

Internal Migration in Nepal: Resilience to Departure and Host

Area

Parbata Devi Karki

Lecturer

Department of Rural Development

Padmakanya Multiple Campus

karki_parbata07@hotmail.com

Abstract

The present study aims to explain the current situation of internal migration and resilience. It is based on secondary sources of information. Mixed method is used to depict the complex scenario of inter-regional migration. Internal migration is a common phenomenon in Nepalese social history. It is generally attributed to poverty, low income, scarce fertile land, lack of opportunity, disparity of population distribution and resources. The unnatural flow of population from hilly to Tarai and rural to urban areas is an issue of study. Migration creates an unprecedented challenge to modern society. The resilience of society either to the host area or the place of departure being painful. The issue of mobility of the people generates disparities of population distribution and resources. Due to uncontrolled movement of people either temporarily or permanently, balanced social and cultural issues are being destroyed and several complexities are emerging. Ancient migration pattern was guided by the scarcity of food and security. Current migration issues are

governed by the luxuries of life. Over pressure of population in Tarai and urban areas and dearth of people in hilly region creates havoc in life of both the places.

Keywords: migration, resilience, challenge, disparities, resources

Introduction

Mobility of human being for the settlement is not a new phenomenon. Since the beginning of human civilization, people from different places started to move for river basin in search of food and agriculture so that the life becomes easy and comfortable. During the time, security and availability of life-sources is the goal of human being. Even today, people move place to place for the comforts of life which is one of the most challenging decisions in their lives: to leave their homes for townships in search of a safer or better life (Huges, et al. (2019). It is defined that the movement of people within a demography result in a long term or permanent changes in usual place of resident. Demko et al. (1970) stated that migration is the most complex component of a population change. Their description indicates that migration provides important networks for exchange of ideas and information which reflects the symptoms of social and economic change. Ross (1982) defines that "Migration is the geographic mobility that involves the change of usual residence between defined political and statistical area or between residence areas of different

type". Demographically, the basic form of migration is within the boundaries of a country and across the border. Internal migration refers to the move of inhabitants within national boundaries such as the state, province, district, city, or village. International migration classified into three parts based on the international laws such as legal immigrants, illegal immigrants and refugee which has direct impact to the internal migration too.

Likewise, the definition of Migration by United Nations (1970) indicates that the migration is the mobility of a people from one locality to another involving the permanent mobility of resident in a year. Based on above definition, the settlement is categorized into different parts: permanent, semi-permanent, temporary, and seasonal. Nevertheless, the definition of migration by different philosophers is directed towards the move of a person or persons which bring changes to the place of departure and place of destination. The process of migration is continuous and affect the socio and economic structure of the place of departure. Specifically, South Asian countries like Nepal, in-migration, out- migration and inter-regional migration has been continuous since the human civilization.

The rural-urban migration has been increased rapidly since 1990s in Nepal.

Due to the migration from rural to the urban area, the population of urban and

semi-urban area has been growing day by day. UN (2023) presented that Nepalese net migration ratio is 5.070 in 2023 with 16.47 percent increase since 2022. The ratio was 4.353 in 2022, 3.636 in 2021 and 2.920 in 2020 respectively. The data clearly indicate that the internal and international migration has been increased rapidly as compared to other country. In this context, the study is focused on internal migration and its impact in the place of departure and destination of Nepal.

Method and Materials

The study is based on secondary source of information. Mixed method has been used to address qualitative and quantitative data. The information from different books, articles, reports, newspapers, internet sites and webpage regarding internal migration and resilience have been considered while preparing this article. The periodical data of census has also been used from CBS. The research article tried to explain the reciprocal effect of internal migration especially from rural to urban and hill to Tarai in general. No specific area has been chosen.

Result and discussion

Issues of Resilience in Internal Migration

Resilient is the catchy word and the issue of an individual to the organization and community to the state at present is crucial. It is the multidimensional and

multidisciplinary phenomenon. The initial history of the notion of resilient was the outcome process between divergence of knowledge and scientific development. The word resilient is first used in 1430 as a legal term, in the medieval period, French is a juridical term that is for contract termination and, in general, for the restoration of the original legal situation (Reisemann, Hellige & Thier, 2018). Pimm (1984) defines that resilience is the process that support to return its original shape. He gave attention of recovery of time to come back the original shape from the upcoming shocks.

Likewise, Holling et. al. (1996) defines that resilience is the capacity to absorb the potential shocks either its manmade or natural by changing the variables and processes its control behavior. His definition directed towards environmental capacity to absorb the changes of existing situation. Alwang et al. (2001) definition stated that resilience is the capacity to resist the pressures and to recover from unexpected situation. It is the ability that allows a system to absorb the situation and get the benefit from change. If the situation of resilience is high, it required a remarkable disturbance to fight the limits to qualitative change in a process and allows transform rapidly into another situation. Cardona (2003) argued that resilience is the ability of the required ecosystem or community that absorb negative impacts and quick recover from the situation.

Hellige (2018) stated that during the mid of seventeen centuries, the world resilient became a general term for psychological domain of any type of situation that succeeded to come back in the initial state. In 1800 A.D. the physical resilient concept was also gave to the application in machine and material since up to 1940s/1950s. Hellige explained that the notion of resilience has been changed time to time since its origin, although resilience in the meaning of psychological recovery from potential stress and shocks that frequently appears in the literature, actual research work into psychological resilience start only from the middle of the 20th century. After 1950s various studies have been undertaken by the different scholars in terms of resilient. Although the historical definition of resilience is connected to legal sector, the material science, and psychology till the mid-20th century, letter on, the application of the concept of resilience in all aspect of human life including social, economic, environment, medical since, physical, psychological, and so on.

Honiden et al. (2018) stated that resilient is the ability or capacity to absorb, recover and prepare for the future shocks. It promotes sustainable development, well-being, and inclusive growth. Resilient is the resistance power of an individual, households, communities, villagers, cities, and states to adopt the changing conditions and to withstand shocks and chronic stress

while maintain essential functions. Hurley (2022) mentioned that resilience refers to both the process and the outcome and successfully adopting to difficult or challenging life experiences. His definition is little bet different from other scholar; he tries to emphasize both process and outcome of the upcoming difficult situation. Likewise, American Psychological Association (APA, 2020) defines that resilience is having the mental, emotional, and behavioural flexibility, and ability to adjust to both internal and external demands. This definition tries to explore the different part of ability of human being to adjust the unlimited demand in social environment.

Similarly, McAslan (2010) suggested that resilience is a capacity of someone or something that is ready to recover and return to normal situation after the unexpected threat. Therefore, a resilience ecosystem can withstand shocks and rebuild itself when necessary. Stockholm Resilience Center (2009) described the relationship between social structure and surrounding ecosystem in terms of resilience. It shows that resilience indicates the ability of a society and its environment system that withstand tranquility. Less resilience causes vulnerability in society and ecosystem services that would lead to speedy transitions or shifts into qualitative divergent situation and apparent for human being, environments, and culture.

Eventually, based on the above scholar's explanations, it is concluded that the term resilience is the ability or capacity of someone or something that is ready to cope with adversity to recover and come back to the normality after the unexpected situation either manmade or natural. Resilience is both procedure and result too. It is the concept of awareness, detection, communication, reaction, and recovery. It is also known for the ability and willingness to adapt over time to a changing and potentially threatening environment. This study explains the impact of inter-regional migration of the resilient of land and people of destination and the departure.

Internal migration in Nepal is a complex phenomenon shaped by socioeconomic, political, and environmental factors. Despite facing challenges, internal migrants demonstrate resilience and contribute to the socio-economic development of both rural and urban areas. Sustainable development strategies that prioritize inclusive growth, social cohesion, and the empowerment of marginalized communities are crucial for building a more resilient and equitable society in Nepal.

Savada (1991) explains that migration in ancient time flows down from northern part was enormous of the migratory mongoloid people from Tibet and the southern part were Indo-Aryans from India. Kansakar (1984) stated that the history of Nepalese international migration begins after Sugauli Treaty

(1816) when the East India Company decided to recruit the Gorkhas in British army (East India Company).

Due to the open border and the socio-cultural uniformities, the southern part of Nepalese generally worked and lived in India since time immemorial.

International border of Nepal with India was open for the movement of people and exchange of goods. Since 1990, the trend of migration was not limited to the neighbouring countries. Gulf Countries in Asia, Europe, America, and Australia became the major destination for international migration (Gautom, 2008). Inter-regional migration began after 1950s because Malaria was under control and the resettlement program was launched by the government of Nepal. Gartaula and Niehof (2013) explained the reason behind inter-regional migration especially from the Hill and the Mountain to the Tarai. They stated that the fertile plain of Tarai is always the attraction to the people of hilly and mountainous regions, easy access of resources and improved infrastructure were the pull factors of inter-regional migration. Moreover, migration takes place due to so many other reasons such as conflict, political and social instability, economic incentives, and the like (Haan, 2000).

An increasing number of people all around the world are migrating from one place to another to improve their livelihood and better lifestyle. It is often the result of pull factor and push factor (Stephanie, 2016). Host area is the pulling

destination of migration where people see the opportunity and potentiality for their livelihood. In Nepal, Inter-regional migration and its effect on people and land is the crucial issue in the political and policy debate. Low land of hill, Tarai or plain and urban and semi-urban areas are the major pulling destination of migration in Nepal.

Gartaula (2013) analyzed that up to 1950s, there was little relocation of people within the nation, regarding in-migration to the Tarai as well as outmigration from the hills. Major reason behind the low mobility of people seems difficulties of transportation in one hand and malaria epidemic in Tarai in the other. Furthermore, Dahal (1983) mentions the reason of avoidance the Tarai by Nepali hill people: until the late 1950s the entire Tarai region was called scary area of malaria which is called Death Valley. Therefore, till the 1950s the population pressure was in the hill area and to its resources.

After the 1950s, slowly the population pressure seems in Tarai and plain area and to its resources. In Nepal, WHO (2010) mentioned that the first step to control malaria was initiated in 1954 by the Insect-Borne Disease Control Programme, granted by USAID. Then government of Nepal had implemented the malaria control programme in 1958 as a first programme of public health in the nation with the aim of reducing malaria within a certain time (WHO,

2010). Furthermore, Ojha (1983) explained that after the democratic reform of the 1950s, malaria eradication and its publicity with allotment to the land less in the Rapti project derive in a huge-scale migration from the hill to Tarai. Consequently, the large no of migrants from the hill started to the Rapti settlement area and other Tarai district where the malaria eradication programme was under way.

Migration trend in Tarai region of Nepal

Topographically the Tarai lies in the southern lowland belt which is stretching east-west along the Nepal India border. K.C (2003) mentioned that the altitude of Tarai zone is less than 610 meters with humidity tropical and subtropical climate. There are 20 districts with only 17 percentage of the total land of the nation. Tarai contains the large portion of the agricultural land; it is often regarded as the granary of Nepal. Due to fertile plain/ flat land, two major historical patterns of migration could be seen in Tarai areas: Immigration from India and in-migration from hill. Due to the similarities of culture, social, religious, and open boarder, the movement of people from India to Nepal and Nepal to India since historic period is common.

Dahal (1983) mention that after the unification process of Nepal in 1768, Shah rulers motivate Indian citizen to live in Tarai land. However, during the Muslim invasions in India the huge number of people encroached upon the

fertile land of the indigenous people of Tarai (Kansakar, 1984). Moreover Regmi (1972) and Walpton (2008) noted that major reason behind the immigration from India seemed the local administrators were encouraged to import the settlers from India to the Tarai or low land. K.C (2004) stated that the large number of Indian migrations to the Tarai region was encouraged after the Sugauli Treaty of 1816. Furthermore, he explained the provision of immigrants during the Rana resume when Junga Bahadur Rana build a provision for the first legal code in Nepal in the name of separation of land by sales and acquire to the outsider national live in Nepal.

K. C. (2054) described that the Peace and Friendship treaty 1950 between Nepal and India served as an impetus to the Indian communities who grow to be privileged. K.C. (2054) cited to Madhavani (1985) figure out that around 2870000 people were the estimated numbers from Indian origins residing in Nepal. In the previous history of Immigration of Nepal, the literatures shows that basically, there were two types of immigration from India to the Tarai region: Shah rulers encouraged to the Indian people to settle in Tarai in the one hand and for the time of Muslim invasion, Nepal secluded more Indian peoples who want asylum to avoiding being emphatically transform Islam on the other. In fact, the history of in-migration and out-migration between Nepal and India is immemorial that has been continuous process till now.

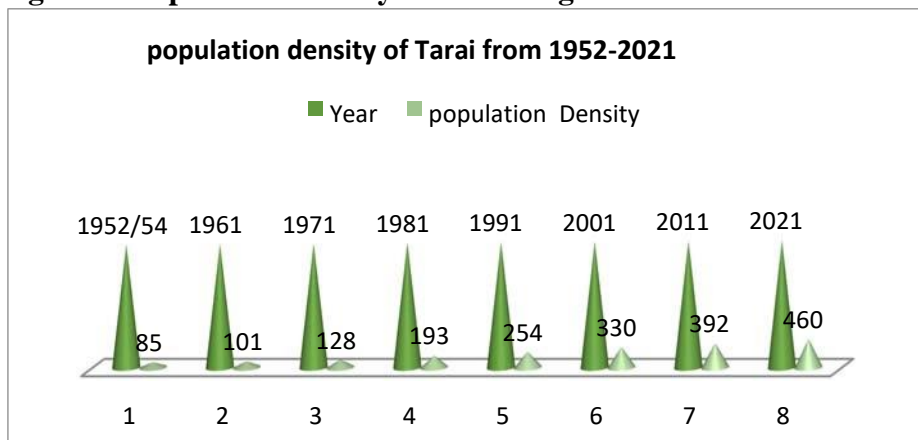
As mentioned above that the similarity of religion, culture, social and somewhat behavior seemed in-depth relation between the southern part of people of Nepal and the northern part of India. It denotes the marital relationship among the people of these two countries as well. Although there is reciprocity to the migration. The article only focused on immigration and in-migration process and its impact in the resilient of the host areas. The movement of population across the international border since historical to the present year has been the significant impacts to the density of population and the pressure to the resources. Subedi (1991) explained that there are two kinds of immigration in Nepal: regular and periodic, Indian immigrants were regular once. Therefore, it is a bilateral problem especially affecting the great ecopolitical and resources in the Tarai region of the small Himalayan country, Nepal.

Gartaula and Niehof (2013) explained that at the end of nineteenth century, the immigrants to the Tarai were involuntary; later, the Tarai region became the attractive place for migrants. Since 1950s onwards when the malaria eradication programme was launched and gave the positive result then the Tarai region is more attractive to the hill people (Gurung, 2050). Population growth has been very slow and low as compared to the hills and mountain till 1950s as mentioned above that the initial migration into Tarai region from the

adjoining area of India. Ojha (1983) explained that various localities in the central and eastern Tarai had several small population centers thriving in the rich land. Although, these centers lay on the fringe of the well cultivated plain land, only some indigenous Tharu believed to be partially immune to malaria also lived to the settlement in the dense forest area.

Tarai has been experiencing the volume of in-migration after the control of malaria. After 1950s onwards the ratio of population in Tarai region has drastically been changed. People from hill started to migrate in Tarai and inner Tarai in search of comfortable life. Fig 1 shows that the density of population is continuously increasing due to the uncontrolled migration from hill from 1952 to 2021. In terms of geographical area, however, Tarai has the lowest share of land (15%), the highest density of population with 460 people per square kilometer in 2021.

Figure 1: Population Density of Tarai Region

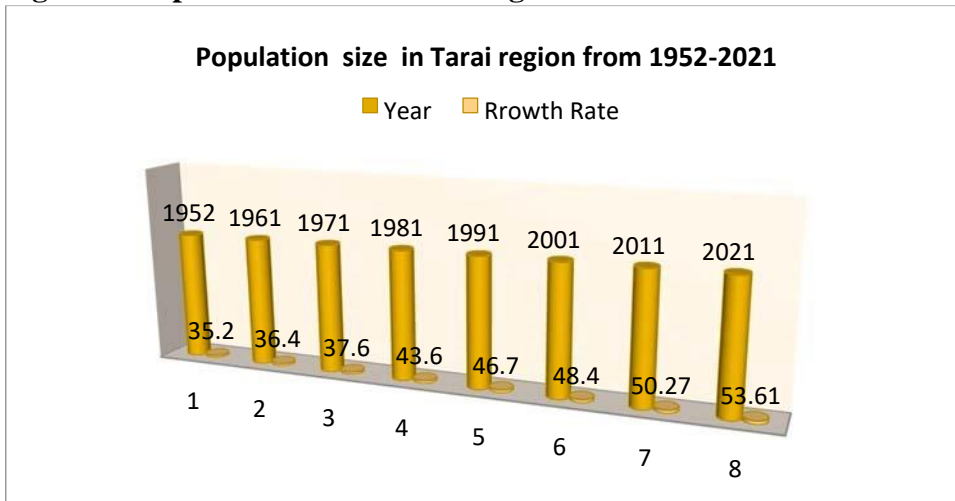


Sources: National Population and Housing Census, NSO, 2021, & UNFPA, 2010 Population Growth and Pressure on Resources

NSO (2021) presented the population growth scenario in different period of geographical area of Nepal. Table 2 shows that the population growth rate of Tarai region has been consistently higher since 1952-2021 with pick during 1971-1981. Rana and Thapa (1974) argued that the net migration from hill to Tarai during the period of 1961-1971 of 400,000 persons equivalent to about 72,700 household. It continuously contributed to the pressure on Tarai land and its resources.

Gurung (1988) mentioned that in 1952/54-81, the average population growth rate of the country was 2.2 percent, whereas 1.2 percent in the mountains and 3.3 percent in Tarai. At that time, the size of the total population in Tarai increased from 35.2 to 43.6 percent. During 1961- 1981, 2.5 times increased the ratio of population and 6.4 times raised in net migration. While in the contrast, the hill region was suffering from the negative ratio of migration and losing their proportionate share of population. Whelpton (2008) reported that by the 1980s, 45 percent of Nepal's population residents in the hills, compared with 60 percent twenty years earlier. Likewise, after 1990 - 2021 the population size of the Tarai region slightly grown up. It rose from 46.7 -53.66 percent.

Figure 2: Population size in Tarai Region



Sources: KC, 2010 and National Population and Housing Census, NSO, 2021

Although fertile land is an important resource to survive. Poverty reduction, enhancing food security and promote economic growth, the unplanned urban growth and regular internal migration towards fertile land is an important concern and issue at present in developing nation like Nepal. Due to uncontrolled migration from upper hills to lower land, is continuously losing its fertile land and its resources, i.e. directly affects the resilience of Tarai. Upreti et al (2017) argued that land use pattern in Nepal is more complex in case of agricultural fertile land. Similarly, Rimal et al. (2018) explained that the proportion of population in urban and semi-urban areas, there is an enormous change in land use pattern from agricultural to other purposes where

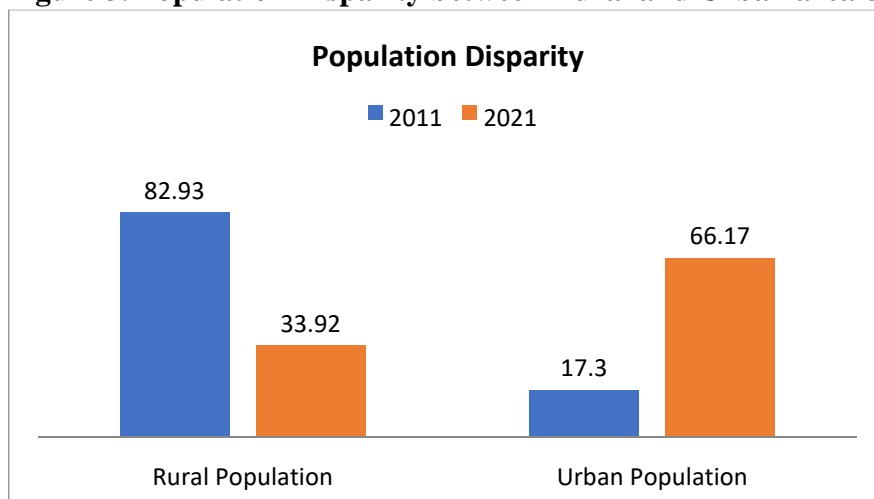
land plotting in business and other purpose is flourishing more in Tarai and inner Tarai. NSO (2021) presented that the average landholding per family in Nepal has decreased from 0.68 to 0.55 hectares over the past decade. Shrestha (2011) describe that agricultural land has been fragmenting continuously for multiple reasons, especially in Tarai region in Nepal. Massive use of fertile land for settlement and other non-production activities has a direct negative impact in agricultural production and productiveness. It implies that management of land is the crucial issue that is going to be more complexity in Tarai as compared to the hill and mountain area of Nepal. In this scenario Khatiwada et al. (2016) recommended that intensification of production in available land and its proper use is only the way of alternative.

(2007) stated that among the 23.1 percent of total land of Tarai, 70 percent of total cultivable whereas 74 percent of paddy cultivation in Tarai region of Nepal. Furthermore, he explained that in 1965, Tarai paddy production ranked in fifth position in paddy export and jute production ranked in first in the world. Unlike 56 percent of rice, 44 percent of husk imported from the different country. OEC (2021) listed that Nepalese paddy export ranked in 97 out of 180 countries. Tarai region contributed around 77 percent of the public revenue of Nepal. Despite the pillar of Nepalese economy of Tarai region, the economy has not been contributed that much.

Nepalese mountains and hills persistently suffered from food scarcity and outmigration; the scarcity would be accomplished by the excess of production in Tarai. The ecological productive land is converting into the urban and semi urban over the decade. Therefore, rapid increase the population in Tarai posed the oppose to get the food demand mostly due to decline in production area.

Rapid Urbanization Process in Tarai and Lower Hill

Globally, land use scenario being changed due to the rapid urbanization process especially in south Asian countries. Mass rural urban migration results in the imbalance in population and resources in the country and widens the gap between rural urban economic inequalities. Nepal is least urbanized country in the globe however it is one of the top ten fastest urbanizing countries. The history of urbanization process began in Nepal since 1952. The Census of 1952/054 provided the data of ten prominent settlements having 2.9 percent population in urban areas. CBS (2011) presented that 17.1 percent of the population belongs to urban areas with 58 municipalities. It increased by 27.6 percent in 2014. This figure drastically changed in 2015. CBS (2015) stated that the government declared 217 municipalities with 41.7 percent urban population. Similarly, NSO (2021) presented that 66.17 percent of the population residing in urban areas with 293 municipalities as compared to only 17.1 percent with 58 municipalities just 10 years before.

Figure 3. Population Disparity between Rural and Urban area of Nepal

Source: CBS 2011 and National Population and Housing Census, NSO, 2021

The above figure shows that there is a significant difference in the population between rural and urban areas from 2011 to 2021. Nepal has been experiencing volume of internal migration. Sharma (2022) described that internal migrants are mostly attracted to the southern part of the country that constitutes the plain region of Tarai which is more suitable for both agricultural and industrial activities. Furthermore, Jhosi (2023) mention that there is drastically change the ratio of population in the rapid growing cities of Nepal for instance Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Pokhara, Dharan as well as in other popular migrant host areas of Tarai region such as Biratnagar, Birganj, Janakpurdham, Nepalgunj, Butwal, Bharatpur, Mechinagar,

Mahendranagar, Dhangadi and son on. The World Bank (2018) stated that more than 50 percent of the global population mostly concentrated in the metropolitan cities to get and enjoy the opportunities offered by city. Like the urbanization trend of the world, Nepalese population is being concentrated in cities (urban and semi-urban) that created a big disparity on the distribution of population and resources.

Bhattari, and Adhikari (2023) argued that major region behind the disparity of population of the nation is increased unemployment in rural area due to lack of employment in traditional agriculture and other essential facilities especially during 1996 to 2006 in the one and political turmoil caused by the Maoist violence on the other. From 2006 onwards people started to migrate in the cities in search of infrastructures, goods, and services. Nepal Rastra Bank (2012) stated that Kathmandu valley itself contributed 31 percent of total national GDP of a country and 630,000 employment in various sectors that make pulling destination to many rural inhabitants. Due to economic and political reasons, the growth of urban population and the loss of rural inhabitants for the last decade is in rapid action. The most important reason for changing the percentage of population from rural to urban over a short period of time is the decision of the government converting rural administration unit to the urban unit as declaration.

Out-Migration from Hills and Challenges

The ancient history of Nepal shows that the hilly region was political and administrative center as a result the area was densely populated. Very few know about the history of Tarai before unification process by Prithivi Naran Shah. Ojha (1983) noted that before the unification process, current Tarai was under the jurisdiction of various hill principalities. Population growth in Tarai was very slow until lately. As already mentioned above that the eradication of malaria and the land resettlement programme (1964) of Nepal in Tarai region flourished the economic value of land for the hilly people. New Era (1981) explained that population pressure, insufficient land holding, shortage of food environment stress were the major causes of hill to Tarai migration in Nepal. In the recent study, hilly regions are experiencing a huge loss of population due to out-migration rather than inner mobility. The population ratio of mountainous regions seems consistent over the long period.

Karki (2022) argued that since the last few years most of villagers migrated from Tehrathum district to the other part of the country especially in Tarai districts i. e. Jhapa, Morang and Sunsari. As a result, thousands of hectares cultivable land is now converted into bushes. Migration leads to the gradual declination of the rural population. Furthermore, Khadka (2023) presented

those 305 members from 82 families immigrated from Mangala Rural municipality, 35 family from Annapurna, 32 families from Malika and 67 families from Dhaulagiri Rural municipality of Magdi district in the fiscal year 2022/023. Most of them relocated in Pokhara, Kathmandu, Tanahu, Chitawan, Butawal and other places.

Rural municipalities are taking several steps to control out-migration which is in vain. Bhatta and Adhikari (2022) stated that some rural municipalities launched a programme to attract the people in the village by providing cattle and houses free of cost and somewhere seed money (500,000) is also offered to them those who want to come back and resettle in the village. CBS (2021) shows that Ramechhap, Khotang, Manang, Bhojpur and Tehrathum witnessed the highest decline of population in the decade. Unlike the situation, Bhaktapur, Rupandehi, Chitawan, Bake and Jhapa district topped the list of highest population growth.

Uncontrolled migration to Tarai and the city areas from the hill and rural mountainous region of Nepal is the major concern and discourse at present to the policy maker and planner of the state. Hilly region is gradually becoming empty which bears 68 percent of the total land coverage. NSO (2021) presents that only 40.25 percent of the population belongs to hilly regions whereas 43 percent of the population lived in 2011. Although infrastructures like roads,

schools, electricity, telecommunication have been reached to the village. Few elderly people and children are there. Most of the young people migrate to the cities and Tarai in search of opportunities.

Gartaula & Niehof (2013) argued that nevertheless migration makes significant economic contribution to the livelihood of migrants; it pushes the backwardness of social, economic, political and technological development of departure area. Hussian (2018) concludes that out-migration from hill resulting labour shortages in agriculture leading to low productivity and growing food scarcity. Hilly region is important for biodiversity, fruit and vegetable cultivation, tourism and settlement. Hilly region is under-utilization due to the out-migration and most of the landscapes and river-basin are left barren. Consequently, the production capacity of land is decreased and directly affects the life of the people and the economy of the nation as well. The lives and settlement become resilient when people can cope with and recover from the stress and shocks created by human beings and nature.

Conclusion

The paper highlights the status, trend, pattern, causes and consequences of migration. Internal migration has adverse impacts to the people and the resources. The history of internal migration is more complicated. The paper is based on the secondary sources and all the explanation is based on discussion

of different authors. The above discussion regarding inter-regional migration indicates that until the mid-1950 there was less mobility of people. The population was intact in hilly regions. Due to the population pressure, low productivity, and difficult terrain of hills and mountains, people started to move from uphill to lower river basin, valleys, and Tarai region. Tarai region was open for settlement after the eradication of malaria. Even though the literature on migration indicates that Tarai low land is the place for destination which has fertile plain, easy access of infrastructures. In recent times, the uncontrolled migration created different problems i. e. shortage of fuel, water sources, declination of environment, over crowdedness, dacoity and unemployment. Massive use of fertile land for settlement and concrete structure, country became dependent on foreign production for food and agriculture. Growing number of urban and semi urban activities has negative impact on agricultural production and productiveness. Eventually the increasing population pressurizes to encroach fertile land and resources for non-productive uses.

The current situation of rural-urban migration has brought many challenges to the life of the people in both areas. There is not a long history of rural urban migration in Nepal. In 2011 only 17.1 percent of the population would live in urban areas whereas 82.93 percent of them would belong to the rural area. The

scenario has been changed drastically in a 10-year period in which 66.17 percent of the population live in urban and whereas only 33.92 percent populations remain in rural areas. Nowadays migration is the compulsion of an individual living in the rural areas. Sustainability is the main target; rural life loses hope. People are attracted to urban life to achieve their dream therefore they migrated temporarily at first and want to permanently settle in urban area. The process is continuing till now. Eventually the population ratio is out of capacity in urban areas. Cities are surrounded by concrete jungle and over density of population. There is a big challenge in the management of population and resources. Despite the economic contribution of urban areas to the GDP and poverty reduction, rapid urbanization has led to the population disparities and economic inequalities between rural and urban areas. Massive use of resources in urban and underutilization or waste of resources in rural areas created the socio-economic and environmental problem which is the most complex phenomenon of resilience.

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