

Nepal's Dimensions of Development

**A lecture given to the students of KULT Mission
at Pokhara**

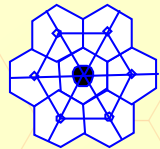
by

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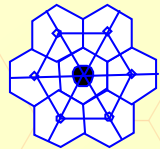
3 October 2018



My Approach to Development, i.e. Meaning of Development

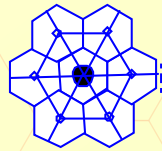
- (i) *increasing knowledge* on living, working, socializing and governing;**
- (ii) *increasing material possession*, i.e. increasing wealth for raising the standard of living, working, socializing and governing;**
- (iii) *increasing production and productivity* by increasing the status of work, i.e. removing drudgery and bringing easiness at work by improving methods and technologies;**
- (iv) *raising social status*; and**
- (v) *attaining peace, freedom and liberty*,**

And maintaining these achievements without any cost for the future.



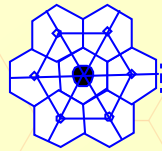
Expected Outcomes of Development by general public

- **schooling facilities to their children;**
- **basic infrastructure of roads and irrigation facilities;**
- **a gainful employment and regular source of income;**
- **affordable and easy access to consumer goods;**
- **a decent lifestyle;**
- **a social status of equality/equity; and**
- **faith on the government**

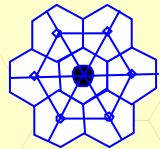


Perceived national strength by development agents

- **Nepal houses an abundant accumulation of wealth;**
- **it has vast potential for development;**
- **they expected a fully capable and enthusiast human resources;**
- **they entrusted to their unique and rich culture and history;**
- **they assumed, democracy and good governance, peace and tranquility; and**
- **they visualized that the national governments can transfer the expectations to reality**

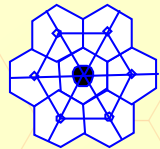


**Planning is the path to achieve development
as expected at a faster pace,
with social justice and sustainability**



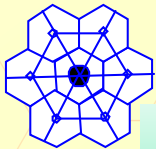
Planning History in Nepal

- No serious attempts were made till 1930
- In 1935 a 20-year plan was prepared, but never implemented not made public
- However, the following institutions were established:
 - Development Board was established
 - The Development Board followed
 - Agricultural Board,
 - Department of Minerals
 - Nepal Cloth and Cottage Enterprise Promotion Office
- A National Planning Committee was set up in 1949 for formulating a 15-Year Plan, which was never materialized either.
- In 1952 the “Village Swaraj” (Village Self-Governance) initiated



Planning History in Nepal - *continued*

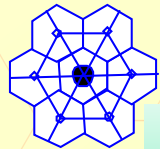
- The planning approach to development in Nepal started in 1956 with the formulation of the First Five Plan (1956-1961).
- So far Nepal has implemented 13 periodic plans and ongoing the 14th one.
 - Five year plan & Three year plan (where there is transitions in the system and governments)
- In the meantime, Nepal has formulated
 - Master plans,
 - Perspective plans
 - Strategic plans
 - Fiscal plan (Yearly budget)
- Connect National Planning Commission www.npc.go.np



Planning Principles and Approaches

The Policy Regime

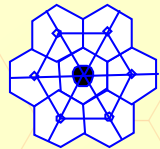
- **Macroeconomic policies**
- **Sectoral development policies**
- **Infrastructure development policies**
- **Interrelated/Crosscutting development policies**
- **Poverty alleviation, peace and good governance**



Planning Principles and Approaches

Spatial and Regional Approaches

- Regional approach to development
- Integrated development (rural) strategy
- Thematic principles or guidance
 - Special programmes during the 1980's and 1990's
 - Human Development Index since 1990's
 - Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the new millennium (2000-2015)
 - PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper)
 - Sustain Development Goals (SDGs) (2016-2030)

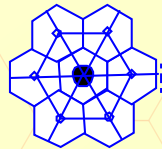


Nepal's Planning Efforts: Village Development Approach

In 1952 “**Village swaraj**” literally meaning village self-governance or the *village republics* of Mahatma Gandhi, which incorporated rural development components of democratic participation, decentralization, empowerment, use of appropriate technology, conservation, education, health, and sanitation, among others.

Implementation of the approach: Jointly initiated and sponsored by India and the USAID under a US Point Four Programme. It was designed for almost all aspects of village community with three consecutive stages:

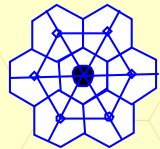
- (i) the nucleus village development;
- (ii) the dehat rural development; and
- (iii) the intensive village development.



Nepal's Planning Efforts: Sectoral Approach

Nepal adopted as most developing countries adopted a sectoral approach to development with the following major sectors.

- **Agriculture**
- **Industry**
- **Transport**
- **Forest**
- **Tourism**

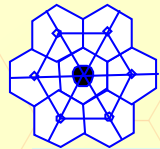


Nepal's Planning Efforts: Regional Approach

Nepal adopted the growth pole model of regional development since the fourth plan period (1970-1975), with the following five objectives.

- i. Reducing interregional disparities;**
- ii. Integration of the national economy;**
- iii. Breaking the vicious circle of poverty;**
- iv. Elimination of imbalances among projects; and**
- v. Analysis of the regional economic structure (National Planning Commission 1972).**

The country divided into four development regions, earlier and reorganized into five in 1975

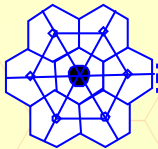


Nepal's Planning Efforts: Regional Approach

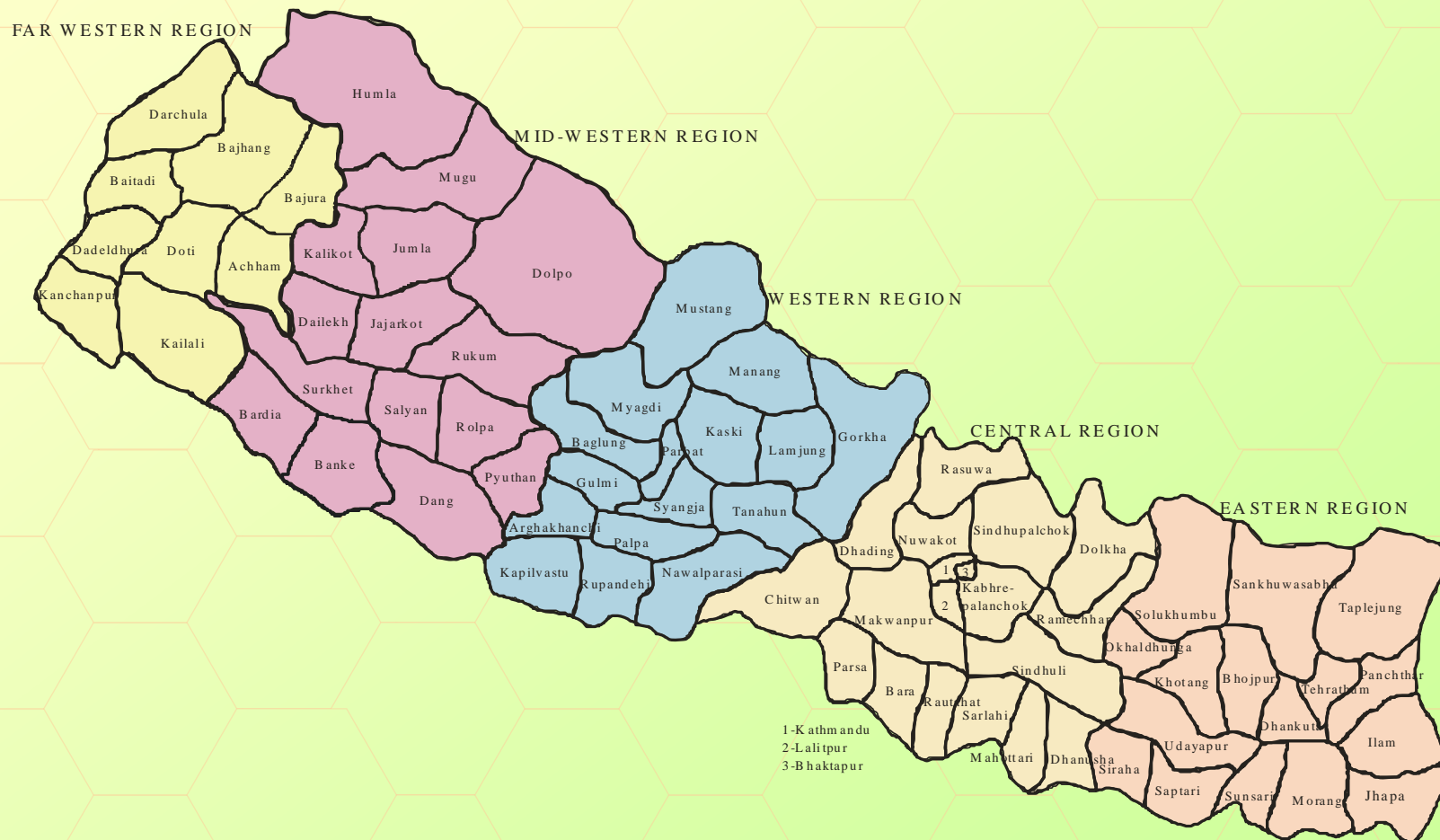
Each region incorporates the three longitudinal distinct physiographic divisions of Nepal, i.e.

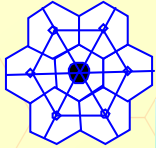
- (i) mountains zone in the north,**
- (ii) hills and intermittent river valleys zone in the middle,**
and
- (iii) plains in the south.**

Growth poles, growth centres, corridors, transport network, including the mid-mountain road network, Hulaki highway, and strategic road network

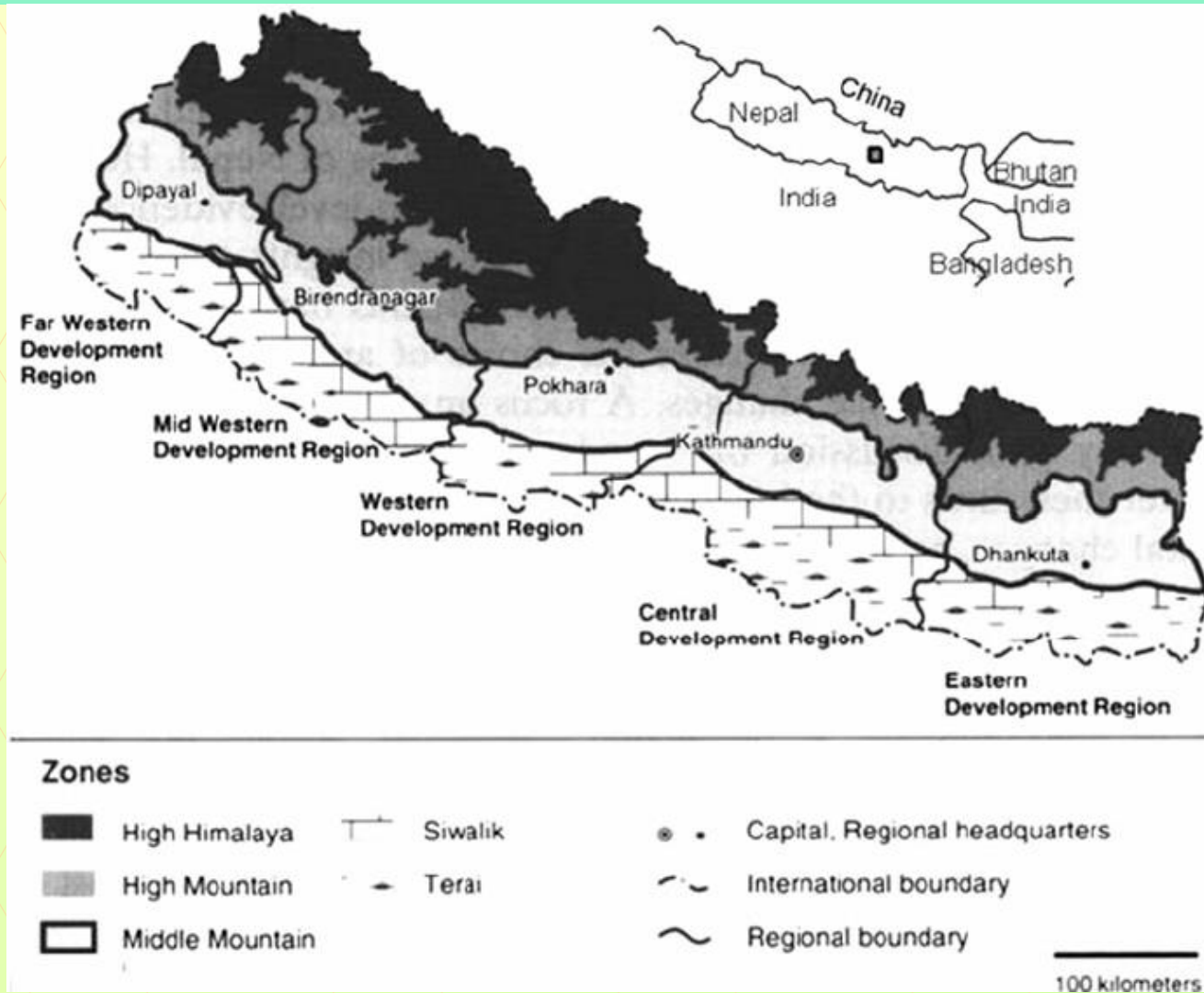


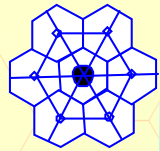
Nepal's Planning Efforts: Regional Approach





Nepal's Planning Efforts: Regional Approach

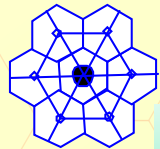




Nepal's Planning Efforts: Regional Approach

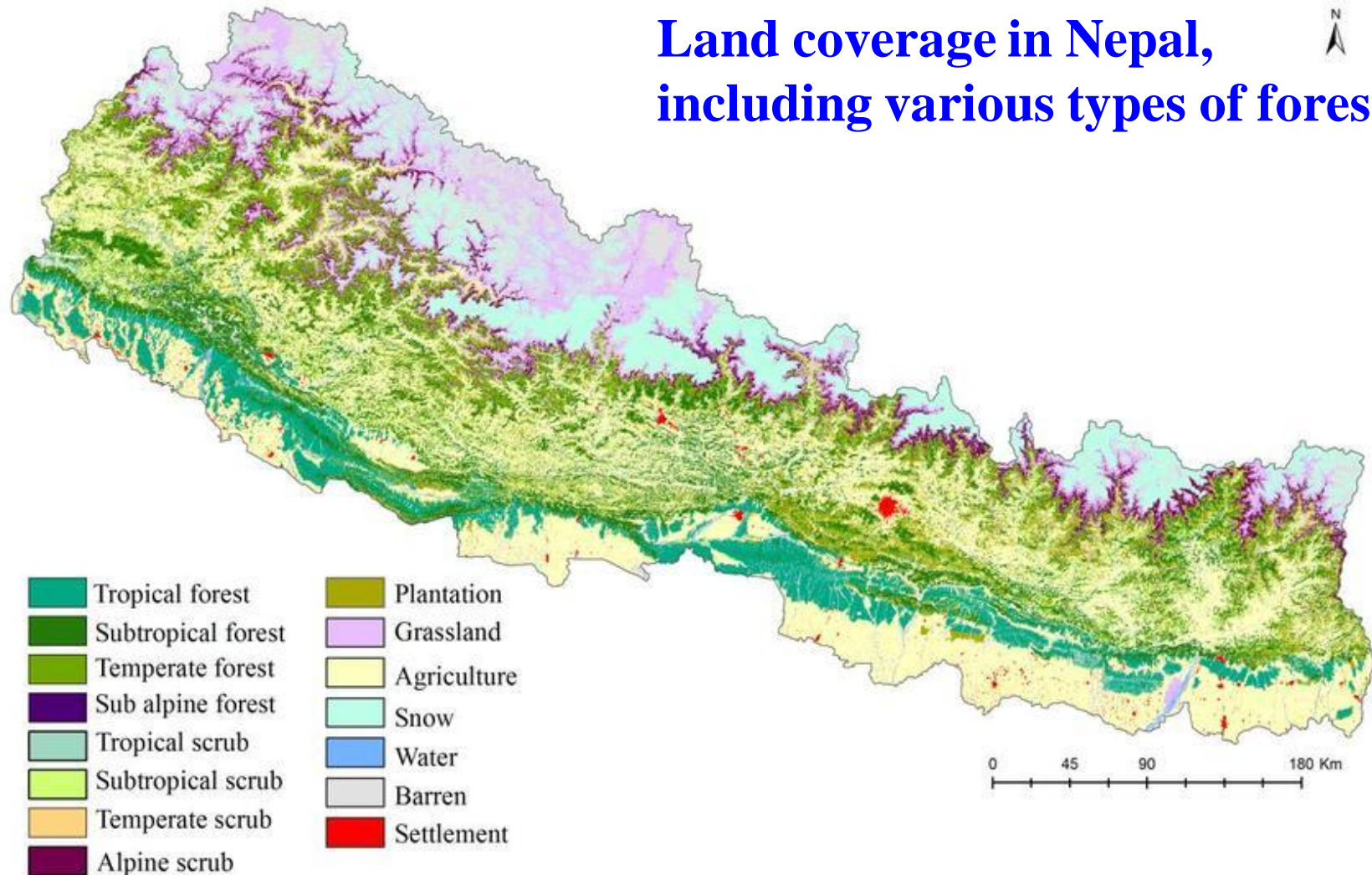
Still the regional policy initiatives and implementation mechanism should be continued with the following seven major thrusts (Gurung, 2006):

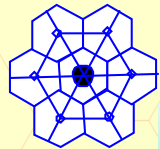
- i) spatial reorientation,**
- ii) land use planning,**
- iii) transport access,**
- iv) industrial location,**
- v) urban system,**
- vi) decentralization and**
- vii) organizational change.**



Forests, Protected and Reserved Areas

**Land coverage in Nepal,
including various types of forests**

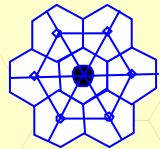




Forests, Protected and Reserved Areas

National Parks, Conservation and Protected Areas in Nepal





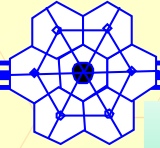
Nepal's planning efforts: Agricultural Development

- **Land reform**
- **The Green Revolution**
- **Sustainable Agricultural Development Programme (SADP)**

This programme had seven major objectives, namely

- (i) intensive development of arable horticultural and livestock farming;**
- (ii) improved transport facilities;**
- (iii) afforestation and soil conservation;**
- (iv) minor irrigation projects and water management;**
- (v) improved social services; and**
- (vi) development of cottage industries and other non-agricultural activities**

Overview of SOD in the Context of Nepal

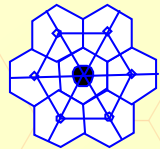


Nepal's Federalism and Spatial Organization

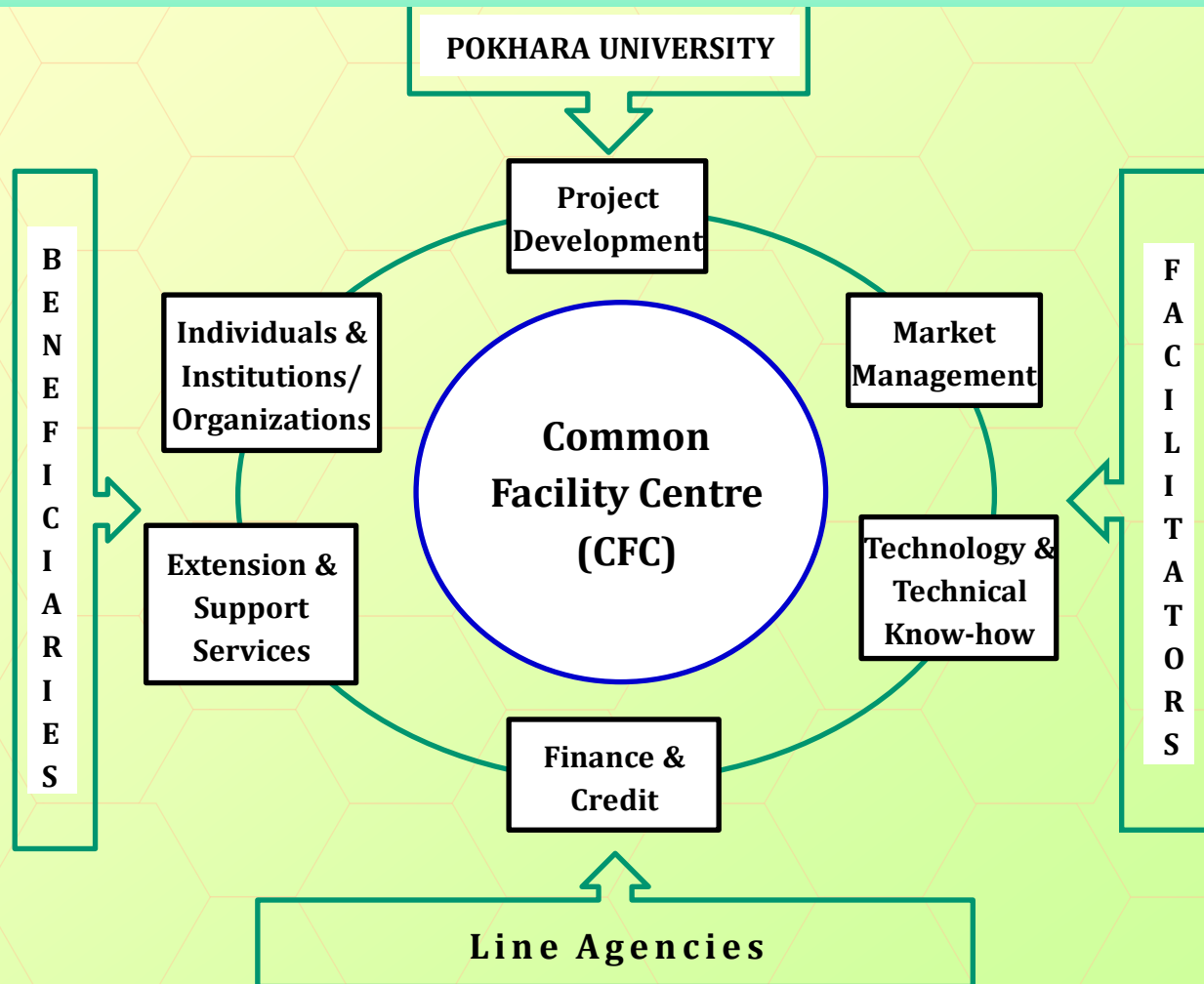
Three tier national structure and so is the spatial organization

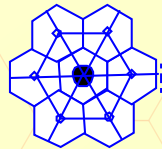
- **Federal structure**
- **Provincial structure**
- **Local level structure**

Salient features and major characteristics in the various levels of structure



Common Facility Center for Community-based Enterprise



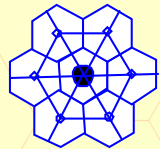


Nepal's Planning Efforts: The Federal Approach

Three tier national structure and so is the spatial organization

- **Federal structure**
- **Provincial structure: Seven Provinces**
- **Local level structure: 753**
 - **Rural municipalities -**

Salient features and major characteristics in the various levels of structure



Nepal's Development Dimensions: The Federal Approach



Metropolitan City
6



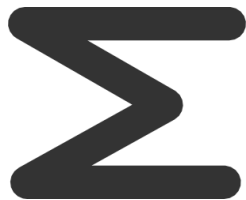
**Sub-Metropolitan
City - 11**



Municipality
276



Rural Municipality
460



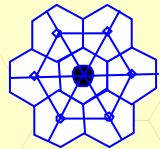
Total Local Levels
753



Total No. of Wards
6743



Total Population
25,442,951



Assessing the environment

Financial capital

Remittances
Household income
Credit associations
Employment

Social capital

Social organization
Corruption
Local networks
Awareness of boundaries

Natural capital

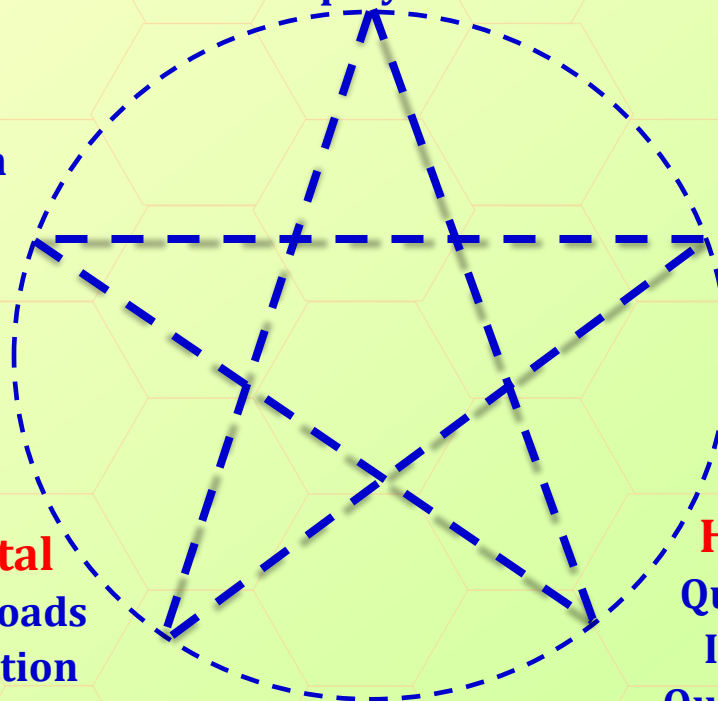
Deforestation rate
Frequency of fires
Level of erosion

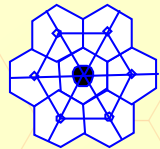
Physical capital

Rural access to roads
Rural electrification
Village water supply
Housing quality

Human capital

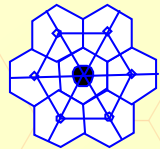
Quality healthcare
Infant mortality
Quality of education
Skill levels





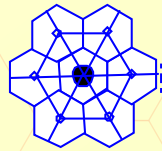
Poverty-Assets Interfacing with Livelihood

Poverty	Interface	Assets
Knowledge poverty	Livelihood	Social assets
Access/inclusion poverty		Physical assets
Capacity poverty		Natural assets
Resource poverty		Human assets
Income poverty		Financial assets



Assessing the environment

Types of Poverty	Characteristics of economy	Causes of poverty	Problem of development and policy framework
<p>Knowledge poor</p> <p>Access/inclusion poor</p> <p>Capacity poor</p> <p>Resource poor</p> <p>Income poor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary production based structure of employment (agriculture) • emerging dual economy • deprived private sector • extremely low level of productivity • widespread underemployment and shared poverty • pervasive poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • historical causes (seclusion policy, centralization of power, mal distribution and reckless exploitation of physical resources, repressive socioeconomic policies and social Hindu Varna system) • rapid population growth • problem of resource generation (financial) • problem of resource distribution (land) • bypassed cottage industries and traditional services • low level of literacy and lack of training • lack of appropriate technology • corrupt attitude of the people towards wealth and prosperity and opposite mentality "to be rich is glorious" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incompatible development models • inconsistent implementation of planning • limited coverage of reliable programmes • weak mechanism towards transparency and public accountability of development works • institutional weaknesses and voids • no mechanism for dynamism and sustainability of development works



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Discussion

Question & Answer