Unit 1 : Introduction

Origin of Nepal- Nepal as a sovereign country

Introducing Nepal:

There are several chronicles and legends about the origin of Nepal. Most of them however explain Kathmandu valley as the center of Nepal. According to Gopalraj Bansawali, in the beginning Kathmandu was a big lake called the Nagdaha. Lord Krishna drained the water from the valley by cutting the hill at Chobhar with his Sudarshan Chakra or wheel; he then nominated Bhuktamana the King of the valley. Since the people who came with Lord Krishna were cowherds their dynasty was called Gopal Dynasty.

According to dialect: -

1. **Tibetan:** - There are two terms in Nepal. They are "Ne" house and " Pal" wool. So Nepal is a house of wool. Ancient Nepal was renowned as woolen producer, which woolen products were exported to different Indian continental nations.

2. **Lepcha:** - " Ne" means sacred and "Pal" means cave or nation that refer to mean that sacred cave or sacred nation in Lepcha language.

3. **Newar :** - " Ne" means mid/ middle and " Pa" means country situated in Himalaya.

4. **Hindu religious Text:** Text referred that the religious saint named " Ne" served as protected the country and then country's name became the Nepal.

Nepal as a sovereign country:

What is Sovereignty?

The supreme, absolute, and uncontrollable power by which an independent state is governed and from which all specific political powers are derived:

i. The international independence of a state,

ii. Combined with right and power of regulating its international affairs without foreign interference.

iii. Power for making, executing and applying laws,
iv. Power for imposing and collecting taxes,

v. Making war and peace and forming treaties or engaging in commerce with foreign nations.

vi. Has a government which provides public services and police power.

vii. Has sovereignty. No other State should have power over the country's territory.

viii. **Has external recognition:** A country has been "voted into the club" by other countries. Section 201 of the Restatement (Third) of the Foreign Relations Law of the United States (1987) defines a state as follows:

> Under international law, a state is an entity that has a defined territory and a permanent population, under the control of its own government, and that engages in, or has the capacity to engage in, formal relations with other such entities.

**Note: Nations and Nation-States**

- Nations are culturally homogeneous groups of people, larger than a single tribe or communities, which share a common language, institutions, religion, and historical experience.
- When the people of a nation have a State or country of their own, it is called a **nation-state**. Places like France, Egypt, Germany, and Japan are excellent examples of nation-states.
- There are some States which have two nations, such as Canada and Belgium. Even with its multicultural society, the United States is also referred to as a nation-state because of the shared American "culture."
- There are nations without States. For example, the Kurds are a stateless people.
- There are currently 196 independent countries or States around the world. Territories of countries or individual parts of a country are not countries in their own right.
- Examples of entities that are **not** countries include: Hong Kong, Bermuda, Greenland, Puerto Rico, and most notably the constituent parts of the United Kingdom. (Northern Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and England are not countries.)

**Nepal into Nation to Country building process**
Nepalese Society and Politics,
BBA 6th Semester

- Nepali society is a unique society consisting of mixture of multi ethnic cultures from very beginning days.

- Before the unification of Nepal, the Kathmandu Valley used to be called Nepal. So, its unification in the 18th century by Prithivi Narayan Shah, Nepal's history is known as the history of the Kathmandu Valley.

- In the historical records (Mahabharata and Purans, Buddhist and Jain scriptures) described Nepali land as independent entity (politically and territorially).

- The Gopal Raj Vamshavalis or chronicles help us to know about the oldest part of history written during the 14th century.

- Various kings and brave warriors of Pre-historic and historical period had played a significant role to make Nepal as sovereign and independent country.

- Before unification, the kingdom Nepal was divided into small states and principles. The tiny rulers had not unity among themselves. They often quarreled with one another for territorial integrity and sovereignty.

- There was strong need to consolidate all these states into a Nation. The credit for this consolidation goes to the Shah Kings of the Gorksha kingdom.

- In the first stage he conquered the various scattered states and blocked the British East Indian Company to enter Nepal. The process of territorial integration continued ever after the death in 1775 and by 1808 the frontiers of Nepal extended a distance of approximately 1300 miles for east to west.

- Unfortunately, war with the British East India Company form 1814-1816 led to considerable loss of territory, squeezing Nepal's size to the confinement of the Mechi River in the east and the Mahkali River in the west, the total area being 147,181 sq. kms.

- In the view of Joh Whelpton and Michael Hutt – Nepalese political status in the late 18th century seems full with aspiration to be a nation. (P N Shah –Divyopadesa)

- The Rana autocratic family rule that lasted for 104 years from 1846 to 1950, plunged Nepal into unproductiveness and complete isolation from the rest of the world.
UN membership

- As an sovereign country at the first time Nepal got the membership of UNO on 14 December, 1955 and participating in various peace keeping missions as a sovereign country. Before becoming the member of UN Nepal already was a member of several specialized UN agencies such as Food and agriculture Organization (FAO) - 1951, UNESCO- 1952, WHO – 1953 etc.

Nepal Membership in SAARC

In 1985 the SAARC was established and Nepal also became the founding member of this Regional organization. Nepal also organized three SAARC summits as a sovereign country.

Nepal Membership in WTO

- Nepal has been a member of WTO since 23 April 2004. It is recognized as the 147th member of the WTO. WTO membership was simply a beginning of the process to integrate Nepal into the global economy in a meaningful manner.

- In 1987 Nepal enhanced its image in the UN when the General Assembly decided to establish a Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in South Asia headquartered at Kathmandu.

- In June 1988, for the second time in twenty years, Nepal was elected to a two-year term as a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council.

- At the request of the UN secretary general, Nepal sent observers and troops to supervise the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Constitutions

- In 2004 BS Nepal got the first constitution of Nepal - Government of Nepal Act 1948. This constitution institutionalized Nepal as a sovereign and independent country.

- In 2007 BS Nepal got another constitution- Interim Government Act, 1951

- In 2015 BS Nepal got another constitution- Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1959

- In 1961 King Mahendra dismissed the elected government (Lead by BP Koirala) , banned political parties and announced the Panchayat system in 1961 (2017 Poush 1). It was
virtually one-party rule under the direct leadership of the king and the constitution empowered sovereignty of the people in the crown.

Zone of Peace Proposal

In 1975, on the occasion of the coronation ceremony, the King Birendra presented the proposal to recognize Nepal as a zone of peace with a view to promote new dimension to Nepal's non-alignment policy, and to accept peace as the most for the important progress of the nation. Nepal as a zone of peace was recognized by 116 countries of the world.

- In 1990 (2046) People movement restore the democracy and the 'constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990' considered Nepal as a sovereign and independent democratic country.

- The popular movement of 2062/063 restore the dissolved parliament and on 1st Magh, 2063 Nepal got an Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063 BS

- Declared Nepal as Federal democratic republic country on 15 Jesths , 2065 .

The Constituent Assembly drafted the new constitution of Nepal – 'The constitution of Nepal, 2072' with participation of various caste and ethnic elected members.

- The present constitution states that – Nepal is an independent, indivisible, sovereign, secular, inclusive democratic, socialism oriented federal democratic republican state. The country is going to restructure in seven province Federal model.

b. Geography – location

Introduction:

Nepal is an independent, indivisible, sovereign, secular, inclusive democratic socialism oriented federal democratic republican state. (Constitution of Nepal, 2072 , Part 1).

Geography:

- Nepal is an underdeveloped land – locked nation of enormous cultural and ethnic diversity.
Nepal with 147,181 sq Kms. of territory is more than double the size of Sri Lanka, 3.5 times greater than Switzerland and 6.7 times larger than Israel.

- It is 23 times smaller than India and 68 times smaller than China.
- It occupies 0.03 Percent territory of the world and 0.3 percent territory of Asia continent.
- The nearest sea from Nepal is Bey of Benga – 1127 Km far.

**Location:**

Its territory runs 885 kms. From east to west, having a non-uniform, mean width of 193 kms north to south from latitude: 26° 22’ N to 30° 27’ N and longitude: 80° 4’ E to 88° 12’ E

**Physical divisions:**

- Nepal is divided into three diverse ecological zones:

  1. **Tarai Region: (60 – 600 meter)**

      It covers about 17% land with 34 population density in per sq. Km. Terai is a flat, lowland, narrow strip with rich alluvial soil suitable for extensive cultivation of food and cash crops. it is also known as ‘Store of Grains’. It also consists of tropical moist and deciduous forest, with 40 percent land area under cultivation.

  2. **Hilly Region: (600-3,000 meter)**

      The hills region lies between an altitudes of about 600 meters to 3,000 meters above sea level, covering about 68% of total land area, including several beautiful valleys, basins, lakes, herbs and precious stones. Its population density is 186 in per sq.km.

  3. **Mountain Region: -**

      The mountain region lies between 3000 meters to 8,848 m. about 15 % of the total land of the country are covered with snow capped mountains in the northern part and altitude ranges including 8 peaks above the 8,000 meters namely Mt Everest (8,848m), Kanchanjungha (8,586), Lhotse (8,516), Makalu (8,463m), Cho yu (8,201m), Dhaulagiri (8,167 m), Manaslu (8,163 m) and Annapurna I (8,091 m).
c. Political history – Ancient period, medieval period, Shah period, Rana period

According to Gopal Raj Bansawali: Nepalese History is divided into three major phases:

1. Ancient history
2. Medieval history
3. Modern history (Shah Period, Rana Period)

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1. Ancient Period

The ancient Period (900 B.C. – 880 A.D.):

i. The Gopalsa (Cow herds):
The Gopals were the cowherd tribes who were supposed to have migrated from south. As their migration to Nepal was related to Lord Krishna of Mahabharat times. They must have occupied Kathmandu valley during 900 BC- 700 BC. They were nomads. The settlements were believed to have established in Kirtipur, Thankot, Balambu, Tistung and Palung areas.

**First and Last king:**

- Even in the lack of records *Bhuktaman* was the first and *Yakshagupta* being the last king of Gopal dynasty.

**ii. Mahispals (Buffalo heard):**

- Mahispals succeeded Gopals in the Kathmandu valley. They were also called Abhiras. Their main occupation was buffalo keeping.

- They must be migrated into the Katmandu valley and later succeeded to throne. They were followers of *Vedic* religion but later Siddhartha Gautam introduced Buddhist religion.

- The main occupation of this era was agriculture, animal husbandry and some local industry.

**First and last King:**

- **First:** Bhul Singh (rule about 49 years)

- **Second:** Jaya Singh (ruled for 21 years)

- **Third:** Bhuwan Singh (ruled for 41 year)

**ii. Rule of Kirants Kings (BC 625-100 AD)**

- After the rule of Gopals and Mahispals the domination of Nepal went into the hands of Kirantas Who also played a major role for shaping Nepalese society and in providing a direction to the Nepalese society and administration.

- The emergence and the advent of the Kiranta rule marked the end of the pre-historic era and the commencement of the historical period of Nepal.

- Kirants are mentioned in the Mahabharata, they are of Tibeto Burman families living between the Himalayas and Gangetic plain.
- They were migrated Nepal from eastern part. They succeeded the Mahispals. King Yalambar who came from east attacked Bhuwan Singh, defeated him and established his rule. He ruled 13 years.

- Although unclear, 26 or 29 Kirati ruler ruled and were contemporary with Pandavas, the Buddha, and Asoka.

- During the rule of jitedasti the Buddha visited Nepal and during the rule Sthunko Emperor Ashoka visited Kathmandu and he gave his daughter Charumati to Devapal.

- Trade and commerce flourished under Kirants. Nepal had trade relation with China, Tibet and India. The export mainly consisted of wool, woolen goods, wood and the herbs. Hinduism remained main religion. They worshipped lord Shiva in the form of Kiratoshw Mahed, They also worshiped tree, rivers, rocks and lighting.

- The flags of Kirants consisted of the picture of a lion. They developed a number of settlement areas such as Matatritha, Shankhamul, Thankot, Khopase, Sanga, Teku etc.

- Under the influence of Vrijji Sangha the Kirat had established a democratic political system in ancient Nepal, which is later on was turned to a monarchy.

**Major Kings:**

Yalambar, Humati, Jitedasti, Sthunko

**iii. Rule of Lichhavis Kings (AD 100-880 AD):**

- The Lichhavis period is known as the golden period in the history of Nepal.

- They were defeated by Maurya King and fled northwards to Nepal from Vaishali during the time of Gautam Buddha as refugee.

- They came and settled in the western part of Nepal and established a very prosperous and capable administration in western Nepal before finally capturing the Kathmandu valley.

- Jaya dev I was regarded as the founder of Lichhavi dynasty.

- Jaya dev II, the famous Lichhavi King had inscribed the chronology of his dynasty.

- Mandev I was the mostly widely known kings. The inscription inscribed by king Mandev was the first reliable evidence of history of Nepal. He extended and maintained his kingdom up to
the Gandaki River in the west, Himalayas in the north, Koshi in the east and Terai in the South.

**Amshuvarma Role**
- Amshuvarma was able administrator. He became king ending Lichhavi dynasty (He was from Thakuri family)
- He opened trade routes to Tibet. One of his daughters Bhrikuti, was married to the Tibetan ruler Songsten Gampo. She was instrumental in spreading the teaching of the Buddha in Tibet and China.
- Last king of Lichhavi was Raghavadeva.

**Administration and political System:**
Although the kings were the final authority, suggestions were sought from people. A kind of ministry existed, and the country was divided into several administrative units. The system was called *Panchali*. Power was decentralized. Justice was carried out through the legal codes.

**International Relations:**
The Lichhavis had very good diplomatic relations with India, Tibet and China. The marriage of the princes Bhrikuti was a good step. During this period culture, religion, society and are influenced the lifestyle of the people.

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2. The Medieval Period (Malla Period – AD 880- 1768 AD):
- Before 600 BC there existed the small petty states of the Malla kings near the border of Nepal and India. These republican kingdoms were Kushinagar and Pawa in India. It is believed that the Mallas were there during the last days of the Buddha.
- The Malla defeated to Lichhavi King and conquered the Kathmandu Valley. Before that Mallas were rulling in the Karnali Basin of far western Nepal.
- Eventually Malla became stronger, while the Lichhavis became very week, and the mallas took the Kathmandu Valley
- Arimalla was the first Malla king. He ruled from 1201-1216.
- During the period of Arimalla Indian Muslim king Samasuddhin destroyed many temples and monuments in the Kathmandu Valley in AD 1350. Later Malla kings renovated several temples and monuments.

Jaysthithi Malla (A.D 1380 – 1395):
He was very ambitious king. He was a great king, politician and reformer and he was a lover of literature and able administrator.

Reforms:
Social reform: Stratified the whole society according to the *Varna System*.
Religious reform: Constructed many temples and shrines and established trusts for their management and renovation.
Reform in art: in his period the Newari and Sanskrit languages developed equally.

Economic and other reforms:
- began systematize laws, criminal were punished on the basis of their merits and -demerits.
- divided land on the basis of its productivity into four categories: Abbal, Doyam, Sim and Chahar,

Yaksha Malla (AD 1428-1482)
- Yaksha Malla extended the territory of Nepal up to Morang, Gorkha, and Bhot. He constructed many temples like Dattatraya (Bhaktapur)
- After his death the Kathmandu Valley was divided into three kingdom: Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur.

3. Modern Political history

1. Unification campaigning of Prithivi Narayan Shah (begins from 1769)
- To concur the three kingdoms of the Kathmandu Valley, Prithivi Narayan Shah had to motivate and finance his army.
- All government service was paid for by land- grants called *Jagir*. Soldiers were paid through their captain, to whom a Jagir was assigned.
PN Shah's army captured rifles from both Muslim and British who came to support the Malla kings in 1763 and 1776.

He followed a powerful practice called **Pajani**. Pajani was an annual review of individual performance, followed by dismissal, promotion, transfer or reappointment.

Pajani became a powerful political tool to control and unify the people.

After his death his eldest son Pratp Sing Shah- Rajendra Laxmi- Bahadur Shah (he added more territory to Nepal) The conflict between Bahadur Shah was becoming a plague. Administration was weak and divided.

After 1811, a Hulak (Postal) and communication system was started in Nepal.

The Anglo- Nepal was 1814- 1816 was turning point in Nepal history. Nepal lost the whole are west of the Mahakali River, the Terai and the area between the Mechi and Testa River in the east.

**DELHI AGREEMENT AND THE END OF THE RANARCHY.**

Nepalese history before Rana Period (Kot Parva, Bhandarkhal Prva, Alau Parva, Makai Parva, Laibrary Parva):

1. **Dawn of Ranarchy (Rana regime):**

Kanchhi Rani (the second queen) of king Rajendra Bikram Shah summoned Mathvar Singh Thapa and made him the PM to get fulfills her covert intentions. The British were alerted as Thapa was anti-British. East India Company wanted such person in the power who would be very loyal to them. They found Jung Bdr as such. Mathvar Singh who was Jung Bdr’s maternal uncle soon became unpopular among all-king, queen, Pandeys and Gagan Singh Khawas. As a result in 2nd Jetha, 1903 BS night, Mathvar Singh Thapa was summoned in the queen’s palace and murdered by Jung Bahadur.

Kanchhi Rani had trusted on Jung Bdr. and Gagan Singh, but the king did not trust Jung Bdr. After the assassination of Mathvar Singh Thapa, Fatte Singh Chautariya was made the PM. But Gagan Singh was made powerful giving him the portfolios of foreign affairs and public administration. Gagan Singh was also anti-British rule. So, with the help of overambitious...
British conspired to finish Gagan Singh. So, on Aswin 1st, 1903 BS Lal Jha shot Gagan Singh dead in his Pooja room.

Gagan Singh’s death created tremors in the palace. However, JB could not get the power. The royal couple wanted to get the investigation done on this incident and punish the culprit. For this JB suggested them to gather all courtiers and interrogate them. Neither the queen nor the king understood JB’s vested interest. So, on Aswin 2nd, 1903BS night, all courtiers and employees were called in to the Kot. By seeing the plot, the king escaped from the scene. When Abhiman Singh Basnyat tried to escape, he was killed. Then JB’s supporters killed everyone present there. This massacre in the history of Nepal is known as Kotparva. After this, queen Rajyalaxmi made JB the PM.

2. **Bhandarkhal Parva**:

After becoming the PM, JB and Rajyalaxmi had differences as each of them wanted to seize power (takeover). Her plan was to make her own son the next king; she purposed the same to JB. JB was determined to sideline the queen from his path. The queen understood that JB was never going to execute her plans as he was doing the other way. As the power had shifted to JB after Kotparva, the king and the queen even began to feel insecure. The queen wanted to eliminate her enemy. Therefore, she made a plan for it. Bajir Singh, Gagan Singh’s son himself wanted to take revenge on his father’s murderers. He took the responsibility of killing JB. They planned to invite JB in the Bhandarkhal and kill him there.

However, as here were JB’s spies (jasus) inside the palace, he had already acquired the queen’s secret plan. Interestingly, it was the queen’s tactic, but JB took the advantage. JB and his men finished all remaining opponents. *This Incident is known as Bhandarkhal Prva in Nepalese history.*

3. **Alau Parva**:

After Bhandarkhal Parva, the queen became very weak. JB blamed the queen for being responsible for all killings in Nepal. Remaining power was transformed to JB. The queen was made go in exile to Kashi. Both the king and the queen fled to Kashi. In this way, JB took all powers and made Surendra the king of Nepal. Handing all power to Surendra, King Rajendra with his two sons left Nepal having felt unsafe here. However, he wanted to return to...
Kathmandu in 3 month’s time. JB could not stop them because of the possible mutiny in his army and the public support, so he sent one of his cousins, Khadka Br to India as his messenger.

In Kash (Banarashi India) the king designed to regain power. Chautariya Guruprasad Shah and Rang Nath Pandey were his advisors. According to the plan the king set out from India. When he arrived at Sugauli, his supporters joined him. With 16000 men he moved towards **Alau at Birgunj**. Then, Khadga Br. reported everything to JB. Leaflets which carried messages to the Nepali Army by the king were seized in Kathmandu. As JB was very clever, he made all army men to take oath from incumbent king Surendra to stop them joining the former king. Humble soldiers did not know JB’s conspiracy. When JB attacked Alau his mission was a success. Many of king Rajendra’s supporters were killed in that attack and the remaining fled. Rajendra was imprisoned and blind-folded in Bhaktapur Durbar. Knowing the king’s design to escape from there, JB transferred him to Hanuman Dhoka where he died in 1938. *This incident of Alau is known as Alau Parva in Nepalese history.*

4. **Convergence against Ranarchy:**

In 1977 B. S. an employee of Kaushir Adda Krishna Lal Adhikari wrote and published 1000 copies of a book, 'Makai ko Kheti'. In his book he stated, “We prefer the foreign dog to the native, but native dog come more useful than the foreign one”. Chandra Shamsher’s Pundits, Ramhari Adhikari and Bhojraj Kafle blamed Adhikari claiming that it was an irony for then Shree Tin Chandra Shamsher. Then, Krishnalal was arrested in the charge of treachery, and decided for a 9 year imprisonment. However, in case he returned all 1000 copies, the punishment could lessen to 6 year only. He returned 999 but one. Before the time was over, he died in the jail. The duo who interpreted Makai ko Kheti got a reward of Rs. 1000 each. *This incident is known as Makai Parva in Nepalese history.*

5. **Library Parva**

In Bhim Shamsher’s tenure (1986/87 BS), some charismatic and energetic youths were campaigning for opening a library in Kathmandu. They wanted to bring awareness among Nepalese who were subconscious against Rana oligarchy. However, one of the members, Ramchandra Adhikari disclosed the mission of that campaign. Therefore, those 45 involved
youths including Laxmi Prasad Devkota were arrested and charged Rs. 100 each. Out of the sum, half was rewarded Adhikari for his help. *This incident is known as Library Parva.*

**Establishment of Praja Parisad 20th 1993 BS:**

The Praja Parishad was established on 20th Jestha, 1993 BS to end Rana's autocratic rule and introduce democracy. Tanka Prasad Acharya, Dasharath Chand, Ram Hari Sharma, Jibraj Sharma and Dharma Bhakta Mathema were its members.

**Revolution of 2007 BS:**

In 1903, BS Jung Bahadur Rana plotted Kot Massacre in the history of Nepal and became bloody, powerful and autocratic prime minister of Nepal abducting the rights of people and King as well. The Rana rule continues for 104 years. In 2007 BS, the armed revolution of Nepali Congress and other political parties started Anti-Ranarchy Movement.

In 1997 BS, autocratic and despotic government executed four freedom fighters: Shukraraj Shastri, Gangalal Shrestha, Dharmabhakta Mathema and Dasharath Chand. It added fuel in the fire of revolution. Nepali congress was about to start the armed revolution in 2007 BS, King Trubhuvan fled to Indian Embassy and later to Delhi on 21st Kartik, 2007BS. When king Tribhuvan fled to India with his family, Mohan Shamsher declared Tribhuvan’s grandson Gyanendra Shah as king but people and international countries also did not support the activities of Mohan Shamsher.

Nepali Congress started Armed Revolution forming 'Liberation Army'. Various parts of the country were occupied by 'Liberation Army' of Nepali Congress and revolution was also started in Kathmandu.

Mohan Shamsher requested Indian Government to mediate to solve the problem of Nepal. Nepali Congress, King and Ranas signed in a 'Tripartite Agreement' in Delhi, which is known as 'Delhi Agreement'.

**Delhi agreement or Tripartite Agreement, Falgun 1st, 2007 BS.:**
In 2007 BS an anti Rana movement was occurred throughout the country. Various parts of the country were occupied by Liberation Army of Nepali Congress and revolution was also started in Kathmandu. Mohan Shamsher requested Indian Government to mediate to solve the problem of Nepal. Nepali Congress, King (Tribhuvan) and Ranas signed in a Tripartite Agreement in Delhi, which is known as Delhi Agreement.

**The major provisions of Delhi Agreement were:**

The king would return to Nepal and be the legitimate monarch again.

A 10 - member interim cabinet would be appointed, with 5 Ranas and 5 Congressmen.

Election of Constituent Assembly would be held within a year.

General amnesty (freedom) to the political prisoners.

Hand-over the arms and ammunitions of Liberation Army to the Government.

Mohan Shumsher will be continued as the Prime Minster of Nepal.

**Declaration of Democracy, 7th Falgun, 2007 BS.:**

After that, King Tribhuvan returned back to Kathmandu on 4th Falgun, 2007BS. He declared the establishment of democracy on 7th Falgun, 2007 BS. A 10 members' 'Interim Government' was formed under the premiership of Mohan Shamsher.

**General Election, 1st Falgun, 2015.:**

During the rule of King Mahendra for the first time in the history of Nepal, General Election was held. It was declared to take place on 1st Falgun, 2015 BS to form an elected government. Out of 109 seats, Nepali Congress won 74 seats and formed the government headed by B.P. Koirala, as a first elected Prime Minister of Nepal.

**Coup of 1st Poush, 2017 BS By King Mahendra or Party less Panchayat system put into effect:**

The first general election of Nepalese history was held on 2015BS. In these elections, Nepali Congress won 74 seats out of 109 seats. Thus it was two-third majority to form a government. B.P. Koirala took oath on 16th Ashadh, 2016 BS. It was the beginning of a stable and
democratic political practice in Nepal. Nepal just started to have socio-economic and political reformation. But, regressive and reactionary forces began to make conspiracies. Several disturbances took place. King Mahendra, who didn’t like the activities of political parties, took the opportunity on 1st of Poush, 2017 BS and made a speech broadcast on the radio announcing his takeover.

“Because of the misuse of the authority, corruption has increased; there is anarchy in the nation so that national unity is threatened. Random economic decisions have caused instability. In order to protect national unity, create peace and co-operation and to save the whole country we are forced to act according to Article 55, until a new system is put in place. With good wishes and support from all Nepalese good governance will prove to be possible.”

With this allegation, the king arrested the Prime Minister, the ministers and other leaders and put them in prison.

Janakpur Incident of Magh 2018BS.: 

On Magh of 2018 BS, Durgananda Jha hurled a bomb at the jeep of king Mahendra while he was travelling to Janakpur. Mahendra had narrow escape. In this event, Durgananda Jha, Arabinda Kumar Thakur and Dalsingh Thapa were declared to be executed. But Durgananda Jha was hanged on 25th Magh, 2020 BS and other two were life-imprisoned.

Piscar Kanda of 2040 BS: 

In a shootout aimed at people watching the cultural show, around 7 people lost their live. At this moment Suryabahadur Thapa was the Prime Minister of Nepal.

Sukhani massacre/Jhapa Rebellion 2028 BS.: 

Some young communist leaders started to revolt against government and they killed few Jhapali landlords including Dharma Prasad Upadhaya in Jhapa. Some insurgents who were involved in the rebellion were caught and brought to Sukhani in Ilam where they were killed. It is known as 'Sukhani Massacre'. Ramnath Dahal, Narayan Shrestha, Krishna Kuinkel, Netra Prasad Ghimire and Biren Rajbansi were killed on the charge of Dharma Prasad Upadhyay’s murder who was the then Member of National Panchayat.
Singha Durbar Blaze in 2030 BS.

In 2030 BS, Singadurbar was caught in fire and many important documents were burnt and burned into ashes. By this incident, Prime Minister Kirtinidhi Bista resigned from his post.

Timurbote Incident, 2031.

In 2031 BS, the Panchayat government killed many democrats such as Ram Laxman, Captain Yagya Bahadur Thapa and Bhim Narayan Shrestha in Okaldhunga. This incident is called Timurbote Incident.


On 26th Mangsr, 2032BS, second amendment in Constitution of Nepal, 2019 was done and it incorporated new slogan, “Politics for Development.” It made “Back to Village Campaign” as constitutional organ. B.P. Koirala returned from India with the slogan of consensus but he was caught and put in prison again in 2033 BS.

Declaration of Referendum, 10th Jestha, 2036 BS.:

At the time of the Panchayat system in Nepal, the democratic wave was raised in the world. Students and Parties became active and organized for struggle. In the mean time the then government of Pakistan gave death penalty to Ex-President Jhulfikar Ali Bhutto on 4th April, 1970 (22nd Chaitra, 2035) so Nepali students were going to hand over a letter of condemnation to the Pakistani Embassy but police tried to stop them. On the way, they were Lathi charged by the police. This suppression burst into the nation-wide movement. So, to solve the problem, King Birendra made a proclamation of Referendum on 10th Jestha, 2036BS. A 15-member National Election Commission was formed under the chairmanship of Chief Justice Bhagawati Prasad Singh. People voted either in the side of Panchayat or in the side of Multi Party Democratic System. Panchayat System got 55% vote and declared victorious. The outcome was to retain Panchayat system with correction according to time and situation.

People's movement (I), Falgun 7th to Chaitra 26th 2046 BS.: 

The Panchayat system was being autocratic and all political and fundamental rights of the people had been abducted slowly. The Panchayat government was not positive towards
political leaders. To some democratic leaders death penalty was given and the referendum was also the showy action to suppress the parties. Nepali congress and Leftist front were working separately up to 2046 BS. Nepali political leaders got united and formed a joint committee and made a joint plan to fight against the Panchayat system. Nepali Congress called a conference on 6 – 7 Magh, 2046 BS in the house of Ganesh Man Singh. Leftist Front and Nepali Congress jointly declared the revolution. Indian leaders also participated in this conference and promised to help for movement. The conference declared revolution against autocratic rule Panchayat system from 7th Falgun, 2046 BS on the leadership of Ganesh Man Singh and on that day dozens of protest were held in different places of the country. On the first day, few people gave their lives for the nation and the political parties called Bandha, in the whole of Nepal. The protest was supported by different professionals like lawyers, teachers, doctors, intellectuals all from their own place. On the 18th and 20th of Chaitra huge mass of people demonstrated in Patan. The then Prime Minister resigned from the post (24th Chaitra) and new cabinet was formed under the chairmanship of Lokendra Bahadur Chand. King Birendra then had become fully aware of the situation and he realized that peace and stability could not be brought in the country until the people’s demand for multi party system was introduced by abolishing the Panchayat system. King Birendra called the leaders of political party leaders and Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, Girija Prasad Koirala, Sahana Pradhan and Radhakrishna Mainali went Royal Palace to talk. The King made the historic decision at 11:10 pm on 26th Chaitra, 2046 BS that ban on political parties was lifted. On 3rd Baishakh, 2047 BS an Interim Government was formed and Krishna Prasad Bhattarai laded the cabinet.

Maoist Insurgency Began, 1st Falgun, 2052 BS:

The Nepalese Civil War (labeled the People's War by the Maoists) was an armed conflict between government forces and Maoist fighters in Nepal which lasted from 1996AD to 2006AD. The war was launched by the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) on 13th February, 1996 AD, with the aim of overthrowing the Nepalese monarchy and establishing a 'People's Republic'. It ended with the 'Comprehensive Peace Accord' signed on 21st November, 2006 AD. More than 15,000 people were killed (10,500 civilians by the government and 3,000 Maoists by the government) and an estimated 100,000 to 150,000 people were internally
displaced as a result of the conflict. But, this revolution brought significant changes in Nepal's political system i.e. it made possible to abolish the 240 years long monarch and country declared a Democratic Republic. Besides this secularism, inclusive representation of Dalit, women and marginalized groups of people in decision making bodies, election of Constitution Assembly, eradication of feudal lords from the rural areas etc are some mentionable changes of this movement.

**Royal massacre, Friday 19th Jestha, 2058BS :**

The Nepalese royal massacre occurred on 1st June 2001 AD, at a house in the grounds of the Narayanhity Royal Palace, the then residence of the Nepalese monarchy. It is believed that the heir to the throne, Prince Dipendra, killed nine members of his family and himself. But, People cannot believe the claim. The dead included King Birendra of Nepal and Queen Aishwarya. Prince Dipendra became de jure King of Nepal upon his father's death and died in hospital three days after the massacre without recovering from a coma. Birendra's brother Gyanendra became king after the massacre and the death of Prince Dipendra.

**King Gynedra Coup on 18th of Asjoj , 2059 BS.:**

On 18th of Ashoj, 2059 BS, King Gyanendra took the government in his hand and made Prime Ministers according to his own wish. Lokendra Bahadur Chand, Surya Bahadur Thapa and Sher Bahadur Deuba became Prime Ministers then after. But again, King Gyanendra showed his best character and on 19th Magh, 2061 BS, he took sole power to rule the country in his hand. Political parties’ leaders were detained and Sher Bahadur Deuba led government was deposed. This event is known as Magh 19.

**People's movement II- 24 Chitra, 2062BS - 11th Baishaakh, 2063 BS:**

We know that the 'Constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 2047' was democratic but it did not represent the sentiments of all sects of people specially, marginalized people and disadvantaged groups. It was drafted by a few people. They were representatives of Nepali Congress, CPNUML, Royal Palace and independent. The constitution declared Nepal as a Hindu kingdom including constitutional monarchy. There was less people's participation. After few years, Maoists started armed struggle. Its main motto was to liberate the people from economic, social political and gender based disparities and discriminations. After the
brutal assassination of king Birendra and his family, (Jestha 19th, 2058 BS) King Gyanendra dismissed the cabinet of Sher Bahadur Deuba and took all executive powers of country in his hand. After that, all political parties were against palace and monarchy. Seven Party alliance strongly supported by Maoists'. The 'Twelve points Agreements' between SPA and Maoist in Delhi for building the ground for the foundation of Mass Movement-II on Mansir 7th, 2062 BS. There was Mass Revolution II. After that, king Gyanendra was compelled to reinstate the dissolved house of representatives. The leaders of the movement wanted a new 'Constitution Assembly' and full handover of the power to citizens. G.P. Koirala became the Prime Minister on the unanimity of eight parties. On Jestha 4th, 2063 BS, 25 points peace code of conduct between the Government and Maoist was signed. On Mangsir 5th 2063BS, 'A Comprehensive Peace Agreement' was signed between Prime Minister G.P. Koirala and Chairman Prachand. An Interim Government was formed including the third amendment resolving to make Nepal a Federal Democratic Republic country. It officially ended the 240 years long monarchy. Secondly, the armed conflict of Maoist was over.

**Historical Peace Accord, 5th Mangsir, 2063BS:**

The Comprehensive Peace Accord (or CPA) was signed between the Government of Nepal and the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) on 21st November, 2006 AD which formally ended the Nepalese Civil War that lasted for more than decade. Then Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala and Maoist supreme Prachanda signed the deal, which allowed the Maoists to take part in government, and place their weapons under UN monitoring.

**Highlights**

- Formal end of the Nepalese Civil War that began in 1996.
- People's Liberation Army of Maoists to be put in temporary cantonments and verified. Likewise, Nepal army to be confined within the barracks. PLA are to be supervised, rehabilitated, and integrated. Maoist army and Nepal Army and their arms to be managed as per the earlier agreement reached between the government and the Maoists. King to be stripped of political rights and his property to be nationalized under public trusts.
Strict implementation all previous pacts/agreements reached between the government and Maoists.

Termination of the military action and the armed mobilization. Both sides to stop attacks or any kind of violent and offensive activities from either side; no new recruitment in armed forces of both sides and no transportation of arms and ammunition and explosives.

Both sides to fully commit themselves to uphold human rights, all international human rights laws, civil liberties.

Scrapping of Maoists' parallel administration (People's governments, People's Courts) across the country.

OHCHR-Nepal to monitor Human Rights situation and UNMIN to monitor and supervise PLA cantonments and Nepal Army barracks.

Formation of 'National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission, 'Truth Commission' and a 'High-level Commission for State Restructuring'.

Both sides to assist each other to maintain law, peace, law and order.

Respectful rehabilitation and social integration of the people displaced during the insurgency.

Strong punitive policy to curb corruption and Property earned illegally through corruption to be confiscated.

**Promulgation of Interim Constitution, 2063**

On 1st Mahg, 2063 the interim constitution was promulgated which declared Nepal as a Federal Democratic country. It also fixed the date of Constituent Assembly.

**28th Chaitra, 2064 BS. Election of Constituent Assembly- I:**

The 1st Nepalese Constituent Assembly was a unicameral body of 601 members that served from May 28th, 2008 AD to May 28th, 2012 AD. It was formed as a result of the first Constituent Assembly election held on April 10, 2008AD. The Constituent Assembly was tasked with writing a new constitution, and acting as the interim legislature for a term of two years.
240 members were elected in single seat constituencies, 335 were elected through proportional representation, and the remaining 26 seats were reserved for nominated members.

The Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) was the largest party in the Constituent Assembly, having one half of the constituency seats and about 30% of proportional representation seats.

The Constituent Assembly declared a republic at its first meeting on May 28th, 2008AD abolishing the monarchy.

Due to its failure in drafting a new constitution, the CA was dissolved on May 28th, 2012AD after its original and extended total tenure of 4 years. The next Nepalese Constituent Assembly elections initially slated for November 22nd, 2012AD was held a year later on November 19th, 2013AD after being postponed several times.

**Historical declaration of the meeting first Constituent Assembly- 15th Jestha 2065 BS:**

- At the first session of the Constituent Assembly on 28th May, 2065BS it voted to declare Nepal a 'Federal Democratic Republic', thereby abolishing 240 years long monarchy. 564 members of the Constituent Assembly voted on this motion, with 560 in favor and four opposed. Of all the parties represented in the Constituent Assembly, only the Rastriya Prajatantra Party Nepal (RPP-Nepal) opposed the motion. Koirala said that Nepal was entering a new era and that "the nation's dream has come true", while celebrations took place in Kathmandu. May 29th and May 30th were declared to be public holidays by the government.

- The Constituent Assembly also decided that Gyanendra should leave the Narayanhity Palace within 15 days. Earlier on 28th May, the major parties agreed on the creation of the position of president, while the Prime Minister was to hold executive powers. However, they reached no agreement on exactly what powers the president should have or who should become president, and these deliberations led to a delay in the opening of the Constituent Assembly.

- On 29th May, the royal standard was removed from Narayanhity Palace and replaced with the national flag. Gyanendra reportedly said on 2nd June that he accepted the Constituent Assembly's decision.
First President declared- 7th Shrawan, 2065 BS:

The meeting of Constituent Assembly elected Dr. Rambaran Yadav as the president of Nepal.

Second Constituent Assembly Election - 4th Mangsir, 2070 BS:

The 2nd Nepalese Constituent Assembly is a unicameral body of 601 members tasked with drafting a new constitution for Nepal. It also serves as the country's parliament. It was formed as the result of the 2013 Constituent Assembly elections after the failure the first Constituent Assembly to pass a new constitution.

Promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal, 2072

On 3 Asoj, 2072 Nepal has got a new constitution. The 537 members of the Constituent Assembly signed the document and President Ram Baran Yadav announced the commencement of new constitution for the CA's formal and last meeting. This constitution has 35 chapters, 308 articles and 9 schedules. It designed the sever-provinces federal model.

Major achievement of Rana Regime: ………er ranks of the state were captured by the Ranas.

No ordinary people could get higher ranks either in civil or military protocol. The king was only a titular head of the state. However, there were some achievements during the Rana regime.

a. Administrative achievements

Offices like law, council, revenue were established. Postal office, foreign office, regional offices were established. The pajani system got continuity from the reign of Prithvi Narayan Shah. It was a tradition of hiring and firing officials from the government offices. Appeal system was in practice only in Daudaha (direct inspection system). The Ranas were the chief of Daudaha. After his visit to Europe, Janga Bahadur issued Muluki Ain (Civil Act) in 1910 B.S.

b. Economic achievements

The backbone of the Nepalese economy was agriculture. Junga Bahadur started tea plantation in Illam. Chandra Shamsher constructed many irrigation canals. Juddha Shamsher also reformed in agriculture and industry. Cottage industry, paper, arms, metal, plywood, soap,
cotton industries were established. Nepal Company Act was enacted to secure these industries. Juddha Shamsher organized agricultural exhibitions in order to motivate the farmers in agriculture. Trans-Himalayan trade and Indo-Nepal trade was circulated. A few raw materials of Nepal were exported to the overseas countries through India.

c. Social achievements

Janga Bahadur tried to reform the society from 1903 B.S. The Muluki Ain (state code) in the written form was brought into effect. This Act brought uniformity in the legal sector. It tried to abolish sati and slavery system, but that was not successful. In 1977 B.S, slavery of various forms was abolished and emancipated slaves were sent to British army to fight in the Second World War. Remaining slaves were provided land in Vikshyakhori in Amalekhgunj. Widow marriage was partially in practice except in the Upadhyaya Brahman family. Property rights of women were partially provided.

Western education was introduced during the Rana rules. That was only for the Rana and Shah family. Deva Shamsher, a liberal Prime Minister of Nepal, established 100 basic schools and started publishing the weekly newspaper Gorkhapatra. Chandra Shamsher established Tri-Chandra College for higher education. Similary, Padam Shamsher opened girl's schools (Kanya School) for girls' education. Family based, oligarchic, despotic Rana rule did not abolish the untouchability, caste system, child marriage, old age marriage, dowry system and polygamy.

What is Anglo Nepal war?

The Anglo Nepal war is also known as the Nepal-company war. As Nepal refused to comply with the demand of the demand of the company government to offer Butwal and Syuraj areas situated in Rupandehi district, the war declared on Nov. 1 1814 A.D. Continued for one year, eight months and three days. After signing of the treaty of Sugauli on March 4, 1816 A.D. the war came to an end. The treaty of Sugauli limited the territorial extension of Nepal from Sutlez to Tista to Mechi to Mahakali.

Causes of Anglo-Nepal war:

Political causes
The lost kings of Nepal made east India Company against Nepal.

The British India Company wanted to check the expansion campaign of Nepal.

The east India Company took the growing strength of Nepal as a serious threat.

The Nepalese army was strengthening.

The proposal of Bhimsen Thapa to drive away British East India Company was against its sentiment.

Many diplomatic and trade relation missions of British East India Company failed in Nepal.

**Economic causes**

- British India Company wanted to establish trade root to Tibet via Nepal.
- They wanted to check the improving economic condition of Nepal.
- They wanted to use hard woods and fertile lands of Terai as well as many other natural resources of Nepal.

**Environmental Causes**

- They wanted to occupy hills of Nepal for summer residence as they were from very temperate climate.

**Immediate Causes**

- The immediate causes of the Anglo-Nepal war as the conflict over Butwal and Syuraj. They were vital place of Terai and were the rental land of king of Palpa. He received them with Nawab Bajjir of Awadh. After the victory over Palpa the land automatically belonged to the Gurkhas. There were many misunderstandings in between Nepal and East India Company but the shrewd British started debating with Nepalese picking the point of Butwal.

- They were intoxicated by the slavery of Indians and they wanted to enslave the Nepalese too. The problem of Butwal and Syuraj could be solved peacefully but stubborn leader LORD WARREN HASTINGS sent intimation letter to Nepal to surrender the land.
But surrender for Nepalese was equal to losing therefore they didn’t agree. British seized the land and Nepalese also attacked police station of English. This caused open rivalry between Nepal and British India Company from 1814 A.D.

**First attack over Nepal**

Earlier British India Company planned to enter the valley. The company moreover wanted to avenge the defeat of captain Kinloch and the pact of 1801 A.D. It had to sign with Girvan Yuddha. The neighboring country China itself was suffering from civil war and also when Bhimsen Thapa had asked help with India, they could not help us effectively. Therefore British attacked Nepal in bare handed condition. Nepal was a peace loving country and did not want a wage war; therefore it sent a peace messenger named Chandra Shekhar Upadhyaya. But the British did a shameful and inhuman act by imprisoning the peace messenger. Nepal could no more bear the cruelty of British and Anglo-Nepal war began.


**The Course of the War**

**The battle of Nalapani:**

The small hill fort of Kalung (Nalapani) was at a distance of 5 mile from Dehra Dun. The responsibility to defend this fort was given to Balabhadra Kunwar had a total strength of 700, including men, women and children. The British invaded the fort on 30th Oct.1814 A.D. under the command of Major-General Gillespie. The Gorkhalese showered arrows, rocks, logs and burning objects on the British Army. The Gorkhalese bravely resisted the stormy assault of the British Major-Gen Gillespie.

In an attempt to climb on the walls of the fort was shot and lost his life at the hand of the Gorkhalese. The British suffered a heavy loss of lives in this battle. At last, the British interrupted the supply of water into the fort. The British Army shelled the fort heavily. Thus
finding no way out, the Gorkhalese men and women nearly 70 in number, taking sabres and khukuris in their hands, evacuated the fort fearlessly on 30th November 1814 A.D. The British troop was surprised to see this. After they had quenched their thirst, the brave Balabhadra said to the Britishers: "Go and occupy the fort. We have deserted it". When the British troops entered the fort, they found there nothing but corpses. In this way, fighting for 39 days, the Nepalese troops went away, but did not surrender before the British troops. The bravery of Bir Balabhadra Kunwar astounded the British and they inscribed a stone tablet in front of the fort in which these lines are inscribed:-“…… AS a tribute of Respect of our Gallant adversary Balabhadra Singh and his brave Gurkhas……..”.The small hill fortress of Nahan fell to the British on 24th Oct 1814 A.D.

1. **The battle of Jaithak:-**

Jaithak was also a small hill fortress on the top of a ridge. The British tried to capture it and shelled constantly on the fortress but the Gorkhalese suddenly assaulted on the British, and obliged them to retreat. The British commander Martin dell had lost all courage of fighting against the Gorkhalese. Amar Sing Thapa sent Bhakti Thapa to recapture the fortress of Suraj Garh. Bhakti Thapa, with a handful of soldiers attacked the British Army. Bhakti Thapa’s soldiers had bare Khukuris in their hands. Unfortunately a bullet shot him on the chest and the brave hero lost his life at the battlefield of Jaithak. The British honored him by veiling his dead body with a shovel and honorably handed it over to Amar Singh Thapa. The bravery of Bhakti Thapa at the age of 70 years is hair rising not only in the history of Nepal, but also of the whole world.

The British Army was reinforced. It had penetrated deep into the defense line of Amar Singh Thapa. It had cut off the supply line of Gorkhalese. Though the raja of Bilaspur had offered his support to Amar Singh Thapa, but the contact between the two were also intercepted by the British. Amar Singh Thapa ordered all his forces to assemble in the fort of Malaon because all the important forts including Ramgarh had been captured by British. Amar Singh Thapa offered a fierce battle to British.

Many of the Gorkhalese officers advised Amar Singh Thapa either to surrender or sue for peace, but Amar Singh Thapa preferred to fight with the British. His army gradually began to desert him. He anxiously waited for reinforcement from Kathmandu, which was halted at
Almora by the British and the commander Hasti Dal Shahi was killed on the battle field in Almora.

At length, the report of Nepalese defeat was pouring in. He had no alternative except either to surrender or sue for peace. Consequently Amar Sing Thapa was forced to sue for peace with the British on 15th Oct. 1815 A.D.

2. **Battle of Garhwal and Kumaon:**

Along with the fall of Nahan, many strategic places in Garhwal had fallen into the possession of British but the whole land of Garhwal was not captured. Some of the strong and commanding in position fortress were retain by the Gorkhalese. The whole of Garhwal was lost after the Gorkhalese surrender in Malaon and Almora in April 1815 A.D.

Bom Shah had strongly fortified the heights and town of Almora. The British under the command of lieutenant- Colonel Gardner carried an assault on Almora and shelled heavily from a nearby ridge called Katarmal. The Gorkhalese attempted to restore the lost positions but were repulsed with great loss. Bom Shah surrendered all forts and promised to evacuate the whole territory lying to the west of Mahakali. Thus, the authority of the British was established in Kumaon after 27 April 1815 A.D.

However, along the Butwal-Palpa sector, the British could get no substantial success. Major-Gen Wood advanced towards Palpa via Butwal. The Gorkhalese confronted him on the jungle route, and the British attack was repulsed. The British did not make any further attempt to invade on Nepal through this route. Major-Gen Wood undertook a defensive policy till 1815 A.D. Ujjir Singh Thapa was in charge of Gorkhalese force. He offered a strong resistance to the British.

3. **Battle of Makwanpur:**

Major-Gen Marley was entrusted with the job of attacking on Kathmandu via Makwanpur. He lost his valuable time in making a plan to attack on Kathmandu. Colonel Rudra Singh of Gorkhalese army surprisingly assaulted on Bara and Parsa. The British suffered a heavy loss of lives. This disastrous event produced an entire change in the state of affairs on that frontier. Major-Gen Marley, retired to Bettiah, instead of infusing courage and confidence in
his army. The Gorkhalese became convinced that the British were unable to act offensively. This enabled the Gorkhalese force to capture some portion of British territory in Terai region. Captain Latter was deployed to defend the eastern sector of the British Territory. He managed to capture considerable portion of Morang. He instigated the people of Sikkim to make efforts to recover their lost possessions from Gorkhalese. But the first effort to capture the fort of Nagree failed. The Sikkimese relaxed their aggression against Nepal after their failure in Nagree.

1. **Battle of Deuthal**

The seventy year old Bhakti Thapa was in charge of the defense of Deuthal and Suryagarh. The nearby Malaon fort also was not safe. Deuthal was surrounded by British troops. In such a situation, leaving his small child in the care of Amar Singh Thapa, Bhakti Thapa marched forward with a naked sword beheading the enemies. The British troops were killing the Nepalese troops with guns and cannons to the enemy's side. In the meantime, he was shot by a bullet in his thigh and he fell down. The British troops were surprised to see the bravery of Bhakti Thapa. They saluted the corpse of Bhakti Thapa for his bravery even though he was their enemy.

**End of the War**

The Gorkhalese lost the ground on all fronts and made endeavors to conclude a peace treaty with the British. Amar Singh Thapa too was informed of peace intention of the Kathmandu court. Amar Singh Thapa agreed to sign the peace treaty draft letter on Dec 2 1815 A.D. This episode ended the entire war activities between the British and the Gorkhalese. This peace treaty draft had nine provisions. It allowed the Gorkhalese to safely go across Mahakali River along with their belongings.

Kathmandu court sent the royal preceptor (Raj Guru) Gajraj Mishra to discuss the peace proposal with Bradshaw (the British representative). Bradshaw had proposed certain objectionable demands which Raj guru could not accept on his own decision. Consequently, Gajraj Mishra returned Kathmandu, and the peace effort failed.

In the meantime, the British made preparations to renew the war and targeted Kathmandu. Again the peace efforts were revived. Raj guru Gajraj Mishra accompanied by Chandra
Shekhar Upadhyaya was again deputed to continue peace talks with the British. This time the British forwarded some fresh proposals to Kathmandu. After a serious discussion, the court agreed to sign the peace treaty draft. Consequently, it was signed and Chandra Shekhar Upadhyaya handed over a signed letter to the British and so did General Octorlony on behalf of British on 4th March 1816 A.D. This treaty is popularly known as Sugauli treaty as it was done in the place called Sugauli.

After this treaty Nepal lost Sikkim, the territories of Kumaon and Garhwal, and most of the lands of the Terai. The Mechi River became the new eastern border and the Mahakali River the western border of Nepal.

**This treaty had nine provisions. They were as follows:**

1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the East India Company and the king of Nepal.

2. The king of Nepal will renounce all claims to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two States before the war; and will acknowledge the right of the company to the sovereignty of those lands.

3. The king of Nepal will cede to the East India company in perpetuity all the under mentioned territories:
   - The whole of low lands between the rivers Kali and Rapti.
   - The whole of low lands between Rapti and Gandaki, except Butwal.
   - The whole of low lands between Gandaki and Koshi in which the authority of the East India Company has been established.
   - The whole of low lands between the rivers Mechi and Tista.
   - The whole of territories within the hills eastward of the Mechi River. The aforesaid territory shall be evacuated by the Gorkha troops within forty days from this date.

4. With a view to indemnify the chiefs and Bhardars of Nepal, whose interest will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing Article (No. 3 above), the East India company
agrees to settle pensions to the aggregate amount of two lakhs of rupees per annum on such chiefs as may be decided by the king of Nepal.

5. The king of Nepal renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors, all claim to the countries lying to the West of the River Kali, and engaged never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof.

6. The king of Nepal engages never to molest or disturb the king of Sikkim in the possession of his territories. If any difference shall arise between Nepal and Sikkim, it shall be referred to the arbitration of the East India Company.

7. The king of Nepal hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

8. In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between Nepal and Britain (East India company), it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other.

9. This treaty shall be ratified by the King of Nepal within 15 days from this date, and the ratification shall be delivered to Lt. Col. Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the king the ratification of the Governor-General within 20 days, or sooner, if practicable.

In fact, this treaty of Sugauli was in favor of the East India Company and Nepal had to suffer a heavy loss of her territory. So, a subsequent agreement was made in December 1816 according to which Nepal got all the low lands (Terai) from Mechi, in the east, to Mahakali, in the west. Therefore, the indemnity of two lakhs of rupees ceased to continue. A land survey was also proposed to fix the boundary between the two States.

**Result of the Anglo-Nepal war:**

1. This war was ended by the treaty of Sugauli.
2. This treaty affected the history of Nepal.
3. Nepal lost a large portion of the territory.
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4. The British got right to interfere in the internal affairs of Nepal.

5. A pro-British group was created and anti-British group was ruined in the court of Nepal.

6. The British got free trade facilities in Nepal.

7. It precipitated the downfall of Bhimsen Thapa.

Cause for Nepalese defeat in Anglo-Nepal War.

1. Nepal lacked sufficient soldiers, equipment and provision.

In comparison to the vast British army of 30,000 soldiers, Nepal had a total strength of 12000 soldiers. They possessed traditional weapons like Khukuris, Swords, Arrows and a few cannons. They lacked sufficient number of weapons. In many fronts, they defended on throwing rocks, logs and arrows which was very weak in front of advanced weapons of the enemies. The soldiers also had no sufficient food stuff, shoes and clothes.

2. Poor Communication system and lack of planning.

All the war fronts were geographically rugged and difficult to travel. It was very difficult to carry the war materials and communication from one place to another place. It took long time to convey messages from one place to another place. Due to non-availability of food stuffs the soldiers had to starve for many days. At the same time, the war was not fought in a planned way.

3. Nepal received no foreign assistance.

Bhimsen Thapa had appealed to many Indian states of Punjab, Gwalior and Audh for help but could avail no help. Simultaneously, he had urged China, Tibet and Burma for help against the British but all those foreign powers did not lend their hand of co-operation. As such, Nepal had to fight against the British on her own strength, consequently she met a defeat.

4. Weak financial position.

Nepalese financial position was not sound as her resources were scant, because of which she could not supply sufficient weapons, provision and arms and ammunition to her army.

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Whereas, British were sound in finance. This led to the fall of Nepalese army in the battle field.

5. **The British Pre-plan and Study of Nepal.**

British were determined to subjugate Nepal under their authority. They had made extensive preparations and acquired thorough information about Nepalese political, financial and topographical position. It made them easy to win over the Nepalese army.

6. **Lack of unity among the courtiers in Nepal.**

The courtiers in Nepal were divided into several groups, some opposed the war with British and many opposed the aggressive policy of Bhimsen Thapa. Ultimately, it led to the fall of Nepalese army on the battlefield.

**Heroes of Nepal in the Anglo-Nepal War**

a. **Bir Balabhadra Kunwar**

He has a great contribution in the Anglo-Nepal War. He exhibited a high caliber of bravery and courage in the fort of Nalapani, known as battle of Khalanga. His ancestors had also participated in the unification efforts of Nepal.

He was made in-charge of the fort of Nalapani. He had strength of 700 soldiers, including men, women and children. Gen-Gillespie attacked on the fort with a large force but could not cause any effect to Bir Balabhadra. He fought a fierce battle with the large British force. Gen-Gillespie was shot in the chest and killed in this battle. The English got reinforcement and fought a pitch battle with the Gorkhalese, but could not dishearten the Gorkhalese. Bir Balabhadra Kunwar imbued courage among his soldiers. His spirit of courage was unparalleled. He forced the English to retreat but they cut off the water supply of the fort. This created distress in the fort. There were only 70 survived persons. They rushed out of the fort with khukuris in their hands and proceeded towards the forest with unflinching courage. The enemy saw them coming out of the fort but could do nothing. Bir Balabhadra inflicted a great loss of enemy in the battle of Jaitagarh. He possessed heroism and unflinching courage. He was a great patriot.
b. **Amar Singh Thapa**

Amar Singh Thapa was the son of Bhim Singh Thapa. He is “Amar” (immortal) as the “living lion of Nepal” for his glowing power, unflinching courage and adamancy. He fought for his nation to the end of his life. He never surrendered before the might of beyond materials comfort. The hot Gurkhas blood ran in his vein even he was training from Prithvi Narayan. So he soon got the post of Sardar. He became Kazi after annexing Achham, Doti, Almora and Garhwal. But the envious Pandays jailed him for some time. But he restored his glory in the Anglo-Nepal war. Actually, he protested against the war. But when the commenced, he fought it with great zeal. Later he also protested against the peace treaty proposed by Nepal. His daring attitude dazed even Octorlony but he failed to resist the British troop due to the lack of army and other necessary help. He also failed to win over Kangara. He was shocked at the Sugauli treaty. He showed the real feeling of true nationalism and also an adamant warrior. He refused to leave the war front. He went directly to Gosainkunda. He passed rest of his life praying and worshiping rather than serving the British Government like other countries. He died there in 1816 A.D. (1873 B.S.).

c. **Bhakti Thapa**

He was born in Lamjung. He was army there and later he joined Gorkha army and took part in the unification of Nepal during the regency of Rajendra Laxmi and Bahadur Shah. He participated in the conquest of Chaubise and Baise States.

In the Anglo-Nepal war, he was in the command of Deuthal fort. The English attacked on Malaon fort and Bhakti Thapa went to help Amar Singh Thapa. In the meantime, the English captured Deuthal. In an attempt to restore Deuthal, Bhakti Thapa, plunged on the British with a sword in hand. The British were pouring shells on him, but he was not frightened. At last a bullet hit him and ultimately he died. His fearless character is applauded everywhere. He was honored by British. His dead body was covered by a shawl and with military honor handed over to Amar Singh Thapa. Such bravery of him at the age of 70 years is always a constant source of inspiration to all.

d. **Bom Shah**
Bom Shah was the administrator of Kumaon, appointed by Prime Minister Bhimsen Thapa during the Anglo-Nepal war. He was stationed at Almora in Kumaon (Western front) and had strongly fortified the fort surrounding. The British Army under the commander of Edward Gardener attacked Almora. For four days, the Nepalese troops, under the command of Bom Shah, fought bravely. Hastidal Shahi who had arrived at Kumaon with additional force from Kathmandu was surrounded near Almora by British forces. Compelled by the adverse situation and rumors spread by British that Nepal lost the battle everywhere, the Nepalese troops including the commander, Bom Shah, surrendered in April 28, 1815 A.D. They then evacuated the entire territory of Nepal in Kumaon. Further, the proposal of awards did not tempt Bom Shah and honors offered to him by the British if he had agreed to join the British forces. Bom Shah’s loyalty, commitment and sacrifice to defend the sovereignty of Nepal and Nepalese is ever inspiring example in the history of Nepal.

e. Ranabir Singh Thapa

Ranabir Singh Thapa, the youngest brother of Bhimsen Thapa, was deputed to Makwanpur to command the Nepalese troops in the Anglo-Nepal war of 1814(1871 B.S.). His troops badly defeated the advancing troops of the British. After the war, he was appointed as the administrator of Palpa and the General of Kalibaksh and Sabuj battalions. After some years of his service, he retired and then adopted an ascetic life with the famous name of “Swami Avayananda”.

f. Ujjir Singh Thapa

Prime Minister Bhimsen Thapa’s father, General Amar Singh Thapa was the governor of Palpa. Ujjir Singh Thapa the son of Nayan Singh Thapa and Grandson of Amar Singh Thapa became the governor of Palpa (after death of Amar Singh Thapa). He was deputed to defend Palpa. On the other side, Major General Wood was the British Commander of this sector. About 4000 soldiers of British troop were advancing to Palpa via Butwal. The British troops were confronted on a jungle route by Nepalese troops led by Ujjir Singh Thapa. British Army was forced to adopt a defensive policy. Nepalese troops drove the invading forces. Ujjir Singh Thapa’s contribution to defend the sovereignty of Nepal remains immortal in Nepal’s history.
UNIT TWO

a. Demography-demographic compositions of people

Definitions of some terms:

Demography: the study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human populations.

It studies of both quantitative and qualitative aspects of human population. Quantitative aspects include composition, density, distribution, growth, movement, size, and structure of the population. Qualitative aspects are the sociological factors such as education quality, crime, development, diet and nutrition, race, social class, wealth, well being.

Population: Population refers to the total number of people that are living within a particular time over a particular place such as village districts or a country.

Migration: Migration is a spatial mobility of people by changing usual place of residence to a well-defined destination. A migrant is a person who moves either from his place of birth to another area or keeps on moving stepwise or circular by changing his residence more or less frequently by being either seasonal, temporary, semi-permanent or permanent migrant depending upon the duration of migration and reasons for migration within a defined geographical area.

Life-Time Migration: A life-time migrant is one who has moved from his place of birth to the present place or destination where he is enumerated at the time of the census irrespective of the number of times he migrates.

Migration Stream: Number of migrants identified on the basis of their volume within a given period of time from one geographical area to another such as mountain to hill, hill to Tarai or Tarai to mountain and hill and mountain to Tarai. Another typical migration stream is usually measured on the basis of migration from rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural areas.
In-Migrants: In-migrants are defined as those internal migrants who have migrated to the destination from the origin. All migrants who may have migrated and settled in the destination from various origins are called in-migrants in the destination.

Out-Migrants: Out-migrants are those internal migrants who leave their place of origin and migrate to different destination areas. For the district or the place of origin, they are defined as out-migrants.

Net-Migration: Net-migration is the difference between out-migration and in-migration in any defined geographical areas within a specified period of time. Districts, for example, may have either negative or positive net-migration. With positive net-migration, the district gains more population than it sends out and with net negative migration, the district looses more population than it receives. Net-migration makes difference in the size of the population in a particular district but nationally the balance between in and out migration is zero.

Emigrate: Emigrate means to leave one's country to live in another.

Immigrate:

Immigrate is to come into another country to live permanently. Migrate is to move, like bird in the winter.

Demographic composition of Nepal:

Total population: 26.5 million

Male Population: 48.25%

Female Population: 51.50%

Population growth rate: 2001-2011 – 1.35%

The number of households stands at 5.4 million.

Population growth rate: 1.35%
Population doubling time: It will take 51 years to double the population of 2011 if the present growth rate prevails.

Sex ratio:

The sex ratio of Nepal is 94 (94 males per 100 females) in 2011, the lowest in the SAARC region.

Old age population:

On the other hand, the older population (population of age 65 +) has increased from 3.3% in 1981 to 5.3% in 2011.

Median age population:

The median age has increased from 18.92 in 1991 to 22.26 in 2011, indicating the gradually ageing population of the country.

Mortality rate:

Mortality is also a declining trend. The crude death rate (CDR), which shows the number of deaths per thousand populations, is estimated to be around 7.3 per thousand populations.

Life expectancy at birth:

Life expectancy at birth ($e_0$) for the census year 2011 is estimated at 66.6 years against 49.6 in 1981.

Migration:

Migration has become a prominent phenomenon in the population dynamics of Nepal. Emigration has been outnumbering immigration, which is thought to have had a substantial effect on the decline in fertility. A large volume of the youth population has been consistently moving abroad to different destinations of the world. The absent population of Nepal has been a major issue in demographic, social and economic aspects of the country.

- The absent population reported in 2011 was 1,921,494, a big jump from the number of 762,181 of the census of 2001.
Major migrating country (Emigrate)

- India is still a destination for 37.5% of emigrants in 2011, but the rate has been declining compared to 1981. In 1981, 93.1% of emigrants were destined for India.

- Most male migrants (47%) were from the age group 15-34 in 2011.

- ASEAN and the Middle East were other popular destinations.

- Western hill districts such as Gulmi, Arghakhanchi and Pyuthan had the highest number of households with absent members. In terms of population, districts of Western Hill and Tarai reported the highest number of absentees.

- Altogether, 2.6 million inter-district migrants were reported to be lifetime migrants in 2011, an increase from 1.5 million in 1981.

- The volume of inter-zonal migrants was 2.1 million, out of that about 1.5 million were destined for Tarai.

- It was reported that 4% of the population cross regional boundaries every year. Districts usually receive populations from adjoining or nearby districts.

Age composition:

Children:

- Nepal’s child population of age 14 and below constitutes 34.9% of the total population.

- Children age 16 years and below make up 39.8% of the population and 44.4% are below 19 years.

Despite various legislative and programmatic measures to ensure the rights of children, they are still facing many problems that lead to uncertainty and vulnerabilities in their lives.

Young People:

There were nearly 9 million young people aged 10-24 years in the country in 2011, which is one third of the total population made up of 51.5% females and 48.5% males.
Similarly, adolescents, the young population of 10-19 years, make up 24.2% of the population and youth of the age group (15-24) years make up almost 20% of the total population of Nepal.

**Old age people**

With the improvement in living standards, educational status and health facilities, the life expectancy of the Nepalese population has been increasing. The ageing index, which indicates the number of old people compared to children, has been consistently increasing over decades. The index has increased from 7.78 in 1971 to 15.50 in 2011.

**Cast/identity**

Identity has been an important issue since the restoration of democracy in 1991. Therefore, a question on caste was included in the censuses conducted in 1991, 2001 as well as in 2011. In fact, data on caste was first included and processed in the census of 1952/54 in Nepal. The total number of castes identified in the census of 2011 was 125,

**The Chhetri:** 16.6%

**The Brahmin- Hill:** 12.2%

The Magar: 7.1%  The Tharu: 6.6%  The Tamang: 5.8%  The Newar: 5.0%

The Kami 4.8%  The Musalman 4.4%  The Rai: 2.3%

**Religious composition:**

Hinduism is reported to be the religion of 81.34% of the population followed by Buddhism (9.04%), Islam (4.38%), Kirat (3.04%), Christianity (1.41%), Prakriti and Bon. Christianity has seen a substantial increase in the number of its followers in the last ten years, although the number is still small compared to other religions.

**Language:**

One hundred and twenty three (123) languages were identified in the census of 2011, an increase from 92 reported in 2001. Nineteen mother tongues were spoken by 96% of the
population, while 104 languages were spoken by 4% of the total population. Nepali is spoken by 44.64% of the population in 2011, which was reported to be spoken by 48% in 2001. The majority of the population (59%) were reported to be monolinguals and 41% of the population speak at least one second language.

b. **Religion: Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, Kirat and Christian and religious harmony**

**Religion: It is vague term. So, it is difficult to define religion.**

- In simple term, religion is the believe on supernatural power. According to the fundamental percepts of religion, for the enhancement of our will power we have to make a habit to believe in supernatural power.

- The world religion is derived from Latin word 'Religate' meaning tie with god.

According to Advanced learner dictionary: "Religion means belief in the existence of a supernatural ruling power.

E.B. Tylor: 'Religion is the belief in spiritual being'

**Common characteristics:**

a. Belief in supernatural Force  
b. Concept of sacredness  
c. Method of salvation  
d. Prayer, worship and meditation  
e. Faith in the unseen force and fate  
f. Belief in the immortality soul

**Hinduism:**

- Hindu is major religions in Nepal. Most of the people are belongs to Hindu
  Religious practice in Nepal.
- Hinduism is also known by the name Sanatan-Dharma which means ‘the eternal law’ or the ‘eternal way’.
- It has been called the “oldest religion” in the world.
The major scriptures of Hinduism are Beda, Ramayan, Mahabarat, Upanishad.

Though hindu have 33 crores god and goddesses, among them Shri Ganesh, Surya, Devi, Bishnu, Shankar, Brahma are the main god worshipped.

The temples where the Hindu gods and goddesses are established and worshipped are the religious place of Hindu community.

Hinduism includes Shaivism, Vaishnavism and Shaktism and numerous other traditions as well as a wide spectrum of laws and prescriptions of ‘daily morality’ based on karma, dharma and social norms.

Hindu practices generally involve seeking awareness of God and also seeking blessings from Devas.

Hinduism grants absolute and complete freedom of belief and worship.

It emphasizes universal spiritual values such as social justice, peace and “the spiritual transformation of humanity”.

Hindu religion mainly keeps faith on god and goddesses and Relieves on reincarnation but also considers human life as the supreme life.

Sankaracharya is said to be the founder of Hinduism.

**Major Characteristics:**

1. The oldest religion
2. Belief in many gods
3. Statue worship
4. Concept of several lives
5. Belief incarnation
6. Salvation: Man being an intelligent animal, he should try to obtain Mokshya by living a dutiful life, by doing what is needed to do a pious being.
7. Flexible
8. Karma
9. Trinity (Bramaha- creator, Vishnu- mentor, Shiva- destroyer)
10. Fatalism
11. Service
12. Verna and caste system
Buddhism:

- Buddhism is one of the major religions in Nepal. According to population, second religion is belongs to Buddhism.

- Buddhism is a monotheistic religion that encompasses a variety of traditions, beliefs and practices largely based on teachings attributed to the lord Buddha.

- Siddhartha Gautam, Commonly known as ‘Buddha’ meaning ‘the wakened one’ is the originator or founder of Buddhism, who was born in Lumbini on the holy day of Baishakh Purnima in 563 BC, when his mother Princess Yasodhara was on the way of her parent's home in Devdaha. He was born in Lichchavis.

- His father name was Suddodanan.

- The major scriptures of Buddhism are ‘Dharmapad’ and ‘Tripitaka’.

- The worshipping places of Buddhist are Bihar, Math and Stupa.

- The Buddhism which do not believe on discrimination and untouchability and have faith on knowledge, virtuous action and non-violence is understood as the scientific and relative religion as per the time.

- Among the international Buddhist pilgrims, Lumbini, Takshyashila, Swarnashila, Tamrashila, Brikramshila are important.

- He sat under the Bodhi tree where he found the Truth: suffering, then he discovered the cause of suffering and means to eliminate suffering and finally the eight fold path.

- The first teaching of Buddha is known as – Dhammachakra paravantana (Tuning of the wheel of the faith)

- He was creator of a religion a religion based on equality, humanity, fraternity and non violence.

- His teachings are called the Dhamma
Buddha passed away at age eighty in a place called Kusinara, today's Kusinagar in Uttar Pradesh of India.

**Major Places:**
1. Lumbini in Nepal where Buddha was born as Prince Siddhartha
2. Bodh Gaya in Bihar province of India where he became Buddha after attaining Enlightenment, or Bodhi
3. Sarnath in Varanasi (Banaras), India where he first gave his sermon (teaching) called the 'dhammachakra pravartana' or turning of the wheel of dharma.
4. Kusinara in UP, India, where he passed away or got his Mahaparinivana.

**Buddhism believes in the four hard facts**
1. The world is painful
2. There are reasons for pain
3. We can get relief from the pain
4. There is a path to get relief from the pain

**Buddha has proposed eight fold noble paths to get relief from pain. They are as follows:**
1. Samyak Drsti (The Right Vision)
2. Samyak Bachhan (The Right Speech)
3. Samyak Sankalpa (The Right Determination)
4. Samyak Jibika (The Right Meditation effort)
5. Samyak Byayam (The Right Meditation effort)
6. Samyak Samadhi (The Right Concentration)
7. Samyak Smriti (The Right Mindfulness)
8. Samyak Karma (The Right Action)

**Major Characteristics**
1. Reformist Religion
2. Rejection of caste and varna system
3. Materialistic approach
4. Practical religion

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5. morality  
6. simple and comprehensive  
7. democratic (do not discriminate on the basis of various grounds)  
8. Salvation/Nirvana (Salvation from meditation): Salvation or Nirvan is the highly cherished and the only goal of the Buddhist. Nirvana is a state when the person negates the self as a person. He or she reaches the highest state by spiritually advancing and leading the life as exemplified by the Buddha. One can achieve salvation (Nirvana) in two ways: after dying the death of desire free person, and after fully detaching from the phenomenal world and liberating the self from all forms of suffering.

Buddhist sects

Heenayana (demands celibacy and keeping away from the bonds of family, they preach the teaching of Buddha in Pali language. They do not allow its translation into any language.)  
Mahayana: (not strict as Heenayana, they argues that teaching of Gautam Buddha can and should be translated into several languages.)

Vajrayan: New sect, follow Panchamkaar. (M5)

1. madya (wine)  
2. māṃsa (meat)  
3. matsya (fish)  
4. mudrā (parched grain)  
5. maithuna (sexual intercourse)

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Christian

- Christianity is an Abrahamic, monotheistic religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth.  
- Christians are united in believing that Jesus has a unique significance.  
- The term ‘Christian’ in a preverbal sense is “all that is noble, and good and Christ-like”.  
- It is also a label to identify people who are associated with the cultural aspects of Christianity, irrespective of personal religious beliefs and practices.
• It gives emphasis that the people should not greed and should be involved in helping the poor and helpless.
• The religious book is ‘Bible’ and the worshipping place is ‘Church’.
• This religion has two branches. They are: Catholic and Protestant.
• Catholics are the strict and Protestants are flexible and improved form.
• The main teacher of this religion is called ‘Pope’ and other subordinates are called ‘Padari’.

Main Focus:

**God**: Only one god i.e. called Father

**Jesus**: The son of God

**Justification by Faith**: Jesus as the son of god. In his death and resurrection all sin of man has eradicated.

**The Trinity**: The god as father, Son as Jesus and holy spirits

Life after death: believes in reincarnation

Kirat Religion

• Kirant religion as a separate religion is recognized in 1991 census for the first time in Nepal.

• Kirat people in the past also used to practice Shamanism as well as animism.

• It is believed an age-old religion. It is the religion developed by the Kirat people.

• In Swasthani story Lord Shiva disguised himself and kept him away from his Goddess Pravati but Pravati also disguised herself as Kirateswari Devi.

• Kirat Limbu people believe in a supreme god called Tagera Ningwaphuma, who is also known as the supreme knowledge.
The Kirat ancestor Yuma Sammang and god of war Theba Sammang are the second most important deities.

Kirats in Nepal were forced into taking Hindu names and accept Hinduism during the Prithvi Narayan Shah’s Khasnization Policy and the later Khas rulers of Nepal maintained this policy.

Many of the Kirat initially stayed away from Hinduism but were encouraged to convert by the ruling elites of later Nepal.

There is a giant linga of the Kirat at Kirateshwara. It believed that all Kirat names, language and traditions were suppressed by the Khas rulers and people, but all such evidences were destroyed by the next rulers of Nepal.

It is believed that several Asimangts (Kirati saints) have contributed to the growth and expansion of this religion.

Guru Falgunanda was the main person behind the revival of Kirantdhara in the more recent times.

Their religious text called *samjik mundhum*. Kirat rituals are performed according to this text. Sewa- Sawa gurus perform these rituals as they are the only experts in this field. The Mundhum is written in the Srijunga script of the Kiratis.

The Kiratdharma followers avoid animal sacrifice and idol worship. There is custom of lighting 108 or 1008 oil/butter lamps in the Manghims on important occasions such as Mangsewa puja.

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**Islam religion in Nepal: Muslim in Nepal**

- Islam is another one of the major religions in Nepal.
- Islam is a monotheistic religion. It is the third largest religion in Nepal compared to Hinduism and Buddhism
- The founder of Islam religion is Paigambar Muhammad born in 570 AD in Meca, Saudi Arabia.

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**Prepared by:** K.M. Ghimire, contact: 9851121143
● The people following Islam religion are called ‘Muslim’ or ‘Musalman’. [An adherent of Islam is called ‘Muslim’].
● The worshipping place of this religion is called ‘Masjid’ and their holy book is ‘Quran’.
● They say ‘allah’ to god and believe that God is one and incomparable and the purpose of existence is to worship God.

Basic Principles of Islam

1. **Faith in one god** - monotheism
2. **The dignity of man**: unity between man and god is essential. Quran believes that all that is there in the world is for the use of man.
3. Sin lessnes birth (by birth man is pure and sinless but as he grows up he becomes sinful and accumulates sin.)
4. Unity of mankind
5. Direct approach to god
6. Concept of previous and after life

Each Muslim has to follow the five percepts as follows:

- To recite the mantra – Allah is great, there is no other god beside Him and Muhammmad is his messenger
- Recite the Namaj, at least five time daily
- pay 'Jakat' or religious tax and do not collect interest for local lent out money
- Fasting is important, for example the Ramadan
- Make pilgrimage to Mecca- Median at least once in life – Haj completion

Major festivals:

1. **Ramadan and Id-ul- Fitr**:
   The ninth month of the Islamic calendar is considered holy. It said that the holy Quran descended on earth in the hand of angels and was given to Muhammad in this month hence it is called a s a festive.
During Ramadan, members of the family sit together and fast. No meal is prepared or taken during the daylight. Namaj reading is essential during the day.

People offer donation liberally. The month long fast is called Id ul Fir. Id is the beginning of the new month of rest and enjoyment.

2. **Muharram:**

Muharram is celebrated in honor of two grandsons of Hajrat Muhammad – Hasan and Hussain. First they observe a day called Hijirat. The the festivals goes up to ten days. It reminds Muslims of the 10-day war fought in Damascus against a Khalipa or ruler. Therefore, it is a festival of shock and memory of the Dead. Fast is observed on this occasion also.

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**Festivals of Nepal**

1. **Gai Jatra:** This entirely Newar festival is held on the 1st day of Bhadon. Newars who have lost loved ones during the year traditionally disguised themselves as cows and danced around the palace of the king. However, in modern times, the ceremony is performed only as a masked dance with the singing of songs. Gaijatra, the festival of cows is celebrated in Nepal, mainly in Kathmandu valley by the Newar and Tharu community. The festival commemorates the death of people during the year. During the festival, cows are marched in the streets and generally celebrated in the Nepalese month of Bhadra (August–September).

It falls on the 1st day of the dark fortnight of Gunla according to the lunar Nepal Era calendar. Peoples also distributes food to others. The festival of cows is one of the most popular festivals of Nepal.

The whole complex of Gaijatra festival has its roots in the ancient ages when people feared and worshiped Yamaraj, the god of death. However, the ironic sessions synonymous with the Gaijatra festival entered the tradition in the medieval period of Nepal during the reign of the Malla Kings. Hence, the present form of Gaijatra is a happy blending of antiquity and the medieval era. According to the traditions since time immemorial, every family who has lost one relative during the past year must participate in a procession through the streets of Kathmandu leading a cow. If a cow is unavailable then a young boy dressed as a cow is considered a fair substitute.
In Hinduism, a cow is regarded as the most venerated among all the domestic animals. It is believed that the cow, revered as a holy animal by Hindus, will help the deceased relative's journey to heaven.

According to the historical evidence, when King Pratap Malla lost his son, his wife, the queen, remained grief-stricken. The king was very sad to see the condition of his beloved queen. The king, in spite of several efforts, could not lessen the grief of his wife. He desperately wanted to see a little smile on the lips of his sweetheart, and so he announced that anyone who made the queen laugh would be rewarded adequately.

During the festival of Gaijatra, the cow procession was brought before the grief-stricken queen. Then the participants began ridiculing and befuddling the important people of the society. Finally, when the social injustices and other evils were highlighted and attacked mercilessly, the queen could not help but smile. The queen laughed and the king instituted a tradition of including jokes, satire, mockery and lampoon into the Gaijatra celebration.

After the procession is over, in the afternoon, nearly everyone takes part in another age-old tradition in which the participants dress up and wear masks. The occasion is filled with songs and jokes. Mockery and humor of every kind become the order of the day until late evening.

Hence, Gaijatra is a healthy festival which enables the people to accept the reality of death and to prepare themselves for life after death. According to Hinduism, "whatever a man does in his life is a preparation leading to a good life after death"

2. Chhath

In context of Nepal, Chhath is a festival of the Terai and Mithila region of Nepal celebrated by the Nepalese people of Tharus, indigenous Maithali and Madhesi ethnic groups in all the major parts of Nepal including Kathmandu, the capital city of the country. In modern days, Chhath is even celebrated in hills by Pahari people. The government of Nepal declares the Public holidays all over Nepal during the Chhath festivals. It is a Hindu festival dedicated to the Hindu Sun God, Surya and Chhath Maiya (ancient Vedic Goddess Usha). The Chhath Puja is performed in order to thank Surya for sustaining life on earth and to request the granting of certain wishes.
The Sun, considered the god of energy and of the life-force, is worshiped during the Chhath festival to promote well-being, prosperity and progress. In Hinduism, Sun worship is believed to help cure a variety of diseases, including leprosy, and helps ensure the longevity and prosperity of family members, friends, and elders. The rituals of the festival are rigorous and are observed over a period of four days. They include holy bathing, fasting and abstaining from drinking water (Vratta), standing in water for long periods of time, and offering prashad (prayer offerings) and Arghya to the setting and rising sun.

3. **Janai Purnima**

The Janai Purnima also known as Rakshyabandhan festival takes place on the full moon day of Shrawan i.e. Shrawan Purnima every year. It is celebrated by Hindus and other Hindu related religions like Buddhist, Jain, belonging to aumkaar family. The Buddhist bathe in sacred streams and visit their temples and the Brahman priests offer an ornamental thread to the wrists of their followers and in return receive gifts. Many pilgrims visit Gosainkunda and bath at the sacred lake. Mainly the people of Brahmin and chetri community change the sacred around their neck. This festival has different names. Newars in Nepal celebrate it as Kwati Punhi Indian celebrates it as rakh (raksha) bandhan.

4. **Maghe Sankranti** : Maghe sankranti is observed in the month of January on the first day of the month of Magh, bringing an end to the ill-omened month of Poush when all religious ceremonies are forbidden. On this day, the sun leaves its southernmost position and takes off for its northward journey, so Maghe Sankranti is similar to solstice festivals in many other traditions. People participate in holy bathing in this festival and auspicious foods like laddoo, ghee, sweet potatoes etc. are distributed. The mother of the house wishes good health to all family members. According to Mahabharata, king Bhishma, who had the power to control his own death, happened to choose to die on the day of Maghe Sakranti. Therefore, it is believed that to die on this day might achieve Moksha, a release from the rebirth cycle.

**Dashain**

*Dashain* is the 15-day-long national festival of Nepal. It is the longest and the most auspicious festival in the Nepalese annual calendar, celebrated by Nepalese people throughout the globe. It is not only the longest festival of the country, but also the one which
is most anticipated. As one of the popular countries, Nepal has its national festival as Dashain. The festival falls in September or October, starting from the shukla paksha (bright lunar fortnight) of the month of Ashvin and ending on purnima, the full moon. Among the 15 days for which it is celebrated, the most important days are the first, seventh, eighth, ninth and the tenth. Throughout the country Shakti is worshiped in all her manifestations. This festival is also known for its emphasis on the family gatherings, as well as on a renewal of community ties. People return from all parts of the world, as well as different parts of the country, to celebrate together. All government offices, educational institutions and other offices remain closed during the festival period.

**Significance**

Dashain symbolizes the victory of good over evil.

For followers of Shaktism, it represents the victory of the goddess, Shakti. In Hindu mythology, the demon Mahishasura had created terror in the devaloka (the world where gods live ) but Durga killed the demon.

- The first nine days of Dashain symbolizes the battle which took place between the different manifestations of Durga and Mahishasura.

- The tenth day is the day when Durga finally defeated him. For other Hindus, this festival symbolizes the victory of Rama over Ravana as recounted in the Ramayana.

**Tihar**

The Festival of Lights

Tihar Festival NepalTihar, the Nepalese festival, is compared by many with the Deepawali festival of India. The purpose of celebration is to worship Goddess Laxmi. According to Hindu scriptures, Laxmi is the Goddess of Wealth. The devotees lit oil lamps and candles to illuminate their homes. Kathmandu dons the look of a sparkling diamond on Tihar. The festival is celebrated for five days beginning from the thirteenth day of the waning moon in the month of October.

**Celebration**
Tihar, the festival of lights, is one of the most important festivals in Nepal. It is celebrated for five days. Happenings of all these days have been given below:

**Day 1**

Crows, called Kaga in Nepal, are worshipped on the first day. Delicious meal is cooked early morning in every household and each member of the family takes some food outside. The crows descend in large numbers to partake the offerings. People consider the crows to be the messenger of Yama, the Lord of Death. People worship crows to keep sadness at bay. They consider the voice of crows as symbol of sorrow.

**Day 2**

Second day is dedicated to worshipping of dogs. Kukur (Dogs) are decorated with flower garland around their necks. Red tika is applied on their forehead. They also get to savour delicious meals. People request the dogs to guard their homes.

**Day 3**

Cows are worshipped on the third day of the Tihar. Cow is considered the mother of the universe according to Hindu traditions, and therefore a sacred animal. Tika is applied on her forehead, she is garlanded and offered nice things to eat. People place her manure in different parts of their houses. They drink a drop or two of the cow's urine, for they think that the action would purify them.

**Laxmi Puja**

Laxmi, the Goddess of wealth, is worshipped with great zeal and faith. Whole country is illuminated with lights. Candle lights and oil lamps are traditionally used for the purpose. The 'puja' is usually performed at dusk, preferably by female. She makes a symbolic footprint outside the home with red mud and then walks to the room where the goddess is worshipped.

**Bhalini Songs**

Bhalini songs are played only on this day in the entire year. These are special songs which groups of girls sing together. They sing Bhailo door and door, and get money or homemade treats in return.
Day 4

Men sing Deusi or Deusuray songs. They are given money or refreshments. Arrival of the new year is also celebrated in Tihar. Ritual of Govardhan puja or Goru Tihar (Oxen Worshipping) is also observed. The religious proceedings of the fourth day are also known as mahapuja.

Day 5

Fifth day, also known as Bhai Tika, is the day of brothers and sisters. Sister applies red tika on the forehead of brother. An intriguing ritual is also followed. Sisters walk around the brothers three times dropping oil on the floor from a pitcher. Sisters pray for brothers' long life and prosperity while brothers offer gifts. Then delicious Tihar feast takes place in the households.

Indra Jatra Festival

The Festival of Classical Dances

Indra Jatra festivalHindus and Buddhists, both communities come together to celebrate the festival of Indra Jatra. Indra Jatra is a delightful festival of classical dances. Numerous varieties of traditional dances can be observed on the occasion this festival. Name of the festival goes after Lord Indra who is the god of rain and also as the king of heaven according to Hindu mythology.

Celebration

Given below is information regarding what rituals take place on each of the day.

Day 1-2

A long wooden pole is placed in front of the Royal Palace at Hanuman Dhoka, in order to propitiate Lord Indra. Classical dancers also gather at the spot, wearing different kinds of traditional attires. They dance around the courtyard of Hanuman Dhoka to celebrate God Indra's arrival.

Day 3-6
On the third day of the festival of Indra Jatra, the living goddess Kumari ventures out in a chariot in the procession. Kumari, is said to be an incarnation of the goddess Taleju. Chariots of Kumari, Ganesha and Bhairav move around the city for three days. According to Hindu faith Ganesha is the son of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati. He is believed has the head of an elephant. Bhairav is one of the forms of Lord Shiva.

**Day 7**

The King of Nepal, the only Hindu monarch in the world, also pays homage to the Kumari during this period. Intriguing dances are staged in Kathmandu Durbar Square, in the neighborhood of the Kumari Temple. 'Dasha Avatara' are also enacted by the artists. The 'Dasha Avatara' refer to the ten incarnations of Hindu Lord Vishnu who is one of the Hindus' Holy trinity, the supreme powers.

**Buddha Purnima**

**The Thrice Blessed Festival**

Buddha Purnima or Buddha Jayanti Festival is the most sacred day in Buddhist calendar. It is the most important festival of Buddhists, and is celebrated with great enthusiasm. Although Buddhists regard every full moon as sacred, the moon of the month of Vaisakh/Baisakh (April - May) has special significance because on this day Buddha was born, attained enlightenment, and Nirvana. This strange, three-fold coincidence, gives Buddha Purnima its unique significance.

**Buddhist Legend**

According to a Buddhist legend, Buddha's wife Yashodhara, his first disciple Ananda, his charioteer Channa, and the horse Kantaka on which he renounced his kingdom to 'find some answers to life', were all born on the sacred day of Buddha Jayanti, also known as Buddha Purnima.

**Celebration**

Buddhist Pilgrims come from all over the world to Bodh Gaya in Nepal to attend the Buddha Poornima celebrations on birthday of Buddha. The day is marked with prayer meets, sermons
on the life of Gautam Buddha, religious discourses, continuous recitation of Buddhist scriptures, group meditation, processions, worship of the statue of Buddha and symposia.

The Mahabodhi Temple wears a festive look and is decorated with colourful flags and flowers. On this Holy day, the Buddhists bathe and wear only white clothes. They gather in their viharas for worship and give alms to monks. Many spend their entire day at the vihara listening to discourses on the life and teachings of the Buddha or invite monks to their homes.

On Buddha Purnima, Buddhists eat kheer, rice cooked in milk and sugar, which they share with the poor. They set up stalls in public places to offer others clean drinking water and also show kindness to animals.

**Oberservences And Rituals**

- Birds are freed from cages. Fruits and clothes are distributed among the sick and abstinence is observed on eating meat.
- The Bodhi tree is revered. Its branches are decorated with garlands and colored flags. Rows of lamps are lit around the tree, and milk and scented waters are sprinkled on its roots.
- The rituals include prayers, sermons on the life of Gautam Buddha, continuous recitation of Buddhist scriptures, meditation by monks and devotees, and worship of the statue of Buddha.
- Offerings of incense, flowers, candles and fruit are made by believers, who prostrate several times in front of the idol.
- On this Holy day the Buddhists bathe and wear only white clothes. They gather in their viharas for worship and give alms to monks.

Buddhists also reaffirm their faith in the five principles called Panchsheel. These five principles are:

1. Not to take life
2. Not to steal
3. Not to lie
4. Not to consume liquor or other intoxicants
5. Not to commit adultery

**About Gautama Buddha**
Birth

- It is believed that Queen Mayadevi, the mother of Lord Buddha gave him birth while emerging from a bath at the Pushkarni pool at the Lumbini garden and the place is venerated thereafter.
- The legend narrates that the Buddha was born fully awakened on a night of full moon in Lumbini. He could speak, and told his mother he had come to free all mankind from suffering. He could stand, and he walked a short distance in each of the four directions. The miraculous boy was named Siddhartha, which means 'he who has attained his goals'. Sadly, Queen Mayadevi died only seven days after the birth.

Enlightenment

- In the town of Bodh Gaya, Siddhartha decided that he would sit under a certain fig tree as long as it would take for the answers to the problem of 'sufferings in human life'. He sat there for many days, first in deep concentration to clear his mind of all distractions, then in mindfulness meditation, opening himself up to the truth.
- He began to recall all his previous lives. He could see everything that was going on in the entire universe. On the full moon of May, with the rising of the morning star, Siddhartha finally understood the answer to the question of suffering and became the Buddha, which means 'he who is awake'.

Nirvana

When the Buddha was 80 years old, he told his friend and cousin Ananda that he would be leaving them soon. And so it came to be that on the night of full moon, in Kushinagara, he ate some spoiled food and fell ill. He went into deep meditation under a grove of sala trees and died. His last words were...

"Impermanent are all created things; Strive on with awareness."

Krishna Astami

The Birth Anniversary of Lord Krishna
The festival of Krishna Ashtami marks the birth of Lord Krishna, one of the ten incarnations of Hindu Lord Vishnu. The Hindu community in Nepal celebrates this festival with lot of fanfare. Devotees of Lord Krishna observe fast, consuming only fruits and milk products. They visit temples in huge numbers to have the darshan of their lord. They take processions in the streets of the towns carrying bedecked idols and images of the Lord. Often the procession is accompanied by a band of musicians.

The Celebration

Sri Krishna Janmastami also known as Krishna Jayanti or Janmashtami is not only celebrated in Nepal with great vigor but also in India, its neighboring country.

- People consider this day an occasion great rejoicing. The 'Bhagavataam' (Bhagwat Ramayan, the story of Lord Krishna), is recited. Rhymes are sung and devotees pray. Temples are profusely adorned for the auspicious occasion. Kirtans are sung, the conch is blown, bells are rung, and Sanskrit hymns are recited to admire incredible deeds of Lord Krishna.

- Religious ceremonies observed in Patan Durbar Square is famous all over Nepal.

- The devotees gather in the temple and offer prayers, flowers, food and sweets to the Lord.

- Sacred devotional music is played all night.

- People observe fast till midnight. It is believed that Krishna was born at midnight.

- At midnight, devotees throng temples to take part in the special 'Aarati'. Birth of Krishna is relived.

- People sing and dance with great joy. Beautiful cradles are installed in temples and small idols of the 'Balgopal' are placed in them.

Myth of The Birth

Krishna was the eighth son of King Vasudeva and Devki of Mathura. He had taken birth on earth to kill his wicked maternal uncle Kansa. He stayed on the earth for 125 years. He came across the people as if he was an ordinary person, but the learned knew that he was an incarnation of Lord Vishnu himself. His deeds were miraculous. He is commonly paired with his beloved Radha although Rukmani was his wife.
Lord Krishna lived his life by his own famous saying which can be translated in English as "Thy right is to work only, but never with its fruits; let not the fruits of action be thy motive, nor let thy attachment be to inaction." Bhagvad Gita is the compilation of the teachings of Lord Krishna.

Language and Literatures of Nepal

Nepali Language has been evolved from Sanskrit. Nepali is an Indo-Aryan language. Initially Nepali was considered as "Gorkhali" or "Khas" language. Nepali language was developed from Vedic Period. Many more words are imported from Sanskrit language and Vedas. History shows that Nepali language was emerged from Karnali region as Khas Kura or language. Some stone inscriptions and copper inscriptions found in Karnali region are the evidences of Khas language. The vast territory of Sen state from medieval period helped to spread Nepali language from east to west. It got its name 'Nepali' only after king Prithivi Narayan Shah united the country.

- The oldest evidence found in Nepali Language is Ashok Chilla's bronze plate, carved in 1321 B.S.
- The oldest book found is 'Khanda Khadya' (1642) whose writer is still unknown.
- Another old books without author's name are 'swasthani Bharatkatha'.(1658) and 'Baj Parikxya' (1700).
- The oldest book whose author is known is translated version of Bani Bilas Jyotirbid's 'Jwarup Pati Chikitsha'(1773) and 'Prayashit Predip' by Prem Nidhi Pant in Sanskrit. Both the books were translated by Prem Nidhi Pant.
- According to Dr. T.N. Sharma, to make the study of the history of Nepali Literature convinient NL can be divided in to 5 eras.

I. Pre Bhanu Bhakta Era (from beginning to 1871 B.S.)
II. Bhanu Bhakta Era (from 1872 B.S. to 1936 B.S.)

Prepared by: K.M. Ghimire, contact: 9851121143
I. Pre Bhanu Bhakta Era (beginning to 1871 B.S.)

In that era the articles were generally written upon the bravery. In any language, the literature written in primitive age are mostly found as poetry. But, without the proper development of the prose poetry cannot be written. So, prose also has dominant existence in this era.

The important authors of this era and their major works

**Shuwananda Das:** He was a Newar and wrote many poetries. The special thing about him is that he used the lyrical folksongs instead of routine Sanskrit tradition. He was born in Lalitpur and used to live in Nuga.

*His works:* There are 3 *Shadhya ko kabi*. 2 of them are believed to be written by him. It contains the live presentation of the war between the bulls. The event is considered as the emblem of victories of Gorkhali army. He also wrote many poetries about king Prithivi Narayan Shah's bravery, victories, journey to Kasi etc.

**Radha Ballav Arjyal:** He was a fine poet. Out of 3 *Shadhya ko kabit* one is written by him.

**Prithivi Narayan Shah:** He is the founder of modern Nepal. He has not written any book by own hand but, the advices given by him at the last times of his life were transferred by any one else in the written form.

*His works:* 'Divya Upedesh' (1832): It is considered as the oldest original prose written in Nepali. It is capable of introducing the specialty of that age. In the cost of his long experiences, he has given the fine instructions which are really supreme and even applicable for today.

**Shakti Ballav Arjyal:** He was a scholar and very fine writer, wrote both poems and prose. He was also the royal priest of P.N. Shah's palace. and the brother of Radha Ballav Arjyal.

*His works:* He translated "Hanshyakaduba" to Nepali. It was originally written by Arijyal
himself in Sanskrit. He wrote "Jayaratnakar natak" (in Sanskrit) along with many poetries praising king P.N. Shah.

**Udaya Nanda Arjyal:** He is causion of S.B. Arjyal. He has also written many poetries praising king P.N. Shah.

**Bhanu Datta:** He translated "hitopadesh mitralav" in 1833.

**Pt. Divya Kasher Arjyal** (1847-1904) : He wrote "Goraksha Yog shastra".

**Gumani Pant** (1847-1904) : He used to live in Almoda. When P.N. Shah won Almoda he started to write about P.N. Shah's bravery.

**Indiras**

**Bir Shali Panta** : "Bimalbodhanuvaba"

**Bidhya Kasher Arjyal** (1863-1912) : "Ugal Geet", "Droupadi Stuti"

## II. Bhanu Bhakta Era (from 1872 B.S. to 1936 B.S.)

During this era the whole nation was soaked by the desasterous SUGAULI SANDHI. so, its impression is also seen on the literature. Bbing fed up with politices the writers turn towards the mythology.

The important authors of this era and their major works

**Bhanu Bhakta Aacharya** (1871-1919) : He is not only the centeral personality of this era but also all time Legend of the Nepali Literature. He was Born in Ramgha village of Tanahu district. His father's name was Dhananjaya Aacharya. His grand father Shree krishna Aachara took Bhabu Bhakt to Kasi where he got fine opportunity for study. But, after his grand father's death in he had to come back to Nepal. A conversionation between a grass-seller and him is popular.

*His works:* Ramayan, Badhu Shiksha, Bhakta Mala, Prasnotari, Ram Gita, Few letters to Ram Nath, Tamasukas, Applications etc.
Basanta Padhya Luientel: He was born in 1860 at Katuja village of Bhadagaun and died in 1901 B.S.

His works: Shree Krishna Charitra, Shamundra Lahari

Yadu Nath Pokhrel: Born in Shaptari. He was patriotic and has written about the Nepali army's bravery. Bhim Sen Thapa's tactful leadership. Most probably he is the first poet to use English words.

His works: Stutipadhya, Krishna Charitra.

Hinbya Karni Bidhayapati: He first time introduced lyrical poetry in NL. He is probably the first poet to write about sex.

His works: Geet Baani, Saat Raag, Saat Naika.

Lalit Tripura Shunderi: She is king Rana B. shah's youngest wife. It is beleived that in 1888 she translated 'Raaj Drarma'.

III. Moti Ram Era (from 1940B.S. to 1976 B.S.)

The tradition of writing novel and gazals were introduced in this era. Various literary and news magazines, on Nepali, were started from outside and inside Nepal. The organization "Gorkha Bhasha Prakasani Samiti", which was established by Ranas, was authorized to select which book can be published and which can not. Poet Motiram and his company did a fine job for promoting NL.

The important authors of this era and their major works

Rajiv Lochan Joshi (1905-1986): He was born and grown up in Kathmandu and was an active member of Motiram's group. Moti Ram was so inspired by his poetries that he used to call Rajiv as a "Kabi Sheromani".

His works: Kabir Kalpa and many more.

Homnath Khatiwada (1911-1984): Born and grown in Nepal but due to political regions was obliged to move to foreign. Though he kept on serving Nepali literature by writing and
translating holy poetries.

*His works: Rama Aaswamedh, Krishna Charitra, Nrisingha Charitra etc.*

**Shikhar Nath Subedi** (1921-2005): Born in Lalitpur, Nepal and moved to Banaras.

*His works: Shikharnath Bhaya, Tharagotraprawarawali, Bir-Shastika, Shringar Darpan, Karna Parwa, Pinashko Katha, Swasthani, etc.*

**Laxmi Dutta Panta** (1922-1962): One of the members of Moti Ram's group.

*His works: Various poems in books like Gafastak, Sangit Chandrodaya, Sukti Sindhu etc.*

**Moti Ram Bhatta** (1923-1953): Great literary figure, born in Kathmandu and moved to Banaras after age 5. Lived only for thirty years. But, it was enough for him to prove himself. Introduced Gazal in Nepal. He made a group to promote NL. His group included Padma Bilas Panta, Kasi Nath, Ranga Nath, Chet Singh, Tej Bahadur Rana etc.

*His works: Pikdut, Gajendramokchhya, Pralhad Bhakti Katha, Usha Charitra, Manodwag Prawaha, Kabisamuhabarman, Bhramar Geet, Kamal Bhramar Sambad, Life history of Bhanu Bhakta, Swapnadhyaaya, Shakunauti etc.*


*His works: Upadesh Manjari, Bidyasundar Sambad.*

**Gopi Nath Lohani** (1930-1974): One of the members of Moti Ram's group.

*His works: Satya Durga Bhasa, Dhurba Charitra, Nriga Charitra, Nala Damayanti, Nalopa Yan, Satyawadi Harischandra Katha.*

**Kulchandra Gautam** (1932-2015): Born in Jiwanpur of Bagmati zone. He was a great scholar and was honored by the title "Bidwat Siromani".

*His works: Duttacharya, Unmad, Raghawalankar, Purusarthakashalpawalli, Prapanchcharcha, Swayambaidya etc.*

**Kedar Nath Khatiwada** (1935-2003): Son of popular poet Homa Nath Khatiwada, more talented than his father.

*His works: Naladamyangiko Katha, Subha Biwaha, Shringardarpan, Barhamase, Ritubichar, Rambhasukasambad.*

His works: Aadi Parba, Devi Parba, Rambhasukasambad, Shivagita, Vedstuti, Satya Harischandra, Hariharstuthi, Buddimala, Bhaktimala, Laxman Prasnauttari, Patthi-Patthiko Preeti Prabandha, Barhamase, Kamini Birahalahari, shringarmala, Pravawati Charitra etc.

Soma Nath Sikdhyal (1941-2029): Great scholar of Sanskrit language, born in Jhochhe, Kathmandu. He was honored by the title "Panditraj". He also obtained "Trivuwan Prize" for his contribution.

His works: Translation of Upedesh Satak, Aadharsa Raghav, Chandrika, Sahitya Pradeep etc.

Shambhu Prasad Dhungel (1946-1986): He was born in Kathmandu and grownup in Birganj. He was very talented poet and was honored by the title "Aasu Kabi".

His works: Shreechandrapratapbaran, Chandrodayadarshan, Kartavya, Hi Gorkhali Patra, Bandhan, Jagat Ra Ma, Hatimtaiko Katha, Tota-Maina, Aakbar Birbal Binod, Sunkesha Rani, Lalhirako Katha, Satya Madhu Malati, Betalpachisi, Mahendramali, Junkiri, Ratnavati Natika, Bhanu Bhaktako Jivan Charitra etc.

Chakrapani Chalise (1940-2015): Lyricist of national anthem, "Shreeman gambhira...", was a fine poet of his time. He was honored with "Tribhuvan Prize" for his contributions.

His works: Chakrakabitatarangini, Nepali Samchhpta Ramayan, Nepali Samchhpta Mahabharat, Nepal Sichhya, Bagali Kosh, Paryayabachi Kosh and many poems published in various magazines.

Chiranjivi Sharma (1924-1997): Born in Bhadgaun and started his literary life in Banaras.

His works: Aaphnu Katha, Editor ko Raya etc.


His works: Aadbhut Milap, Merina Charitrya, Kabibar Moti Ram Bhatta Jivan-Charitrya.

His works: Prakrit Byakaran, Aacharmala, Balbodh, Shrestabodh, Padarthatatwabibek, Byawaharma, Bhugolbidhya, Tatwa prashansa etc.

Pahalman Singh Swar (1935-1991): He was born in Achham and is a renown play writer.
His works: Atalbahadur, Bimala Devi, Bishnu Maya, Laluvaga, Achhamko Chadparve, Swarko Kura etc.

Ram Mani Aa. Di. (1939-2028): Edited magazine "Madhavi". Became the first president of "Gorkha Bhasa Prakasini Samiti".
His works: Purano Samjhana, Kabitariti, Ek Samichha etc.

Other authors of this era are:

IV. Pre Revolution Era (from 1977 B.S. to 2007 B.S.)

The important authors of this era and their major works

Lekh Nath Paudyal (1941-2022): Born in Pokhara and is honored by title of "Kabi Shiromani". He is one of the best poets of Nepal. He got "Tribhuvan Prize".
His works: Taruntapasi, Buddhibinod, Satyakali Sambad, Mero Ram, Ritubichar, Satyasmriti, Lalitya(2 volumes) etc.

Bal Krishna Sama (1959-238): Greatest play writer of Nepal. He changed the name of "Gorkha Bhasa Prakasani Samiti" to "Nepal Bhasa Prakasani Samiti" and worked as the president of it for long time. He was honored from "Tribhuvan Prize", "Prithvi Pragya Prize". He is also honored by the title "Natakkar".
His works: Aago Ra Pani, Chiso Chulho,

Laxmi Prasad Devkota (1966-2016): He is the Greatest poet of Nepal. He was born in Kathmandu. He edited a magazine "Yugvani" and also became education minister for 3
months. He is honored by the title "Mahakabi". He was also given "Tribhuvan Prize" after his death.


**Gopal Prasad Rimal** (1975-2030): He is very significant poet of NL. He arose his strong voice against the Ranas through his poems. He was honored by "Madan Prize" and "Tribhuvan Prize". He is also known as "Aadhunik Kabi".

*His works:* Aamako Sapan.

**Madhav Prasad Ghimire** (1976): He was born in Pustun village, Lamjung. He worked in "Bhasaanuwad Parishad", Gorkhatra and Royal Nepal Academy.

*His works:* Gauri, Rajeshwari, Kinnar Kinnari, Papini Aama, Ballahari, Ghampani, Shakuntala, Malati Mangale, Rashtranirmata etc.

**Dharani Dhar Koirala** (1949-2036): Born in Betali village of Ramechhap. He spent many years in Darjining as a teacher. He is a renowned poet of Nepal and was honored by "Tribhuvan Prize".

*His works:* Naibedya, Spandan.

**Bhim Nidhi Tiwari** (1968-2030): He was born in Dilliibazar, Kathmandu. He is one of the greatest literary figure of NL. He has published almost 38 books which is a record for NL.

*His works:* Bayasi Ra Bis Gazal, Tarpan, Kabita Nanda, Bayasi Bhajan, Barsichhya, Yashaswi Shav, Bisphot, Kabita Kunja, Singhadarbar, Titaura Ra Masyoura, Chadbad, Battis Putali, etc.

**Siddhi Charan Shrestha** (1969-2049):

**Other authors of this era are:**

Mahananda Sapkota, Sambabhakta Sharma Murari, Madhav Prasad Devkota, Yudha Prasad
The important authors of this era

Cultural heritage of Nepal

World Heritage Sites

Patan durbar square The small mountain kingdom of Nepal is blessed with such astonishing and unique sites that within the area of 140,800 sq km Nepal holds a considerably high number of places recognised by UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organisation) as 'World Heritage Sites'. There are altogether ten World Heritage Sites in Nepal, seven of which are in Kathmandu itself. The list includes both natural as well as cultural sites.

Cultural Sites

The cultural heritage of the Kathmandu Valley is illustrated by seven groups of monuments and buildings which display the full range of historic and artistic achievements for which the Kathmandu Valley is world famous. The seven sites include the Durbar Squares of Hanuman Dhoka (Kathmandu), Patan and Bhaktapur, the Buddhist stupas of Swayambhu and Baudhanath, and the Hindu temples of Pashupati and Changu Narayan. Click on the following links to get detailed information about the individual sites.

» Kathmandu Durbar Square
» Patan Durbar Square
» Bhaktapur Durbar Square
» Changu Narayan Temple
» Swayambhunath Stupa
» Pashupatinath Temple
» Lumbini
» Bouddhanath Stupa

Natural Sites
Nepal's national parks included in the World Heritage Sites List are exceptional areas with dramatic mountains, glaciers, deep valleys and undisturbed vestiges of the 'Terai' region. Several rare species, such as the snow leopard, lesser panda, single-horned Asiatic rhinoceros and the Bengal tiger are found in these park.

» Chitwan National Park

» Sagarmatha National Park

**UNESCO World Heritage Sites**

The World Heritage List includes 830 properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee considers as having outstanding universal value. These include 644 cultural, 162 natural and 24 mixed properties. Out of these 10 sites are from Nepal itself. Seven out of these are cultural and two natural.

**Some Nepal Sites/Properties submitted on the Tentative List of UNESCO**

» The early medieval architectural complex of Panauti (1996)

» Tilaurakot, the archaeological remains of ancient Shakya Kingdom (1996)

» Cave architecture of Muktinath Valley of Mustang (1996)

» The medieval palace complex of Gorkha (1996)

» Ramagrama, the relic stupa of Lord Buddha (1996)

» Khokana, the vernacular village and its mustard-oil seed industrial heritage (1996)

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**Migration- Types, trend, opportunity and challenges**

- Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration is also possible; indeed, this is the dominant form globally.
In 2015, 244 million people, or 3.3 per cent of the world's population, lived outside their country of origin.

The majority of migrants cross borders in search of better economic and social opportunities. Others are forced to flee crises – the current mass movement of refugees and displaced persons has given rise to xenophobia and calls for tightening borders. Internal migration within countries is also on the rise.

Migration is an important force in development and a high-priority issue for both developing and developed countries. In addition, almost half of all migrants are women, and most are of reproductive age. They have specific needs and human rights concerns.

**Forms of Migration**

The various kinds of migration depend on the flow and number of people often involved, the reasons for their movement, the time they spend in migration, and the nature of that migration. Here are a few forms:

**Intercontinental migration:**

It is when the movement is across continents, such as from Korea (Asia) to Brazil (South America). If the movement is on the same continent, we say intercontinental migration. Sometimes, people migrate from one place to the other within the same region, continent or country. This is also known as regional migration or internal migration.

**Rural-Urban Migration:**

This involves the movement of people from rural areas or countrysides to urban areas of the same country in search of new opportunities and lifestyles.

**Forced or involuntary Migration:**

This is when the government or authorities of a place force people to migrate for a reason.

**Impelled Migration (also called reluctant or imposed migration):**

Here, no one is forced to migrate but due to some push factors such as war, hunger and other difficult conditions, people decide to leave.
Seasonal Migration:

Sometimes people move during specific seasons such as crop harvesting and climate to work and then go back when the season is over.

Return Migration:

This involves the voluntary return of migrants to their original place after they outlive the reasons for which they left. Often times, young people who move into the cities to work return home when they retire to spend the rest of their lives in the quiet of their towns and with old friends and family.

Long and short-term migration:

People may consider migrating for good if the condition in their home is one that is threatening. For example, people move for better health care if they have some disease that requires some level of attention that can only be received in another place. On the other hand, it may be temporal in nature. For example, a person may study in another place, but may decide to stay and work for many years before going back for good.

Types of Migration

**Internal migration.** This refers to a change of residence within national boundaries, such as between states, provinces, cities, or municipalities. An internal migrant is someone who moves to a different administrative territory.

**International migration.** This refers to change of residence over national boundaries. An international migrant is someone who moves to a different country. International migrants are further classified as legal immigrants, illegal immigrants, and refugees. Legal immigrants are those who moved with the legal permission of the receiver nation, illegal immigrants are those who moved without legal permission, and refugees are those crossed an international boundary to escape persecution.

What are the Pull and Push factors of migration?
People migrate for a number of reasons. These reasons may fall under these four areas: Environmental, Economic, Cultural and Socio-political. Within that, the reasons may also be ‘push’ or ‘pull’ factors.

**Push Factors**

- Push factors are those that force the individual to move voluntarily, and in many cases, they are forced because the individual risk something if they stay. Push factors may include conflict, drought, famine, or extreme religious activity.
- Poor economic activity and lack of job opportunities are also strong push factors for migration. Other strong push factors include race and discriminating cultures, political intolerance and persecution of people who question the status quo.

**Pull Factors**

- Pull factors are those factors in the destination country that attract the individual or group to leave their home. Those factors are known as place utility, which is the desirability of a place that attracts people. Better economic opportunities, more jobs, and the promise of a better life often pull people into new locations.
- Sometimes individuals have ideas and perceptions about places that are not necessarily correct, but are strong pull factors for that individual. As people grow older and retire, many look for places with warm weather, peaceful and comfortable locations to spend their retirement after a lifetime of hard work and savings. Such ideal places are pull factors too.
- Very often, people consider and prefer opportunities closer to their location than similar opportunities farther away. In the same vein, people often like to move to places with better cultural, political, climatic and general terrain in closer locations than locations farther away. It is rare to find people move over very long distances to settle in places that they have little knowledge of.

**Impact of Migration on destination country**

*Migration has both positive and negative impacts on the destination country.*

**Advantages**
Cheap Labour:

Migrants often do many unskilled jobs for a very little wage. Skilled migrants are also often happy to give their services for little salary.

Skilled Labour:

Some immigrants are highly skilled and talented, and they contribute to knowledge and production for the well-being of all in that country.

Cultural Diversity:

Immigrants provide the diversity in many places. Diversity helps cultures and traditions to loosen the grip on racism, discrimination and things like that. Diversity helps people learn about other ways of life and what goes on in other places of the world. It brings variety to almost every part of our ways of life. Diversity helps people to better appreciate humanity and human rights in general.

Disadvantages

Job loss:

Immigrants may also cause pressure on job issues as the locals often lose jobs to incoming workers.

Discrimination/racism:

Immigration can fuel racism and discrimination. Immigrants who cannot speak the local language or do not behave like the locals often find themselves not accepted in their communities, as people prefer not to have anything to do with them.

Social/Civil Pressure:

Housing, health, education and many other facilities may suffer from the pressure of excessive use by more people than it was designed to take. This can force prices of such amenities to go high, causing hardship to all.

Breakdown of culture and traditions:
Traditions and cultures are negatively modified because of diversity. Sometimes healthy ways of lives are lapsed as different people are exposed to different ways of doing things. Sometimes new crime incidents emerge or increase as a result of ‘bad’ people coming in.

**Diseases:**

As long as people move from place to place, there is a risk of contagious disease outbreak.

*The impact of Migration on the home country*

**Disadvantages**

**Loss of skilled labour:**

The biggest negative impact on the country of exit perhaps is the fact that young graduates (or skilled labour and professional) leave to offer their services to other countries. In many developing countries, doctors, nurses, engineers and very bright professionals are lost to other countries.

**Population and markets:**

Businesses do better with bigger markets and more buyers. A growing and healthy population often provides the needed market for economic growth and development. When the youth leave, the population stalls and demand for some goods and services fall.

**Social/Family:**

When parents leave, children and other dependents suffer the most, as they lose out on the important psychological development that they need from good parenting. Many of the children are exposed to social vices at an early age because there is no parental control.

**Advantages**

**Remittances:**

It is known that migrants send lots of monies home to support their family. That is a massive flow of foreign exchange or funds that the local government and families can tap into for development and economic growth.
Better job prospects for locals:

When the youth leave, there is less pressure for jobs, and people are more likely to find something to do.

Knowledge and skills flow:

Particularly for short-term and seasonal migration, migrants often bring home new ideas, skills and knowledge that they have acquired from their travel. Many businesses, farm practices, and economic ventures have been started by people who got ideas and knowledge during the times they spent in migration.

Migration:

Nepal is a land of ethnic diversity. It is the result of successive immigration from north and south. The ethnic diversity is the most characteristic of the hills, which have been the protective sanctuaries for the ethnic groups of the Indian origin fleeing from the powerful enemies and political persecution and for the ethnic groups of the Tibetan origin, coming from harsh climate, the Nepalese hills became a pleasant habitat. Emigration became dominant only after the conquest of the Kathmandu Valley by King Prithvinarayan Shah and the subsequent territorial expansion of the country.

The ancient history of the country indicates emigration of the Nepalese in the north. During the Lichhavi period, emigration of Nepalese scholars, artisans, and traders was responsible for the spread of Buddhism in Tibet and China. When Bhrikuti or Bri-btsun, the daughter of King Amshuverma, was married to King Srong-tsan-gampo of Tibet she was accompanied by many Buddhist scholars, religious teachers, Craftsmen and painters. During the period of King Narendradeva, a mission of artists headed by Araniko went to China. During that period Nepalese traders established trading posts in Lhasa and at the second half of the seventeenth century Bhim Malla further strengthened the position of the Nepalese traders in Tibet. The conquest of the Kathmandu Valley marked the large scale emigration of the Nepalese in India.

A. Internal Migration

- Total migrants: 1921494
• **By gender:** Male 62.6% and Female 37.4%

• **Origin of internal migrants:** 11.7% Mountain 49.3% Hill and 39% Terai

• **Origin by development region:** CDR has the largest percentage with 36.7%

• According to NLSS, over 1/5 of Nepali population consists of internal migrants

• **Destination of internal migrants:** Urban 62.5%

**Reasons for internal migration:**

• **Education and training:** 31.3%

• Together with family and relatives: 19.4%

• Looking for work and work related: 31.2%

• **Gender wise reasons:**

  • Female = Marriage 58.9 % and Study 14.4%
  • Male = Work 45.7% and Study 3.2%

**Total Internal Migrants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>762181</td>
<td>1921494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>672489</td>
<td>1654029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>82712</td>
<td>257400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over past 60 years; 200,000 to 2,000,000 internal migrants

**Percentage of internal migrants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. External migration

Total migrants: 1921429

- **By gender:** Male 87.6% and Female 12.4%
- **By numbers:** Male 1284029 and Female 237400
- **By age:** (15-28): 50.3% and (30-44): 33.6%
- Thus, for the age (15-44), we have approx. 84%
- **Age at migration:** 15-24 years 45.1%
- **Origin of migrants:** Urban 85.1% and Rural 14.3%
- **By ecological regions:** Hill 51.6% Terai 42.9%
- **By development region:** WDR 30.2% and CDR 24.2%
- Most are from western hills, 21.9%
- **Districts with most migrants:** Kathmandu, Jhapa, Kailali, Dhanusa, Morang, Nawalparashi
- **Destination of migrants:** India 37.6% and Middle East 37.6%
- **Choice of countries**
  
  Female: USA and Canada  
  Male: ASEAN countries

### Education level of international migrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some secondary education</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 1-5</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reasons

- Looking for work: 42.9%
- Other work related: 36.1%

Causes: Nepal's adoption of liberal policies on foreign employment, Maoist insurgency and coincident growth in economies of destination countries

Foreign labor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of labor permits issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>453543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>384605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>354716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>284095</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Immigration to Nepal by foreigners


Immigrants are mostly Indians In 2011:

- Total: 138912, out of which 120891 are Indians
- Indian: 87%  China: 1.9%  Other: 11.1%
- Male: 50.4% and Female: 49.6%
- Urban destination: 53.1% and rural destination: 46.9%
- Terai:
  - Female: 29.8%  Male: 20.4%
Nepalese Society and Politics, 
BBA 6th Semester

- Hill:
  Female: 25.2% and Male: 11.0% 
- Total:
  Terai: 56.5% and Hill: 42.2% 

UNIT 3 : NEPALESE ECONOMY

Economy of Nepal - Planned and Mixed Economy, Nepal's status in HDI, World Development, and Poverty status

Planned economy: Type of economy that gives the government total control over the allocation of resources. A planned economy alleviates the use of private enterprises and allows the government to determine everything from distribution to pricing. Planned economies basically give the government dictatorship type control over the resources of the country. Planned economies can provide stability, but also can limit the growth and advancement of the country if the government does not allocate resources to the innovative enterprises.

National Planning Commission:

The National Planning Commission (NPC) is the apex advisory body of the Government of Nepal for formulating a national vision, periodic plans and policies for development. It is headed by the Right Honorable Prime Minister. The NPC assesses resource needs, identifies sources of funding, and allocates budget for socio-economic development. It serves as a central agency for monitoring and evaluating development plans, policies and programs.

Planned Economy in Nepal:

Nepal started the planned development activities from 2013 BS (1956) by 2064 10th Five years Periodic plans were over. The 11th Five years plan could not be implemented due to the political reversal in the nation. Consequently, an ad-hoc plan called Three Years Interim Plan was executed in 2064 as continuation of 11th plan. After it got over in 2066/067, the 12th Three Years Plan was implemented. Now the nation is running under the 13th Three Years
Plan executed from the fiscal year 2070. It has kept a long term aim to make Nepal a prosperous nation.

The objectives of the 13th plan was:

To make people realize the direct change in their level of living by reducing existing economic and human poverty in the country.

First Five-Year Plan

The First Five-Year Plan (1956–61) allocated about Rs576 million for development expenditures. Transportation and communications received top priority with over 36 percent of the budget allocations. Agriculture, including village development and irrigation, took second priority with about 20 percent of budget expenditures. The plan, which also focused on collecting statistics, was not well conceived, however, and resulted in actual expenditures of about Rs382.9 million—two-thirds the budgeted amount. In most cases, targets were missed by a wide margin. For example, although approximately 1,450 kilometers of highways were targeted for construction, only about 565 kilometers were built.

Mixed Economy:

- both the private enterprise and a degree of state monopoly (usually in public services, defense, infrastructure, and basic industries) coexist.
- All modern economies are mixed where the means of production are shared between the private and public sectors. Also called dual economy.

Features

- Resources are owned both by the government as well as private individuals. i.e. co-existence of both public sector and private sector.
- Market forces prevail but are closely monitored by the government.

Advantages
Producers and consumer have sovereignty to choose what to produce and what to consume but production and consumption of harmful goods and services may be stopped by the government.

Social cost of business activities may be reduced by carrying out cost-benefit analysis by the government.

As compared to Market economy, a mixed economy may have less income inequality due to the role played by the government.

Monopolies may be existing but under close supervision of the government.

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**Nepal Status in HDI**

**What is human development?**

Human development is defined as the process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. Human development is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live. The human development concept was developed by economist Mahbub ul Haq.

**What is Human Development Index (HDI)?**

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

**Nepal's Status in HDI**

- Nepal's performance in human development measures faltered in 2014, as the country fell one spot to 146th position in the latest Human Development Index (HDI) report on account of rise in life expectancy and per capita income.
- With a score of 0.548, Nepal is in the low human development category, among the 188 countries, the report revealed, suggesting Nepal to increase investment in agriculture, industry and infrastructure to bridge the widening gap between rural and urban population.
"Kathmandu has $2,764 per capita income on the basis of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) compared to national average of $1,160," the report states.

As usual Kathmandu ranks highest in the human development with a score of 0.632, followed by Lalitpur, Kaski, Bhaktapur and Manang districts, whereas Mugu, Bajhang, Kalikot, Humla and Achham districts have the lowest human development, according to the report.

Norway topped the list followed by Australia and Switzerland. In South Asia, India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh are above Nepal, whereas Pakistan and Afghanistan are below Nepal. The HDI rank of Bangladesh and Pakistan is 142 and 147, respectively. India ranked lowest among the BRICS nations.

The HDI is an average measure of basic human development achievements in a country. It is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

The 2015 Human Development Report (HDR) Work for Human Development examines the intrinsic relationship between work and human development, according to UNDP.

Work, which is a broader concept than jobs or employment, can be a means of contributing to the public good, reducing inequality, securing livelihoods and empowering individuals, the report said.

"Work allows people to participate in the society and provides them a sense of dignity and worth.

In addition, work that involves caring for others or voluntarism builds social cohesion and strengthens bonds within families and communities," the report said.

**What is poverty?**

Poverty is about not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter. However, poverty is more, much more than just not having enough money.

The World Bank Organization describes poverty in this way:
“Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time.

Poverty has many faces, changing from place to place and across time, and has been described in many ways. Most often, poverty is a situation people want to escape. So poverty is a call to action - for the poor and the wealthy alike - a call to change the world so that many more may have enough to eat, adequate shelter, access to education and health, protection from violence, and a voice in what happens in their communities.”

Despite some progress in poverty reduction in recent years, Nepal remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with a Human Development Index of 0.463, placing it 157th out of 187 countries listed in the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report 2013.

Poverty in Nepal

- Over 30 per cent of Nepalese live on less than US$14 per person, per month, according to the national living standards survey conducted in 2010-2011. While the overall poverty rate for Nepal is 25 per cent, this figure increases to 45 per cent in the Mid-Western region and 46 per cent in the Far-Western region. In these remote hill and mountain zones, the terrain is rugged, rainfall is low and the poor-quality soil is difficult to farm. Agricultural holdings per household are the smallest in the country.

- About 80 per cent of Nepal's people live in rural areas and depend on subsistence farming for their livelihoods. Household food insecurity and poor nutrition are major concerns in these areas, where about half of children under five years of age are undernourished. Most rural households have little or no access to primary health care, education, safe drinking water, sanitation or other basic services.

- Poor rural people in Nepal generally have large families, very small landholdings or none at all, and high rates of illiteracy. They are also concentrated in specific ethnic, caste and marginalized groups, particularly those of the lowest caste (dalits), indigenous peoples (janajatis) and women. Population density in the country varies according to altitude – averaging more than 1,000 persons per square kilometre (km²) in the low
Terai region, about 300 persons per km² in hilly regions and as few as 30 persons per km² in mountainous areas.

The rural poor in Nepal include:

- Destitute people, such as those who are sick, disabled or displaced, and abandoned children
- Extremely poor people, such as illiterate or landless individuals, and those with very few assets
- Moderately poor people, such as those who have small farms but are heavily indebted
- The ‘nearly poor’ – including small farmers who are at risk of falling back into poverty as a result of factors such as conflict, debt and land degradation.
- Land ownership in Nepal has traditionally been concentrated in a feudal system under the monarchy. For most poor rural families, access to land is extremely limited.
- Almost 70 per cent of households have holdings of less than 1 hectare, and many depend on plots that are too small to meet their subsistence requirements. Productivity levels remain low as a result of limited access to new farming technologies, inputs and extension services.
- Because of poor growth in the agricultural sector, living standards in rural areas are deteriorating.
- The growing population has put heavy pressure on cultivable land, especially in the Terai region, where there are also many landless migrants from the hills.

Factors contribute to poverty

- Various factors contribute to chronic poverty in Nepal's steep and mountainous areas. The rugged terrain makes it difficult to promote economic activity and deliver services. These regions are also physically isolated, with poor communications and infrastructure. They are ecologically fragile as well. Increasing population pressure has led to the unsustainable use of natural resources, including overgrazing and deforestation. Erosion in the uplands causes flooding in the lowlands, which can devastate crop yields.
- Moreover, Nepal is prone to frequent earthquakes, severe thunderstorms, flooding, landslides, and glacial melting, whose severity is compounded by the effects of climate change.
Social discrimination plays a significant role in keeping people poor and marginalized in rural Nepal. Discrimination on the grounds of caste has been officially illegal in the country since 1962 but is still widespread, especially in rural areas. Members of the lowest caste are the most disadvantaged group. Most dalits work as wage labourers for higher-caste farmers.

There is also a wide gap between women and men in terms of access to health care, nutrition, education and participation in decision-making. Infant mortality is much higher for girls than boys, and illiteracy is far more prevalent among women than men. Many rural women live in extreme poverty, without any means of improving conditions for themselves and their families.

Within households, women often have less to eat than men, and mothers' insufficient calorie intake has led to chronic malnutrition among their infants. At the same time, more women are heading households and taking on the burden of sustaining the rural economy.

Women constitute more than 60 per cent of the agricultural labour force but have little access to land, production technology and training.

Lack of economic opportunity and conflict have prompted many of the most productive members of rural households to migrate from Nepal in recent years. In fact, Nepal is one of the world's highest recipients of remittances, which totalled some US$5.1 billion from Nepalese living abroad in 2012. Yet almost 80 per cent of remittance income is used for daily consumption, and 7 per cent is used for loan repayment. Less than 3 per cent of all remittances are used for capital formation.

Poor families are often obliged to send their children to work rather than to school, perpetuating the cycle of poverty. About one quarter of children in Nepal are engaged in some kind of family or wage labour.

Agricultural Development – Status, Its contribution to national economy, challenges

Agriculture is the major sector of Nepalese economy. It provides employment opportunities to 66 percent of the total population and contributes about 33 percent in the GDP. Therefore, the development of agriculture sector is key for the development of national economy.

Priority of Agricultural Development

Prepared by: K.M. Ghimire, contact: 9851121143
Importance of agriculture in Nepal

1. **Source of food**
   
   Agriculture is determined as main source of food in Nepal. All food and cash crops are grown from agriculture. Agriculture is the mean to survive. We get all required food from it. So, it is a main source of food.

2. **Source of raw material**
   
   Agriculture is not only source of food but a dominant source of raw material. Jute, sugarcane, tobacco etc. are produced or obtained from agriculture.

3. **Employment opportunities**
   
   Agriculture is the primary source of employment. According to NLFS about 13.9% of total population depends upon agriculture. Thus, almost all farmers are completely engaged in agriculture, making agriculture dominant in agricultural employment.

4. **Source of foreign trade**
   
   Most of the agro-product is export to foreign or international market. About 60% of agro-product is exported to foreign land. Tea, coffee, woolen clothes, leather jackets etc. are exported which is agricultural products.

5. **Increase in Government revenue**
Since, 60% of goods exported are obtained from agriculture. So, Government of Nepal includes export tax, tax, registration tax etc. which is the important source of Government revenue.

**Future Direction:**

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**Secondary and tertiary sector development – Status, its contribution to national economy, challenges.**

**Secondary Sector**

The secondary sector is the part of the economy that transforms raw materials into manufactured goods. It can be summed up as businesses that refine, manufacture or construct goods.

- Secondary sector supports both primary and tertiary sector.
Examples:

- Automobile production, Chemical and engineers industries, Aerospace manufacturing, Textile, Breweries and bottles, Construction, Shipbuilding etc.
- The Secondary sector which consists of manufacturing has comparatively less contributions to employment generation and GDP (17%) even though FDI flow to this sector is high.
- The situation of production oriented industry sector could not achieve the desired growth as a result of unending political transition, uneasy trade relation, persistent energy crisis, weak infrastructure, failure to improve investment environment as expected.

Major Secondary Sectors Of Nepal and its contribution in National economy

1. Mining and Quarrying:

   Production of mining and quarrying sector is estimated to grow by 0.9 percent in the current fiscal year. This sector recorded a growth of 5.4 percent last year. The growth rate of this sector remained low in this fiscal year as compared to the previous fiscal year due to massive earthquake that occurred in April 25, 2015 causing sharp fall in the 10 exploration of boulders, concretes, sand and soil and ban imposed by the government on the construction of new building for some time. The growth rate of this sector in the preceding five years averaged 3.1 percent.

2. Manufacturing:

   Performance of manufacturing sector has not been satisfactory during the last decade. Growth rate of this sector that stood at 6.3 percent in FY 2013/14 is estimated to stagnate at only 2.4 percent in FY 2014/15. Production of this sector has been affected by the earthquake of April 25 that physically damaged some industries causing failure to operate them. Besides, labor shortage even in operational industries and reduced demand of produced goods has resulted in the lower growth rate of this sector. The average growth rate of this sector has remained at 4.0 percent in last five years. Contribution of this sector to GDP, which was 8.5
percent in FY2001/02, continued to decline in the later years and estimated to be contained at 6.8 in the current fiscal year.

3. **Electricity, Gas and Water:**

Production of electricity, gas and water sector is estimated to rise by 1.2 percent in FY 2014/15. Production of this sector had recorded a growth of 3.5 percent in the last year. Growth rate of this sector in last five years has averaged at 3.5 percent.

*Contribution of this sector to GDP is estimated to remain at 2.1 percent in the current fiscal year.*

4. **Construction:**

This sector, which grew by 7.1 percent in the previous fiscal year, is estimated to grow by 3.6 percent in the current fiscal year. Construction sector recorded a lower growth rate as compared to the 11 previous fiscal year as the government put immediate ban on construction of new homes after the earthquake of April 25, which resulted in short supply of supply of construction materials together with reduction in production of such materials. Average growth rate of this sector has been 3.6 percent for the past five years.

*Contribution of this sector to GDP stood at 5.9 percent in the current fiscal year.*

**Tertiary Sector**

It is the sector of economy that provides goods and services to consumers using goods produced by other sectors. It is also known as the service sector as it is mainly concerned with offering services rather than producing tangible goods.

**Examples:**

Hotels, Call Centers, Communications, Education, Legal Services, entertainment etc.

**Major Tertiary Sectors of Nepal and its contribution**
The tertiary sector has been growing in the past year and currently is the highest contributor to GDP (50%). The growth in the tertiary (Service) sector has been mainly driven by private sector investment.

1. **Hotels and Restaurants:**

   Production of hotel and restaurant sector is estimated to have grown by 4.0 percent in current fiscal year 2014/15. Production of this sector had recorded a growth of 6.8 percent in the last fiscal year. Decreased tourist arrivals; physical damages caused to hotels and restaurants by the earthquake; and fall in domestic tourism activities have resulted in low growth of this sector in the current fiscal year as compared to that of the previous fiscal year.

   - Growth rate of this sector in the last five years has averaged 6.0 percent.
   - *Contribution of this sector to GDP is estimated at 1.8 percent in current fiscal year.*

2. **Transport, Storage and communication:**

   Production of this sector that grew by 8.3 percent in last year is estimated to grow by 5.2 percent in current fiscal year. Average growth rate of this sector has been 6.9 percent in last five years. Contribution of this sector to GDP is estimated to remain at 10.6 percent in current fiscal year.

3. **Real estates, Renting and business activities:**

   Output of this sector in current fiscal year is estimated to grow by 0.8 percent. Such output growth was recorded at 3.6 percent last year. Production of this sector is estimated to grow marginally in the current fiscal year due to devastating earthquake that wrecked damage to the housing business causing recession in real estate business.

   - This sector averaged annual growth rate of 3.0 percent in the past five years.
   - *Contribution of this sector to GDP is estimated to remain at 7.7 percent in current fiscal year.*

4. **Financial intermediation:**
Transactions of Nepal Rastra Bank, commercial banks, development banks, financial institutions, micro finance institutions and cooperatives come under the banking group of this sector. Likewise, transactions of the Insurance Board (BeemaSamiti) with that of life and non-life insurance companies come under the insurance group of this sector. Similarly, transactions of Security Board of Nepal, Employees Provident Fund, Citizens Investment Trust, etc come under social security contribution group.

- Growth rate of this sector that stood at 3.7 percent in the last fiscal year is estimated to grow by 1.4 percent in the current fiscal year.
- Growth of this sector is likely to fall in current fiscal year as compared to that of previous fiscal year owing to negative impact caused by the earthquake on loan investment made towards sectors including tourism, construction, agriculture, and increased volume of insurance claims.
- Average growth rate of this sector during the last five years has been 2.2 percent.
- *Contribution of this sector to GDP is estimated to remain at 3.9 in the current fiscal year.*

5. Public Administration and Defense:

Based on budgetary allocation and expenditure on public administration and defense of the central government in the current fiscal year, output of this sector is estimated to increase by 5.8 percent against this sector's growth of 5.0 percent in the previous fiscal year. Average growth rate of this sector in the preceding five years has been 4.8 percent.

- *This sector is estimated to contribute 1.8 percent to GDP in the current fiscal year.*

6. Education:

Due to expansion of government budget and expenditure in the education sector together with expansion of educational activities in the private and non government sectors, output of this sector is estimated to grow marginally in FY 2014/15 as compared to previous fiscal year and remain at 5.0 percent. Output of this sector had increased by 4.8 percent last year. This sector's output growth has averaged 4.9 percent during the preceding five years.
- Contribution of this sector to current year RGDP is estimated to remain at 6.8 percent in the current fiscal year.

7. Health and Social Work:

Output of this sector is expected to grow at a higher rate of 10.0 percent in this fiscal year as a result of increased budgetary allocation and expenditure by the government together with increased transactions of the government and non-government, and the private sector in the health sector following the earthquake.

Such growth in the previous year stood at 4.5 percent. Annual average output of this sector for the preceding five years has increased by 6.1 percent.

- Contribution of this sector to GDP is estimated to stand at 1.6 percent in the current fiscal year.

Secondary and Tertiary Sector contribution

Analysis of sector-wise trend of economic growth for the last decade reveals that though the growth rate of the services sector remained satisfactory, industry sector’s growth rate could not record as such.

- Contribution of secondary & tertiary sector to national economy
- Contribution of agriculture and industries sectors to GDP has a declining trend while services sector is on rise
- Contributions of secondary and tertiary sectors to GDP were 17.0 and 45.1 percent in fiscal year 2001/2002 at prevailing prices.
- Where as the contribution of secondary sector has come down to 14.5 percent while contribution of tertiary sector has gone up to 53.2 percent in the current f/y-2015/16.
- Average contribution of secondary sector in last five year has remained at 14.5 percent.
- Contribution of this sector to GDP has averaged 50.9 percent in preceding five years.

Secondary Sector Challenges

1. Regulation and traceability:
   - Facing increasing regulation and compliance measure.
Everything from health and safety to waste management is surrounded in red tape.

Regulation often require ability to track items and material used in the manufacturing process. E.g.; UDI(Universal Device Identification)- medical devices REAC (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of similar laws) – chemical and electronics

Product development and innovation:

Moving at a lightning pace

Need to stay relevant Companies need to be structured in managing innovation

2. The manufacturing skills gap:

Though manufacturing firms are doing what they can do to inspire new generation of manufacturing employees and experts, there is considerable void when it comes to skills and experience.

Local environment and employee well-being, sustainability and environmental regulations can be expensive.

Mfg. needs to be aware about such costs.

3. Balancing maintenance with throughput:

Keeping equipment functioning

Regular preventive maintenance

If postponed or delay- (lose market share) Or replaced factory component with lower quality items-(cause health and safety issue and at the end resulting increase in operating cost)

4. Lack of quality engineers joining manufacturing sectors:

5. Political Instability

6. Impact of Labour unions

Tertiary sector challenges

1. Lack of adequate systemization

Management and marketing sector

Due to rapid developments in information technology,
globalization, changing customer needs/preferences, and the changes in relative wealth between the developed and newly developing economies, the effective management of service systems addressing productivity and quality issues.

2. Determining how to utilize resources most effectively:

3. Monitoring and measuring Quality of services:

Different people perceive service differently

4. Predicting future events, conditions, customer demand, price/cost levels:

Needed in order to achieve objective, to gain competitive advantage

Future is uncertain

Dynamic

5. Facility location and layout:

Raw material, manpower, market and customer, geographical structure, climate, socio-cultural factor, tax provision, infrastructure.

Internal settings and fittings and construction such store rooms, warehouse, restroom, office room, building structure for machinery set up, canteen, parking facilities.

6. Political instability

13th planning perspective-----------------------------------------------

LONGTERM VISION: To create a competitive environment in relation to whole world as well as regional blocs and uplift the role of industrial sector in and for the country.

Expected contributions:-

• increase in establishment & expansion of industry

• Increase coordination in market

• Planning to provide 1.5 lakhs employment in industry sector—50000 in each year

Prepared by: K.M. Ghimire, contact: 9851121143Page 95
• Optimum utilization of latest technology to produce quality product resulting in export increment and thus minimize trade deficit

• Protection of IPRs

Strategies

➢ To develop supportive infrastructure for the development of industries.
➢ Priority to indigenous industries
➢ To create favourable environment to attract investment.
➢ To encourage NRN’s for investment
➢ To provide industrial related skills to marginalized group and uplift their living standard

Working procedure:

➢ Developing separate industrial region
➢ Focus on fuel and energy
➢ Encouraging private, co-operatives and NRN’s for investment

Problems and Challenges:

- Lack of peace, harmony and security
- Strikes and bandas
- Unhealthy labour relation
- Shortage of energy
- Quality

Tourism in Nepal - Scope and Challenges

Tourism is the activities of people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, business or other purposes for not more than one consecutive year.

Definition of Tourism

Mathieson and Wall (1982) created a good working definition of tourism as "the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the
activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs."

According to Macintosh and Goeldner (1986) tourism is "the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the interaction of tourists, business suppliers, host governments and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors."

Tourism In Nepal

- Tourism is the largest industry in Nepal, and the largest source of foreign exchange and revenue.
- Nepal, a small mountainous country, is blessed with natural beauties. Possessing eight of the ten highest mountains in the world, Nepal is a hotspot destination for mountaineers, rock climbers and people seeking adventure.
- The Hindu and Buddhist heritage of Nepal and its cool weather are also strong attractions.
- For those who love adventure travels, Nepal offers endless options along with the beautiful views of landscapes.
- Tourism in Nepal has been seeing increase in the number of visitors each year which only reflects the growth of this industry in Nepal.

Prospects of tourism in Nepal

Nepal is a small country but there are many things world recognized about it. Nepal has immense potentiality of tourism development due to following major reasons:

1. Natural beauty:

Nepal is a country full of natural beauty. Fast flowing river, evergreen hills, snow capped mountains etc. makes Nepal look attractive and majestic. Yearly thousands of tourists visit Nepal to have glance over her magnificent beauty.
2. **Religious places:**

Nepal is the destiny for Hindus. The greatest and biggest temple of Hindu, Pashupatinath temple is located in Kathmandu Nepal. The largest statue of Shiva in the world, 243ft is located in Bhaktapur (Sanga), Nepal. Other many famous temples, shrines etc. are in Nepal such as Swambhunath, Changunarayan, Budanilkantha etc.

3. **Art and architecture:**

Nepal is renowned for its natural and cultural heritage and is generally reputed for the pagoda style of temple which is rare in the world. Many tourists visit Nepal to know the art and architecture of Nepal.

4. **Climate and cultural Diversity:**

Nepal is rich in both climate and cultural sector. Different climate can be found in each topography of Nepal. Extreme cold in Himalayas, mixed climate in Hilly and hot climate in Terai. Due to variety in climate, bio-diversity exists in Nepal.

Moreover, Nepal is rich in cultural aspects. There are more than 60 ethnic groups found in Nepal with 103 languages. So, many tourists come to visit Nepal to learn or for research purposes.

5. **Less expensive:**

Nepal is an underdeveloped country with few infrastructures. So, Nepal is less expensive country than others. Tourists can visit Nepal in reasonable price.

**Importance**

- Sources of foreign exchange earnings
- Employment opportunities
- Sources of public as well as private income
- Cultural exchange
- Publicity of nation
Contribution in Nepalese economy

- The Nepalese economy witnessed its strongest real GDP growth of 5.5% in 2014 due to a rebound in agriculture and increased domestic demand.

- Tourism is an important industry for Nepal’s economy. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), the total direct contribution of travel and tourism to Nepal’s GDP was NPR 75.6 billion, contributing 4.2% of the world economy GDP in 2014.

- Travel and tourism generated 426,500 jobs directly in 2015 (3.2% of total employment) and this is forecasted to grow by 6% in 2016 to 452,000 (3.3% of total employment).

- The sectors like hotels industry, travel and tour industry, airlines industry, entertainers etc. are seemed to be directly related to tourism.

- Similarly, home stay services and its providers are also directly affected by the number of the tourists visiting Nepal.

- Similarly, each tourist and his/her spending of each penny in Nepal generates a new employment or serves to the existing employment directly or indirectly.

Problems

1. Lack of transportation and communication:

   Nepal is economically poor country. Nepal has not been able to provide transportation and communication facilities in all sectors. So, tourists who visit Nepal cannot get a chance to observe all parts of Nepal.

2. Lack of Trained tourism manpower:

   Tourism industry needs trained and untrained manpower. Trained manpower is scarce in Nepal. Such as: Geographical experts, Trained and export guides etc.
Nepal is economically poor country. Nepal has not been able to provide transportation and communication facilities in all sectors. So, tourists who visit Nepal cannot get a chance to observe all parts of Nepal.

3. **Lack of Trained tourism manpower:**

   Tourism industry needs trained and untrained manpower. Trained manpower is scarce in Nepal. Such as: Geographical experts, Trained and export guides etc.

4. **Lack of good qualities hotels:**

   According to the fiscal year 2009\10, there were 103 stars hotels with 9613 beds. the hotels are not well managed and are unhygienic. So, tourists do not prefer to visit Nepal due to unhygienic and unmanaged hotels.

   However, there are more problems of tourism in Nepal which are as follows:

4. Political instability

5. Fuel and energy crisis

5. Lack of security and increasing crime rates.

6. Lack of Sanitation

**Efforts of Government to develop tourism in Nepal**


2. Nepal Tourism Year, 2011

3. Visit Lumbini Year, 2012

4. Nepal Tourism Vision 2020

5. Development of New Tourist destinations

6. Eco tourism, ACAP and KCAP

**13th five year plan and its concern towards tourism sector.**

**Current status**
According to the 13th five year plan of Nepal government, the current status of tourism in Nepal is as below:

➢ The activities relate to the development of tourism infrastructure is on the process.
➢ Due the re-establishment of world tourism area and the hospital environment in Nepal, the arrival of tourists has increased by 22.1% and reached to 8 lakhs during the recent plan period.
➢ 18 tourist areas are selected covering all the 75 districts for development and preservation.

Problems:

➢ Use of heritages of cultural and national importance for the personal vested interest due to increasing urbanization and increasing rate of land cost.
➢ Lack of sufficient tourist information.
➢ Lack of reliable air transportation services.
➢ Lack of integrated infrastructural development of tourism spots currently prevailing in the country.
➢ Strikes and political instability

Challenges:

• To remove the negative impression of tourists towards country due to frequent strikes and political instability.
• To use the revenue collected from the tourism sector for the betterment of the same sector.
• To establish Nepal as an excellent tourism spot.
• To correctly estimate the contribution of the tourism sector in the Nepalese economy and to increase the contribution of the sector in the economy.

Long term vision:

To establish Nepal as an attractive tourist destination.

Objectives:
• To develop Nepal as an attractive, beautiful and safe destination in the world map in order to increase its contribution in the economy.

• To multiply the rate of tourist arrival in Nepal with the help of national and international tourism development programs and distribute the collected revenue in equitable and justifiable manner.

Strategies:

➢ To co-operate with private sectors for the development of tourism.
➢ To develop the infrastructure for new tourist destinations in an integrated manner.
➢ To generate employment by the efficient use of the diversity and rural Tourism.
➢ To run all season tourist activities in the country and to support the internal tourism.
➢ To advertise and publicize the country, specially targeting the neighboring countries.
➢ To ensure the sustainable tourism development by providing the sufficient and qualitative tourism services.

Labour – employment Stats, domestic and foreign employment challenges

Going from one country to another country for job and to earn money is called foreign employment. People of Nepal go to different countries of the world for jobs and earning. It uplifts the life standard of the people and has become an important source of earning foreign currency. Due to lack of job opportunity, many Nepalese youths are compelled to go to various countries of the world in search of jobs. This trend is increasing day by day. It has an immediate benefit but it is not beneficial for a long term. The Nepalese labour and sweat is being used in foreign countries and there is scarcity of human power for the development of our own country.

IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT

• Country can get lots of foreign currency as the remittance which can be used to establish industries in the country. Such industries provide job opportunities in the country.
● People who went overseas to work can learn different skills and technologies which can be beneficial for the development of our own country.

● Foreign employment reduces the unemployment problem of a country. It may help to develop international relations with other countries because the country has to do labour contract with other countries and embassies has to be established there.

**MEASURES TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS SEEN IN THE FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT**

Although foreign employment has helped a lot to solve unemployment problem prevailing in our country as well as has increased the living standard of the people, it has some challenges too. So, following are the measures to overcome the challenges seen in the foreign employment:

1. Mostly, the semi-skilled and unskilled manpower go to foreign countries. So, they should be well trained about the work before going there.

2. The workers should learn the language where they are going so that no difficulties can be seen while working.

3. The companies or agents should teach the workers about the rules and laws of the country for being aware, otherwise there will be great possibility of being imprisoned and involved in criminal activities if the rule us broken.

4. The government should formulate the laws and policies required for foreign employment to overcome the challenges seen in the foreign employment and strictly implement it.

5. The government too should alert the ambassador to know about the situation of foreign employment and should supervise time to time.

6. Those manpower companies which are illegally established and are involved in illegal draining out of workers should be punished according to law made by the government.

7. The concerned authority for foreign employment should provide legal visa to the workers and punish those who intend to give illegal visa for foreign employment.

Prepared by: K.M. Ghimire, contact: 9851121143
8. Those manpower companies which are cheating the workers as they do not get good job as contracted before should be strictly banned and punished.

9. The Manpower Company or brokers shouldn't send the Nepali people for long hour working jobs.

10. Those people who are mentally and physically tortured as well as sexually exploited should be rehabilitated by the ambassadors of the particular country.

Economic Survey 2071/72

➢ Labor and employment policies, plans and programs are in operation focused specially on domestic labor management, vocational and skill development training, industrial peace building etc.

➢ Along with developing harmonious relationship between employers and employees with mutual trust and cooperation for mutual benefits, ensuring work friendly environment for the employees in industrial enterprises is also equally important.

➢ Country has failed to generate employment opportunities at home, about 1,500 workers are leaving the country everyday in search of foreign employment. About 3.6 million people have left the country for foreign employment through both formal and informal mediums. Of this, 74.0 percent are unskilled, 25 percent semiskilled, and with mere one percent skilled workers.
13th plan Provision

Challenges and problem
1. Mismatch between the demand for and supply of labour.
2. Rising unemployment.
3. Low minimum wages.
4. Limited efforts in developing skill and entrepreneurship.
5. Lack of clear norms of occupational safety and health.
6. Mismatch between the manpower produced by educational institution and employment available in the market.
7. The prevalence of various kinds of deception and fraud in foreign employment.
8. Political interference in social dialogue and collective bargaining.
9. Weakness of the employment information system.

Table 7 (e): Country-wise Foreign Employment Status

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</tbody>
</table>

Note: By the end of mid-March 2015
Source: Department of Foreign Employment
Strategies

➢ Formulate a national employment policy, guaranteeing employment for a certain duration.

➢ Make a foreign employment safe, dignified reliable and gainful.

➢ Establish harmonious industrial relations by protecting the rights of workers and creating an investment friendly environment.

➢ Develop a workforce capable of competing at national and international levels by increasing opportunities to participate in skill and vocational training.

➢ Eliminate all forms of child labour.

➢ Mobilize the social security fund effectively.

UNIT 4 Resources in Nepal

Natural resources- Land of Nepal, Rivers and Lakes of Nepal

Soil Types in Nepal

● There are different types of soil in Nepal. Various factors such as geology, climate and vegetation types have resulted in variations in soil properties. There is very limited research about soils in Nepal. So far, soils of Nepal can be divided into six broad types such as alluvial soil, sandy gravel soil, lacustrine soil, rocky soil and mountain soil.
Alluvial soil is found in Tarai and in river basins. It is formed by the materials deposited by rivers and it's very fertile. The sandy gravel and gravel soils are found in Churiya where gravel and conglomerate are predominantly found. This is not fertile soil. There are various types of soil in the middle Hill. But rocky soil is predominant. The lacustrine soil is found in the Kathmandu Valley.

Types of Soil

1. Alluvial Soil:
   - It is formed by a mixture of materials deposited by rivers and decayed vegetation.
   - Found especially in Terai and River basins
   - Calcium, Phosphorus, Potash and another mineral rich soil
   - Soil is very fertile
   - Suitable for growing Paddy, Wheat, Jute, Oilseed, Tobacco and Sugarcane

2. Sandy Boulder Soil:
   - It is made up of a mixture of sand, rocks and other rough loose particles deposited by the river.
   - Mainly found in Bhabar Tract, Inner Terai and Chure Range.
   - The ratio of Biological elements and Fertile soil is less in Sandy Boulder and the fertility of these soil is very less. Water holding capacity of this soil is very less.
   - It's difficult to irrigate and agriculture this soil
   - These soil’s maximum part is covered by forest.
   - Sal, Sisso grows very well in this type of soil.

3. Red Brown Soil:
   - The broken rocks mixes with decayed vegetation in Mahabharat range and form a soil named Red brown Soil.
   - As these soil have less iron it is of red-brown or yellow in colour.
   - The deepness of the soil is less and nitrogen, phosphorous and calcium is also less.
   - Fruits, Tea, Potato, Maize, Millet grows well here.

4. Lacustrine Soil:
   - The soil made due to the dryness in lakes of basins and valleys is lacustrine soil.
- The colour is black
- Best soil for agriculture
- Rice, Wheat, Vegetable grow well
- We can cultivate even in low rainfall in this soil.
- Kathmandu valley has this type of soil

5. **Glacial soil:**
- It is formed by boulders, sand and stone deposited by a glacier.
- It is found in base of inner Himalaya and main Himalaya
- Fertility of this soil is minimum as the climate is too cold and the deepness of the
  Soil is less
  Biological elements are also less.
- Maize, Potato, barley etc. grows well here.

**Land System in Nepal**

**Birta System**

- The land achieved by certain individuals(e.g. religious teachers, priests, loyal soldiers etc) from the state (rulers) as a reward is called Birta. This land is exempt from tax. Certain individuals in the society would ingratiate themselves with the rulers. They would dedicate themselves to the advancement of the interests of the ruling class. As a result, they would receive certain amounts of land as a reward for their allegiance to the ruling class. The land thus received from the state is called Birta. But the state had the right to forfeit the grant. This system was abolished in 2016 BS/1959.

- Jagir land referred to the land that was given to individuals for their regular service to the government instead of salaries in the form of cash. The government personnel who ran the administration were given land as their salaries.

**Jagir Land System**

The system of granting land to the government staffs partly emerged from the lack of sufficient cash circulated in the then underdeveloped economy. It may be argued that the emergence of Jagir land system was a product of a dearth of enough cash to cover all
the government expenses. For example, during the reign of Prithivi Narayan Shah, a soldier would earn around Rs. 76 a year. The size of the army in 1792 was estimated by Kirkpatrick to be between 7,500 to 9,000. The size of the army in 1802 was estimated by Hamilton to be between 9,000 and 10,000. The strength of approximately nine thousand men in 1972 at the prevailing salary would cost about 45 lakhs rupees a year. The total annual revenue at that time was between 25 to 30 lakhs rupees

- **Rajya Land System**

  It was the land given to the rulers in the defeated principalities by the state. In course of unification of small principalities by PN Shah many small principalities were defeated. The state provided the defeated former rulers in these principalities with land as an effort to ensure their allegiance to the state in a new political context.

- **Kipat Land System**

  It was the land given to the rulers in the defeated principalities by the state. In course of unification of small principalities by PN Shah many small principalities were defeated. The state provided the defeated former rulers in these principalities with land as an effort to ensure their allegiance to the state in a new political context.

- **Raikar Land**

  It referred to the land registered under the name of a single person and divided among and cultivated by other individuals by paying the tax to its owner. Those who cultivate the land pay tax to the person under whose name the land is registered. This land system came to an end when cultivators became owners of the land on account of their having cultivated the land, i.e. when they enjoyed their tenancy right.

13th Plan of Government

:..........................................................................................................................
In order to systematize land management, a cadastral survey of all but a few village blocks was carried out, topographical base maps prepared, and a digital database created. Maps of all VDCs and municipalities now exist and in some places, a digital cadastral system has been initiated.

- In addition, 23857 families of freed kamaiya (bonded laborers) were given plots of land. 13,744 kamaiya were given the opportunity to participate in capacity development and entrepreneurship trainings.
- Another 19,059 haliya were also freed and identity cards were distributed to the members of 4494 of 7781 haliya families.

Objectives

- To create an environment conducive to the optimal use of land and land resources.
- To increase the access of socially and economically backward groups to land.
- To make land administration services simple, easy, transparent and effective.
- To ensure the easy availability of the maps, land services and geographical information essential for infrastructure construction and development.

Rivers in Nepal

Rivers in Nepal are treated as goddesses. They are the ever flowing and inspiring source of beauty, abundance and infinite adventure. The rugged topography, extreme variations and excessive snow melting in Nepal make this mountain kingdom blessed with blossoming, flowering rivers, running across the country. This makes Nepal an obvious choice for river adventure.
River journeys in Nepal are electrifying and nerve thrilling. Your life flashes before you as you comfortably hurtle towards monster boulders and towering walls of water. So come let us indulge in this maddening and bone chilling experience.

**Ultimate Sports Adventure & Activities**

Nepal is a country of adventures. The raging rivers, high mountains, exotic valleys and jungle safaris are all sources of adventure. Cited below are some of the most thrilling and engaging adventurous activities of Nepal.

**River Rafting/White Water Rafting**
- River Rafting is journeying on torrential river on an inflatable rubber boat.
- A River Raft is the most enjoyable way of checking one's guts. Both amateur and experienced rafters equally enjoy it.
- A river trip also provides the opportunity for geological surveys and fishing.
- In a country like Nepal, blessed by Himalayan rivers, a river trip is one of the best ways to explore a typical cross section of the country's natural as well as ethno-cultural heritage.
- The river is regarded as a form of goddess and is used for the purpose of various religious rituals under both Hinduism and Buddhism.
- A variety of cultural activities can be witnessed being performed along the river. The adjoining slopes of the river often harbor dense vegetation and interesting wildlife.

**Kayaking**
- A water sport, kayaking is a very enjoyable river adventure, specially in the blossoming rivers of Nepal.
- Kayaks are made from a special type of plastic and have floatation devices inserted to aid buoyancy. Kayakers move through the water with a double blade paddle, and are able to negotiate rapids and obstacles on the river.
- With its wide range of rivers and wealth of challenging rapids, Nepal is the perfect destination for Kayaking. Whether you are a total beginner or an experienced white water kayaker keen to tackle one of the challenging rivers, Nepal is ideal for you.
Sightseeing

One can spend hours sitting at the banks of Nepal rivers and watching the waves playing with each other amidst the most earthen background. An evening more relaxed, soothing and calm is hard to imagine. If you long for a dream-like, heavenly experience, then let your soul feel the tranquility of being near to Nature's one of the most amiable gift i.e. the rivers of Nepal.

Know-How Of River Basins

The splendid rivers of Nepal can be divided into three categories in accordance to their origins. The first category comprises the three main river systems of the country - the Koshi, Gandaki and Karnali river systems, all of them originating from glaciers and snow-fed lakes.

River system in Nepal

1. The Koshi River System
   - The Koshi river system consists of Tamor, Arun, Dudhkoshi, Likhu, Tamakoshi, Sunkoshi and Indravati rivers.
   - The Arun and Sunkoshi originate in Tibet. The confluence of these rivers is at Tribeni (near Dharan) in Sagarmatha Zone.
   - Flowing for almost 10 kms through a narrow gorge before entering the plains, the 'Sapta Kosi' or simply the 'Koshi', swollen with the waters of the seven rivers, finally merges into the Ganges.
   - The Kali Gandaki originates in Mustang and converges with the Trishuli at Deoghat in Chitwan. The river is then called the 'Narayani' and goes on to meet the Ganges.

2. The Gandaki River System
   - The Kali Gandaki originates in Mustang and converges with the Trishuli at Deoghat in Chitwan. The river is then called the 'Narayani' and goes on to meet the Ganges.
   - The Gandaki river system in central Nepal consists of the Kali Gandaki, Budhi Gandaki, Marsyanghi, Trishuli, Seti, Madi and Daraundi rivers.
   - The Kali Gandaki is the longest river and the Trishuli, the main tributary of this system.

3. The Karnali River System
- The Karnali river system in Western Nepal consists of the Humla Karnali, Mugu Karnali, Seti and Bheri rivers and is the longest river system in the country.
- The Humla Karnali, which rises in Tibet, is the main tributary. After entering India, this river assumes the name Gogra.

**Drainage System of Nepal**

1. **Koshi Drainage System**
   - It is longest drainage of Nepal. Arun, Tamor and Dhudkoshi makes it Sapta Koshi in Nepal.
   - It is from Kanchanjanga mountain to Langtang area with area cover of 59400 sq. km.
   - It has length of 720 km.
   
   **A. Arun**
   - It is main supportive river of Koshi which is originated from Tibet.
   - Bhojpur, Dhankuta, Udayapur are the major district in which it runs.
   - It has 152 km in Nepal and total of 720 including Tibet.
   - Major supportive rivers are: Barun, Aakhuya, Pilau, etc.

   **B. Tamor**
   - Started from Kanchanjanga mountain and flow through Taplegunj, Terhathum, Pachthar and Dhankuta district of Nepal.
   - Length of 198km. and total water area of 5800 sq km.
   - Known as Sapta Koshi after it joins Sun Koshi and Arun river.

   **B. Sunkoshi**
   - It has total length of 256 k.m. and total area of 14100 sq k.m.
   - Bhotekoshi, Likhu, Dudhkoshi, Intrawati etc. makes Sunkoshi river.

   **C. Indrawati**
   - Originated from Jugal Himal and gets mixed with Sunkoshi at Dolalghat.

Prepared by: K.M. Ghimire, contact: 9851121143
● Total length of 68k.m.

E. Tamakoshi

● Originated from Tibet
● Total length of 90k.m. and total area od 2600 k.m.

F. Dudhkoshi

● Originated from Mahalangur Himal of Nepal
● Its water has white color like milk
● Total length of 113k.m.

G. Likhu

● Originated form Solukhumbu distict’s Rolyaling mountain range
● Total area of 800sq k.m. and length of 23k.m.

2. Gandaki Drainage System

● From Langtang area to Dhabalagiri area
● In hilly region it is known as Saptagandaki where as in Tarai region it is known as Narayani river
● It is originated from Mustang and its area upto Bhaisalotan is 338k.m. and total water area of 3100sq k.m.
● Trishuli, Budigandaki, Kaligandaki, Seti, etc are main river of this drainage system

A. Kaligandaki

● Originated form Mustang
● It get mixed in Gandaki drainage through Nilgiri, Dhabalagiri mountain and Magdi, Seti, Madi, Trishuli, etc. rivers
● Length of 316k.m. and area of 9300k.m.

B. Trishuli
It is second biggest rivers of Gandaki drainage

It is originated from Rasuya district’s Goasaikunda’s Trishulidhara

Total length of 130k.m. and water area of 1530 sq k.m.

Dhume chhe khola, Langtan nadi, Budigandaki are major river of Trishuli

C. Budhigandaki

Started from Tibet

It has total length of 117k.m. and area of 3300 sq. k.m.

Its major rivers in Nepal are:

1. Aakhu khola
2. Malang khola
3. Mache khola
4. Malu khola etc.

D. Marsyandi

Originated place is Muktinath himal

It meets with glacier of Peri, Annapurna, Manaslu mountain

It has total length of 53k.m. and area of 4600 sq. k.m.

E. Seti

Originated from south part of Annapurna mountain

It passes through east part of Machapuchere and enters Pokhara and meets Trishuli at Gaighat

Its length is 125k.m. and area of 3000 sq k.m.

3. Karnali Drainage System

One of the most important drainage systems of Nepal which is in far western part of Nepal.
• It has runs up to a length of 507 kilometers and has a total area covered of 42000 square kilometers.

• Chisapani is only place where it runs through human living area

• Known as Ghagara in India

• **Consists of following major rivers:**

  A. **Humla Karnali**

  - Originated from Mansarobar lake of Tibet and runs through Humla district of Nepal so known as Humla Karnali

  - It runs through Mugu, Bajura and Humala district boarder and get mixed up with Karnali in Sorugalfa area of Mugu district

  - It runs through total length of 529 kilometers and total water area covered of 6100 square kilometers.

  B. **Mugu Karnali**

  - Runs through Dolpa district of Nepal

  - It mix with Mugu khola in Mugu and becomes Mugu Karnali before that it gets mix with small rivers like Maru khola, Mai khola, Chala khola, etc.

  - It has total length of 384 kilometers and area of 6060 square kilometers.

  c. **Bheri**

  - It consists of both Thuli and Sani Bheri

  - Thuli Bheri runs through Dolpa and Soko area’s mountain rivers and has total length of 136 kilometers and total area of 3300 square kilometers.

  - Sani Bheri is originated from Dhabalagiri mountain and runs through Jungdumla khola and gets mixed up with Sisne khola and at Ramnaghat it gets mixed up with Thuli bheri

  - It has total length of 98 kilometers and area of 2650 square kilometers.

  D. **Seti**

  - Originated from Bas Rishi Himal of Bajura district

  - It travels 202 kilometers before it gets mixed up with Karnali river in Doti district

  - It has total area of 75 square kilometers.
Others:

Tila (travels 99k.m. in total and has covered 3400sq. k.m. in total)

Budhi Ganga (originated from Saipal himal. Total length of 48 k.m. and total area of 1700 sq k.m.)

Lakes of Nepal

Name of lakes of Nepal

Ghodaghodi Lake, Bishazari Lake Gajedi Lake, Bulbule Lake, Jakhira Lake, Baikhunde Lake, Jhilmila Lake, Jagdishpur Lake, Rani lake, Taudah lake (Kathmandu), Rara Lake (lakes in Pokhara Nepal), She-Foksundo lake, Fewa lake (lakes in Pokhara Nepal), Begnas lake (lakes in Pokhara Nepal), Rupa tal (lakes in Pokhara Nepal), Tilicho lake (Manang), (highest lakes in Nepal and world), Rigm lake, Indrasarobar lake, cho-rolpa lake, kalchuman lake, Rukche lake, Kal lake, Pugel Lake, Dumwa lake, Nanda Bhaulu lake, Maudi lake, Gaduwa lake, Jolpa lake gaida lake, Khari Barah lake, betkot lake, banjari lake, Suke Tal (Palpa) Satyavati Tal (Palpa), Khaptad Tal (Doti), Barakune Tal (Dang), Syarpu Tal (Rukum), Surma Sarowar (Bajhang), Katuwal Daha (Lalitpur), Nag Daha (Lalitpur), Jagdulla Daha (Dolpa), Soon Daha (Dolpa), Giri Daha (Dolpa), Shankha Daha (Dolpa), Chamakuni Daha (Dolpa), Kuvinde Daha (Salyan), Rudra Tal (Baglung), Kalchhuma Tal (Gorkha), Rani Daha (Syangja), Siswa Tal (Kapilvastu), Bijuwa Tal (Kapilvastu), Mujura Tal (Chitwan), Kasara Tal (Chitwan), Tamor Tal (Chitwan) Munda Tal (Chitwan), Gosaikunda, (glacial lakes in Nepal) Bhairabkunda, (glacial lakes in Nepal) Gopalkunda, (glacial lakes in Nepal) Dudhkunda, (glacial lakes) Damodarkunda, (glacial lakesl) Saraswatikunda, (glacial lakes) Ganeshkunda, (glacial lakes) Dudhpokhari, (glacial lakes) Panchpokhari, (glacial lakes) Tinpokhari . (glacial lakes)

1. RARA LAKE
Rara the deepest lake of Nepal lies in the altitude of about 2,990 meters (9,810 ft) above the sea level covering an area of 10.8 km2. The fresh water is expanded about 5 kilometers in length and 3 kilometers in width. The lake is best visiting time to the lake is September/October and April/May. Rara lake being surrounded by the rara national park, it has unique floral and faunal importance with rare and vulnerable species. It has been the popular rough route in western Nepal for trekkers. Situated at the high altitude the way of culture and scenery is quite different from the rest part of Nepal. The pine, spruce and juniper forest with snow capped Himalayan peaks enhance the attraction of the trekkers.

2. PHEWA LAKE

Phewa lake lies at the altitude of 742 meters (2,434 ft) above the sea level covering an area of 5.23km2. The Annapurna range on the north is only about 28 km (linear distance) away from the lake, and the lake is famous for the reflection of mount Machhapuchhre and other mountain peaks of the Annapurna and Dhaulagiri ranges on its surface. The Taal Barahi Temple is situated on an island in the lake. Phewa lake and water sport is the main attractions of the Pokhara city and the north shore of the lake has developed into a tourist district.

3. BEGNAS LAKE

Another tourist attraction of western Nepal is Begnas Lake, situated around the beautiful city Pokhara. It conserves the different birds which have come to Nepal during the time of bird migration. Begnas lake is suitable for water sport, typical Nepali western culture and fresh water boating. To the north and northeast are the great Himalayan peaks, below which lie terraced paddy field and Begnas Lake a great natural attraction.

4. SHEY PHOKSUNDO LAKE

Shey Phoksundo (Phoksundo Lake) Lake is an alpine fresh water lake in Nepal’s Shey Phoksundo National Park. It lies about 3610M (11,849 ft) & covered the 1.91 sq meters area. The lake is the ending point of one of the most famous & adventurous trek named Dolpo trek. Near the lake there are some village where most people are inspired by Tibetan culture & language.

5. TILICHO LAKE
Tilicho Lake is one of the highest lakes in the world, in the 4,919M in Manang district of Nepal. It covers the 4.8 Sq.Km areas. It is the ending point of the Annapurna circuit trek. Tilicho conserves the Himalayan flora and fauna and other high altitude fresh water species. It is also known for night camping, mountain cycling through the Thorong la pass. During the trek time trekkers will cross the Kaligandagi River & its gorge.

6. GOSAIKUNDA

Gosaikunda is another beautiful lake that lies in the Russia district inside the Langtang National Park. It is located at an altitude of 4,380 m and covered 4.0 sq km area. The lake is an origin of Trishuli river, fast flowing river & most famous for rafting. Gosaikunda area has been delineated as a Hindu religious site. Every year on the occasion of Janai Purnima, when thousands of pilgrims from Nepal and India visit the area. It is believed to have formed from the digging of the land by the Trishul of lord Shiva. It is also one of the popular trekking routes.

Water Resources in Nepal

Water Resources

Water resources are the sources of water that are useful or potentially useful. Uses of water include agricultural, industrial, household, recreational and so forth. 97% of the water on the earth is salt water and only three percent is fresh water.

Sources of fresh water:

- Surface Water
- Under river flow
- Ground water
- Frozen water

In context of Nepal
The hydropower development in Nepal began with the development of 500KW Pharping power plant in 1911.

With respect to water resources, Nepal is in Forty One position in the world. (source: nepallica.com)

More than 6000 rivers including rivulets and tributaries totaling about 45,000 KM in length flow in Nepal.

There are 33 rivers having their drainage areas exceeding 1000 sq km.

The three major rivers among them are Koshi, Gandaki and Karnali with the reserving capacity of 48000 cubic meters, which comes to be the 47 percent of the total water reserving storing capacity of Nepal.

It is estimated that Nepal has a total potential to generate 53,000 MW of hydropower. (source: study conducted by Institute of Engineering, TU)

Fresh water withdrawal in domestic, industrial, agricultural is 3%, 1%, 96% (DPNet Nepal)

The electricity demand has been increasing by about 7-9% per year and only 40% of population has access to electricity.

Total drainage area of all the rivers in Nepal is about 194,471 sq km out which 147,181 sq km lies in Nepal and rest in China and India.

Classification of rivers

This classification is based on the flow, water reserving capacity and utility:

1. **First class rivers:**
   Rivers like Saptakosi, Saptagandaki and Karnali falls under this category.

2. **Second class river:**
   Rivers like Mechi, Kamala, Rapti, Babai, Bagmati, which have their origin in Mahabharat range and flow consistently round the year fall under this category.

3. **Third class river:**
   Rivers like Arjun Khola, Sansari, Jamuni, Sirsiya, which originated from Chure hills below the Mahabharat range and get flooded in the mansoon and dry in the winter fall under this category.
Importance of water resource in economic development:

Water resource is very important in the overall development of Nepal. Water resource can be used for electricity generation, irrigation purposes and drinking purposes as well. It is regarded as the basic source of energy. The importance of water resources are as follows:

I. Development of Agriculture:

Nepal is an agricultural country. Agriculture is the backbone of Nepalese economy. The agriculture sector can be developed only with the adequate provision of irrigation. Irrigation helps in crop diversification, increase in production and modernize agriculture.

II. Development of transport and communication:

The development of transport and communication are pre-requisites of economic development. The means of transport like ropeway, cable car, railway, trolley bus can be developed only with the aid of electricity. It also helps to develop means of communication like radio, television, computer, fax, e-mail, internet, etc. These means of communication can be develop with help of hydroelectricity.

III. Development of Industries:

The development of hydroelectricity is the basis of industrialization. One of the obstacles of industrialization in Nepal is inadequacy of electricity. The medium and large scale industries need heavy machinery, which cannot be operated without electricity. Therefore, water resource helps to accelerate the pace of industrialization in the country.

IV. Development of Tourism Industry:

Tourism is major sources of foreign currency of Nepal. The water resource helps in development of tourism industry through the provision of hydroelectricity. Similarly, rivers, waterfall, natural spring, lakes, etc. add the natural beauty of the country. It
would help to promote tourism industry by providing the facility of rafting, boating, swimming, fishing, etc.

V. Preservation of forest resource:

At present, Nepal is facing the problem of deforestation. The development of hydroelectricity substitutes the use of firewood. Therefore, the development of electricity helps to preserve forest resource.

Some of the Major Hydropower plants in Nepal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Capacity(kW)</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kaligandaki HP Plant</td>
<td>Syangja</td>
<td>144,000</td>
<td>NEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Middle Marsyangdi HP Project</td>
<td>Rasuwa</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>NEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Marshyangdi HP Project</td>
<td>Tanahun</td>
<td>69,000</td>
<td>NEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Khimti HP Plant</td>
<td>Dolakha</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>Himal Power Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Kulekhani I HP Plant</td>
<td>Makawanpur</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>NEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bhotekoshi HP Project</td>
<td>Sindhupalchok</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>Bhote Koshi Power Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kulekhani II HP Plant</td>
<td>Makawanpur</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>NEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Gandaki HP Plant</td>
<td>Nawalparasi</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>NEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Upper Modi HP Project</td>
<td>Parbat</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>GITEC Nepal Pvt. Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sunkoshi HP Plant</td>
<td>Sindhupalchok</td>
<td>10,050</td>
<td>NEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Indrawati HP Project</td>
<td>Sindhupalchok</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>National HP Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thirteen three year Plan on Water Sector (2013/16)**

The ongoing Thirteenth Three Year Plan (2013-2016) has defined its long-term vision as to upgrade Nepal from a least developed to a developing country by 2022. Increase access to drinking water from 85% to 96.25%; access to sanitation from 62% to 90.5%; grid connected electricity generation from 758 MW to 1426 MW; access to electricity from 67.3% to 87%; irrigation facilities from 1.3 million ha to 1.5 million ha of irrigable land.

**Water Utilization in Nepal**

1. **Irrigation:** Irrigation is the largest water use sub-sector affecting the life of many people involved in agriculture. The agricultural sector is largely dependent on the monsoon rains due to lack of adequate modern irrigation facilities. As of June 2014, about 1.3 million ha (76% of the potential) of Nepal’s agricultural land has been irrigated but only about 36% of which (i.e. 0.8 million ha) has the year round irrigation services, out of which 0.5 million ha through surface irrigation schemes and 0.3 million ha through groundwater schemes.

2. **Drinking Water:** With an increase in population, the total water demand per year has also increased. As of June 2013, about 86% of the population had access to basic services of drinking water supply and about 11% of country’s population had access to safe drinking water supply services. Likewise, about 62% of the population had access to basic sanitary services as of June 2013.

3. **Hydropower:** The estimated theoretical hydropower potential of Nepal is 83,000 MW, out of which 114 projects with a combined capacity of 45,610 MW have been identified as
economically feasible ones. The total capacity of the Integrated Nepal Power System (INPS) which Nepal Electricity Authority operates stands at 758 MW.

Issues and Challenges related to Water Resources

1. **Water Supply and Sanitation Issues**: In drinking water supply and sanitation sector, there are several issues like,
   - Lack of adequate planning, design and construction of water supply and sanitation projects;
   - Lack of appropriate approach towards rural water supply system;
   - Improper management of water supply systems of Kathmandu Valley and other urban centers; and
   - Lack of water quality standards for drinking water.

2. **Irrigation Issues**: The issues can be summarized as
   - Poor performance of irrigation systems
   - Farmers’ dependency syndromes and sustainability
   - Problems of river management
   - Weak institutional capability
   - Weak relationship between agriculture and irrigation
   - Not adequately strong Water Users Associations

3. **Hydropower Development Issues**: there are some legal issues for the development of hydropower such as, non-specificity of water rights and ownership;
   - Lack of sub-ordinate enabling legislation;
   - Lack of harmony among related legislation;
   - Lack of adequate legal provisions to encourage private sector participation in multipurpose projects etc

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BIODIVERSITY

Prepared by: K.M. Ghimire, contact: 9851121143
Biodiversity refers to all the living things on Earth and the ecological processes associated with them. Biodiversity refers to the variety and variability of life on earth. Researchers have estimated that there are between 3-30 million species on earth. Currently, we have identified only 1.7 million species.

**Unique features of biodiversity in Nepal**

- Nepal is ranked 25th and 11th positions in biodiversity richness in the world and Asia.
- Over 550 crop species are identified as having food value, and around half of those species are believed to be currently under cultivation.
- The country’s horticultural diversity includes around 400 species and subspecies of horticultural crops, including 45 species of seasonal fruits.
- An estimated 200 species of vegetables, including 11 different local varieties of potatoes, are grown in the country.
- A total of 284 flowering plants, 160 species of animals (including one species of mammal), one species of bird, and 14 species of herpeto-fauna are reportedly endemic to Nepal.
- In Nepal, there are 35 Forest types, 75 vegetation types and 118 ecosystems types.
- For the first time, Nepal established the Chitwan National Park in 1973 for the conservation of biodiversity. Since then 10 National Parks, 6 Conservation Areas, 3 Wildlife Reserves and 1 hunting reserve covering 23.23% land area of the country.

**Types of ecosystem in Nepal:**

1. **Ecosystem Diversity**: The original study to identify and classify the country’s ecosystems was carried out by Dobremez and his colleagues in the late 1960s. The classification was based on altitude, climatic variations and vegetation. It consist of following types:

   **A. Forest Ecosystem**: There has been no comprehensive study to identify and map Nepal’s forest ecosystems. Stainton (1972) traced out phyto-geographic boundaries based on climate, vegetation and floristic composition and classified the country’s forests into 35 types. This ecosystem occurs from Terai region and eastern part of Nepal These types are often categorized into 10 major groups:

   - Tropical Forest
   - Subtropical Broadleaved Forests.
Subtropical Conifer Forest
Lower Temperate Broadleaved Forests
Lower Temperate Mixed Broadleaved Forest
Upper Temperate Broadleaved Forests
Upper Temperate Mixed Broadleaved Forest
Temperate Coniferous Forest
Sub-Alpine
Alpine Scrub

B. Rangeland Ecosystem: Rangeland ecosystems in Nepal are comprised of grasslands, pastures and shrub lands that cover about 1.7 million hectares or nearly 12 percent of country’s land area. Distribution of Rangelands in different Regions

- Terai and Siwalik: 4%
- Middle Mountain: 17%
- High Mountain and High Himal: 79%

C. Wetland Ecosystem: Wetland ecosystems of Nepal fall into two broad categories:

i) Natural wetlands, comprising of lakes and ponds, riverine floodplains, swamps and marshes, and

ii) Man-made wetlands, including water reservoirs, ponds and deep-water paddy fields.
D. Agro based Ecosystem:

The diverse climatic and topographic conditions have favored for maximum diversity of agricultural crops, their wild relatives, and animal species in Nepal. Crops, livestock and forests are the three major components of the country’s complex farming systems. Diversity of horticultural systems is an important component of the country’s agro-ecosystem, which can be broadly classified into three types: (i) tropical and subtropical; (ii) subtropical and temperate, and (iii) temperate and alpine.

Species Diversity:

Species diversity, particularly the beta diversity, is very high in Nepal. A total of 284 flowering plants, 160 species of animals (including one species of mammal), one species of bird, and 14 species of herpeto-fauna are reportedly endemic to Nepal. The faunal diversity of Nepalese wetlands includes 230 species of freshwater fish, 102 species of phytoplankton, 109...
species of zooplanktons, 192 species of mollusks, and 53 species of amphibians. Nine plants, 55 mammals, 149 birds, 15 herpeto fauna, and 21 fish are included in the IUCN Red List.

3. Genetic Diversity

Information on forest genetic diversity is very limited in Nepal. Among the forest tree species studied, Dalbergia sissoo, Pinus roxburghii and Shorea robusta have been found to possess a high level of genetic diversity. Among the agriculture species, crops such as rice, rice bean, eggplant, buckwheat, soybean, foxtail millet, citrus and mango have high genetic diversity.

4. Mountain Diversity

The mountain ecosystems in Nepal are comprised of a complex of forests, rangelands, wetlands, farmlands and snow and rock covered landscapes that support and sustain a large number of plant and animal species. The Middle Mountains and lower parts of the High Mountains slopes are generally covered by different types of forests. A significant proportion of the High Himal zone is covered by rock and ice. The zone includes 10 of the highest peaks in the world (out of 14 peaks over 8,000 meters), including Mount Everest (8,848 meters).

Vision

Conservation of biodiversity for sound and resilient ecosystems and national prosperity.

Goal and Objective

The overall goal of the NNBSAP is to significantly enhance the integrity of Nepal’s ecological systems by 2020, thereby contributing to human well-being and sustainable development of the country. The objective of developing the NNBSAP is to provide a strategic planning framework for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and biological resources of Nepal for enhancing local livelihoods and eco-friendly national development, and equitable sharing of the benefits accrued from utilization of biological resources among all sections of the society.

NNBSAP: NEPAL NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN 2014 – 2020
Strategic Approaches

➢ Adoption of programme-based, adaptive and multi-stakeholder approaches in the management of biodiversity.
➢ Building on and consolidating the successful past efforts and achievements.
➢ Promoting participation, cooperation and collaboration of stakeholders.
➢ Mainstreaming of biodiversity into relevant sectoral plans, policies and programmes.
➢ Promotion of clean energy technologies, and green infrastructures for reducing pressure on biodiversity.

Climate and Vegetation of Nepal

Climate:

Climate is the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period. It is the pattern of variation in temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind and other meteorological variables in a given region over long periods.

Weather:

• Weather is the state of the atmosphere, to the degree that it is hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy.
• Weather refers to day-to-day temperature and precipitation activity.
• Weather is driven by air pressure, temperature and moisture differences between one place and another. These differences can occur due to the sun's angle at any particular spot, which varies by latitude from the tropics.

Nepal's Climate

Nepal’s climate varies with its topography. It ranges from tropical to arctic depending upon the altitude. The Terai region, which lies in the tropical southern part of the country, for
instance, has a hot, humid climate. The mid-land regions are pleasant almost all year around, although winter morning and nights are cool. The northern mountain region, around an altitude above 3,353 meters has an alpine climate with a considerably lower temperature and thin air in winter as can be expected.

Following are the major climate of Nepal

1) **Sub-tropical Climate [58m-1200m]**
   This type of climate is found on Terai of southern Nepal. It covers Terai as well as lower part of Churia range. Summer temperature is 38° to 43° C and in winter temperature is 5° to 15°C. Rainfall occurs in monsoon season. Due to hot and humid climate, forest is thick and tall. This region is suitable for agricultural activities as well as for the development of industries.

2) **Warm Temperature Climate [1200m-2100m]**
   This type of climate is found in Churai and lower part of Mahabharata. It is covered with deciduous forest which is not so thick. In this climate, eastern part gets more rainfall than west. This region is suitable for horticulture.

3) **Cool Temperature Climate [2100m-3300m]**
   This type of climate is found in between upper part of Mahabharata and lower part of Himalayan region. This climate experience short summer and long winter as summer maximum temperature is about 20° C and winter minimum temperature is 0° C.

4) **Alpine Climate [3300m-5000m]**
   This type of climate is extended from 3300m to 5000m below the snow line. Most of the time weather is cold and temperature remains at 0°C and the summer temperature goes up to the 10°C. Due to the cold climate, it is very difficult to carry out agriculture and other economic activities. Trees are small bushes and umbrella shaped.

5) **Tundra Climate [above 5000m]**
This type of climate is mainly found on the Himalayan region. Temperature falls below freezing points. All region are covered with snow. In this type of climate only liches and moases are grown in surface in summer.

**Factor affecting climate**

1) **Latitude or distance from the equator**

Latitude affects the climate of a place variedly. The climate in the 0° to 30° latitude(tropical zone) is hot, 30° to 60° (temperature zone) is moderate and 60° to 90° (polar zone) is cold. It is caused by the reasons of unequal heating of the sun owing to unequal distance from the sun to different parts of the earth.

2) **Altitude**

It is universal law of nature that if altitude (height) increases, by 165 meter, the temperature decreases by 1° C. It means to say that if altitude increases temperature decreases and if altitude decreases, temperature increases. But when the altitude increases, the density of air becomes thinner and thinner since it contains less amount of dust particles, smoke and water vapor. for instance, the terai region and the Himalayan region of Nepal.

3) **Distance from sea**

Due to the influence of sea, the place nearer to the sea or ocean will have mild climate and further, it will have extreme climate. The nearer places will have the regular exchange of sea breeze and land breeze in both the day and night, which helps to maintain the climate in a moderate way. But the places distant from sea will receive dry wind.

4) **Wind Direction**

The places located near the sea might not have mild climate always. It is due to the direction of the wind that it blows. Winds have fixed directions to blow. In this case, if the wind does not blow in the nearby places to the sea, the places still might have extreme climate. Similarly, winds often change directions.

5) **Land reliefs**
Slope of the land facing the seas and oceans will have damp climate and the opposite side will have reverse climate. Similarly, the slope of the mountain that faces the sun and wind will have warm climate and its back will have a cold climate, example: Pokhara and Manang-mustang.

Vegetations of Nepal .................................................................

Climate determines vegetation

A climatic region is a large area having same climatic pattern and nature of vegetation. In different climatic regions, different types of natural vegetation's are found because climate determines features of natural vegetation's. For instance, coconut cannot grow in the Himalayan region and rhododendron cannot be supported in the terai region of Nepal. The tropical desert region supports the growth of cactus and other thorny plants but Mediterranean region is favorable for Mediterranean shrubs. In the same manner, equatorial region supports the growth of dense forest and temperature grassland region is good for various grasses only. This is all due to variation in climate.

Types of Natural Vegetation

1. **Sub-Tropical Evergreen**: This type of natural vegetation is found from the northern Terai to Chure range. The main trees are Sal, Sisau, cane. Bamboo and elephant grass is also grown here.

2. **Temperate Deciduous forests**: This type of natural vegetation is found in the Hilly region above the Sub-Tropical Evergreen forest. Pine, beech, rhododendron are found here.

3. **Temperate coniferous Evergreen forest**: This type of natural vegetation grows in Mahabharata ranges. The trees here are cones, pine, fir, oak, Laliguras, Dhupi are found here.

4. **Alpine vegetation**: This is found above the coniferous forest where thorny bush are commonly found because of the low temperature, the climate is cold and dry throughout the year. There are no tall trees, here.
5. **Tundra vegetation:** It is found in the higher Himalayan which is covered with snow. Only moss and lichen grow here.

**HUMAN RESOURCES:**

Resources?

There three types of resources: natural, human and capital resources. A natural resource refers to elements or things found in the environment such as land, water and minerals. Human resource refers to people, while capital resources refer to money, tools and equipment.

Human Resources?

The resource that resides in the knowledge, skills, and motivation of people. Human resource is the least mobile of the four factors of production, and (under right conditions) it improves with age and experience, which no other resource can do. It is therefore regarded as the scarcest and most crucial productive resource that creates the largest and longest lasting advantage for an organization.

**HUMAN RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT**

Development means a progressive change that occurs in people, family, community and the country as a whole. Imagine how Nepali ancestors lived in the past and how they live today. It is very true to say that their life is much more easier and comfortable compared to that of their ancestors. This change is called development. If there was no development, their life would be similar to that of their ancestors. Thus, development is a dynamic process. The most important element for the development of a country is human resources or human power.

There are three types of human power. They are:

a. Unskilled
b. Semi-skilled
c. Skilled.

**THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**
Human resource development in the organisation context is a process by which the employees of an organisation are helped, in a continuous and planned way to:

- Acquire or sharpen capabilities required to perform various functions associated with their present or expected future roles;
- Develop their general capabilities as individuals and discover and exploit their own inner potentials for their own and/or organisational development purposes;
- Develop an organisational culture in which supervisor-subordinate relationships, teamwork and collaboration among sub-units are strong and contribute to the professional well being, motivation and pride of employees.

This definition of HRD is limited to the organisational context. In the context of a state or nation it would differ.

HRD is a process, not merely a set of mechanisms and techniques. The mechanisms and techniques such as performance appraisal, counselling, training, and organization development interventions are used to initiate, facilitate, and promote this process in a continuous way. Because the process has no limit, the mechanisms may need to be examined periodically to see whether they are promoting or hindering the process. Organisations can facilitate this process of development by planning for it, by allocating organisational resources for the purpose, and by exemplifying an HRD philosophy that values human beings and promotes their development.

**Features of Human Resource development**

The essential features of human resource development can be listed as follows:
Human resource development is a process in which employees of the organisations are recognized as its human resource. It believes that human resource is most valuable asset of the organisation.

It stresses on development of human resources of the organisation. It helps the employees of the organisation to develop their general capabilities in relation to their present jobs and expected future role.

It emphasise on the development and best utilization of the capabilities of individuals in the interest of the employees and organisation.

It helps is establishing/developing better inter-personal relations. It stresses on developing relationship based on help, trust and confidence.

It promotes team spirit among employees.

It tries to develop competencies at the organisation level. It stresses on providing healthy climate for development in the organisation.

HRD is a system. It has several sub-systems. All these sub-systems are inter-related and interwoven. It stresses on collaboration among all the sub-systems.

It aims to develop an organisational culture in which there is good senior-subordinate relations, motivation, quality and sense of belonging.

It tries to develop competence at individual, inter-personal, group and organisational level to meet organisational goal.

It is an inter-disciplinary concept. It is based on the concepts, ideas and principles of sociology, psychology, economics etc.

It form on employee welfare and quality of work life. It tries to examine/identify employee needs and meeting them to the best possible extent.
It is a continuous and systematic learning process. Development is a life long process, which never ends.

**Benefits of Human Resource Development**

Human resource development now a days is considered as the key to higher productivity, better relations and greater profitability for any organisation. Appropriate HRD provides unlimited benefits to the concerned organisation. Some of the important benefits are being given here:

- HRD (Human Resource Development) makes people more competent. HRD develops new skill, knowledge and attitude of the people in the concern organisations.
- With appropriate HRD programme, people become more committed to their jobs. People are assessed on the basis of their performance by having a acceptable performance appraisal system.
- An environment of trust and respect can be created with the help of human resource development.
- Acceptability toward change can be created with the help of HRD. Employees found themselves better equipped with problem-solving capabilities.
- It improves the all round growth of the employees. HRD also improves team spirit in the organisation. They become more open in their behaviour. Thus, new values can be generated.
- It also helps to create the efficiency culture in the organisation. It leads to greater organisational effectiveness. Resources are properly utilised and goals are achieved in a better way.
- It improves the participation of worker in the organisation. This improve the role of worker and workers feel a sense of pride and achievement while performing their jobs.
• It also helps to collect useful and objective data on employees programmes and policies which further facilitate better human resource planning.

• Hence, it can be concluded that HRD provides a lot of benefits in every organisation. So, the importance of concept of HRD should be recognised and given a place of eminence, to face the present and future challenges in the organisation.

Human Development in Nepal (13th Plan)

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Nepalese Society and Politics,
BBA 6th Semester

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UNIT 5 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE IN NEPAL

Democracy

U.S. president Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) defined democracy as:

*Government of the people, by the people, for the people*

Democracy is by far the most challenging form of government - both for politicians and for the people. The term democracy comes from the Greek language and means "rule by the (simple) people". The so-called "democracies" in classical antiquity (Athens and Rome) represent precursors of modern democracies. Like modern democracy, they were created as a reaction to a concentration and abuse of power by the rulers. Yet the theory of modern democracy was not formulated until the Age of Enlightenment (17th/18th centuries), when philosophers defined the essential elements of democracy: separation of powers, basic civil rights / human rights, religious liberty and separation of church and state.
Democracy - Classical Definition

Often democracy is defined opposite to other types of government:

**Monarchy**: Government by a single ruler (king/queen, emperor)

**Aristocracy**: Government by noblemen (hereditary)

**Oligarchy**: Government by few persons

**Theocracy**: "Government by God" (in reality this means government by religious leaders)

**Dictatorship**: Government by people, that have seized power by force (often: military dictatorship)

Today, the majority of democratic countries in the world are republics, i.e. officials are elected. Some well-established democratic countries in Europe, however, (the United Kingdom, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and the Scandinavian countries) are constitutional monarchies, i.e. a king or queen is head of state while the constitution guarantees nevertheless all basic rights as in any democratic republic and sets clear limits to duties and competences of the monarch. Such a king can be regarded as a stabilizing factor rather than as a danger for a democracy. Therefore the classical definition of democracy is little helpful - at least concerning monarchy.

Democracy - Modern Definition

Because the definition of the term democracy opposite to monarchy and aristocracy rather creates confusion with regard to constitutional monarchies instead of establishing clarity, it is more appropriate to define democracy opposite to authoritarian and totalitarian regimes:

**Democracy**:

Government by a little group of leaders on the basis of an ideology, that claims general validity for all aspects of life and usually attempts to replace religion. The regime does not tolerate any deviation from its state ideology. Regime opponents are persecuted, tortured, detained in concentration camps and members of ethnic minorities are killed in mass executions (genocide).
Historic examples of totalitarian regimes include: National Socialism (Germany under Hitler, 1933-1945) and Stalinism.

**Authoritarian regime:**

Government by a little group of leaders. In contrast to totalitarian regimes, authoritarian regimes have no distinct state ideology and grant some amount of freedom (e.g. economic and cultural) as long as their rule is not jeopardized. The most important goal of authoritarian regimes is the maintenance of power and the personal enrichment on cost of the country and its population.

**Theocracy:**

"Government by God": in reality this means government by religious leaders. Usually a certain interpretation of ancient religious laws replaces modern forms of law and is enforced with utmost severity. Example: Islamic Republic of Iran.

**Democracy - Key Elements**

In order to deserve the label modern democracy, a country needs to fulfill some basic requirements - and they need not only be written down in it's constitution but must be kept up in everyday life by politicians and authorities:

- Guarantee of basic Human Rights to every individual person vis-à-vis the state and its authorities as well as vis-à-vis any social groups (especially religious institutions) and vis-à-vis other persons.
- Separation of Powers between the institutions of the state:
  - Government [Executive Power],
  - Parliament [Legislative Power] und
  - Courts of Law [Judicative Power]
- Freedom of opinion, speech, press and massmedia
- Religious liberty
- General and equal right to vote (one person, one vote)
- Good Governance (focus on public interest and absence of corruption)

**Churchill on democracy**

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No one pretends that democracy is perfect or all-wise. Indeed, it has been said that democracy is the worst form of government except all those other forms that have been tried from time to time.

This famous quote attributed to the former British prime minister Sir Winston Churchill (1874-1965) focuses right on the weak spot of democracy:

There is no such thing as the "perfect form of government" on earth, but any other form of government produces even less desirable results than democracy. Until today, no other form of government has been invented that could regulate public affairs better than democracy.

Constitution:

- A constitution is a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is governed. These rules together make up, i.e. constitute, what the entity is. When these principles are written down into a single document or set of legal documents, those documents may be said to embody a written constitution; if they are written down in a single comprehensive document, it is said to embody a codified constitution.

- Constitutions concern different levels of organizations, from sovereign states to companies and unincorporated associations. A treaty which establishes an international organization is also its constitution, in that it would define how that organization is constituted. Within states, a constitution defines the principles upon which the state is based, the procedure in which laws are made and by whom. Some constitutions, especially codified constitutions, also act as limiters of state power, by establishing lines which a state's rulers cannot cross, such as fundamental rights. An example is the constitution of the United Kingdom.

- The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world, containing 444 articles in 22 parts, 12 schedules and 118 amendments, with 146,385 words in its English-language translation, while the Constitution of Monaco is the shortest written constitution, containing 10 chapters with 97 articles, and a total of 3,814 words.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAL
Features of Constitutions

   1. The 1st written constitution of Nepal implemented from 1st Baisakh 2005.
   2. Provision to fundamental rights and Duties.
   4. Provision of free compulsory primary education.
   5. Provision of village, municipal and district Panchayat.

   By: King Tribhuwan
   1. Constitution with directive principle of the state policy
   2. Executive answerable to the king
   3. Established the PSC
   4. Provision for fundamental rights
   5. Established the Advisory Assembly and Election Commission

3. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal- 2015
   By: King Mahendra
   1. Nepali language with Devnagiri script as official lg.
   2. Bicameral legislature i.e. Mahasabha and Prastinidhi Sabha
   3. Provision of constitutional Arms
   4. The Council of Ministers responsible for the hose of Repesentative
   5. Independent judiciary

4. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal- 2019
By: King Mahendra

1. Fundamental Rights and duties
2. Nepal as Sovereign, independent monarchial Hindu Kingdom
3. Citizen based on descent and naturalized citizenship
4. Executive power of King, council of ministers
5. Directive principles of Panchayati System
6. Supreme court
7. Special provision for Constitutional amendments

5. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal- 2047

By: King Birendra

1. Guaranteed fundamental rights and freedom of the citizen
2. Sovereignty vested in the people
3. Independent judiciary
4. Constitutional Monarchy
5. Multi-party system
6. Rule of law

6. The Interim Constitution of Nepal- 2063

By: Speaker Subash Chandra Nembang on behalf of the Interim Parliament

1. Prepared and Promulgated on behalf of the people.
2. State Power and Sovereignty vested in the people
3. Secularism
4. Executive power in the Council of ministers

5. Provision for Election of the Constituent Assembly

6. Human Rights Commission as a constitutional organ

7. The chief of Army recommended by the Council of Ministers.

7. The Constitution of Nepal, 2072

By Constituent Assembly

The Constitution of Nepal 2072 was endorsed on September 16, 2015 by the Constituent Assembly meeting by more than two-thirds majority. It states Nepal as a federal democratic republican nation. The executive rights of the country are stated to be belonged to the Council of Ministers while the President would be ceremonial head-of-the-state.

Major Highlights

(1) The Constitution has been adopted and proclaimed in the name of "We, the people of Nepal, in exercise of the sovereign powers inherent in us."

(2) The people of Nepal has the sovereign power and the right to autonomy and self-rule, by maintaining Nepal’s independence, sovereignty, geographical integrity, national unity, freedom and dignity.

(3) It recalls historical peoples movements and armed struggles and the sacrifice made by people for national interest, democracy, progressive change.

(4) It recognizes the martyrs, the disappeared citizens and the victims.

(5) It declares ending all forms of discriminations and oppression created by the feudal, autocratic, centralized and unitary system of government in the past.

(6) It notes its commitment to Nepal's multiethnic, multilingual, multicultural and diverse geographical specificities and end of discriminations relating to class, ethnicity, region, language, religion and gender discrimination including all forms of racial
untouchability, in order to protect and promote unity in diversity, social and cultural solidarity, tolerance and harmonious attitudes.

(7) It also expresses the determination to create an egalitarian society on the basis of the principles of proportional inclusion and participation, to ensure equitable economy, prosperity and social justice.

(8) There is a commitment to create the bases of socialism by adopting democratic norms and values, including peoples'competitive multi-party democratic governance system, civil liberty, fundamental rights, human rights, adult franchise, periodic elections, complete press freedom and an independent, impartial and competent judiciary, and the concept of rule of law.

9. The new Constitution has 308 Articles, nine Annexes and Preamble. It builds in the past and has many new and progressive provisions. It has become somehow a lengthy document. This length owes to different reasons. The first and foremost reason is obviously political. Due to the distrusts among the parties, things have been unnecessarily elaborated. Many matters have been dealt in the Constitution extensively. They should better have been put into an ordinary law. Therefore, the constitution does not seem to be the Basic Law, which usually only sketch the basic principles of the statehood. The Constitution at the same time includes a law on nationality, a law on municipality and to a certain extent even a law on the civil service. It would have been better if the constitution had been limited to regulate the principles leaving the details for the ordinary legislation, because it would be easier to reform such a legislation if necessary. The details of the legislation on nationality do not require a constitutional guarantee. All these features need careful analysis.

This Constitution is not only the constitution of the Federation but at the same time the constitution of all provinces and even an important statute for the municipalities. One may question if under the flag of a decentralization it had not been better, if the constitution had not just established some basic principles for the internal structure of the provinces – leaving the more detailed shaping of the statutes to the provinces, thereby strengthening their autonomy or to a federal law which could be adapted to the requirements.
What is a political party?

A group of people who come together to contest election is called a political party. The party which wins majority seats in legislature forms the government whereas which does not win in legislature forms the opposition.

i) Political parties agree on some policies and programmes for the welfare of society with a view to promote the collective good.

ii) Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than others.

iii) They seek to implement their policies by winning popular support through elections.

FEATURES OF POLITICAL PARTIES

i) Parties persuade people and tell them why their policies are better than others.

ii) Parties seek to implement their policies by winning popular support through elections.

What are the functions of political parties?

1. CONTEST ELECTIONS: Political parties select candidates and contest elections. Eg. In USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates whereas in India and Nepal, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

2. PROMOTION OF DIFFERENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES: Parties put together different policies and programmes and voters can choose from them. In a democracy, a large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together. To provide directions in which policies can be formulated by the govt. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic opinions it supports. A govt. is expected to make its decision on the line taken by the political party.

3. DECISIVE ROLE IN MAKING LAWS: Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature but since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership irrespective of their personal opinion.
4. **PARTIES FORM AND RUN GOVT.** The political party which gets the majority of seats in the legislature forms and runs the govt. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the govt. in the way they want.

5. **PLAYS THE ROLE OF RESPONSIBLE OPPOSITION:** Those political parties which do not get majority seats in legislature form the opposition. They voice different views and criticise the govt. for its failures on wrong policies.

6. **SHAPE PUBLIC OPINION:** They raise and highlight issues. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by the people. Often opinions in the society crystallise on the line parties take.

7. **PROVIDE PEOPLE AN ACCESS TO GOVT. MACHINERY AND WELFARE SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE GOVT.:** For an ordinary citizen, it is easy to approach a local party leader than a govt. office. That is why they feel close to political parties even when they do not fully trust them. Parties have to be responsive to peoples’ needs and demands. Otherwise, people can reject those parties in the next elections.

Q.3. **Why do we need political parties?**

Political parties are essential for democracy in the following ways:

i) They form govt. after winning elections i.e. the political party which wins majority seats in the legislature forms the govt. whereas the political party which does not win majority seats in the legislature forms the opposition. It criticises the govt. for its acts of omission and commission.

ii) Political parties are important for representative democracies as they bring representatives together to form the govt. It consists of people seeking to achieve their objectives through constitutional means and aims at promoting national interests.

**Constitutional Provisions**

**Criteria or conditions to be fulfilled to open a political party**
The conditions are mentioned in part 5 and Article number 56, Clause 6 and Part 7, Article 74 of this constitution declares Nepal as a 'Multi Party competitive democratic republic'

The following criteria should be fulfilled to open a political party according to the constitution of Nepal 2072 B.S.

i) There should be an effective provision in the constitution of the party to keep the members of the party disciplined.

ii) There should be the provision of the election in the constitution or the rules of a political party at all level at least once in every five years.

iii) The constitution, manifesto and the rules or regulations of the political party must be under the norms and value of the democratic system.

iv) There should be provision for the inclusive participation of the members of neglected and oppressed groups and other indigenous tribes in the executive committees at various levels.

*The terms and conditions to register a political party in Election Commission:*

The following terms and condition should be fulfilled to register a political party in Election Commission in a democratic system. The following terms and conditions should be fulfilled to open a political party according to the constitution of Nepal, 2072 B.S. because the political parties should be registered with the Election Commission to take part in the election.

i) The constitution and rules of the political party should be democratic

ii) There should be the provision, in the constitution of the political party, of the election of the office bearers in the federal and provincial levels, at least once in five years.

iii) There should be the provision of proportional participation so as to reflect the diversity of Nepal, in the executive committees at various levels of the party.
iv) No political party shall be registered if its name, objective, symbol and flag is of a character that may disturb the country's religious or communal unity or is divisive in character.

Roles of parties to establish democracy:

Nepal could not have achieved the followings without political parties. Great roles have been played by political parties to establish democracy in Nepal. They have played a great role to unify Nepalese people. The following are the roles of political parties to bring positive changes in the country.

i) The political parties were the main source of fighting against Panchayat system, autocratic system and the direct rule of former King Gyanendra.

ii) The first political party of Nepal, Praja Parishad that was established on 20th Jestha 1993 B.S. had contributed a lot to end the Rana system in Nepal for the first time in Nepal.

iii) The political parties have played a great role to bring social, economic and political changes in Nepal. The political parties were the source of inspiration to make the people united to raise their voice against the autocratic system.

iv) When late king Mahendra prohibited political parties n 1st Poush 2017 BS., the political parties secretly launched various movements against the autocratic system, Panchayat system.

v) The political parties also played a great role to reinstate the dissolved parliament and introduce Loktranta on 11th Baisakh, 2063 B.S. through people's movement II.

vi) Because of sacrifice and hardship of Nepali congress and United Leftist Front, they were successful to restore multiparty democracy on 26th Chaitra 2046 B.S.

Roles of political parties to establish Loktranta:

i) The seven political parties and the Maoist strongly played a great role to establish democracy in Nepal.
ii) It was the achievement because of the political parties which were possible to conduct the general election for Constituent Assembly on 28th Chaitra, 2064.

iii) The political parties continuously launched the revolutionary movements against the direct rule of King Gyanendra for 19 days.

iv) The credit goes to the political parties to promulgate the interim constitution under the norms of Loktranta which was promulgated on 1st Magh 2063.

v) Because of the hardship of political parties, the Nepalese people were able to get Loktranta on 11th Baisakh 2063.

**The role to be played by political parties:**

Political parties are the source of inspiration to promote the democratic system, aware the people to be united bring social, political and economic changes and work for the welfare of the people and the country. So, the following are the roles to be played by political parties:

i) The political parties should work for the welfare of the people and the country forgetting their personal and the party interest.

ii) They should bind thought and opinions of the people together and work according to the people's will.

iii) The political parties should act as the bridge between citizens and government by supporting and opposing good and bad function and deed of government respectively.

iv) They should maintain peace and order in the nation by waking the people about the socio-culture conflict, discrimination, and violence among the various tribes, castes, ethnic groups etc.

v) They are the source of inspiration so that they should always make the people aware of fighting and working for the protection of national sovereignty and integrity.

vi) They should maintain the social harmony among them and should create mutual understanding.
Local Self government : roles and functions of District Development Committee, Village Development Committee, Municipalities

Local Self government?

- Local Self-government is the management and governance of local affairs by a local body or authority. These local bodies may be municipal corporations or panchayats.

- According to D. Lockard, local government may be loosely defined as a public organization, authorized to decide and administer a limited range of public policies within relatively small territory which is a subdivision of a regional or national government.

- A nation develops from its roots and for a nation to develop we need a strong base and in a country like Nepal, the base is the local self-governments like municipalities and Village Development Committee, District Development committee etc. These are the grassroots of a democracy in our country. It gives a good amount of exposure to the people who participate in the governance and running of these institutions, in both political and social aspects.

- In rural areas the self-governing bodies are the VDC and in urban it is the municipal etc.
In Nepal, villages are always considered as strength of this country. Village is a type of institution that governs itself contributing majorly in the growth and development of the country. It is said that the soul of Nepal lives in villages and a majority of 60% of the total population currently lives in rural areas and in villages. These villages have a basic governance system called VDC and DDC, DDC etc.

Importance of Local Self government system In Nepal

The Local Self government Act, 2055 mentiond that the importance of Local self government system as follows:

Make provisions conducive to the enjoyment of the fruits of democracy through the utmost participation of the sovereign people in the process of governance by way of decentralization, Institutionalize the process of development by enhancing the participation of all the people including the ethnic communities, indigenous people and down-trodden as well as socially and economically backward groups in bringing out social equality in mobilizing and allocating means for the development of their own region and in the balanced and equal distribution of the fruits of development, Have institutional development of local bodies capable of bearing responsibility, by providing such responsibility and power at the local level as is necessary to formulate and carry out plans, and Constitute local bodies for the development of the local self-governance system in a manner that they are able to make
decisions on the matters affecting the day-to-date needs and lives of the people, by
developing local leadership;

District Development Committee

Provisions relating to District Council

Constitution of District Council:

(1) A District Council shall be constituted in the district development area specified
pursuant to Section 170.

(2) The District Council shall consist of the Members as follows:

(a) Chairman and Deputy-chairman of each Village Development Committee in the
District,
(b) Mayor and Deputy Mayor of each Municipality in the District,
(c) Members of the District Development Committee,
(d) Members of the House of Representatives and the National Assembly within the
District, ex-officio Member,
(e) Six persons including one woman nominated by the District Council from amongst
those social workers, socially and economically backward tribes and ethnic
communities, down-trodden and indigenous people within the District, belonging to the
class, whose representation in the District Council does not exist.

Role and functions of District Development Committee

The LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE ACT, 2055 (1999) has mentioned the following
roles and functions of District Development Committee

(a) Relating to Agriculture:

(1) To make District level policy on agriculture and livestock development, and formulate and
operate programmes in consonance 60 therewith, and inspect and monitor, and cause to be
inspected and monitored, the programmes operated.

(2) To arrange for, and cause to be arranged for, the seeds, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs
required in the District
(3) To provide, and cause to be provided, the services relating to agriculture extension in the district development area

(4) To promote, and cause to be promoted, the agricultural Haat markets and fairs.

(5) To manages and cause to be managed, the markets for agricultural products.

(b) Relating to rural drinking and Habitation Development:

(1) To formulate and implement, and cause to be implemented, such drinking water plans as are to benefit the people in more than one village development area in rural areas of the district development area.

(2) To formulate plans on habitation and market development in rural areas of the district development area, and implement and cause to be implemented them.

(c) Relating to Hydropower:

To formulate, implement, operate, distribute and maintain and repair projects on mini and micro hydropower and other energy, and cause to be done the same.

d) Relating to Works and Transport:

(1) To prepare a master plan of district-level roads in the district development area and get it approved by the District Council.

(2) To build, operate, monitor, evaluate and maintain and repair the approved District level roads, and cause to be done the same.

(3) To formulate, build and maintain and repair the plans of suspension bridges required in the district development area, and cause to be done the same.

(4) To make necessary arrangements on the means of transport to be operated within the district development area.

(5) To give licence to "D" class contractors and cancel and renew it pursuant to the prevailing law.

(6) To develop and promote the water-ways and ropeways.

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(e) Relating to Land Reforms and Land Management:

To protect and promote the (unregistered) land and government barren land situated within the district development area.

(f) Relating to Development of Women and Helpless People:

1. To prepare and implement a plan required for the upliftment of the women in the district development area.

2. To carry out acts on the protection of the orphans, helpless women, the aged, disabled and incapacitated persons as per the national policy, and to carry out or cause to be carried out acts on the wiping out of social ill-practices and the protection of the girls and women.

(g) Relating to Forest Environment:

1. To prepare plans on forests, vegetation, biological diversity and soil conservation, and implement and cause to be implemented the same.

2. To protect and promote, and cause to be protected and promoted, the environment.

(h) Relating to Education and Sports:

1. To set priority for establishing schools in the district development area and make recommendation therefor.

2. To make recommendation, setting out rationale and reasons, for the approval and dissolution of the schools in the district development area.

3. To supervise and monitor the schools in the district development area and assist in their operation and management.

4. To formulate policies and programmes on the District level adult education as well as informal education.

5. To set programmes relating to sports and physical development, and implement and cause to be implemented them.

6. To form a District level sports development committee.

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(i) Relating to Wages for Labour:

(1) To determine rate of wages for labour and rate of workmanship at the district level.

(2) To set and operate programmes on abolition of child labour and rescue of the children,

(j) Relating to Irrigation and Soil-erosion and River Control:

(1) To formulate, implement, operate and maintain and repair programmes on irrigation, ditch, embankment and small ditch providing facility to more than one village development area in the district development area, and cause to be done the same.

(2) To formulate plans on prevention of soil-erosion, river cutting etc. in the areas affected from such acts, and implement and cause to be implemented the same.

(k) Relating to Information and Communications:

(1) To give approval to set up cinema halls in the district development area except the Municipality area.

(2) To open district level libraries, reading rooms and information centers, in other rural areas except the Municipality area in the district development area.

(1) Relating to Language and Culture:

(1) To keep records of culturally and religiously important places located within the district development area and to preserve and promote them by having them repaired and maintained.

(2) To promote, and cause to be promoted, various languages, religions and cultures,

(3) To preserve, promote and use, and cause to be preserved, promoted and used, the archaeological objects, languages, religion, art and culture within the district development area.

(m) Relating to Cottage Industry:

(4) To maintain records of the cottage industries to be establish within the district development area.
(5) To identify and develop an industrial zone in the district.

(n) Relating to Health Service:

(1) To operate and manage, and cause to be operated and managed, the district level health posts, hospitals, Ayurvedic dispensaries, health centres, health offices etc.

(2) To formulate and implement the programmes such as family planning, mother child welfare, extensive vaccination, nutrition and population education and public health.

(3) To give approval to open sub-health posts in the village development areas under the district development area and inspect and monitor them.

(4) To make arrangements for the supply of such medicines and materials and equipment relating to treatment as required for the district development area, and inspect and monitor the quality standards thereof.

(5) To prohibit or remove the public use of the things injurious to the public health in the district development area.

(6) To prohibit the sale, distribution and consumption of such consumable goods as may cause adverse impacts on the public health.

(o) Relating to Tourism:

To protect, promote, expand and utilize the natural, cultural, historical and touristic: heritages in the district development area, and cause to be done so.

(p) Miscellaneous:

(1) To maintain data of the district development area.

(2) To carry out necessary acts in respect of controlling natural calamities.

(3) To protect the movable and immovable properties remained under the ownership and control of the District Development Committee.

(4) To draft the bye-laws of the District Development Committee and submit it to the District Council.
(5) To carry out such other functions as prescribed under the prevailing law.

Village development Committee

Village Development Committee to Be Autonomous and Corporate Body:

(1) Each Village Development Committee shall be an autonomous and corporate body with perpetual succession.

(2) The Village Development Committee shall have a seal of its own.

(3) The Village Development Committee may, like an individual, acquire, use, sell and dispose of movable and immovable property.

(4) The Village Development Committee may, like an individual, sue or be sued in its own name.

Chapter - 2

Provisions relating to Village Council

Constitution of Village Council:

(1) A Village Council shall be constituted in any village development area specified under Section 4.

(2) The Village Council shall consist of the Members as follows

(a) Chairman and Vice-chairman of the Village Development Committee,

(b) Ward Chairman, Woman Ward Member and Ward Members of each Ward Committee,

(c) Six persons including one woman nominated by the Village Council from amongst those social workers, socially and economically backward tribes and ethnic communities, down-trodden and indigenous people living within the village development area, belonging to the class whose representation in the Village Council does not exist and who are in possession of the required qualifications to become the Member of the Village Council under Section 10.

Functions, Duties and Powers of Village Council:

(1) The functions, duties and powers of the Village Council shall be as follows:
(a) To pass the budgets, plans and programmes submitted by the Village Development Committee.

(b) To adopt the resolutions relating to the levying and collecting of taxes, charges, few, levies etc. proposed by the Village Development committee.

(c) To adopt the resolutions relating to the raising of loans or selling or disposing or transferring of immovable properties proposed by the Village Development Committee.

(d) To discuss on the irregularities determined by the audit report of the Village Development Committee and direct the Village Development Committee to take necessary action for the clearance of the irregularities in respect of those irregularities which can not be regularized under the prevailing law.

(e) To grant approval, as required, on such number of positions, remuneration, allowance and other facilities of the employees proposed by the Village Development Committee as are to be borne from its own internal source.

(f) To evaluate the administrative functions of the Village Development Committee and give necessary directions to the Village Development Committee.

(g) To evaluate the development and construction works carried out within the village development area and give necessary directions.

(h) To approve the bye-laws of the Village Development Committee.

(i) To carry out such- other functions as prescribed.

(2) The Village Council shall constitute an accounts committee under the chairmanship of any Member of the Village Council, consisting of three members including the Chairman; and the functions, duties and powers of such a committee shall be as prescribed.

(3) The Village Council may form various committees to render necessary advice and suggestions to the Village Council on various matters in a manner that the Members of the Village Council other than the members included in the accounts committee referred to in subsection (2) are included in the subject-wise committees as prescribed.

(4) Other functions, duties and powers of the Village Council shall be as prescribed.

Formulation of Plans of Village Development Committee and Process of Implementation

Formulation of Plans of Village Development Committee:

(1) Each Village Development Committee shall formulate periodical and annual plans for
the development of the village development area.

(2) In formulating the plans of the Village Development Committee pursuant to sub-section, (1), the Village Development Committee may, as per necessity, obtain external consultancy service.

(3) In formulating the plans, the Village Development Committee shall have to give priority to the following projects:

(a) Projects which are production-oriented and from which consideration may be obtained sooner.

(b) Projects raising living standard, income and employment of, and giving direct benefits to, the rural people, and contributing to the alleviation of poverty.

(c) Projects which can be operated with low cost and larger people's participation.

(d) Projects to be operated through local means, resources and skills.

(e) Projects providing direct benefits to the women as well as backward class and children.

(f) Projects that can contribute to protect and promote the environment.

(5) To formulate the plans to be launched in the forth-coming year, it shall be required to do as follows in the current year:

(a) The Village Development Committee shall be required to obtain the guidance and prior estimation of the resources and means from the District Development Committee and other concerned agencies for the forth coming fiscal year until the month of Marg of each year. Even the Village Development Committee itself shall have to provide guidance on selection of projects and formulation of plans to the different Ward Committees for the formulation of service and development programmes for the forth-coming fiscal year.

(b) Projects shall have to be invited from the Ward Committees, consumers' committees and non governmental organizations in the village development area, and plans shall have to be formulated on the basis thereof. (6) In formulating periodical plans, the following matters shall have to be included:

(a) Geographical, economic and natural heritages of the village and present uses there of.

(b) Possibilities of production in various sectors on account of comparative cost benefit.

(c) Areas comprising backward castes, tribes and poor people and various development works done or required to be done in such areas.

(d) Income-generating and skills-oriented development works for women and children.
(e) Description of the completed projects under various subjects and sectors and provision on the operation and maintenance thereof.

(f) Various sectoral short-term and long-term development works on the basis of development possibility and pollution controlling works.

(g) Plans on human resources development in various subject areas to be formulated by the local people themselves.

(7) In formulating annual plans, the following manners shall have to be taken as the basis:

(a) Directives received from the District Development Committee on national development policy.

(b) Overall necessities indicated by periodical plans.

**Functions, Duties and Powers of Village Development Committee:**

In addition to executing or causing to be executed the decisions and directions of the Village Council, the functions, duties and powers of the Village Development Committee shall be as follows:

(a) **Relating to Agriculture:**

(1) To carry out or cause to be carried out agricultural development programmes within the village development area.

(2) To arrange for agricultural (weekly temporary bazaar), markets and fairs or to assist in organizing such fairs within the village development area.

(3) To operate or cause to be operated veterinary hospitals, as per necessity, for the prevention and control of animal diseases within the village development area, and to arrange or cause to be arranged for pasture areas, as required, for cattle grazing.

(b) **Relating to Rural Drinking Water:**

(1) To prepare drinking water projects for the supply of drinking water required within the village development area and to implement and operate the same, and to arrange or cause to be arranged for their maintenance.
(2) To construct, maintain and repair or cause to be constructed, maintained and repaired wells, deep water, ponds, taps etc. within the village development area.

(3) To preserve or cause to be preserved the sources of water within the village development area.

(c) Relating to Works and Transport:

(1) To prepare projects on tracks and trails, and rural roads required within the village development area and to implement the same and make arrangement for their maintenance and repair.

(2) To maintain and repair bridges, twines, ghats (embankments) and culverts handed over by various agencies.

(d) Relating to Education and Sports:

(1) To establish pre-primary schools with own source, to give permission to establish them and to operate and manage the same.

(2) To supervise and manage the schools being operated within the village development area.

(3) To assist in providing primary level education in mother tongue within the village development area.

(4) To make programmes on adult education and informal education and to carry out or cause to be carried out the same.

(5) To establish and operate or cause to be established or operated libraries.

(6) To formulate plans on the development of sports and to implement the same, and to extend support to the development of sports by constituting village level sports development committee.

(7) To make arrangements for providing scholarships to the students of oppressed ethnic communities who are extremely backward on economic point of view.

(e) Relating to Irrigation and Soil erosion and River Control:
(1) To prepare projects of irrigation, dams, canals, water channel, water bank (Pani ghat) etc. required within the village development area and to implement or cause to be implemented the same.

(2) To prepare programmes on soil-erosion and river control that affects the village development area and to implement or cause to be implemented the same.

(3) To generate and distribute electricity and to cause to be generated and distributed the same.

(f) Relating to Physical Development:

(1) To build community buildings, rest houses and public toilets.

(2) To prepare criteria for houses, buildings, roads and other physical infrastructures etc. to be constructed within the village development area, and to grant approval as prescribed for the construction of them.

(3) To formulate land utilization plans of the village and to implement or cause to be implemented the same.

(4) To make or cause to be made arrangements for necessary sewerage and drainage in settlement areas.

(g) Relating to Health Service:

(1) To operate and manage village level health centre, health post and sub-health posts.

(2) To prepare programmes on primary health education and sanitation and disposal of wastes and garbages in the village development area and to implement the same.

(3) To provide assistance in the development and expansion of herbs.

(4) To launch programmes on family planning and maternity and child care.

(h) Relating to Forests and Environment:

(1) To afforest or have afforestation in barren land, hills, steppe and steep land and in public land.
(2) To prepare programmes in respect of forests, vegetation, biological diversity and soil conservation and to carry out or cause to be carried out the same.

(3) To make various programmes on environment protection and to carry out or cause to be carried out the same.

(i) Relating to Language and Culture:

(1) To keep records of religious places and rest houses, inns, shelters etc. within the village development area and to look after and preserve them or cause to be done the same.

(2) To preserve or cause to be preserved various languages, religions and cultures and assist in their development.

(j) Relating to Tourism and Cottage Industries:

(1) To preserve, develop and expand tourist areas and to make or cause to be made arrangements for preventing pollution in such places.

(2) To act as a motivator for carrying out cottage industries in the village development area.

(k) Miscellaneous:

(1) To develop human resources, to make arrangements for making available employment and self-employment opportunities.

(2) To provide assistance for cooperativeness.

(3) To keep records of population, houses, land and livestock within the village development area.

(4) To carry out or cause to be carried out necessary works, in respect of controlling natural calamities.

(5) To register birth, death and other personal events in accordance with the prevailing law.

(6) To maintain the inventory of the helpless, orphan and disabled children within the village development area and to make arrangements for keeping them in appropriate place.
(7) To prepare necessary plans for the upliftment of women within the village development area and to implement the same.

(8) To carry out activities regarding the protection of orphan children, helpless women, aged and old, disabled and incapacitated persons in fine with the national policy and to carry out or cause to be carried out acts regarding the wiping out of social ill practices and the protection of girls and women.

(9) To protect movable and immovable properties which are under ownership and control of the Village Development Committee.

(10) To frame bye-laws of the Village Development Committee and submit them to the Village Council.

(11) To control immoral activities like sale and distribution of intoxicating substances and gambling and playing cards within the village development area.

(12) To encourage or cause to be encouraged to carry out cooperative, industrial and commercial activities generating income to the Village. Development Committee with the investment of private sector as well.

(13) To formulate various programmes based on coopertiveness and to carry out or cause to be carried out the same.

(14) To evaluate the performance of the Secretary and forward it with recommendation to the authority.

(15) To carry out such other functions as are prescribed by the prevailing law.

(2) The Village Development Committee shall encourage consumer groups and other non-governmental organizations for the development and construction works to be done in the village development area and it shall have such works done through such groups or organizations.

(3) The Village Development Committee shall exercise the powers conferred on it under this Act and the Rules and Bye-laws framed under this Act.
Municipality:


(1) A Municipal Council shall be constituted in any municipal area specified under Section 72.

(2) The Municipal Council shall consist of the Members, as follows:

(a) Mayor and Deputy Mayor of the Municipality,
(b) Ward Chairman, Woman Ward Member and Ward Members of each Ward Committee,
(c) No less than 6 persons and no more than 20 persons including woman nominated by the Municipal Council from amongst those social workers, socially and economically backward tribes and ethnic communities, down-trodden and indigenous people living within the area of the Municipality, belonging to the class whose representation in the Municipal Council does not exist and who are in possession of the required qualifications to become the Member of the Municipal Council under Section 78.

Provided, however, that out of the persons to be so' nominated, at least forty per cent persons shall have to be women.

Functions, Duties and Powers of Municipal Council:

(1) The functions, duties and powers of the Municipal Council shall be as follows:

(a) To pass the budgets, plans and programmes sub by the Municipality.
(b) To adopt the resolutions relating to the levying and collecting of taxes, charges, fees, levies etc. proposed by the Municipality.
(c) To adopt the resolutions relating to the raising of loans or selling or disposing or transferring of immovable properties proposed by the Municipality.

(d) To discuss on the irregularities determined by the audit report of the Municipality and direct the Municipality to take necessary action for the clearance of the irregularities in respect of those irregularities which can not be regularized under the prevailing law.

(e) To grant approval, as required, on such number of positions, remuneration, allowance and other facilities of the employees proposed by the Municipality as are to be borne from its own internal source.
(f) To evaluate the administrative functions of the Municipality and give necessary directions to the Municipality.

(g) To evaluate the development and construction works carried out within the municipal area and give necessary directions.

(h) To approve the bye-laws of the Municipality.

(i) To carry out such other functions as prescribed.

(2) The Municipal Council shall constitute one accounts committee under the chairmanship of any Member of the Municipal Council, comprising in maximum of five members including the Chairman; and the functions, duties and powers of such a committee shall be as prescribed.

(3) The Municipal Council may constitute various committee to render necessary advice and suggestions to the Municipal Council on various matters in a manner that members of the Municipal Council other than the members included in the accounts committee referred to in sub-section (2) are included in the subject-wise committees as prescribed.

(4) Other functions, duties and powers of the Municipal Council shall be as prescribed

Classification of Municipality:

(1) His Majesty's Government may classify the Municipalities constituted under Section 80, on the basis of population, sources of income and other urban facilities, as follows:

   (a) Municipal Corporation,

   (b) Sub-municipal Corporation,

   (c) Municipality.

(2) The following Municipalities classified under sub-section (1) shall have the population and urban facilities as follows:

   (a) Municipal Corporation: With the population of at least three hundred thousand and annual income source of minimum four hundred million rupees having the facilities of electricity, drinking water and communications, having the road and accessory roads of the town pitched, availability of highly sophisticated nature of service in respect of health services,
having the necessary infrastructures as required for international sports programmes, availability of adequate opportunities for higher education in different subjects and having at least one university established and other similar adequate urban facilities and having already been existed as a Sub-municipal Corporation.

(b) **Sub-municipal Corporation**: With the population of at least one hundred thousand and annual income source of minimum one hundred million rupees, having the facilities of electricity, drinking water and communications, having the main roads of the town already pitched, having, the facilities of higher level education and health services, ordinary facilities for national as well, as international level sports programmes, having the provisions of public gardens and city halls and other similar necessary urban facilities and having already been existed as a Municipality.

(c) **Municipality**: A semi-urban area with a population of at least twenty thousand, and annual source of income of minimum five million rupees and with electricity, roads, drinking water, communications and similar other minimum urban facilities. Provided that in the cases of mountainous and hilly areas, a population of at least ten thousand and annual source of income of minimum five hundred thousand rupees shall be sufficient even if there is no road facility.

**Functions, Duties and Power of Municipality:**

(1) In addition to executing or causing to be executed the decisions and directions of the Municipal Council, the functions and duties to be performed by the Municipality mandatorily in the municipal area shall be as follows:

(a) **Relating to Finance:**

(1) To prepare annual budgets, plans and programmes of the Municipality and submit them to the Municipal Council.

(2) To keep the accounts of incomes and expenditures, and other documents pertaining thereto in an up dated manner.
(3) To expend the money to execute the decisions of the Municipality, subject to the limits of the approved budget

(4) To raise taxes, charges and fees etc. approved by the Municipal Council.

(b) Relating to Physical Development:

(1) To frame land-use map of the Municipality area and specify and implement or cause to be implemented, the industrial, residential, agricultural, recreational areas etc.

(2) To prepare housing plan in the area of Municipality and implement or cause to be implemented the same.

(3) To carryout plans on drinking water and drainage in the areas of Municipality and operate, maintain and repair or cause to be operated, maintained and repaired the same.

(4) To develop, or cause to be developed, green zones, parks and recreational areas in various places in the Municipality area.

(5) To arrange for, or cause to be arranged for, public toilets in various places in the Municipality area.

(6) To approve or cause to be approved designs of houses, buildings etc. to be constructed in the areas of the Municipality.

(7) To build community building and rest houses.

(c) Relating to Water resources, Environment and Sanitation:

(1) To preserve rivers, streams, ponds, deep water, wells, lakes, stone water-taps etc. and utilize, or cause to be utilized them properly.

(2) In the event of necessity to carry out irrigation plans in the unicipality area, to make plans thereof and implement and cause to be implemented the same.

(3) To control and prevent, or cause to be controlled and prevented the possible river-cuttings, floods and soil erosion in the Municipality area.
(4) To assist, or cause to be assisted, in environment protection acts by controlling water, air and noise pollution to be generated in the Municipality area.

(5) To protect or cause to be protected the forests, vegetation and other natural resources within the Municipality area.

(6) To carry out or cause to be carried out sanitation programmes in the Municipality area.

(7) To carry out and manage or cause to be carried out and managed the acts of collection, transportation and disposal of garbages and solid wastes.

(8) To generate and distribute or cause to be generated and distributed electricity in the Municipality area.

(d) Relating to Education and Sports Development:

(1) To establish, operate and manage pre-primary schools with own source in the Municipality area and give permission to establish the same.

(2) To extend supports in the operation and management of schools being operated within the Municipality area and to make recommendations for the establishment and dissolution of such schools.

(3) To assist in providing primary level education in mother tongue within the Municipality area.

(4) To make arrangements for providing scholarships to the students of oppressed ethnic communities who are extremely backward on economic point of view.

(5) To prepare and implement or cause to be implemented programmes on Municipality level adult education and informal education.

(6) To open, operate and manage or cause to be opened, operated and managed, libraries and reading halls in the Municipality area.

(7) To prepare and implement or cause to be implemented, sports development programmes.

(8) To develop or cause to be developed sports by constituting Municipality level sports development committee.
(e) Relating to Culture:

(a) To prepare an inventory of the culturally and religiously important places within the Municipality area and maintain, repair, protect and promote, or cause to be maintained, repaired, protected and promoted, them.

(b) To protect, promote and use or cause to be protected, promoted and used. archaeological objects, languages, religion and culture within the Municipality area.

(f) Relating to Works and Transport:

(1) To prepare plans of unpitched and pitched roads, bridges and culverts as needed within the Municipality area, except those roads which are under the responsibility and control of His Majesty's Government, and construct, maintain and repair or cause to be constructed, maintained and repaired, the same.

(2) To arrange or cause to be arranged for bus parks and parking places of rickshaws (three-wheelers), horse-carts, trucks etc. within the Municipality area.

(3) To prescribe the upper limit of push-carts, rickshaws, horse-carts etc. in consideration of transport requirement of the Municipality and register and provide number to them.

(g) Relating to Health Service:

(1) To operate and manage, or cause to be operated and managed, municipal level hospitals, Ayurvedic dispensaries and health centers.

(2) To open, operate and manage, or cause to be operated and managed health posts and sub-health posts within the Municipality area.

(3) To formulate programmes relating to family planning, mother and child welfare, extensive vaccination, nutrition, population education and public health, and to implement or cause to be implemented the same.

(4) To arrange, or cause to be arranged, for prevention of epidemics and infectious diseases.

(5) To ban the public use of such things and objects in the Municipality area as are harmful to the public health or remove the same.

Prepared by: K.M. Ghimire, contact: 9851121143
(6) To ban the sale, distribution and consumption of such type of consumer goods which may cause adverse effects on public health.

(h) **Relating to Social Welfare:**

(1) To arrange, or cause to be arranged, for cremation of heirless dead person, and to make arrangements for orphanages for helpless people, orphans and children bereaved of parents.

(2) To carry out, or cause to be carried out, programmes relating to the interests and welfare of the women and children and acts relating to the control of immoral profession and trade.

(i) **Relating Industry and Tourism:**

(1) To act or cause to act as a motivator to the promotion of cottage, small and medium industries in the Municipality area.

(2) To protect, promote, expand and utilize or cause to be protected, promoted, expanded and utilized, natural, cultural and tourists heritage within the Municipality area.

(j) **Miscellaneous:**

(1) To do plantation on either side of the roads and other necessary places in the Municipality area.

(2) To determine and manage places for keeping pinfolds and animal slaughter house.

(3) To protect barren and governmental unregistered (Ailani) land in the Municipality area.

(4) To determine and manage crematoriums.

(5) To act for the development of trade and commerce.

(6) To frame bye-laws of the Municipality and submit it to the Municipal Council.

(7) To carry out necessary functions on the controlling of natural calamities.

(8) To maintain inventory of population and houses and land within the Municipality area.

(9) To register birth, deaths and other personal events pursuant to the prevailing law.

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(10) To maintain inventory of the helpless, orphan and disabled children within the Municipality area and arrange to keep them in appropriate place.

(11) To secure public interest by killing rabid and strayed dogs and specify the places to bury dead animals and birds into.

(12) To have such trees cut and houses, walls etc. creating hazardous results demolished.

(13) To up-date the block numbers of the houses in the Municipality area.

(14) To arrange for 'animal slaughter houses.'

(15) To impound and auction strayed animals.

(16) To arrange for lighting on the roads and alleys.

(17) To grant approval to open cinema halls in the Municipality area.

(18) To arrange or cause to be arranged for Haat bazaar, markets, fairs and exhibitions etc.

(19) To operate and manage or cause to be operated and managed fire brigades.

(20) To confer the honour of distinguished person of the town on any distinguished person.

(21) To carry out or cause to be carried out other acts relating to the development of the Municipality area.

(22) To render assistance for the development of cooperative.

(23) To evaluate the performance of the Secretary and forward it with recommendation to the authority.

(24) To encourage or cause to be encouraged to carry out cooperative, industrial and commercial activities generating income to the Municipality with the investment of private sector as well.

(25) To formulate various programmes based on cooperativeness and to carry out or cause to be carried out the same.

(26) To carry out such other functions as are prescribed under the prevailing law.
Nepal and International/ regional organization

- Since the early 1950s, Nepal has pursued a calculated nonaligned policy and has become an active participant in international organizations.

- Nepal was admitted to the UN in 1955. Prior to its admission, Nepal already was a member of several specialized UN agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (1951); the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (1952); the World Health Organization (1953); and the Economic Council for Asia and the Far East (1954). Kathmandu often voted with the nonaligned group at the UN.

- In 1961 Nepal became a member of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF--see Glossary). Nepal also was a member of the Universal Postal Union, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Red Cross, and a host of other international organizations.

- As a member of the Group of 72, Nepal was a vociferous champion for a new international economic order for the equitable distribution of resources and services between the developed countries and the developing world.

- In 1977 Nepal motivated its major foreign aid donors to form an aid-Nepal consortium to improve Nepal's ability to coordinate aid projects.

- Kathmandu tended to use its membership in international organizations as a forum to articulate its difficulties with New Delhi. For example, Nepal's position on the trade and transit disputes was aired at IMF and World Bank meetings. Nevertheless, most of the time Nepal voted with India in the UN.

- In 1987 Nepal enhanced its image in the UN when the General Assembly decided to establish a Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in South Asia headquartered at Kathmandu.

- In June 1988, for the second time in twenty years, Nepal was elected to a two-year term as a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council. At the request of the UN secretary
general, Nepal sent observers and troops to supervise the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.

- Nepal also participated in various other forums for lessdeveloped nations. In February 1985, Nepal hosted the twenty-fourth session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee. Nepal participated in the thirtieth anniversary commemoration of the Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1985 and the extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries on Namibia in New Delhi, at which it reiterated its support for the Namibian people.

- In all the nonaligned summits held since 1961, the Nepalese delegation has been led by the king. In these summits, Nepal relentlessly has pleaded for the acceptance of peaceful coexistence and the right to remain free from military involvement.

- Nepal scored a diplomatic victory in 1986 when, by unanimous decision, Kathmandu was chosen as the venue for the permanent secretariat of SAARC.

- In 1987 Nepal organized the first regional summit of SAARC in Kathmandu in which King Birendra reaffirmed a commitment to peace, stability, and regional cooperation. The success of this meeting and the conclusion of agreements to establish a SAARC food security reserve and to suppress terrorism enhanced Nepal's prestige. Although bilateral issues were not allowed to be raised in SAARC meetings, Nepal used the forum to parley with the smaller states of the region on the basis of a commonality of fear of Indian preeminence.

Nepal and regional organization

SAARC Organization

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union in South Asia. Its member states include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, the Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. SAARC compromises 3% of the world's area, 21% of the world's population and 9.12% of the global economy, as of 2015.

SAARC was founded in Dhaka in 1985. Its secretariat is based in Kathmandu. The organization promotes development of economical and regional integration.[It launched the
South Asian Free Trade Area in 2006. SAARC maintains permanent diplomatic relations at the UN as an observer and has developed links with multilateral entities, including the EU. However, the organization continues to face many challenges. Disputes between nuclear rivals India and Pakistan have often clouded the union's potential and progress.

1. **SAARC Charter**

1. Desirous of promoting peace, stability, amity and progress in the region through strict adherence to the principles of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER and NON-ALIGNMENT, particularly respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, national independence, non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of all disputes;

2. Conscious that in an increasingly interdependent world, the objectives of peace, freedom, social justice and economic prosperity are best achieved in the SOUTH ASIAN region by fostering mutual understanding, good neighbourly relations and meaningful cooperation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture;

3. Aware of the common problems, interests and aspirations of the peoples of SOUTH ASIA and the need for joint action and enhanced cooperation within their respective political and economic systems and cultural traditions;

4. Convinced that regional cooperation among the countries of SOUTH ASIA is mutually beneficial, desirable and necessary for promoting the welfare and improving the quality of life of the peoples of the region;

5. Convinced further that economic, social and technical cooperation among the countries of SOUTH ASIA would contribute significantly to national and collective self-reliance;

6. Recognising that increased cooperation, contacts and exchanges among the countries of the region will contribute to the promotion of friendship and understanding among their peoples;

7. Recalling the DECLARATION signed by their Foreign Ministers in NEW DELHI on August 2, 1983 and noting the progress achieved in regional cooperation;
8. Reaffirming their determination to promote such cooperation within an institutional framework;

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the ASSOCIATION shall be:

Article I

a) to promote the welfare of the peoples of SOUTH ASIA and to improve their quality of life;

b) to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realise their full potentials;

c) to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of SOUTH ASIA; d) to contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;

e) to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;

f) to strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;

g) to strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and

h) to cooperate with international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes.

Article II

PRINCIPLES

1. Cooperation within the framework of the ASSOCIATION shall be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and mutual benefit.

2. Such cooperation shall not be a substitute for bilateral and multilateral cooperation but shall complement them.
3. Such cooperation shall not be inconsistent with bilateral and multilateral obligations.

**SAARC Conventions**

1. SAARC Convention on Combating and Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution
2. Convention on Promotion of Welfare of Children
4. SAARC Convention on Narcotics Drugs
5. SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism
6. Additional Protocol on Terrorism, Jan 2004

**Countries under the South Asian Free Trade Area**

SAFTA was envisaged primarily as the first step towards the transition to a South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) leading subsequently towards a Customs Union, Common Market and Economic Union. In 1995, the Sixteenth session of the Council of Ministers (New Delhi, 18–19 December 1995) agreed on the need to strive for the realisation of SAFTA and to this end an Inter-Governmental Expert Group (IGEG) was set up in 1996 to identify the necessary steps for progressing to a free trade area. The Tenth SAARC Summit (Colombo, 29–31 July 1998) decided to set up a Committee of Experts (COE) to draft a comprehensive treaty framework for creating a free trade area within the region, taking into consideration the asymmetries in development within the region and bearing in mind the need to fix realistic and achievable targets. The SAFTA Agreement was signed on 6 January 2004 during Twelfth SAARC Summit held in Islamabad, Pakistan. The Agreement entered into force on 1 January 2006, and the Trade Liberalisation Programme commenced from 1 July 2006. Under this agreement, SAARC members will bring their duties down to 20 per cent by 2009. Following the Agreement coming into force the SAFTA Ministerial Council (SMC) has been established comprising the Commerce Ministers of the Member States. In 2012 the SAARC exports increased substantially to US$354.6 billion from US$206.7 billion in 2009. Imports too increased from US$330 billion to US$602 billion over the same period. But the intra-SAARC trade amounts to just a little over 1% of SAARC's GDP. In contrast, in ASEAN...
(which is actually smaller than SAARC in terms of size of economy) the intra-bloc trade stands at 10% of its GDP.

**SAARC Visa Exemption Scheme**

The SAARC Visa Exemption Scheme was launched in 1992. The leaders at the Fourth Summit (Islamabad, 29–31 December 1988), while realising the importance of having people to people contacts, among the peoples of SAARC countries, decided that certain categories of dignitaries should be entitled to a Special Travel document, which would exempt them from visas within the region. As directed by the Summit, the Council of Ministers regularly kept under review the list of entitled categories. Currently the list included 24 categories of entitled persons, which include Dignitaries, Judges of higher courts, Parliamentarians, Senior Officials, Businessmen, Journalists, Sportsmen etc. The Visa Stickers are issued by the respective Member States to the entitled categories of that particular country. The validity of the Visa Sticker is generally for one year. The implementation is reviewed regularly by the Immigration Authorities of SAARC Member States.

**SAARC Regional Centres**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Centre</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAARC Agricultural Centre (SAC)</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAARC Meteorological Research Centre (SMRC)</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
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<td>SAARC Forestry Centre (SFC)</td>
<td>Thimphu</td>
<td>Bhutan</td>
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<td>SAARC Development Fund (SDF)</td>
<td>Thimphu</td>
<td>Bhutan</td>
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<td>SAARC Documentation Centre (SDC)</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>India</td>
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UNO

- It was said that UNO was established to complete the aims of the league of nation. After the first world war (1914-1918), powerful nations of the world formed the League of Nations to stop such wars in future, but it failed to fulfill its aims. As a result, another devastating war took place. This war is called the Second World War (1939-1945), which was broke out about 20 years after the formation of League of Nations. World war II caused heavier waste of life and property. About 60 millions of people were killed in this war. Therefore, the great leaders founded another international organization called United Nations Organization (UNO) as a permanent solution to the war. It is also said that one good result of the Second World War is the formation of the UNO.
In August 1941, American president Franklin D Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met on a warship in the Atlantic Ocean. They planned and formulated an organization to prevent another World War in future. And they signed the Atlantic Charter on 14th August 1941.

- On June 26, 1945 the United Nations had its opening meeting in San-Francisco, America. 51 countries signed on the charter and on October 24, 1945 the UNO was formally established.

**Organs of UNO**

a. General Assembly  
b. Security Council  
c. Trusteeship Council  
d. Secretariat  
e. International Court of Justice  
f. Economic and Social Council

**General Assembly**

The General Assembly is regarded as the parliament of UNO. It is represented by all the member states in the assembly. The member countries can put their views and can vote under the charter. Its main functions are to pass budget of UN, discuss in international issues and recommend a country to be member of UN.

**Security Council**

The Security Council consists of 15 members that include five members permanent and ten temporary members. China, USA, UK, France and Russia are the permanent members and can use veto – power to reject any decision made by the General Assembly. Its main functions are to maintain peace and security in the world and to help member countries in need. It is the executive of the UN. The ten temporary members of Security Council are nominated on the geographical basis (two from Latin America and Caribbean group, two from western Europe and others group, three from Africa, two from Asia-Pacific and one from eastern European group).
**Secretariat**

Secretariat conducts the day to day administration of the UN. The Secretary General is the head of this office and is elected jointly by the General Assembly and the Security Council for 5 years. Ban ki Moon is the current Secretariat of the UN.

**Trusteeship Council**

This council is made up of the five permanent member countries of the Security Council. It existed after the colonies that got independence till then to make self decissive about themselves mainly those defeated countries in the first and second World War. This organ ceased to exist in 1994.

**International Court of Justice**

This is the judicial organ of the UN which has 15 judges elected by the Security Council and General Assembly for nine years. Its main function is to solve disputes among the member counters. Its headquarter is in Hague, Netherlands.

**Economic and Social Council**

The council works in the areas of economic social, cultural and humanitarian activities. It works as per the direction of the General Assembly. It is a non-political organ composed of 54 members. It has 17 specialized agencies working on the different member countries working in the different member countries on their respective fields. IMF, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, are some if its agencies.

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**Nepal and international relations**

**Nepal has Diplomatic relation with 143 countries (last- Republic of Guinea)**

- We can compare International relationship with human relationship. Some people are rich and some are poor; similarly, some countries are rich and powerful and some of them are weak and poor; some are quarrelsome and some are peace-loving. Nepal is a peace loving country. It doesn’t attack any country. Nepal is in favour of maintaining good relations with all countries of the world.

- Non-alignment or the policy of neutrality is the guiding principle of our foreign policy. It means our country doesn’t take part in argument or fighting from any side. But it does not mean that Nepal is indifferent to the world affairs. It is against injustice, militarism and exploitation of any kinds.
Nepal is a member of non-aligned movement which is guided by Panchasheelas (five principles); they are non-interference, non violence, non aggression, peaceful co-existence and respect for sovereign equality, and territorial integrity.

Nepal has worked as temporary member of the security council two times-first in 1969-70 and then in 1988-89. Nepali diplomat Kulchandra Gautam has served as the Deputy General Secretary of the UN. He has contributed a lot to the establishment of world peace. It is a matter of great pride for all Nepalese.

NGO and INGO in Nepal

1. Historical Background

- Nongovernmental organization (NGOs) are proliferating in the world today, and their role in the development process, especially in the developing nations, has gained wider recognition. They have become supplementary agencies often more successful than government authorities in reducing the problems of disadvantaged places and people (Ojha, 1996). The emergence of formal nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) is a relatively recent phenomenon in Nepal. However, the concept of community-based organization (CBO) has a long historical tradition.

- At present, the scope of the NGO community has broadened in both number and character. People-based or community-based systems are not new to Nepal. Social welfare and non-profit entities in Nepal can be traced back to the Lichhavi period. But many of the people-based organizations gradually eroded after the unification of Nepal and the subsequent Shah-Rana rule.

- Modern volunteerism in Nepal in the form of providing temporary relief through social welfare was introduced by Tulsi Mehar. In the early 1950s, Tulsi Mehar set up the Gandhi Charkha Parcharak Mahaguthi, which functions now as the Mahaguthi.

- The Paropakar Sanstha established in 1954 to alleviate the suffering of cholera victims in Kathmandu Valley is another example of an organized philanthropic effort. It has now become a voluntary movement of medical care for the poor with more than 15 medical centers and voluntary medical distribution systems in the country.

- There are some 18 national and eight regional philanthropic organizations providing assistance to the poor, with branches operating in different parts of the country (ADB, 1999). For instance, the Nepal Red Cross Society, the Family Planning Association of Nepal, the
Nepal Children’s Organization, and the Mother's Club are the major welfare organization. Some of these have networks in most districts of Nepal.

2. NGO regarded as a facilitator
Since the early 1980s, Government of Nepal has regarded the role of NGOs as that of facilitators of change whose contributions are essential to the achievement of its development goals. One of the major thrusts of the 1983 National Population Strategy was to mobilize NGOs and community organizations in population and fertility reduction programs. Similarly, the Government's Basic Needs Program (1985) underlined the need to involve NGOs and the private sector in reaching basic need targets. Under the new government, both the Congress and Communist parties highlighted the indispensability of collaboration between the government and the NGOs, and encouraged the formation of community-based organizations (CBOs) and their village-level participation in Nepal's development efforts.

3. Role of NGOs in Nation Building and the GO-NGO Relationship
- With immense increase in its workload, it is difficult for the government to manage and control on its own all the activities of the nation. Moreover, because Nepal is an underdeveloped country, the treasury of the nation is mostly consumed in paying the government employees for their services and in maintaining peace and security. NGOs have become important development actors in Nepal since the introduction of democracy in 1990, and there is increasing awareness of the role of NGOs in national and international forums.
- The Constitution of Nepal 1990 has provisions for the mobilization of nongovernmental organizations for the fulfillment of the guiding principles of the state. In this regard, the GO-NGO relationship is essentially positive but their cooperation lacks formal structure. The government is concerned about the accountability of NGOs, but it lacks capacity to monitor their activities effectively, and largely fail itself to demonstrate a good accountability. NGOs have also become significant employment generators, and are closely involved in working with people at the grass-roots level. Government emphasizes the importance of promoting community-based development through NGOs and local users groups as an efficient means of serving local people.
- National planning efforts in the recent past have expressed strong support for NGOs with the placement of NGOs leaders on government advisory boards and committees. However, a widening gap remains between the plans’ stated policies and the creation of an enabling environment for NGOs to participate effectively in achieving the objectives and timely monitoring of NGO’s activities (Dahal and Bongartz, 1996).

- Two major problems in the development of good GO-NGO relation are the increasing politicization of the bureaucracy and the rapid turnover of civil servants. With each change of government, key civil servants in the ministries and the planning bodies at both central and district levels are changed.

- The change in government causes a major change of civil servants and this seriously affects policy decisions and program implementation. We can see lack of adequate linkage and communication between government ministries and NGOs. Many high-level officials are reluctant to recognize NGOs because as the organizations grow more professional, they become a greater challenge and threat to the government. The government worries about NGO capacity to influence public opinion about poor government performance. The most crucial and important barrier to further cooperation of NGO is the highly politicization of the NGOs. The activities of many NGOs have been influenced by personal, political, and other self-centered interests rather than collective spirit.

- However, there are many professional NGOs with high credibility and reputation for quality work that do not want to be subject to party politics. But the situation since democracy has been uncertain with periodic political maneuvering propelled by partypolitics. NGOs cannot avoid being affected and many feel pressured to align themselves politically. The external funding agencies need to support the professionalism of NGOs and to reject the political pressures.

**SWOT Analysis of NGOs and INGOs**

Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have been born and nurtured as products of some individual or groups’ perception and are supported to be

- non-profit making, voluntary, service oriented-organization, either for the benefit of a grassroots organization or of other members of an agency;
- organizations of private individuals who believe in certain basic social principles and who structure their activities that are servicing;
- social development organizations assisting in empowerment of people;
- independent, democratic, non-sectarian people's organizations working for the empowerment of economic and/or socially marginalized groups;
- organizations not affiliated to political parties, generally engaged in working for aid, development and welfare of the community;
- organizations committed to analyzing the root causes of the problems trying to better the quality of life especially for the poor, the oppressed, the marginalized in urban and rural areas;
- organizations established by and for the community without or with little intervention from the government; not only charity organizations, but they are work on socio-economic-cultural activities;
- Organizations flexible and democratic in organization and attempts to serve the people without profit for themselves.

The above stated points indicate the general values and norms expected of the NGOs and practically they are trying to practice their activities in one particular area by utilizing the local knowledge with small scale intervention. NGOs can respond more quickly than the major multilaterals in providing relief services. One of the positive sides of NGOs in Nepal pointed out by a respondent is that they try to bridge the gap made by often the government and private sectors, which are weak to respond to people's needs and aspirations (Dahal and Bongartz, 1996). But there may be many more questions and queries about such organizations. To get answer to these questions, strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis will help to identify the role and importance of the NGOs as presented below.

**Strengths**

- They are near to the field and they can easily establish rapport with community leaders and community people, because they work with them not only for them.
- Activities which need people's participation and cooperation could be done by NGOs better than government officers, because they approach them as friends and helpers not as bureaucratic officials.
- They could help to establish link with local government offices, district government offices, central government offices, and international agencies.

- They could help to get legal assistance to the needy people and protect the rights of the vulnerable sections of the people from exploitation and violence.

- The role of NGOs has become more effective in bringing about positive changes in policy matters by putting pressure to the government and by conducting advocacy. As the government has also listened to the voice of the NGOs and brought about timely changes, the significance of NGOs has increased.

- As the working pattern of the government offices is slow, it is obvious that NGOs can work more quickly and swiftly.

- Capacity and efficiency in social mobilization constitute the greatest advantage the NGOs have.

**Weaknesses**

- A common weakness among NGOs with regard to knowledge and learning management is the lack of documentation, dissemination and updating of experiences, and transforming these into theories or framework that could further enhance their chosen line of work. Project reports are written but for the sole purpose of fulfilling the donor's requirement, lack of proper documentation and publication of learning's prevents deeper reflection on the impact of programs of organizational mandate.

- Unfortunately self-evaluation and self-transformation of NGOs is absent in Nepal. The national elites and dominant social groups often misuse NGOs. NGOs run by the family members and close relatives of former Prime Ministers and secretaries apart from the members of the National Planning Commission (NPC) and influential politicians were indulging financial irregularities.

- Most of the donor supported NGOs are financially not sustainable. Once the donor pulls out its support, many would collapse and some would shrink in size of their staff, programs, coverage areas and activities. Most NGOs have tried to build their image by resorting to propaganda events like seminars and workshops in the town particularly in capital city. They rarely go to rural area to provide services to the rural people and continuously loss of volunteerism.
- NGOs have been misused as the workplace for particular persons, their family members, relatives and other nearest and dearest persons. Some NGOs have been established at the initiation of politicians to fulfill their vested interests. They have misused the organization as a 'begging bowl' for earning money for themselves. Sometimes they raise new issues and make a project proposal in such a way that it satisfies the donor though such projects may not be based on the true analysis of problems and they only create experimental site for foreign donors and stepping stone to enter politics.

- Many organizations are established in Nepal throughout the country and at grassroots level, too. But they lack the clarity of vision as to what they want to do and where they want to head. In most districts the main objectives of the NGO was found to be to extract fund from donors and build relations with them. There is lack of social perspective among such NGOs. They also lack skill to work together with poor people, but are found using development jargons frequently.

**Opportunities**

- Since the inception of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997) the Government of Nepal decided to consider nongovernmental organizations as development partners. It was the most important opportunity for nongovernmental organizations.

- Many issues of social transformation have been raised during the period of conflict. These issues need to be addressed effectively in the days to come. This will provide a great opportunity to the NGOs to use their knowledge, and show their skill and efficiency.

- There is too much work of reconstruction in the country after the settling of the major conflict. The government alone would not be able to perform such a huge task and welcomed the NGOs through the ongoing interim plan. Hence, the NGOs from across the country will get an opportunity to play their role in reconstruction of the country.

- If the International NGOs go to the field the people think that they are donors. So they expect money from them for any thing. But this problem is not a serious matter for a local organization. For this reason too, most of the INGOs are forced to use the local NGOs to implement their programs.
The constant failure of state and market in coping with the problems of poverty, inequality, insecurity and powerlessness of the people, destruction of the environment, and degradation of moral values, ethics, and culture has widened the engagement of NGOs in strengthening the direct contact of donors with the people and fostering necessary relief support to development process.

**Threats**

- Almost all of the donor agencies and INGOs are adopting the competitive grants system in values and norms, and in basic operating guidelines but those NGOs that are run by top politicians are getting fund without competition it is the major threat and challenge for other NGOs which are headed by general public.
- In many cases, it is found that donor agencies like to make partner to national level professional NGOs. According to them, they have expertise in relevant project and can make attractive reports in English. Owing to this, local level NGOs closely related to project sites and from rural areas are intentionally and automatically by-passed because they lack the high-skilled professional expertise and are weak in English.
- Weak monitoring and supervision mechanism of government and seeing by one single eye to every NGO is the prejudice for those like characters NGO.
- Skilled human resource is one of the elements essential for running an organization in a well-managed way. The activities of the NGOs should be effective enough to give people a good impression about the organization and they need skilled human resource for managing all their activities. It is even more challenging for an organization to develop and maintain its human resource.
- If the persisting lawlessness continues and the corrupt officials both in NGOs and government agencies go unpunished, the situation will be more challenging even for the clean NGOs.

**Areas requiring improvement**

According to our traditional ideology, social service means to dedicate oneself voluntarily to the service of the society and it is a procedure for making oneself humble by dissolving the self ego. So, each NGO needs to be clear and aware about these points: Are they for the service to the society or for the service of their own? What are the NGO activists - volunteers or paid employees? They claim they are dedicated to the sustainable development of the
society, yet the question remains as to how many NGOs will survive if INGOs stop giving them donation? However, irrespective of various bad comments about the NGOs, there still are some good NGOs that have earned good prestige and affection from the society. In sum, the following points will be supportive to the fair and sound movements of the NGOs:

For NGOs

1. **Transparency and accountability**

   In order to be accountable to the society, NGOs should take the questions raised by the public, and make their own evaluation on a regular basis. Unless the issues of transparency and accountability are implemented, NGOs would not be able to run their program properly to achieve their objectives.

2. **Coordination among NGOs**

   There should be good coordination among NGOs, INGOs, and donor communities. Common goal should be formulated to address the national priorities. By the proper coordination among the various development partners, we may reduce the duplication of projects by which huge amount of resources could be saved.

3. **Transformation**

   In response to the changing external environment, organizations need to re-align previously identified strategies with its mandate, redefine the roles played by NGO's in relation to each other, strengthen its accountability and consolidate its membership. Particularly, it is not only appreciable but also it may be necessary for change these four major aspects (a) defining/redefining organizational mandate (vision, mission), (b) NGO governance and management capabilities, (c) program development and management, and (d) value formation based on the original mandate of NGOs as social change agents.

4. **Local resource mobilization**

   All NGOs are advocating about the sustainable development and they even say that sustainability is one of the sole values of their organization. But in practice, most of them almost neglect the local resources; they compete with each other to get more funds from donors rather than generating and mobilizing the local sources.

5. **Free from political influence**

   Some NGOs are working as sister organizations of political parties, and thus brought disgrace on entire NGOs. So, they should not show inclination towards any political parties.

*Prepared by: K.M. Ghimire, contact: 9851121143*
6. Free from family limits
The organization are claimed to be social organizations but they function like a private limited company. Working under family limits, review and evaluation will not be effective.

7. Regular reporting and documentation
The organizations working in rural areas have developed close relationship with the community. They usually give much importance to work. The community also trusts them. But they do not keep record of the activities carried out in the field. Lack of written document will make it difficult for the donor agency and the stakeholder to authenticate the work. So, the organizations should make a habit of keeping record of all the activities.

8. Similarity in word and deed
There is no similarity in the word and deed of the people involved in NGOs. They usually give big talks on rights of child and women but they employ children as domestic servants at home. They do not show respect for women of their family. If they do not follow what they teach, all their activities will be redundant.

For GOs

1. Coordination
If the government and nongovernmental sectors work in collaboration, the excluded, deprived and oppressed classes of people could be benefited. The government itself cannot reach all remote and deprived areas proportionally and the NGO sector does not have enough technical know-how. Therefore, the participation and engagement of NGOs and GOs is inevitable. So, there should be a separate mechanism to ensure coordination between the NGOs and the government. A coordinating body should be set up to evaluate the activities of the NGOs.

2. Monitoring and supervision
Monitoring of the activities of the NGOs should be conducted to find whether the activities of the NGOs are consistent with the government policy and national priority. A provision of reward and punishment will be desirable in this regard.

3. Government policy
Government policy towards NGOs should be very clearly defined by assessing their overall activities, nature, and necessity.
Best of Luck