

प्रणयन वर्ष २५, अङ्क ७, २०८१

ISSN (Print) : 2505-0818

Submitted Date : September 25, 2024

Accepted Date : January 15, 2025

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Situation of Internal Migration and Its Effect on Education

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Abstracts

Migration is a major component to manage world population. The internal migration is motive towards rural to urban of terai. It affect in different area as school, economic education etc. The study aims to find out the current situation of internal migration and its impact on education of Aatharai rural municipality. The study adopts the post-positivist research paradigm with descriptive and explorative research design to achieve objectives. It used secondary data to complete the study and some information has obtained by key informants. This study used quantitative and qualitative methods with thematic analysis using percentage, average, table, chart to complete this study. The study finds out that the out migration is excessively increasing than in- migration. The student's number is slightly increasing but teacher student ratio is very lower than national level. Large numbers of basic school are studying less than 50 students.

Keywords: movement, national boundary, in-migration, ratio, out-migrants

A study of Aathari Rural Municipality.

Migration is social factors of demographic which plays major role to change size, structure and distribution of population. It has been one of the forces to connect the world, driving cultural exchange, enriching societies, spurring growth and innovation, and saving lives (IDM, 2024). KC, (1998) defined migration is as geographical movement of people that involving population change of usual place of residence. Also, the internal migration is define as change of usual place of residence within the national boundary.

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Nepal has geographical diversity as Mountain, Hill and Terai. Due to national policy and priority played the vital role to change the residence and working area of people. Geographical barriers of the land of mountain and hill, low productivity and lack of opportunities has played vital role for settlement in Terai region after the eradication of malaria.

Based on different historical events, Nepal has witnessed three distinct waves of internal migration. According to Suwal (2014) the first wave of internal migration was associated with the unification of Nepal by King Prithivi Narayan Shah and his followers until the early eighteen century as form of transport of military and other supplies and Jhara labours. Shrestha, (1990) suggested the second wave of internal migration was implemented as resettlement programme of hill people to terai till mid-50. It focused to the land colonization of tarai and increased agricultural production. The third wave of internal migration has been lurching based on socio-economic development of the country and advancement of democracy. Similarly, Now a days, it is becoming in diverse form with improvement in various sectors such as economy, transportation, expansion of roads industrialization and techno- friendly in agriculture, health, education, and industrial development.

Revenstein (1885) pointed the migration are linked with demographic and economic variable in relation to distance, volume of migration and stated that migration occurs with stream and counter stream in each region within nation and between nations. He concludes that the predominance of female migrants among short distance, economic and technology influences migration. Lee's (1966, & Piore (1979) stated that migration has effective push and pull factors. Similarly, Lee's (1966) focused the impact of intervening obstacles and personal desire have major factor to determine migration process. Todaro's (1976) focuses the main determinant factors of migration is economic consideration of relative benefit, expected wages and income rather than actual real wages and income differential.

According to IOM (2022) the mobility dimensions of crisis reached 31.1 million people, including internally displaced persons, refugees and migrants and 281 million people international migration with providing remittance USD 831 billion in the world (IOM 2024). Similarly, internal and international Migration of Nepal is rapidly increasing up to now.

Most of the people were migrating from urban to rural and rural to rural areas to search the employment and educational opportunities. Occasionally, people were compel to migrate in different area to protect their livelihood through natural calamities like floods, landslide (KC, 2003). Generally, the migration flow of Nepal is western hill to eastern hill till 1921 BS but people have been migrating from less developed area to more developed areas (rural to urban, hill and mountain to Terai except Kathmandu and pokhara). Nepal has launched the first five year plan (1956–61) including resettlement

policy which helps to internal migration of Nepal (GOV 2016). The fifteenth plan focused more systematize development model of internal migration and urbanization through integrated settlements in rural and remote areas. Employment opportunities as well as other development opportunities will be created in the rural and remote by emphasizing in education, health, and physical infrastructure (GoN, 2020). Similarly, federalism has helped to manage the redistribution of population through developing small cities and center as local government and province government.

According to Suwal (2014), Out of the (512,577) internal migrants in Eastern Hill, 31.0 percent went to Rural-Urban, 1.0 percent to Urban-Urban, 67% to Rural-Rural, and 1.1 percent to Urban-Rural was in 2011. NHRC, (202) state the population growth rate is very uneven between Mountains/Hills combined (0.25%) and the Terai (1.56%) due to internal migration which the means population will double in the next 45 years in Terai and 277 years in for the Mountains/Hills. The out migration is increasing continuously causing the increasing trend of negative population growth rate in districts between 2011 and 2021 (Increased from 27 to 32 districts). In five of the districts, Bhojpur, Terhathum, Taplejung, Khotang, and Parbat, the number of out-migrants constituted 50% or more of the total population (NCBS, 2021)

Among the six local levels in Tehrathum district, Atharai rural municipality is playing the leading role in the area of demographic, political, and educational improvement of nation. The majority of (34) percent Limbu people are living, other castes including Chhetri, Brahmin, Tamang, Dalit and others castes are living together (CBS, 2021). Most of the indigenous people were living from ancient time and others special people as Chhatari, Brahmin and others people were came settled with campaign of integration of Prithvi Narayan Saha eastern hilly area.

From the 2011 census, Tehrathum district have been continuously facing negative population growth rate till now. In other words, the population was about 1 lakh in 2011, but when it comes 89 thousands in the census of 2021. Similarly, in Atharai Rural Municipality has negative growth rate of population. The population was about 21 thousand 500 hundred in 2011 and it is about 18 thousand in 2021(CBS, 214, 2024). Similarly, Karki (2022) argued that since the last few years most of the people of Tehrathum district were migrated to the other part of the country especially in Tarai districts i.e. Jhapa, Morang and Sunsari. There is not any study about current situation of internal migration and impact on education of Aatharai rural municipality. So, the study aims is to find the current situation of migration and its impact on education.

Methodology

The study adopts the post-positivist research paradigm with descriptive and explorative research design to achieve objectives. The fact of the internal migration is its' ontology which is derived from government sectors and other key person is epistemology. It

completely depends on secondary data as text book, online, journals, web site and some information has achieved by key informants. The study is used quantitative and qualitative methods with thematic analysis using percentage, average, table, chart to complete this study.

Result and Discussion

Over the past few decades, migration of Nepal has not only provided the exchanges of people from one place to other place but also affect the overall development human and society. It poses threats to human well-being as well as acting as a stimulant for socio-economic progress. Nepal's migration phenomenon influences several aspects of human development, such as access to education, healthcare as well as financial prospects.

Population of Study Area

The Aatharai Rural Municipality is completely situated in rural area of the eastern part of the Terhathum District. It has playing the leading role in the area of political, education and economic but the population growth rate is sharply declining. NCBS, (2021) shows that the population of Ramechhap, Khotang, Bhojpur and Terhathum are rapidly decaling in 2021. The population of Aathari Rural Municipality is continuously decreasing as 21,747 was in 2011 and 18,156 in 2021 with annual growth rate -1.7 percent which is more negative growth rate than annual growth rate of Terhathum district (-1.3) percent and national level 0.92 percent (NCBS, 2021).

Situation Migration of the Study Area

The internal migration of Aathari Rural Municipality has spatial situation than the other local area of Terhathum District. Around the two hundred years before people were enter into the different areas of terhathum District and Aatharai Rural Municipality (Bhattarai Prasisthan, 2074 & Bimali Samaj, 2068). People were in-migrated in Aathari Rural Municipality until 2007. According to the C. Bimali and H. Bahattarai (personal communication, Jestha 17, 2081) interviewed many kshatri and Brahmin people of Aathari were migrated towards terai area as Jhapa, Morang and Sunsari due to the conflict between Limbus and others cast . The movement was influenced by the conflict of Rana and Shaha. Similarly, many people were migrate towards the area of Jhapa, Morang and Sunsari and other area due to influence of the political movement of *Jhapa Bidbro in 2029* and Maoist movement from 2052- 63. The resettlement program of state from the third five year plan and eradication of malaria also motivate to migrate in terai area.

Now days, many people are migrating toward urban area searching for job opportunity, health and education facilities, land accessibility.

Table no 1

Number of Migrants in Aatharai Rural Municipality

Ward N.	2077/4/1- 2078/3/31		2078/4/1- 2079/3/31		2079/4/1- 2080/3/31		2080/4/1- 2081/3/31		In migra- tion	Out mi- gration
	In migration	Out -mi- gration	In migra- tion	Out mi- gration	In migra- tion	Out mi- gration	In migra- tion	Out mi- gration		
1	14	42	20	102	20	104	11	56	65	304
2	-	39	16	90	6	119	1	64	23	312
3	1	110	7	127	19	157	4	80	31	474
4	22	56	17	129	10	107	25	78	74	370
5	13	78	20	130	12	106	3	60	48	374
6	4	86	12	116	14	83	2	43	32	368
7	9	57	20	131	5	135	8	71	42	394
Total	63	468	112	825	86	811	54	492	315	2596
									Grand total	2911

Sources: Aatharai Rural Municipality, 2081

The table 1 presents the data of migrants within three years. In the time 20773/2-2028/3/29, it presents the excessive (2596) 90 % people are migrate as out migrants where (315) 10 percent people were in-migrated in Aathrai from different other area. Which is higher trends than the national internal migration of hill area of 2011 in 588815 28.2% out 1311271 62.8%. Among the seven wards of Aatharai, the ward no 3 has highest number of people (474) were migrated and lowest number (304) were out migrated from ward no 1. Similarly, highest number of people (74) was in-migrated in ward no 4 from the different areas and lowest number (23) people were in- migrated in ward no 2. The fiscal year 2080-81, the number of in and out migrated people was slight lower than the fiscal year of 2079-80 and 2079-2078. In Khadka (2023), 305 individuals from 82 families immigrated to the district of Magdi's Dhaulagiri Rural Municipality in the fiscal year 2022/023, along with 35 families from Annapurna, 32 families from Malika, and 67 families from Mangala Rural Municipality.

Adhikari (2076) find that the migration trends is fluctuation in Ilam municipality as increasing and decreasing within 2070 to 2076 which is nearly about same same in the study area.

Figure 1

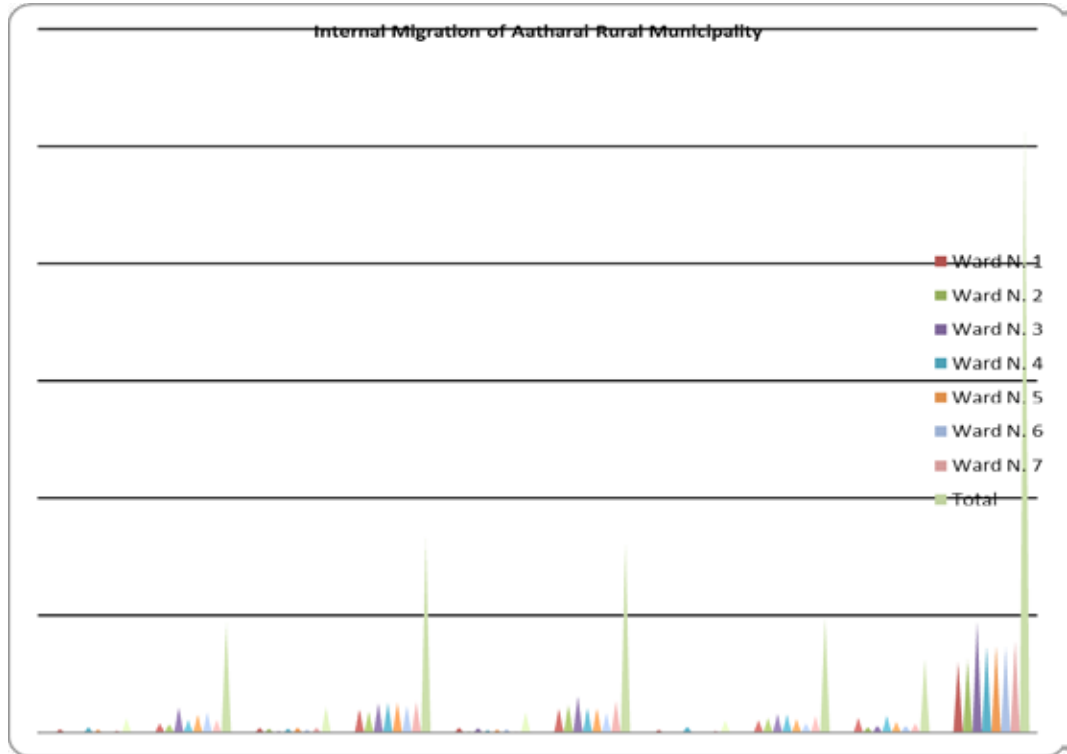


Table 2

Number of Migrants by Sex in Aatharai Rural Municipality Within (2077/4/1-2081/3/31)

Ward No	Male	Female	Total
1	187	182	369
2	180	155	335
3	273	232	505
4	230	214	444
5	209	213	422
6	208	192	400
7	191	245	436
Total	1478	1433	2911

Sources: Aatharai Rural Municipality, 2081

The table 2 presents the male migrants are little bit more than female migrants in the study area. Only 7 and 5 ward no have more female migrants than male. In 1991, the situation was different. The sex ratio of out-migrants, 95.6 in Hill and 105.3 in Terai, were not very different from the corresponding sex ratios of resident population, namely 95.3

and 103.8. (CBS,1991). Similarly CBS (2001) found intra regional migration I hill was 68.4 male 69.4 female. Also CBS (2014) pointed that the intra- district migration of male 42.6 percent and female 57.4 percent.

Education situation of Aatharai Rural Municipality

Education is an important element to enhance the human capability. It affects the all elements of human development indicators. The MDG foal 2 achieve universal primary education and SDGs goal 4 focused to ensure equitable Quality education and promote life learning education for all, especially adults youth women in different area (UN, 2023). Aatahari Rural Municipality has identify as leading role in education due to establishment of school in 1968 (Bhasa Pathasala), Tri-mohan secondary and Sarada secondary 2003 . The higher education was established in 2017 as Birendra inter collage which is Terhathum Multiple Campus.The literacy rate of Aatherai rural munucipality (89.2 male, 75.5 female and 82.2 both) is higher than than national rate (76.2 total, male 83.6 and female 69.4) (NCBS, 2021)

Table 3

Student enrollment of Aatbarai Rural Municipality

Year	Number of students			
	ECD, C-based	Clsss 1-8	Class 9-12	Total
2078	693	3467	1152	5312
2079	630	3427	852	4909
2080	730	3772	1309	5811

Sources: Aatharai Rural Municipality 2081

The table 3 presents the student's enrollment is slightly increase within the school of Aatharai Rural Municipality. The student enrollment is basically categories in three categories as ECD, C-base, and Basic and Secondary level. The student was enrolled in 2080 BS 730 in ECD, C-based, 3772 in primary and 1309 in secondary which was in 693 in ECD, C-based, 3467 I primary and 1152 in secondary student were enrolled 2078 BS.

Table 4

Number Teachers of Aatharai Rural Municipality

S.N.	Categories of teachers	Numbers
1	ECD	62
2	Primary, Ni. Ma.s (Basic)	229+57=286
3	Secondary+ Higher secondary (Secondary)	45+18=63
4	Informal learning teacher and internal sources of Aatharai Rural Municipality	4+1=5
Total		447

Sources: Aatharai Rural Municipality 2081

Teacher Students Ratio

The teacher appointment rule (2022) 1 teacher in pre-primary/ECED, at least 2 teachers if there are up to 50 students and 3 teacher are compulsion if there are more than 50 students in lower-basic level. Similarly, at least 4 teachers must be compulsion in upper basic level and 8 teachers in secondary level 9-12. The Governments established the rule for teacher-student ratio in Nepal as 1:30 in the Himalayan region, 1:40 in the hilly region, and 1:50 in the Terai and Kathmandu Valley. The subject wise teacher available is challenging in all schools and levels is challenging. (GoV, 2022). Aatharai Rural Municipality has 1:13 teacher and students ratio in 2080. The level wise the teacher and students ratio is 1:13 in ECD, 1:13.18 in Basic and 1:20.8 Secondary level.

Table 5

Number of students by level of school

Year Level of school	2078			2080		
	Less than 50	50-100	100 and above	Less than 50	50-100	100 and above
Basic Level	30	15	5	26	16	8
Bal biksa	3			3		
Boarding school	1		1		1	1
	Less than 300	300-400	400 and above	Less than 300	300-400	400 and above
Secondary Level	6	2	1	4	4	1

Sources: Aatharai Rural Municipality 2081

The school is an essential element to achieve knowledge. The *Mulpani Bhasa pathasala* is the first school of Aatharai. It was established in 1986. The increasing number of students (5312 was in 2078 and 5812 in 2080) in Aatharai rural municipality. There are 64 schools and two campuses with constituent campus as Terhathum Multiple campus. The table presents that the most of the basic level school have less than 30 numbers of students but slightly increasing the number of students in basic and secondary level. In the 2080, 26 schools have less than 50 students which were 30 schools have less than 50 students in basic level. 16 schools have 50-100 students and 8 schools have 100 and above student which was 15 schools have 50-100 students and 5 schools have more than 100 students. Similarly, the student of secondary level is slightly increasing in 2078 to 2080. There are 4 schools having less than 300 students which were 6 schools have less than 300. Four schools have 300-400 in 2080 which were two school have 300-400 students were studying in 2078. Only one school have more than 400 students have been reading. According to Lamichhane P. (personal communication, Jestha 26, 2081) state that generally the enrollment of students number in the school of Aatharai Rural Municipality constant or slightly increase but the enrollment in lower class is going to sharply decline due to increase internal migration, fertility decline and some migrants and others family members enroll their family in nearby town school.

Conclusion

Aathari Rural Municipality is in leading role to change the social, political, economic, cultural and educational situation of nation. Now days, Aatahrai have access of road, hospital, higher education, electricity and internet. But sharply it affected by the decreeing population negative population growth from a 2011 B.S. The Aatharai Rural Municipality has excessive out migration which is the main reason of negative growth rate of population. The education is a crucial issue to enlarge the knowledge. The literacy rate is higher than the national level. Number of student's enrollment is slightly increasing within 2078- 2080. The students – teacher ratio is lower than the national ratio. There is large number of basic school having less than 50 students and six secondary schools have less than 300 students. The fact state that the internal migration is also affects the school education of Atharai rural municipality.

There are Many historical political and social events were compiled to migrate in terai area but nowadays people are migrating due to lack of employment opportunity, quality education, health facility. According to Bhatta and Adhikari (2022), some rural municipalities started a scheme to entice people to the village by giving away houses and cattle. Those who wish to return and reside in the village are also given seed money (500,000). Based on the finding, suggestion of others researchers and expert the government will manage the entrepreneurship and self sustain programme in local level, will regulate the market networking, assurance the minimum price of local production, lunch special offer for returnee migrants, assure the quality education as aspiration of parents with aid special contribution of parents, merging some school with providing additional facilities as bus, Hostel and Residential School.

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