainable development in the place of origin. Only through balanced socio-economic growth and community revitalization can migration pressures be mitigated and long-term well-being ensured for both migrants and those who remain behind.

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