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(c) Temperate Climate: Warm in summer and cold in winter. The average rainfall is about 150cm, which occurs more in east and less in the west. (d) Alpine Climate: The lower part of Himalayan region between 3300m and 5000m of altitude has alpine climate, which is slightly warm in summer and winter is very frequent. The rainfall varies from 50cm to 100cm and sometime snowfall. (e) Tundra Climate: Babasab patil notes 38. Above 5000m the climate is very cold round the year. The precipitation is low and is in the form of snow. Snowstorms in the afternoon are very frequent in many parts of the country having this climate. 4. Characteristics of Nepali Economy. Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world. The main features of Nepali economy are widespread poverty, low human development, under-utilization of resources, ineffective administration, corruption, lack of security and low status of women and girls. The main characteristics of Nepali economy are as follows: Geographical Characteristic. (a) Unfavourable Physical Feature: Nepal is a mountainous country. Nearly 83 per cent of land is hilly and mountainous terrain. Ecologically, the country is divided into three regions; the Mountain region, Hill region and Tarai region. In the mountain regions, development of transport and communication is very difficult and expensive. Thus, many VDCs still lack basic facilities like health, drinking water, electricity and communication. Besides, in almost every rainy season villages suffer from natural disaster like landslides and flash flood. Being landlocked country, Nepal has to depend on India to get access to sea which sometimes face difficulty due to disagreement in transit problem between the two countries. Except in Tarai region river transportation is not possible in mountain region due to fast flowing rivers. Nepal is rich in varieties of vegetation due to its varied climate across the country. People from different parts of the world can easily adjust in Nepal. Similarly different types of crops can be cultivated in various parts of the country. (b) Under-utilization and Misutilization of Natural Resources. The main natural resources of the country are fertile soil, water and mineral resources. Proper utilization of valuable and rare herbs is lacking due to absence of effective policy. Rampant smuggling of forest products is widespread in many parts of the country. Similarly, Nepal is very rich in water. Babasab patil notes 39. resources but is not being able to harness it for the economic development. Likewise, mineral resources is also not properly explored and exploited due to lack of effective policy. As for soil, indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizer has spoiled its quality much to the distress of farmers in many parts of the country. Economic Characteristics: The economic characteristics include poverty, investment, saving, agriculture, industry, trade and technology etc. (a) Human Poverty: The Human Poverty refers to lack of capabilities, lack of political stability, inability to participate in decision-making, lack of personal security and inability to participate in the life of a community. Poverty is wide spread in Nepal. The per capita income is only \$210. About 42 per cent of people live below the poverty line. Most of the people are very poor and can not even get basic necessities of life. The Household Survey in 1976/77, Multipurpose Household Budget Survey in 1984/85, Nepal Rural Credit Survey in 1991, and Nepal Living Standard Survey in 1995/96 revealed the increase of poverty from 33 per cent in 1977 to 42 per cent in 1995/96. The Global Human Development Report 2004 estimated Human Poverty Index (HPI) for Nepal at 44.2 and Nepal ranked 69 position out of 95 developing countries. Human Poverty Index in rural areas is 41.4 whereas for urban areas it is only 23.9. The Mid and Far Western Development Regions are characterized by high population, low income and ?????? , (b) Dependence on Agriculture: The agriculture is main basis of Nepali economy. Nearly 40 per cent of Gross Domestic Product is contributed by agriculture sector. Similarly 60 per cent of economically active people depend on agriculture. Among them 40 per cent are female. The women in rural Nepal are intimately involved in agricultural production process. Although women participate extensively in agricultural production but their productivity, however, remains constrained in several ways. Women have limited access to information, credit and complementary services than men. Agricultural policy has not taken appropriate consideration of Babasab patil notes 40. women's special needs and concerns. Besides, the necessary inputs are required for the improvement of agriculture which is not available to all farmers. The farmers are facing problems of not only inputs but also market for output. The competition with imported agricultural products is depriving farmers to get their due price in the market. (c) Adverse Balance of Trade: The trade is important to import necessary material for economic development and export Nepali products for earning foreign exchange. Lack of diversification in exportable products and continuously increasing volume of import is creating problems of adverse balance of trade. Nepal's main items of export are carpet, ready-made garments, handicrafts, wool and woolen products, silver products and paper products. The export of these products is not increasing due to several problems associated with the trade policy. The export of traditional agricultural products is also declining due to low production and quality. (d) Low Level of Investment: Due to low per capita income and wide spread poverty both saving and investment is very low. During the period of 1995 - 99, the economy has slowed down with compare to early nineties. Political instability, frequent changes in government, Maoist problem and rampant corruption in all fields led to slower GDP growth of per capita income, government revenue, expenditure, investment and saving. The average annual national saving was recorded at 16.5 percent at the end of the Ninth Plan, which is more than the target rate of 16.1 percent. The growth in national saving mainly was due to the foreign employment. The average annual growth rate of investment in the same plan period was recorded at 3.5 percent as against the 6.1 percent target. (e) Dualistic Economy: Nepal's economy is highly dualistic. The urban sector is characterized by non-agricultural sector while rural area is characterized by backward agricultural sector. Agriculture is still the backbone of rural economy where majority of people live. Agricultural growth was only about 3.3 percent on an average by the end of Ninth Plan (2001). The average production of food grain was 2.53 per cent per annum. The non-agricultural growth rate 3.95 per cent Babasab patil notes 41. per annum during the same plan period. The poor performance of agriculture further created a wide gap in economic development between rural and urban areas. Demographic Characteristics: (a) High Population Growth: Another characteristic of Nepali Economy is the high growth of population. The population of Nepal increased from 15 million in 1981 to 18.5 million in 1991 and increased to 23.1 million in 2001. The annual growth rate is 2.2 per cent in 1991-2001 decade. According to 2001 census, crude birth rate is 32.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate is 9.3 per 1000 population. The total fertility rate is 4.1 per women. The infant mortality rate is 64.1 per 1000 live birth and life expectancy at birth is 59.7 years. (b) Population Density: In 2001 population density was 157 persons per square kilometer. Among development regions, the lowest population density was found in Mid-Western Development Region (71 persons) and highest in the Central Development Region (293 persons). (c)Sex Ratio: The sex composition of a population is indicated by sex ratio. According to 2001 census there were 99.80 male for 100 females. Females have slightly out numbered males. This is because of the fact that adult males used to go abroad in search of jobs. Social - Cultural Characteristics: (a) Social Value and Institution: The backward social value and institution are deeply rooted in Nepali society. Although caste system is already abolished but it is still prevalent in many communities. The people from lower caste are discriminated by the upper caste and often deprived them from the use of community resources like public tap and well. The children from lower caste are not allowed to sit beside the children from the upper caste in the classrooms. Babasab patil notes 42. The majority of Nepali people in geographically isolated regions have not received basic necessities of life like education, health care, access to safe drinking water and sanitation due to the laxity of concerned institution. The lack of transparency and accountability in management of the service has further deteriorated the situation in geographically isolated regions. The development policy failed to mobilize rich tradition of community participation and initiatives for community development. The mushrooming of Non-Government Organizations also could not provide the expected results in the development of remote regions. (b) Low Status of Women: The Nepali society is patriarchal. The male dominates the society. This results wide differences in the development of male and female in physical survival, health, educational opportunities, and ownership of assets, mobility and cultural value of society. The Gender Development Index (GDI) rank for Nepal is 116 in 2004. The index varies widely across the ecological region. The GDI is higher in hills and lower in mountains due to greater access to knowledge, information, health facilities and economic opportunities. The Mid-Western and Far Western Development Regions are more backward than the rest of regions. The GDI also follows same pattern with HDI. Where HDI is lower GDI is also lower. 6 Natural Resources Planned and careful utilization of natural resources is necessary for lasting and sustainable economic development of any country. Natural resources are free gift from the Mother Nature and are common to mankind. The atmosphere, water, soil, forest, wildlife, land, minerals are all natural resources. There are two types of natural resources, renewable and non-renewable. The renewable resources are those resources which with short recycling times – that is, the length of time required to replace a given quantity of a resources that has been used with an equivalent quantity in a similar form. For example, agricultural crops, pasture grassland, trees, wild and domestic animals, air, water, solar energy, forest crops etc Babasab patil notes 43. While non-renewable resources once consumed or utilized cannot be replaced. For example, if a barrel of kerosene once consumed it is gone forever. Similarly, all mineral resources are not renewable. Thus, the economic development of a country depends upon not only availability of natural resources but also in its proper utilization. Three major natural resources of Nepal are water, forest and mineral. 1. Water Resources: Water is a vital resource of Nepal. It is life giving as well as life saving. 1. Potentiality of Water Resources. The water resource is the most important natural resources of Nepal. It possesses about 2.77 percent of the world's water resources. Nepal is said to be the second richest country in water resources in the World. The major sources of water are glaciers, snowmelting from Himalayas, rainfall, ground water and lakes. It is estimated that there are 6000 small and big rivers. The first grade rivers are the Karnali, Narayani, and the Sapta Koshi. The second grade rivers are the Bagmati, Rapti, Kamala, Mechi, Kankai, Babai etc. And the third grade rivers are those rivers which originate in the Siwalik range and dry up during dry season. The surface water is wide spread in the country. There is great potentiality of developing ground water resources in Tarai region. The water table is generally found at about 15 meter from the surface in the northern part of Tarai. And in the southern part ground water comes near the surface in the form of spring. . 2. Role of Water Resources in Nepali Economy. (a) Hydro Electricity. Nepal has huge potentiality to generate hydro electricity power. Water is also popularly known as White Coal. Generally two physical conditions are required to harness hydro electricity – irregular-mountain topography and speedy perennial rivers. Mother Nature has provided Nepal with both of these conditions. The country not only has perennial rivers but also posses many water falls. The estimate potentiality of hydro electricity is 83,000,000KW. However, the total installed capacity of the present hydro electricity projects is only 397 MW. This accounts little more than 0.3 per cent of the potential Babasab patil notes 44. capacity. This shows that there is a huge potentiality still to be harnessed. At present, most of the electricity produced are consumed in urban areas and rural areas are still deprived of this energy. The low consumption of electricity indicates the poor state of country's economy. (b) Drinking Water. Water is one of the basic necessities of life. It is used for cleaning, washing, drinking and cooking. Nearly 90 per cent of the people depend upon river water. Most of them do not have knowledge of purifying the water to make it safe for drinking. Piped water is supplied only in Kathmandu valley and certain towns in Tarai. At present, 46 per cent of water supply in Kathmandu is from ground water sources. The city's drinking water supply despite coming through purifying plants is not safe for drinking. The tap water often is found contaminated from sewerage waste. Water related diseases are very high in Nepal. Diarrhoea is common and is responsible for almost half the child mortality. Another problem is maintenance of drinking water project. Due to lack of community participation in the drinking water projects, the sense of ownership of the project is lacking. However, now a days the maintenance work of drinking water project is done by the Water User's Committee formed in many Village Development Committees. (c) Spring water: Nepal is well known in the world due to its Himalayan ranges. Himalayan spring water has its exotic value for its purity as well as its rarity. It can be promoted commercially as bottled spring water within the country and abroad. (d) Irrigation: Water resources are source of irrigation. Nepal being an agricultural country, irrigation is very important to increase the productivity of land and agricultural land. The modernization of agriculture requires dependable irrigation facilities. Irrigation is essential to cultivate different types of high yielding crops. Thus, to improve the economic condition of the farmer and reduce the risk from the vagaries of monsoon rain, irrigation is very important. So far the irrigation facility is inadequate in Nepal. Out of 2,642,000 hectare cultivated land only 1,104,000 hectare of land has been irrigated till 1999/2000 (Water Resources Strategy Nepal, 2002). At present, 42 percent of Babasab patil notes 45. cultivated land has irrigation facility, but only 17 percent of cultivated land have irrigation facility throughout the year. (e) Industrial Development. Water is equally important for all industries whether cottage or manufacturing industries like steel, paper, cloth, carpet dying etc. Carpet and hand made Nepali paper are among the major export items of Nepal. The supply of water is essential for the development of these industries. Water mills are used in most of the rural areas both for grinding grains and generating electricity through micro hydro projects. (f) Development of Transport. Water is equally important for navigational activities. River navigation is cheaper mode of transportation. Therefore, the navigational opportunity in the country has to be fully explored. It is used for local transportation in some of the rivers in Tarai. (g) Protecting Forest Resources. The forest is the principal source of energy especially in rural areas. Rural people are forced to use wood for household necessities, industrial use and other purposes due to lack of electricity facility. If the facility of electricity available at affordable price, the use of wood will be reduced. (h) Recreational use. Water entertainment is not developed in Nepal like in other countries to attract people. Water parks, water surfing and other amusement park can generate both income and employment. However, white water rafting is becoming popular among the vacationers. (i) Fisheries and Aquaculture: Fishing is done in some rivers and lakes in Nepal. So far commercial fishery is limited to pond fisheries in limited areas. It can be extended to rivers as well with scientific studies. It could generate rural employment and food supply to domestic and foreign market (j) Save Foreign Exchange. Every year Nepal spends millions of Rupees in the import of diesel, kerosene and gas for household energy. The expenses can be saved if these energies are Babasab patil notes 46. substituted by generating available waterpower in the country. Besides, the problems of occasional shortage of these materials due to roadblocks by landslides in the rainy season or due to storage capacity can be avoided. 3 Current Situation of Water Resources. The current situation of water resources can be assessed from the following. (a) Drinking Water. One third of population still do not have access to safe drinking water. The Ninth Plan (1997/2002) aim was to provide drinking water facility to all the people in the country in phase wise manner. Table 6.1: The Ninth Plan Progress (Population in thousand) Description Target Progress Progress The population benefited at the Percentage end of the Plan Additional 9700 2904 29.94 17017 (71.6%) Population benefited by drinking water facility Source: The Tenth Plan, HMG. As shown by the above Table 6.1 the progress of the Ninth Plan is far from its target. The Tenth Plan aims to provide drinking water facility to additional population of 38,52,000 in rural and 7,39,000 in urban areas. (B) Irrigation. One of the main objectives of the Ninth Plan was to make available irrigation facility as per the need of crops and to reduce dependency on rainwater. Another objective was to raise water utilization efficiency of surface and ground projects, and to enhance people's participation in the management of irrigation system through user groups. The target of the plan was to irrigate 142400 hectare of new land. It manages to achieve 65 per cent of the target. The Tenth Plan (2002-2007) target is to irrigate 177600 hectare of additional land. (c) Electricity. Babasab patil notes 47. The present hydroelectric project is 253 MW, which is said to be of only 0.3 per cent of the total capacity of the country. Recently Kali Gandaki A - the largest hydro project in Nepal came into operation generating 144MW of electricity. One of the objectives of the Ninth Plan was to supply electricity at affordable price internally and to export it at competitive price by developing reliable and quality hydropower. During the three years period of the Ninth Plan, electricity facility has been provided to 670,000 users achieving 47.85 per cent progress. The target of the Ninth Plan was to provide electricity to 828000 users or 20 per cent of the total population during the planned period. The electricity facility has been available to 75 districts, 58 municipalities and about 800-village development committees. During the Tenth Plan it is aimed to provide electricity facility to additional 10 per cent people from the national grid connection which will cover additional 2,600 village development committees. Similarly, additional 5 per cent people will get electricity from alternative energy sources. 4. Problem of Water Resources Development. There are many problems for the development of water resources in Nepal. They are as follows; (a) Lack of Adequate Capital. Nepal lacks adequate capital to launch new electricity projects, drinking water projects and irrigation projects. The only way to get finance for big projects is through foreign aid and loan, which is conditional and most of time it is not in accordance with the need of the people. (b) Lack of Technician. Nepal still lacks right kind of human resources to plan and implement big projects. The government has not yet come up with right type of education to fulfill need of technical human resources. On the other hand, trained people are also leaving the country due to lack of proper motivation and job opportunity and exposure. (c) Lack of Transport Facility. Lack of transportation facility is a big hurdle for proper utilization of water resources. The potential areas of water resources are not easily accessible due Babasab patil notes 48. to non-existence of roads. On the other hand, the existing roads are often damaged during rainy season mainly in hilly region. The regular maintenance of roads during rainy season is difficult and it takes long time. (e) Limited Market. The people's economic situation has not improved despite the implementation of many development plans. It is said that the electricity tariff in Nepal is the most expensive one in the whole of South Asia. The poor have to strive for the basic facility such as drinking water, irrigation and electricity. The internal market is very limited. (f) Political Instability. Nepal witnessed political instability especially after the restoration of multiparty system 1991. The elected leaders and Parliamentarians failed to fulfill the very basic needs of Nepali people. This has created great frustration and dissatisfaction among the people. The poor have not experienced any change in their livelihood. The drinking water, electricity and irrigation projects never became available in remote and backward area despite expenditure of Crores of Rupees. (f) Defective Government Policy: Irrespective of formation of various commissions related to resource management development, there are shortcomings in design and implementation of projects. Proper utilization and maintenance of projects are not well conceived as the result irrigation canals remain without water and electricity plant ceased to operate. Nepal has adopted the liberal economic policy but the government could not ensure guarantee to private sector as the result it is not coming forward to develop water related projects. In fact, no well-orchestrated and broad-based visions have been projected in this regard. 2. FOREST All kinds of plants, which grow in natural habitat, are known as natural vegetation or forest. The land use of Nepal shows that 37 per cent (5.4 million hectare) of the total land area is covered by natural forest of which 17 per cent is conifer, 59 per cent hardwood and 24 per cent mixed type forest. Babasab patil notes

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