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Contract No. - 977-069-520109, 520609, Email - myagdicampus@gmail.com  
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# The Notion and Practice of Intersectionality Approach in Social Science

**- Youba Raj Luintel**

Associate Professor, Central Department of  
Sociology, Tribhuvan University

The debate of intersectionality is in full swing across social science disciplines particularly after the turn of the century. As an interdisciplinary concept the debate now crosscuts boundaries of all social sciences as well as the humanities, albeit the fact that its foundational narrative was originally developed in feminist sociology. This article aims to invite new breeds of sociologists and help them understand what are the basic premises of intersectional approach, what are its theoretical assumptions and methodological inclinations. This article begins by novice discussion on basic understanding of intersectionality approach with the help of some illustrations. In the next section we turn to classical sociology to look at whether intersectionality is completely a new claim in the tradition of sociology.

It follows by a brief discussion about the foundational narrative by the contribution of Kimberlé W. Crenshaw, an American feminist-legal scholar, who is credited to have begun systematic arguments around the claim of intersectional approach, followed by the fourth section that posits intersectionality approach in the broader social science debate between primordialism and constructivism. Here we draw some basic arguments of Fredrik Barth. The fifth section reiterates and summarizes basic points by delving into some pragmatic and conclusive statements and illustrations. It asserts that intersectionality approach brings debates over identity (making) and (re)production of social inequality together and assumes that there are multiple bases of social identity; that social identity (such as ethnicity or poverty) is fluid, changing, shifting; and that intersectionality approach encourages us to explore and untangle the simultaneity that bases of identity and inequality work in certain (unique) combination where they intersect.

[1]

In everyday life there are few other words each of which look like a synonym of the word intersection, such as collaboration, communication, contact, cooperation, dealings, intercommunication,

interface, interplay, reciprocal action, and relations. Actually, they are not. The root term “intersection” refers to an action of crossing (originated from French intersection, or Latin intersectionem). In English, originally this is a term used in geometry; meaning "crossroads, a place of crossing." Perhaps this is the meaning the current usage of the term resembles closely. Intersection, thus, refers to a point where two or more entities crosscut one another. Hence, the argument is that social identities are not the results of single attribute or a host of attributes, but the outcome of the typical way one attribute (say, caste belonging) comes into a dynamic interplay with other attributes (say gender or poverty).

Intersection is something more than just overlaps and overlays. Intersectionality, hence, is an active and dynamic social process of forming personhood and identify thereof. It is dynamic also because it does not believe on identity as a permanent and unchanged reality, but identity is conceived as a shifting social reality – made and remade, claimed and cultivated, and reclaimed and re-cultivated in the typical intersections of very many attributes, viz., age, sex, gender, class, occupation, marriage (or inter-caste or inter-ethnic marriage), family, nationhood, ethnicity, caste belonging, and so and so forth. Important point here is one of the underlying assumptions of all intersectionality arguments that identity gets changed. Or, in other words, social identity is the manifestation of fluidity, hybridity and overlapping of multiple social processes/attributes. Fisher (2001), for instance, presents an excellent account of fluidity and hybridity as manifest in Thakali’s cultivation of tradition in search of their modern secular identity - a trajectory that exhibits constant back and forth between Hinduization of religious practices, the promotion of Tibetan Buddhism, the revival of practices associated with the Thakali shamans, and secularization.

Another important point is the fundamental belief of all intersectionality claims that all forms of social equality and/or inequality are the results of the co-constitution of very many attributes a person (or

in that sense, a social group or community) shares or inherits. In other words, social identity is co-created through the course of constantly dynamic process of mutual shaping, influencing, reinforcing or weakening of diverse social attributes and processes, (say ‘local’ and ‘global’). Ranking (2004), for instance, examines how market (say economic liberalization) and nonmarket (say local social structures, cultures and ideologies of Newar class and caste hierarchy) relations interact to shape social change in the periphery of Kathmandu, although her research is not strictly intersectional.

But intersectionality arguments do not believe in biological (or genetic) inheritance. The term “inherits” implies here sort of collective cultural legacy – claims and myths of belonging, shared history (or shared temporality in that sense). Interest in cultural legacy of identity formation and shift gives intersectionality approach a cutting edge in analysis as it encourages one to be historically-informed. By way of a fundamental belief in co-constitution of any social being and becoming by a host of processes and/or attributes further adds cutting edge in intersectional analysis by constantly reminding us that one needs to approach making and remaking of identity and/or inequality from a structural vantage point by becoming cross-cultural or cross-societal. In a nutshell, intersectional approach of social science has thrived on comparative historical method.

## [II]

Sociology has a tradition of received knowledge in analyzing systems of social inequality by overlaying one onto the other, although it remained implicit for the long time. Roth (2013) argues that Marxist theories and Frankfurt School of critical theories have long been examining the interplay of various axes of social inequality. Intersectionality is therefore not a recent social science contribution (Anthias 2012). Marx had already attempted at analyzing economy and society as intersecting each other. Weber brought together notions of social action, subjectivities and class in his analysis. Durkheim examined the relations between the state and the individual as constitutive forms of interdependent analysis of social inequality (Anthias 2012, Roth 2013). In Latin American, there has been a long tradition of analyzing the links between race, ethnicity and class (Roth 2013). What was missing in all these accounts, however, was gender (Costa 2011).

Within certain feminist strands, such as socialist feminism, for example, intersectional analysis was in vogue in some way already by the late

1970s and the 1980s. See the use of the term capitalist-patriarchy in the writings of Hartmann (1981), Mies (1986) and Eisenstein (1979), for instance. To Hartmann, the relation between patriarchy and capitalism is one of the partnerships. They are not the same system, but they work together by adapting to one another. Hartmann argues that Marxism (as a critique of capitalism) and Radical Feminism (as a critique of patriarchy) either is insufficient to explain the oppression of women in capitalist societies today. Just as patriarchy and capitalism form a partnership, feminism and Marxism also need to form an alliance to successfully unpack the complexity of oppression-exploitation co-constituted by both in combination. The problem with Marxism is that it is sex-blind, and the problem with radical feminism is that it is overly psychologized, or insufficiently historicized, argues Hartmann. Hence, it is always better to combine both these approaches in some sort of intersection.

These attempts of combining concepts to better comprehend social reality of complex kind, from Marx and Weber to Hartmann, for example, were definitely not tuned in intersectional approach, although one may find some conceptual seeds of intersectionality there. Lutz et al. (2011) call them “forerunners of the concept of intersectionality” (p. 2) which paved the way for the debate around intersectionality.

## [III]

Between 1989 and 1991, Kimberlé W. Crenshaw, now a Distinguished Professor of Law at University of California, published two programmatic articles in different law journals (Crenshaw 1989 and 1991) unpacking how USA legal frameworks to combat violence against women could not address the typical experience of women of color. While examining the case of battering and rape as experienced by women of color in USA, Crenshaw identified that immediate remedies (emergency shelter, health and psychological support) provided in the shelter overlooks structural issues of women of color. For those women structural obstacles in their life are more common and critical than what is in their minds and bodies at the moment (compared to White women). If these women are also immigrants it renders them to further vulnerability. When remedial efforts and justice systems neglect this fact, underprivileged women of color are less likely to have their needs met.

The specific raced and gendered experiences of women of color often define (as well as confine) the interests of the entire group. Women of color are situated within at least two interlocking systems

of subordination. First, they are women (in the patriarchal society), and second they are women of color (in the predominantly White privileged society). They need to split their political energy between two (sometimes opposing) political agendas: fighting with patriarchy (that men of color do not need to), and fighting with racism (that White women do not need to). It implies that discourses of antiracism and feminism fail to address interests of women of color by not acknowledging additional burden of patriarchy and of racism.

Why American legal frameworks and remedial systems are so weak in addressing multiple disadvantages that women of color experience in that multicultural country? By these articles, Crenshaw convincingly argues that it is primarily because American legal and policy frameworks fail to take into notice the intersectional (often mutually reinforcing) characters of racism and patriarchy. Academia and activists launched anti-racist and feminist discourses in parallel, they never learned from each other, and failed to examine the way different forms of privilege and oppression mutually reinforced each other in a unique manner. Empirically, it implies that the anti-racist agenda in the USA will not advance significantly by forcibly suppressing the reality of other equally oppressive systems (say the reality of battering in minority communities such as among the Black community).

[IV]

One of the fundamental assumptions of intersectionality approach that undergirds all intersectional analyses is that identity and inequality are not given, permanent and durable realities, they are but socially constructed and keep on changing. It is the task of sociologists and other social scientists to be able to unpack what are the structural bases of identity formation and configuration of inequality of the social system one is talking about, what are its historical and cross-cultural bases, what changes, if any, are taking place in the very formation of identity and inequality, and how have historical and cross-cultural dynamics have been contributing in such a change.

In this connection the insights that intersectionality approach draws is from constructivist school out of the primordial and constructivism debate. Primordialism believes that:

[e]ach of us belongs to one and only one ethnic [read identity] group, that group membership remains fixed over a lifetime, and it is passed down intact across generations. Wars begin and end, states grow and die, economies boom and crash, but through

it all, ethnic [read identity] groups stay the same (see Chandra 2012, 3).

The “fixedness” argument of Primordialists draws on three, what Chandra calls, “minimal propositions” (p. 17):

able 1: A comparison of primordial and constructivist assumptions

Primordial assumptions	Constructivist counter-assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individuals have single ... identity (such as ethnicity).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individuals have multiple and not single identities.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This identity is by its nature fixed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These identities can change (although often they may not).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This ... identity is exogenous to human processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Such change, when it occurs, is the product of some human process.</li> </ul>

Source: Chandra 2012, 17.

Constructivist counter-assumptions draw primarily on Fredrik Barth. Barth was a Norwegian social anthropologist (December 1928 – January 2016) and published several ethnographic works. He was a professor in the University of Bergen (where he founded the Department of Social Anthropology), the University of Oslo, and Boston and Harvard universities. Barth was the editor of *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries* (1969) in which he outlined an approach to the study of ethnicity which focuses on the on-going negotiations of boundaries between groups of people. Barth’s view is that such groups are not discontinuous cultural isolates, or logical a prioris to which people naturally belong.

*Ethnic Groups and Boundaries*, therefore, is a focus on the interconnectedness of ethnic identities. Barth writes (p. 9): “[...] categorical ethnic distinctions do not depend on an absence of mobility, contact and information, but do entail social processes of exclusion and incorporation whereby discrete categories are maintained despite changing participation and membership in the course of individual life histories.” Furthermore, Barth accentuates that group categories – i.e. ethnic labels – will most often endure even when individual members move across boundaries or share an identity with people in more than one group.

The interdependency of ethnic groups is a pivotal argument throughout both the introduction and the following chapters in Barth’s edited book. As



interdependent, ethnic identities are the product of continuous so-called ascriptions and self-ascriptions, whereby Barth stresses the interactional perspective of social anthropology on the level of the persons involved instead of on a socio-structural level. Ethnic identity becomes and is maintained through relational processes of inclusion and exclusion.

[V]

In a nutshell, one can argue that individuals and groups are shaped by multiple categories to which they are perceived to belong. The social structures undergird systems of categorization. Such categorization is always associated with differential access to power and resources, spheres of mobility and contact, bases of entitlement claims, and so forth. No one denies that descent does not matter as a whole, but the argument is: group boundaries, contact and mobility (and such other categories) develop, shape and change social identities. Hence, there is not a single (how dominant it is) category at work, but there are a host of categories (factors, attributes and processes). The whole argument can be summarized into a few key points (at the risk of being too simplistic!):

a) There are multiple categories (factors, attributes and processes) at work for the development of social identity of any group of people (or an individual).

b) These multiple categories do not operate in isolation, neither in parallel fashion. Instead, they mutually reinforce – rather say, INTERSECT – each other.

c) Social identities are mutable – they are not fixed, they are not unchanged. The durability and permanency of social identities that people perceive as temporary.

If looked historically and cross-culturally, social identities do change, do shift, are fluid, and are hybrid. The typical (or atypical) point at which multiple categories intersect each other gives the very foundation of inequality in society. Hence,

d) Social inequalities, too, are a changing phenomenon!

The primary task of sociologists, unlike other social scientists, is to empirically identify what are the contemporary and/or historical attributes and categories that develop certain social identity to a group of people (and not exactly the same identity to other groups of people) for the time? Why do the groups of people make different identity claims over different time? What are the shifting structural social dynamics that undergird systems of categorization? How do shifting (hybrid, overlapping, fluid) identity

claims transcend (or cross-cut) singular attribute (or category)?

To reiterate once again, under intersectionality approach, which is one of the most recent and newest social science approaches of modern era, we do not examine emerging social identities or inequalities on the basis of analyzing underlying categories of social attributes in singular (nor even in parallel or comparable) fashion, our examination essentially looks at how do such categories cross-cut at certain point (and why do they do so); how do they entangle or disentangle each other; how do they give ground for different identity claims; how do such societal processes perpetuate (or shift) structural bases of social inequality (and why)? To give the same argument an empirical tone, one would be interested to explore why certain groups of people are poor, not merely by looking at their “income shortfall” or “consumption shortfall” below a threshold of socially acceptable level, but by looking at, for example: (a) how perpetuation of poverty has to do with persistence of other forms of social exclusion (for example, caste system), institutions of economy (that governs the rule of occupation, access to and control over resources, assets endowment), how do social bases of deprivation and vulnerability push certain group of people falling into the trap of poverty (or, in vice-versa, how does poverty perpetuate people’s level of vulnerability and deprivation), does gender (or say, marital status, or age) have any implications for certain group of people for their inability to come out of poverty?

Sociologically speaking, an identity of certain people as poor does say little. Understanding of poverty becomes complete only when their experience of poverty is juxtaposed with other categories of deprivation or affluence. By implication, poor people are not only poor, they are also deprived, vulnerable, powerless, having lower level of educational attainment, do not have skills to be sold into the existing labor market (entitlement failure). Perhaps, old age people, children, widow, retirees without pension are more likely to be poor. In that circumstance a casual linear reasoning that poor people are also deprived (by certain attributes) becomes a dull reasoning (that economists often do). We, as sociologists, need to untangle how poor people’s experience of poverty is reinforced (or loosened) by attributes of gender, caste, class, access to market and resources, assets-building, age, marital status, and so and so forth.

In a way, intersectional analysis invites us to overlay one category of identity (say poverty) with other (say gender and/or caste, and/or age/

entitlements, and/or class/access to power so and so forth) in order to arrive at certain meaningful conclusions that poverty is not a singular form of identity and inequality – but very many (multiple!) attributes work in simultaneous fashion in a unique manner. And, importantly, it also invites us to enhance our nuanced understanding of how the mutual enforcement of bases of poverty and social exclusion and deprivation is being changed (cross-culturally as well as historically). That is how social constructivist line of reasoning undergirds social science approach of intersectionality.

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Myagdi Guru: A Interdisciplinary Journal publishes articles from Nepal and other countries focused on following areas:

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Papers, review articles and short reviews of new books on Nepal are most welcome from both Nepali and foreign scholars. Articles should be original and written in English or in Nepali language. The editorial board reserves rights to edit, moderate or reject the article submitted. We have no provision of remuneration in monetary form, Myagdi Multiple Campus, Myagdi, Beni, Nepal grants CC-BY-NC license to all articles published. Contributors will be given a copy of journal. The views expressed in the articles are solely of the individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the view of the Editorial Board.

All the articles received will be peer reviewed and the articles approved after completion of the review process will be published. The article should not exceed 7,000 words. The article accepted for publication may be published online and in print.

# Editorial Note

Myagdi Multiple Campus is one of the pioneer institutions in higher education of Dhaulagiri Zone, Gandaki, Province, Nepal. Since its inception in 1991 A.D. (2048 B.S.), the campus has come a long way in its journey of physical and academic enhancement. Recently, it has been involved in the process of QAA(Quality Assurance and Accreditation) to ensure its quality of education.

Out of the multiple pre-requisites required for quality in higher education, research is one. It is the principal indicator of rating of the quality in higher education. Keeping in view the above mentioned fact, campus Management Committee of Myagdi Multiple Campus has formed a Research and Consultancy Committee under the chairmanship of lecturer, Mr. Bholanath Ghimire. The Research and Consultancy Committee has published its research based journal entitled "Myagdi Guru" on 23 Aug.2018. This is the first time we have ever published a research journal from the campus. The journal is interdisciplinary in nature and it will be issued annually. It covers divers topics related to the areas and disciplines of humanities, management, education and the other social sciences.

We expect the publication of journal 'Myagdi Guru' will function as catalyst, encouraging the faculties as well as the students to carry out research activities in the areas of their interest and expertise in the days to come. The knowledge gained through research will contribute to the professional development of disciplines and the effective teaching & learning process. The journal will be useful in transforming the theoretical knowledge so far gained into practical life.

We are extremely indebted to the academicians and scholars who have made the first publication of the journal successful by providing their valuable research articles.

We are thankful to all those who have helped us directly or indirectly in publishing the journal in this form.

We look forward to receiving constructive suggestions from the readers and scholars.

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# Anthropological Observation of Climate Change and Livestock Management in Upper Mustang, Trans-Himalaya of Nepal

- **Man Bahadur Khattri**

Lecturer in Anthropology

Central Department of Anthropology, TU, Kiritipur

## Abstract

Climate change is global phenomena. Anthropologists focus more on impact of climate change on human being and their way of life in general. In this article I have focused on how climate change is understood, its major indicators, impacts in the Himalayas, and Upper Mustang, Nepal. As the livestock management was one of the most crucial aspect of Loba livelihood, major questions is how livestock management has affected. This paper explores the role of livestock in livelihood as well as rituals and ceremonies, tourism, transportation, fuel etc. Important factors are involved change in livestock management such as changes in rainfall, average maximum and minimum temperature rise in all seasons, changes in pattern of North wind, extension of winter, extreme weather condition, GLOFs, and closure the access to pasture to Tibet, China. In this context the Lobas have faced their management of livestock on grazing and pasture, human resources, diseases, cold and heat problems.

**Keywords:** Climate change, impact of climate change, Himalaya, Upper Mustang, Trans-Himalaya

## 1. Introduction

The economy of the Loba community of Lo-manthang, Upper Mustang was based basically agro-pastoral until 1992. Agro-pastoral system was crucial and great support to economic, socio-cultural adaptation during the 'salt and grain trade'. It had a great influence on mobility of people and livestock, marriage system, food system, travel and transportation system, religious and spiritual connectivity of the Loba people. Since 1992 this region was introduced as controlled and high yielding tourist area. Because of that some of the Lobas involved in tourism related business and some others chose labor migration to high earning countries like USA, Japan, Korea etc. The Loba people faced economic hardship in the different periods of time due to several factors

such as climate change related phenomena, end of salt and grain trade, closer to pasture access in Tibet, China. Livestock production is deeply associated with livelihood of the Lobas. Climate change has a great impact on livestock around the world due to changes in pasture, vegetation, temperature and rainfall patterns.

The Lobas are struggling to cope with cold, dry and semi-desert climate utilizing marginal agricultural and pasture land. On the basis of empirical knowledge with their environmental condition, the Lobas have developed unique institutional, technological development and modification which have played vital adaptive role in their traditional livelihood in relation to livestock.

I have used anthropological field methods such as observation and key informant interview for qualitative and primary data. Fieldwork was carried out during my Ph.D. research different periods between 2013-2015 AD. In this paper, I have focused on climate change and other socio-economic factors as the causes of changes in livestock production system in Upper Mustang, which has affected livestock, livelihood, and changes in environment. I have used quantitative data on temperature and rainfall (1974-2015) collected by the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, government of Nepal.

## 2. The Lobas of Lo-manthang

The Lobas of Upper Mustang are culturally and ethnically Tibetan origin. Identity of the Lobas lies on their socio-economic, cultural, linguistic, geographic and historical context. The Lobas are indigenous people of Lo tsho-dhun. Etymologically, 'Lo tsho-dhun' means seven VDCs of Mustang district: Lo-manthang, Chhoser, Chonhup, Tsharang, Ghami, Surkhang and part of Chhuksang. It is also historically known as "Mustangbhot" (Jackson, 1978, p. 196). Lo-manthang was the capital of Lo kingdom or Lo tsho-dhun until 2008. The status of official kingdom ended when kingdom of Nepal became republic. The changes in the status of pity kingdom

and has a great effect to social, political relation among the Lobas of Upper Mustang. Bista(2004) has stated that since 1952 the local king lost his de facto administrator of Lo region accepting Lt. Colonel in the Nepal army (p. 212). The socio-cultural features of the Lobas of Upper Mustang are understood as "Tibetan" by foreign scholars as "a unique example of Tibetan culture", "preserved Tibetan heritage and local practices"(Selter, 2007), "the Lost Kingdom of Tibet" (Peissel, 1992). Identity of Loba is developed in many different forms and contents.

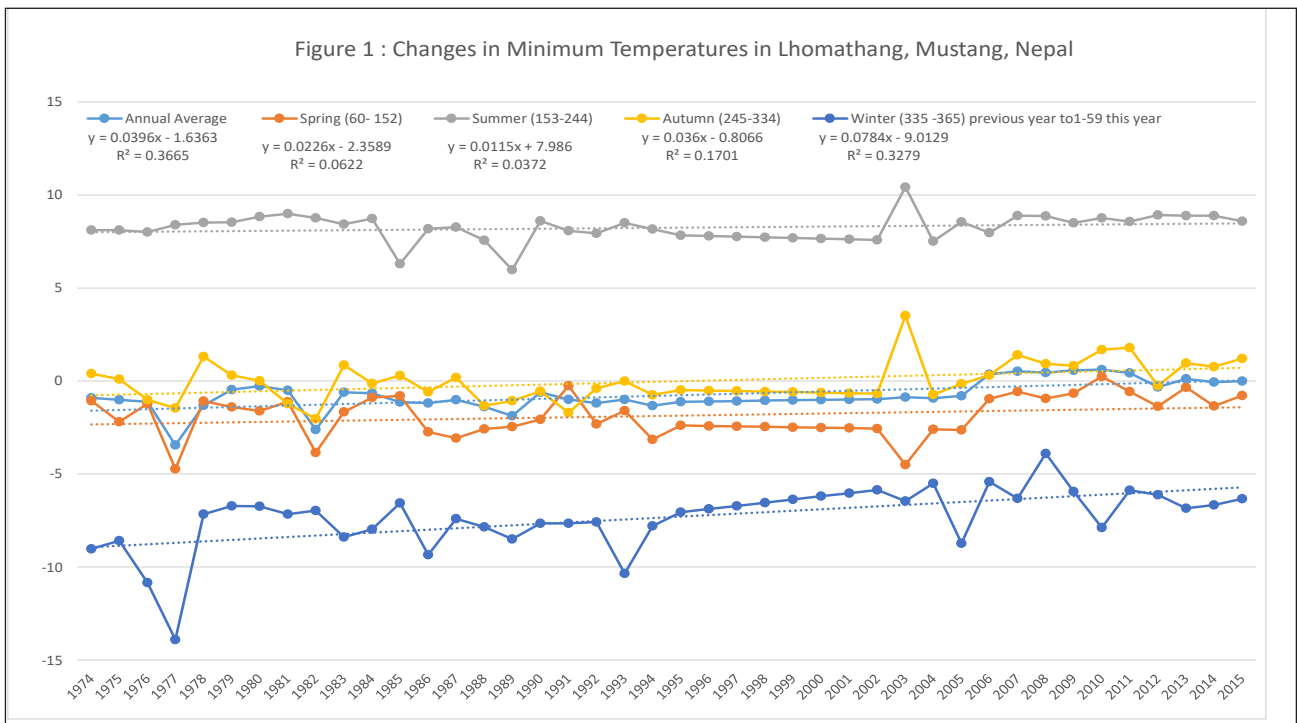
The total population of Lo-manthang VDC is 569 and 172 households. Among the total population 276 and 293 are male and female respectively (CBS, 2012).The social structure of Lobas is divided mainly into three different socio-economic groups. They are distinguished themselves in relation to power, privilege, resources access and control, and social integration. These groups are classified as the Kutaks (Bistas), the Phalwas (the Gurung), and the Rignins. The Kutaks are local aristocrats including Lo king. Phalwas are middle class in social position but economically powerful as Kutak. Demographically Phalwas are dominant group compare to others. Rignins are occupational groups that includes Gharas (smith), Shembas (butchers), Chembas (leather worker), Nepas (leather processing), Samjuwas or Sumbras (tailor), and Emetas (musicians). These sub-groups are categorized socially lowest, politically and economically weakest. Each group have very

crucial role to maintain cultural, social, and economic system of the Loba society. The Kutaks hold the traditional position on politics or community level decision making as the king and village head or Ghenpas. Phalwas and Rignins hold the economic power, since they play a great role in economic production in agriculture, livestock management, trade and tourism. The nomadic herders,Drokpas depend upon high land pasture and do not own any specific property such as house and land. Drokpas are considered as structurally inferior to Phalwas.

**3. Geo-climatic context of Lo-manthang**

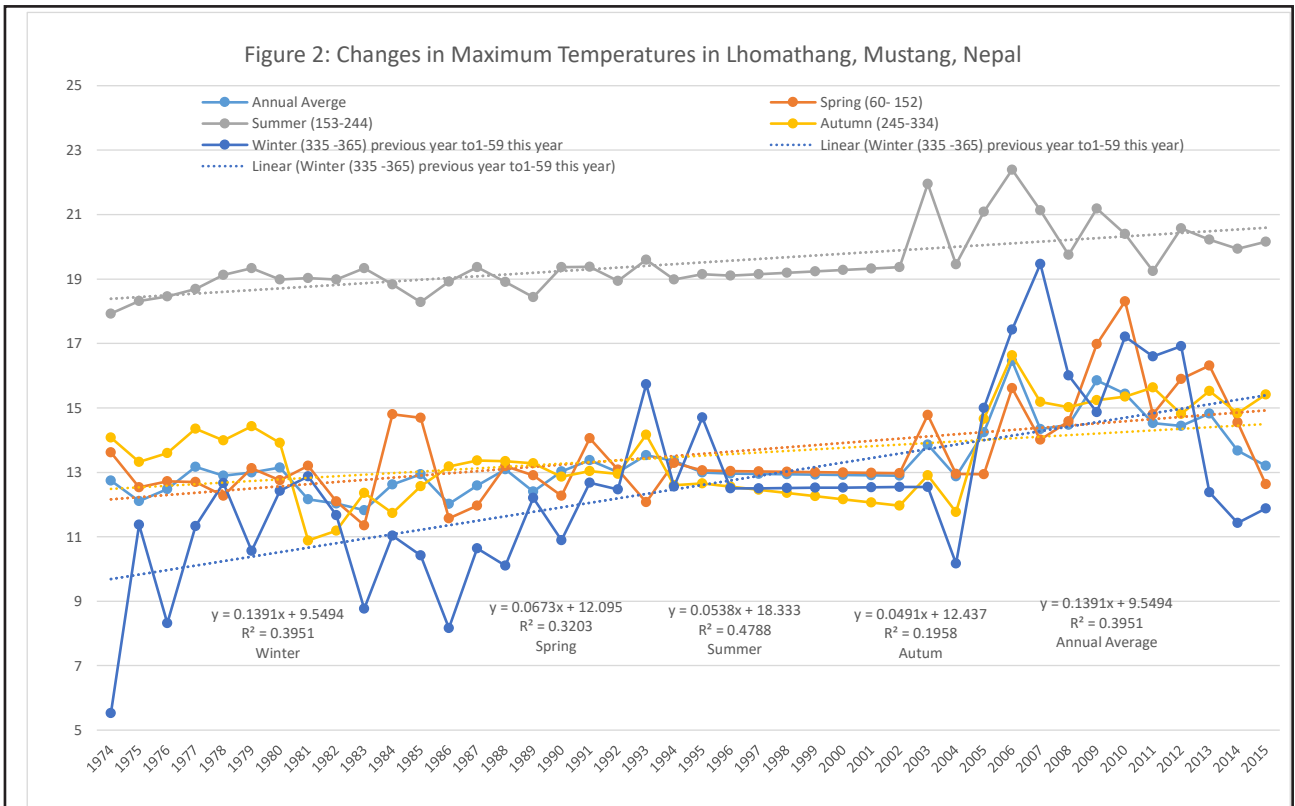
Upper Mustang is a rain shadow and semi-arid region with very low precipitation and vegetation. Local people have been experiencing climatic changes and provide evidences. Most important phenomena is that this regions getting dry, and snowfall pattern has changed which is causing decreasing water sources for crop irrigation. Because of dryness people are suffering from the degradation of pasture which is closely associated with local people’s livelihood.

According to DHM, Government of Nepal rainfall record collected at Chhoser next village of Lo-manthang, the average annual rainfall for Upper Mustang since 2006-2015 is only 207.86 mm. The year 2009 was the driest year because only 74 mm rainfall was recorded on that year, while the highest rainfall (291.1 mm)in 2011 was recorded. The rainfall trend was justified relatively weaker since R2 value of



Source: DHM, Government of Nepal





Source: DHM, Government of Nepal

trend line is only 5%, although there is an increasing trend by 1.86 mm per year since 1974- 2015. In this analysis 1991-2005 data are missing.

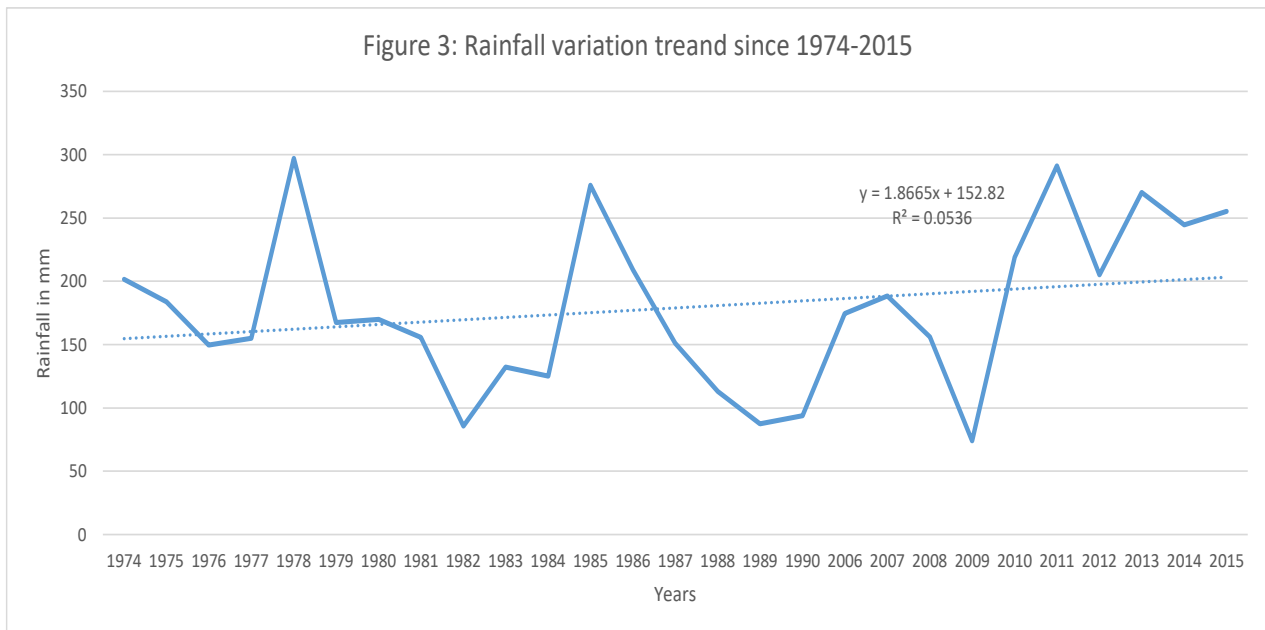
Minimum annual average temperature of Upper Mustang is fairly increasing. The trend line shows the increasing rate of 0.0480 C per year. This trend is justified relatively better by R2 value of 58%. Summer season temperature of Upper Mustang is increasing. The trend line shows the increasing rate of 0.024<sup>0</sup> C per year. This trend is justified relatively weaker by R2 value of 18%. In contrast winter season temperature of Upper Mustang is also increasing. The trend line shows the increasing rate of 0.115<sup>0</sup> C per year. This trend is justified relatively better by R2 value of 44%. Autumn average temperature of Upper Mustang is increasing. The trend line shows the increasing rate of 0.026<sup>0</sup> C per year. This trend is justified relatively weaker by R2 value of 12%. Spring average temperature of Upper Mustang is fairly increasing. The trend line shows the increasing rate of 0.032<sup>0</sup> C per year. This trend is justified relatively weaker by R2 value of 19%. In this context the minimum temperature is increasing in average as well as each seasons in Upper Mustang.

Maximum annual average temperature of Upper Mustang is fairly increasing. The trend line shows the increasing rate of 0.0139<sup>0</sup> C per year. This trend is justified relatively weaker by R2 value

of 9%. Summer season maximum temperature of Upper Mustang is increasing. The trend line shows the increasing rate of 0.053<sup>0</sup> C per year. This trend is justified relatively weaker by R2 value of 18%. In contrast winter season maximum temperature of Upper Mustang is also increasing. The trend line shows the increasing rate of 0.139<sup>0</sup> C per year. This trend is justified relatively weaker by R2 value of 12%. Spring average temperature of Upper Mustang is fairly increasing. The trend line shows the increasing rate of 0.0673<sup>0</sup> C per year. This trend is justified relatively weaker by R2 value of 12%. In this context the maximum temperature is increasing in average as well as each seasons in Upper Mustang.

#### 4. Climate change

Intergovernmental Panel for Climate change (IPCC), a multidisciplinary body of scientific advisers of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has defined climate change as the changes in temperature, precipitation, and weather related extreme events(IPCC, 2007). There a great debate over the role of anthropogenic and natural causes of climate change.UNFCCC



(1992) has clearly indicated anthropogenic cause as stated that, "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is, in addition to natural climate variability, observed over comparable time periods". A scientific consensus among climate and atmospheric scientists states that most of the observed warming of the Earth's atmosphere over 50 years is a consequences of Green House Gases (GHGs) emission through the burning of fossil fuel consumption (Hassol, 2004). Similarly, IPCC (2015) has concluded that temperature rise is taking place due to human influence.

Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, and sea level has risen. (IPCC, 2015, p. 2)

Climate change has become global and anthropogenic phenomenon because of in its causes and effects. Climate change is taking place as a cross-cutting issue of development and human security around the world. Similarly, discussion on climate change taking place in range of disciplines, level of governance, and actors, on the topics of adaptation, resilience and mitigation measures. IPCC(2007) panel has projected that there will be an increase of 0.2 degrees Celsius per decade under most emissions scenarios for the next two decades. IPCC has estimated that the average global temperature will rise between 1.1 and 6.4°C in the next 100 years (IPCC 2007, cited in (Chandrappa, n.d., p. 28).The

future temperature increase will be dependent on the world's response. The World Bank has projected more than 5<sup>0</sup> C temperature rise in this century if not mitigated and will cause big changes in ecosystem in Amazon, Andes, Himalaya and ocean due to deforestation, loss of glaciers and acidification (2010, p. 4). Climate change brings changes in several natural system such as changes in temperature, sea level rise, ice melting in polar regions, variations in precipitation, more severe drought in tropical and sub-tropical region, increasing incidence of heat waves, diseases, more intense hurricanes and cyclones (IPCC, 2007). These natural phenomena are becoming the most complex challenges for 21st century. Climate change is a complex phenomenon which requires multi-disciplinary and comprehensive understanding to solve the problem. IPCC has utilized climate knowledge mainly from documented by meteorologists based on human records and ice cores (Yearley, 2009, p. 393). In this context knowledge from anthropology is marginalizing (Hulme & Mahony, 2010, p. 708). Climate change is already having profound effects in the Artic, Africa, South Pacific islands and low-lying lands (Crate & Nuttall, 2009, p. 11). Anthropogenic climate change is defined as "human influence on the climate system is clear, and recent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are the highest in history. Recent climate changes have had widespread impacts on human and natural systems" (IPCC, 2015, p. 2).

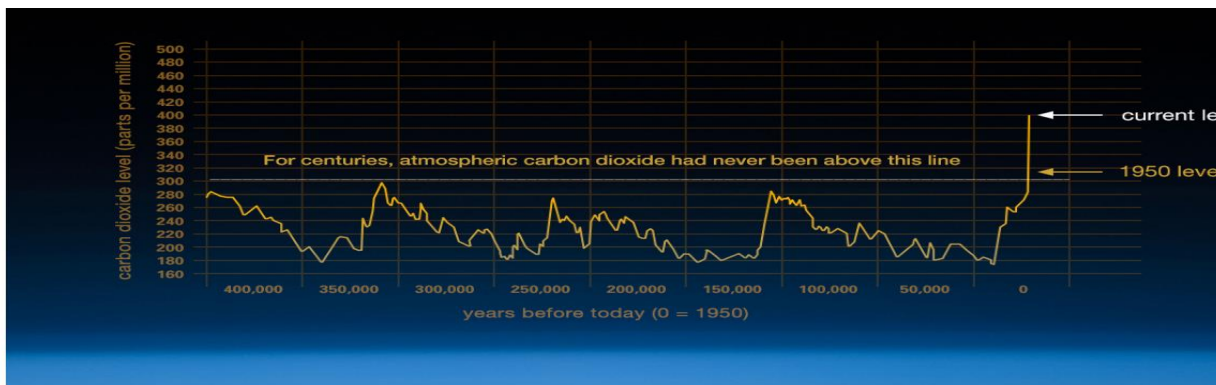
IPCC (2007) has defined climate change as the changes in temperature and precipitation over time. The classical period is 30 years or longer to millions

of years. Archaeologists are providing evidences in prehistoric climate change and their consequences. Climate change was taking place for a long time around the world due many different reasons. The archaeological studies show that 100,000 years ago the sea level was 130m below the present. This situation has changed during the last ice or glacial age c. 15,000 years ago(Burroughs, 2005, p. 18).

Table 1: Evidences of global climate change

Indicators	Details
Global Temperature Rise	Earth has warmed since 1880
	Most of this warming has occurred since the 1970s
	20 warmest years having occurred since 1981, all 10 of the warmest years occurring in the past 12 years.
Sea Level Rise	Global sea level rose about 17 centimeters (6.7 inches) in the last century
	The rate in the last decade, however, is nearly double that of the last century
	Global sea level has risen by about 8 inches since reliable record keeping began in 1880. Projected to rise sea level 1 to 4 feet by 2100.
Extreme Events	The number of record low temperature events has been decreasing, since 1950
Warming Ocean	The oceans have absorbed much of this increased heat, the top 700 meters (about 2,300 feet) of ocean showing warming of 0.302 degrees Fahrenheit since 1969.
Shrinking Ice Sheets	Data from NASA's show Greenland lost 150 to 250 cubic kilometers of ice per year between 2002 and 2006, Antarctica lost about 152 cubic kilometers of ice between 2002 and 2005
Declining Arctic Sea Ice	Both the extent and thickness of Arctic sea ice has declined rapidly over the last several decades.
Glacial Retreat	Glaciers are retreating everywhere around the world: the Alps, Himalayas, Andes, Rockies, Alaska and Africa.
Ocean Acidification	Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the acidity of surface ocean waters has increased by about 30 percent, This increase is the result of humans emitting more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and hence more being absorbed into the oceans. The amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by the upper layer of the oceans is increasing by about 2 billion tons per year.
Decreased Snow Cover	Satellite observations reveal that the amount of spring snow cover in the Northern Hemisphere has decreased over the past five decades and that the snow is melting earlier.
Decreased Snow Cover	Satellite observations reveal that the amount of spring snow cover in the Northern Hemisphere has decreased over the past five decades and that the snow is melting earlier.

Source: NASA (<http://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/>)



Source: NASA (<http://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/>)

Figure 5: Carbon Oxide Level through history

Table 1 presents evidences of climate change in various field such as temperature rise, sea level rise, extreme events, warming ocean, shrinking ice sheets, declining arctic sea ice, glacier retreat, ocean acidification, snow cover changed by National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The figure 5 presents Carbon Oxide level that explains the changing pattern of Carbon Oxide level in the atmosphere since 400000 years to present. It shows since 1950s it is increasing vertically up.

Figure 6 shows how climate change interact with natural phenomena and human/cultural phenomena in different aspects as the impact.

**5. Climate Change in Nepali Himalaya**

Nepal has three ecological zones lying horizontally north to the south. Himalayas lies on the north, Hills on the middle and the Plain or Tarai lies on the south. All these ecological regions experience climate change impacts differently. Nepal contributes only 0.025 % of the global production of GHGs but effects are long lasting. Maximum temperature in all Nepal rise 1.8° C since 1975-2006 (NPC, 2011, p. 7). One of the major indicator of climate change is rise of temperature. The rate of increase is 0.06° C per year between 1977 and 2000. The rate of temperature rise varies in different ecological zones of Nepal: Trans-Himalaya (0.09° C), Himalaya (0.06° C), Middle Mountain (0.08°C), Siwalik (0.04°C), and Tarai (0.04°C) (Shrestha & Aryal, 2011, p. 69). Only in the

The most recent trend analysis since 1971-2014 carried out by DHM (2017) of maximum temperature rise trend is significantly positive by 0.056° C/yr and the minimum temperature rise rate is insignificant 0.002° C/yr in all Nepal.

In the context of climate change vulnerability of Nepal, Maplecroft (2010) has ranked Nepal as the fourth most vulnerable country in the world. The same report has rated 16 countries at 'extreme risk' among them the South Asian nations, Bangladesh (rank 1<sup>st</sup>), India (rank 2<sup>nd</sup>), Nepal (rank 4<sup>th</sup>), Afghanistan (rank 8<sup>th</sup>) and Pakistan (rank 16<sup>th</sup>) among those with the most exposure to climate change. Sri Lanka (rank 34<sup>th</sup>) is rated at 'high risk' (Maplecroft, 2010 in Bhattarai, 2012, p.20).

Lo-manthang lies between trans-Himalayan and Tibetan Plateau. The Tibetan Plateau has experienced warming in the range of 0.02°C to 0.03°C per year over the last fifty years (Yao et al., 2006). In this condition high altitude and dry land with raising temperature has great impact on the life of people. According to Ministry of Environment, Nepal, from ecological sensitivity, Mustang district is highly vulnerable as ranked very high (0.62-1) sensitive region (2010, pp. 6-21).

**6. Impact of Climate Change in Nepal**

Climate change impact is multidimensional and broadly categorized as natural and cultural/human phenomena (see figure 6). Anthropologists are focusing impact of climate change on the indigenous people, politically and socially marginalized or excluded and those who are settled in harsh climatic condition like Siberia. Anthropologists think that indigenous people live at the mercy of changes beyond their control (Crate, 2008, p. 571). Anthropological studies on climate

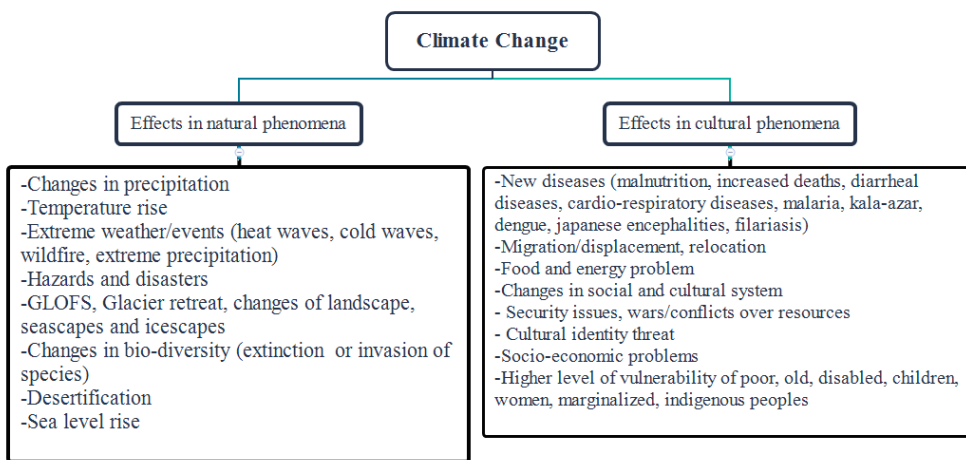


Figure 6: Conceptual framework showing cultural-natural effects of climate change

Kaligandaki river basin the average temperature has increased at the rate of 0.025° C year-1(Shrestha & Aryal, 2011, p. 71). The temperature rise has impact on biodiversity, livelihood of people, land, water and other natural resources. In this context the Himalayas and trans-Himalayas region are climate sensitive.

change is very limited, but other discipline have focused on climate change impact which are mentioned in this section of the paper. They have focused on retreat of glaciers, agro-pastoral impact, impact on natural resources like water, forest, biodiversity. It also has impact on food (food



security, food sovereignty, availability, accessibility, utilization and food system stability), economic and cultural system due to change in resources such as water, bio-diversity, oceanic system in order to cope with changing extreme weather events (Adger, Huq, Brown, Conway, & Hulme, 2003; FAO, 2008; Paavola & Adger, 2006). Studies has shown that adaptation and impact varies 'upon the adaptive capacity of access and control over resources such as information, finance, kinship, resilience system, knowledge system' (Polack, 2008, p. 17).

Agriculture, livelihood, health, biodiversity, and water resources particularly in retreat of glacial lakes and changes in hydrological regime are looked where impact of climate change could be observed (Subedi, 2010, p. 174). Mountain region of Nepal are considered as a storehouse of biodiversity. The rich biodiversity may be endangered as effects such as upward shifting of zonal vegetation occur because of warming effects (Subedi, 2010, p. 174). Changes in rainfall and temperature brings challenge in semi-arid dryland due to decreasing water availability to existing forest leads desertification and degradation of biodiversity. Study on grassland claims that climate change and overgrazing interplay about 40% grassland is degraded in Tibetan Plateau (Berrahmouni, Pajares, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, & Universität Bern, 2011, p. 58).

Sherpa people of Khumbu region of Nepal have noticed mosquitoes in their surrounding since 2008 as the indicator of warming of the region. The Khumbu region was warmed extremely in 2010 and since then the temperature has become unusually varied and unpredictable (Sherpa, 2014, p. 157). Similarly, storms, long dry seasons, unseasonal snowfall as extreme weather events taking place but people have not any specific adaptation strategy because they are happening recently (Parajuli, 2011).

The agro-ecosystem based livelihood of poor people who have occupied marginal areas are threatened due to climate change in Nepal (Bhatta, van Oort, Stork, & Baral, 2015; Chhetri, Subedi, & Ghimire, 2013; Macchi, Gurung, & Hoermann, 2015). Similarly, climate change related drought has affected rain fed cultivation of crops cycles (plantation, grow and harvest). Agricultural food chain has been severely affected due to unpredictability of the precipitation that has caused crop failure (Ghimire, Shivakoti, & Perret, 2010; Macchi et al., 2015; Manandhar, Vogt, Perret, & Kazama, 2011).

Himalaya is known as "high frozen reservoirs of water". The Himalayas are water tower preserving fresh water in the form of snow, ice and glacier.

Glacial studies focuses on the Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF) occurring due to global warming. Glacier studies has identified two important scientific aspects of glacier in climate change. First, they provide information about the past climate. Second, they provide present condition of climate change (Nawaz Khan, 2010, p. 202). GLOFs are catastrophic particularly to the down streams settlement, people and their livelihood associate resources like livestock, property, infrastructure and natural resources (Meenawat & Sovacool, 2011). As the result of temperature rise glaciers are retreating faster as the 'most noticeable consequences' (Meenawat & Sovacool, 2011). GLOFs are taking place in Nepal, Tibet, Peru, and other South Asian countries. Because of the rise rate of temperature rise in Himalayan region (Khadka, Babel, Shrestha, & Tripathi, 2014, pp. 49–50) devastating effects of GLOFs are observed. According to (ICIMOD, 2001) within last three decades there are 12 GLOF events taken place in Nepal and some of them were big and devastating. The study (ICIMOD, 2001) shows total 3252 glaciers are identified which covers area of 5323 Sq. km in Nepal. 2323 glacial lakes identified that cover an area of 75.70 Sq. Km, among them 20 are identified as potentially dangerous due to global warming. 96 glacial lakes are found and 4 are identified as potentially dangerous in Kaligandaki river sub-basin (2001). In 1985, Dig Tsho glacier burst destroyed Hydropower and other infrastructures (Meenawat & Sovacool, 2011). According to local informants from Chhoser and Chhonhup VDC, two GLOFs occurred in the summer 1984 and 1987 in Chhoser VDC, Upper Mustang. On 17 Dec., 2016 a very small GLOF take place in Ghami VDC and effected in Dhakmar village by destroying 8 wooden bridges, and drinking water supply (<http://kantipur.ekantipur.com/news/2016-12-18/20161218173159.html>). There are two most dangerous glacier lakes are identified as Tsho-Rolpa in Dolakha and Imja, in Sholokhumbu district of Nepal. In order to reduce the risk of GLOF, a project of lowering Imja glacial lake water by 3 meter was conducted by DHM, Nepal and Nepal Army. The project was completed recently (<http://kantipur.ekantipur.com/news/2016-11-23/20161123153942.html>).

Scientists are mapping glacier lakes in relation to time. They have concluded that Glacier lakes are expanding continuously and dangerously. There is a hypothesis that snow line will be shifting from 5700-6300 meter above sea level (masl) (Aase, Chaudhary, & Vetaas, 2010, p. 229).

The changes of glaciers are compared from 1952 when Toni Hagen took photograph and clear

changes seen 2005 and scientific imagination what would have been in 1850 (Aase et al., 2010, p. 230). Local people are also observing the glaciers and glacier lakes have noticed clear changes.

### 7. Livestock and livelihood

Agro-pastoral system is an integral part of livelihood system in Lo-manthang. The importance of livestock is immense in the Loba society. Yak, goats, sheep, cattle, zho and horses are the main livestock raised by Loba in Lo-manthang. Each types

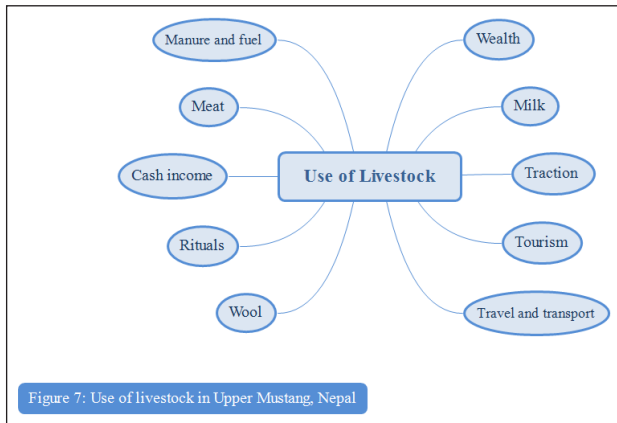


Figure 7: Use of livestock in Upper Mustang, Nepal

of livestock contribute specific types of services. Yak, sheep, goat, cow are used for nutritious food items in the form of meat, milk, yogurt, fat, butter and cheese. The zhopas are used to plough land, horses to carry manure to the field, horse racing and crop thrashing. At large horses are used for travel and transportation of goods. Wool from yak, sheep and goat is highly valued. Specially pashmina is used as high valued commodity as well as to prepare other necessary items in the form of clothings, bedding, rugs, tents, bags, straps. Every livestock are useful for fuel and manure. Therefore, different livestock are kept for specific purposes.

Figure 7 and 8 show the use of livestock and challenges of livestock raring in Lo-manthang, respectively. Horses are one of the most useful and high valued domestic animal. Yaks are considered as delicacy for various occasions of celebration. Secondary products of livestock such as wool and hide has made the Loba livelihood possible in the harsh climate of this region. The manure of domesticated animals including human stool is accumulated and regularly supplemented with ashes to make rich nutrients used as fertilizer to the crop field. Needs of manure depend upon the holding cultivated land by household. Many family have indoor latrine which is also used as manure to the crop field. Chemical fertilizer is not used for any propose in Lo-manthng yet. Livestock raising has also been changing before

and after road building up to Lo-manthang-Korala. Some people have stopped riding horse and have started riding motor bikes as being faster and easy to care.

According to Aamchi Ghyacho, a key informants many donkeys were in Lo-manthang until 15 years ago but we cannot see any more these days. Previously donkeys were raised, kept and used for transportation of goods but these days trucks are carrying to Lo-manthang and other areas. Nowadays, donkeys are extinct from Lo-manthang. Lo-manthang was known as donkey herding and people from other village were joking at Loba of Lo-manthang saying “Bhundola”, donkey herding village.

In the interview Local resident and social worker AangeBista, (79) has said that:

In the past, people kept many livestock and they would prefer crop plantation. Because it was a major means of supporting food for own consumption and

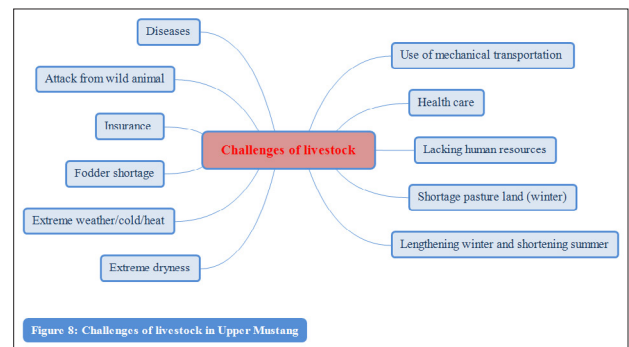


Figure 8: Challenges of livestock in Upper Mustang

trading to Tibetan. At that time to grow fodder was very difficult, but these days people do not cultivate crop and keep a few livestock, therefore, the fodder is quite enough but people do not collect enough so people need to buy at the rate of NRs. 30 per KG in Lo-manthang, during winter. In the past, if someone was a farmer was considered as rich because he



Photo 1: Ploughing the field with Jhopa



had enough food to eat, but these days farmers are considered poor because they do not have enough cash income and young Lobasare not interested to work in their field.

Changes in temperature pattern has several consequences to manage livestock in Upper Mustang. Lo-manthang, on January 23, 2013 the temperature went low they have ever known. On that day the minimum temperature went down to -17.5 and maximum temperature also went down to -1.0 degree Celsius. On the same day 300 Yaks were killed due severe cold. Similarly, on 1-7 May 2012, the maximum temperature also went down up to -3.7.

Tamtin Gurung, working as data collector from department of hydrology and meteorology, who records every day rain fall and temperature has said that:

people are experiencing anomalies of rainfall and temperature. It is becoming unpredictable that people think it is too cold when sun is not shining and windy, when wind stops blowing and sun shines it gets warm like summer even during



Photo 2: Herder nearby border to Tibet/China



Photo 3: Drying Yak dung for fuel

winter. He expresses this situation symbolizing wearing a Nylon clothe. The weather during cold gets cold and during warm period gets intolerable hot. During February, 2016 was warm and temperature was plus but in May the temperature went down to minus. People in the past did not know that North wind, that blow down from Tibetan Plateaublow until May. This wind is dry and cold.

A Drokpa lady said, "it is worse, because it prevents warm up and vegetation to grow". This directly affects raising livestock. These events on weather have effected on crop cultivation as well. In the past with little effort people could harvest good amount of crops which encourages to work on the field but these days people put much effort but harvest get less which has discouraged people to continue to work in their farm, rather they focus on other occupations moving out their locality and forced buy food from market.

There are endangered species such as snow leopard (Panther uncial), protected animal that interact with the domestic animal and kills them in mass (see figure 16). This kind of accident taking place more frequent these days but there is no insurance for the farmers.

### 7.1 Means of transportation and Livestock

In the past livestock were used for transportation. Horses, Donkey, Yak, Sheep and goats were also used. These days trucks and jeeps are used to transport goods. However, some mules and horses are used. Tourists use mule and horse to transports their logistics for trekking. Some trekkers use horse to visit nearby villages such as Chhoser, Thinger. The Zhopa is used to plough field are not reproduced in Lo-manthang. They are brought from different places of Tibet, Gorkha and Solukhumbu districts of Nepal.

Drokpas are the yak herder and follow nomadic life. They graze Yak, higher altitude during summer season (c. 4000 masl) and they mostly move to below the mountain in the gorge and the flat land between Mustang and Dolpa district of Nepal during the winter. Some of them bring down to the main settlement areas. Their traditional pasture privilege during the winter in Tibetan has absolutely closed since 30 April 1988 (Ojha 1986, p. 195). These Drokpas produce meat, wool, woolen material, dung from Yak and they exchange for their livelihood with other people who lives in Lo-manthang and surrounding areas.

Drokpas live in a tent and move around pasture areas depending upon availability of pasture for yak, sheep and goats. Drokpas are one of the most vulnerable people due to climate change that



Photo 4: Fodder collection during autumn for winter season



Figure 5: Snow Leopard mass killing of goats in the settlement area



Photo 6: MilkingYak



Photo 7: Yak Milk in a wooden pot

has caused drought. The social structure in the Loba society is not the caste system in a strict sense as practiced in Hill and Tarai of Nepal, but these occupational groups are excluded from various socio-political, religious rights and privileges among Loba community.

Horse and Yak are economically high valued animals for their economic contribution as direct source of cash and followed by sheep and goats. Goat is the most numerous domesticated animals followed by sheep, cattle, yak, horses and zhopa. Similarly, cattle are the most commonly owned livestock, whereas owning of Yak, sheep and zhopa are limited to a relatively fewer households, who have human resource to take care of them. The Chinese occupation of Tibet resulted in two major disruptive effects to the Lobas as they lose their valuable winter pasture in Tibet consequently they need to reduce the number of livestock.

## 7.2 Livestock in rituals and ceremonies

Livestock are frequently used in ritual and ceremonial context having deeper meaning. Animals are used in the calendar symbols. Each year one specific animal is used to measure life span of human and animal. Tiji/tenchi ceremony is performed to ward off evil spirit, that is a community level ritual dance and worshipping that takes place in Lo-manthang each and every year. During Tiji animal mask dance are used. In front of the main entrance of the house yak head is placed to avoid evil spirit at house. Yak dunk is also used to incense *chime* or *dhup*, which offer to the deities for good and pure smell. Livestock products such as butter is used for tea and tika (auspiciousness and respect), respect for the guest, or elders, as well as diet for children and elders. When a respected guest arrives at home they usually offer drinks either tea or liquor placing butter on cup as a high respect. The Loba place head with horn of Yak in front of main entrance door of house.



Photo 8: Drokpa Lady at her tent



Photo 9: Milking goat

A complex connectivity of human relation between hill settlers Hindu and the Lobas can be observed that both they get benefit through the exchange of livestock. Tail of dead Yak is used as auspicious religious symbols by the Hindus of hill regions. During autumn the Hindus celebrate Dashin as their main festival and they prefer consuming meat of mountain sheep and goat as they graze in high mountain areas and consume medicinal plants and herbs, which is good for consumer's health. Dashin celebration becomes a chance to Lobas to sale their large number of sheep and goats and reduce the herd size which enable them to manage winter fodder shortage and earn cash. For the same purpose they slaughter sheep and goat during autumn or November/December and store for winter consumption. At the same time they manage cash economy by selling sheep and goats.

### 7.3 Livestock and cash income

Livestock are mobile form of asset that can be turned quickly into cash and other resources at the time of need. Milk is never sold but mostly turned into butter and chhurpi (dried cheese). Butter from cow is used in large quantities by households for a number of purposes such as tea, food, religious ceremonies, and fuel for butter lamp. Butter from yak is quite expensive even to buy even in Lo-manthang. Wool is another high valued product of animal. The pashmina from goat is highly valued in the local market as they sell per kg 1200 NRs. They harvest wool from Yak in June and wool from sheep and goat in June and July. Yak, sheep and goats are sold for meat. Meat consumption has also increased among the Loba as well as many tourists like to taste. Local people like to prefer eating mutton from sheep rather than goat because if one eats goat meat gets cold and

on the other hand the hill people believe that if one eats sheep meat gets cold.

### 7.4 Livestock product in tourism

Tourism was introduced in Lo region since 1992. Some Lobas engaged in tourism business of their different sectors. Tourists usually visit during the spring, summer and autumn seasons which are the seasons of cultivation and harvest of crops as well. In this sense agriculture and tourism have conflicting relationship. At the same time agriculture and tourism needs human labor which is becoming scarce resource in the region. On the other side the local crop production is commodified to the tourists supplying local food menu. Nowadays, many people prefer to work on hotel because it is much profitable and receive wages in the form of cash immediately than working in the field, which is laborious and the return is uncertain due to weather condition, crop failure, attack of disease and insect attack to crops which is increasing. The numbers of tourists are increasing year by year. Tourists, who travel with tea house management, prefer consuming local product and they support local economy much more than the camping or organized in large number of tourists. One of their interest is to taste mutton from local goat. The camping tourists have not much contribution to the local people. The camping tourists bring everything they need with them such as porters, food, fuel, tent camps, cook, guides. Some of them only hire horse to trek around Lo-manthang and they pay rent for camp sites.

### 7.5 Common herder a new development

In order to manage labor shortage and reduce the cost of keeping livestock they have started to keep common herder in Lo-manthang. Some households



hire even a cow herder and they pay monthly wage and food proportionately. One herder is paid about 50,000 NRs. annually as cash including food. In the past it was not possible because every household own big number of livestock. The number of horse is small, and they usually graze next to the villages. For the horse grazing common herder is not hired. Horse is used as means of transportation during winter to Tibet and around the region.

## 8. Conclusion

Livestock management is becoming a challenging issue in Upper Mustang. The food sovereignty of Lobas is in critical condition due to challenges of livestock production. First, they lost their sovereignty over salt and grain trade to Tibet in which livestock played crucial role. Second, the global climate change which has devastating effect on high altitude area like Lo-manthang. The closer of trade in Tibet have greater significance as they do not only loose the economically important life but also they lose social relation which was established through marriage and pasture access to their livestock during winter. Because of that they have to reduce a large number of livestock. Their priority over local production of grain crops has changed. Due to global climate change, the scarcity of water is rising, and land abandon is taking place more and more. In order to cope with socio-environmental crisis they are adopting other alternatives such as winter seasonal migration, value focused crops and livestock production, tree plantation, employments in foreign countries, involved in tourism. Migration to Pokhara/Kathmandu is taking slowly increasing rate. New generation people are mostly educated in modern education system and grown up outside Lo-manthang which resulted to further migration for economic and other social opportunities. It is also threatened the indigenous knowledge in relation to the local habitat and food sovereignty of the Lobas of Lo-manthang.

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# Responsiveness and Productivity of Nepalese Tax System

- Tara Prasad Bhusal  
Associate Professor  
Central Department of Economics  
Tribhuvan University

## Abstract

Nepal is a federal and democratic republican country. As an independent, indivisible, sovereign, secular, inclusive, democratic, socialism-oriented federal democratic republican state, the government has to do lots of things. On the one hand the government has to increase welfare and living standard of the people by fulfilling basic needs. On the other hand the government have to develop physical and socio-economic infrastructures. For this large amount of resources is required. Among the different sources of government revenue, tax is the main source. On the one hand the government has to increase welfare and living standard of the people by fulfilling basic needs. On the other hand the government have to develop physical and socio-economic infrastructures. The main objectives of the article is to analyze the responsiveness and productivity of Nepalese tax system during the period of FY 1991 to 2016 by measuring elasticity and buoyancy coefficient. Nepal has to face the problems of low responsiveness and productivity of tax yields, indirect tax dominated tax structure, low tax effort ratio, narrow tax bases and weak tax administration. In order to solve these problem, increasing the tax revenue is not an end in itself, rather it is a means to meet the fiscal imbalance, reduce inequality of wealth and income, and make proper allocation of resources and incentives to work and invest, which would lead to increase in productivity, and hence, the national income. Thus, raising revenue is only one of many goals and a tax system must be administratively feasible. Moreover, the equality principle cannot be neglected and the tax system must be directed not to misallocate resources. All these goals cannot be achieved simultaneously, so tax reform is a matter of trade-offs.

**Keywords:** Tax, elasticity, buoyancy,

## 1. Introduction

Nepal is a federal and democratic republican country. It is a landlocked country situated between India and China's Tibetan Autonomous region. As an independent, indivisible, sovereign, secular,

inclusive, democratic, socialism-oriented federal democratic republican state, the government has to do lots of things. In the modern world the role of the government is increasing. On the one hand the government has to increase welfare and living standard of the people by fulfilling basic needs. On the other hand the government have to develop physical and socio-economic infrastructures. In order to perform these duties and responsibility, the government has to expend on different economic, social, cultural and other development activities. For this, government needs huge amount of resources. Revenue of the country may be internal and external. External sources consists bilateral and multilateral aids, grants and loans. External sources are uncertain, inconvenient, and not good for healthy development of nation in case of high dependency because of their vested interest and they have to pay after certain time period also. If foreign loans are not mobilized properly and misused, it becomes burden for the country and it can push the country into debt crisis. So, it is better to mobilize internal sources rather than external sources. The tax and non-tax revenues are main two sources of internal sources of revenue of the government. The government can receive the tax revenue as a compulsory payment where as non-tax revenue is a conditional source. Non-tax revenue includes fees, fines, penalties, royalties, receipt from sales and rent of government property and services, interest, dividends, principle payment, donation royalties, and miscellaneous income etc. Income tax, value added tax (VAT), property tax, sales tax, excise duties, custom duties, hotel tax, revenue from land registration etc. are the source of tax revenue. The share of non-tax revenue is very low as compared to tax revenue in our macroeconomic fiscal instrument of the government.

Tax is a compulsory contribution to government made without references to a particular benefit received by the taxpayers. It is a personal obligation to pay tax and there is no direct relationship among tax, benefit and individual tax payers. Tax revenue can be divided into two parts. They are direct and

indirect tax. A direct tax is really paid by the person on whom it is legally imposed. Direct taxes are levies on the income, property and registration. It can't shift to another. The direct taxes have been taken as the best policy to reduce of income and wealth inequality in the society. Through which, government can implement the policy to reduce the inequality and collect the huge amount of funds. On the other hand, an indirect tax is imposed on one person but paid partly or wholly by another. Moreover, the indirect taxes are imposed on the consumption of Goods and services. The taxes on such goods and services are integrated with their price. Selling those goods and services on higher price, the tax payers easily transfer the burden on general consumer. Custom duties, VAT, excise duties and sales tax etc. are the example of indirect tax. In the developed economies the contribution of direct tax in total revenue is more than that of indirect tax. But in the developing and least developed countries like Nepal it is reverse. Taxes are compulsory contributions to public authorities to meet the general expenses of the government which have been incurred for the public good and without reference to special benefits. The relationship between taxation and economic development has long been a matter of concern to policy makers. The primary purpose of taxation is to divert control of economic resources from taxpayers to the state for its own use or transfer to others. Taxation not only restrains total spending by households and enterprises but influences the allocation of economic resources, recognizes social costs that are not reflected in market prices and affects the distribution of income and wealth (Shirras, 1929).

Tax revenue may change due to a variety of factors, such as changes in income, changes in tax rate and tax base, change in efficiency of tax administration and collection, among others. The responsiveness of tax revenue to such changes can be explained with the help of tax elasticity and buoyancy. Tax Elasticity may be defined as the ratio of a percentage change in adjusted tax revenue to percentage change in gross domestic product (GDP). On the other hand, tax buoyancy refers to ratio of percentage change in total tax revenue to a percentage changes in GDP as well as due to the changes in discretionary measures such as tax rates and tax bases. This distinction between the tax elasticity and buoyancy is very useful in analyzing and evaluating whiter future revenues will be sufficient to meet the resource needs without changing the rates or bases to the existing tax. To measure the tax elasticity historical tax series must be adjusted so as to eliminate the effects of tax revenues from discretionary changes.

Therefore, the terms 'Elasticity' is also called "Built-in-flexibility" or "stabilized-coefficient" and likewise, the term buoyancy may also called as "sensitivity" or "exploitation co-efficient". Musgrave called it "formula flexibility" to measure the buoyancy, historical text revenue series. Therefore, buoyancy is estimated without allowing for discretionary changes (Musgrave, 1948).

Dahal (1984) has studied various aspect of Nepalese tax structure for the period FY 1964/65 to FY 1980/81. In this period the overall elasticity of the total revenue equal, almost unity (1.01) for indirect taxes, it is marginally higher than unity (1.02) compare with the elasticity of tax revenue is 0.92 reflecting the tax system less responsive to change in income. However, the buoyancy coefficients for the same period are 1.54 for total revenue, 1.52 for the tax revenue, 1.63 for indirect taxes and 1.23 for the direct taxes. Among the individual taxes the elasticity of sales tax is the highest (1.96) followed by income tax (1.38), import duties (1.05), export duties (0.77), and land tax (-0.04). The buoyancy coefficient for sales tax is again highest (2.56) followed by the excise duties (2.23), income tax (1.86), import duties (1.79), export duties (1.14) and land tax (0.31). These figures imply that Nepal is primarily concerned on the land tax, export duty, import duty, excise duty and to extent same on income tax.

## 2. Objective

The concept of "elasticity" and buoyancy" of taxes are often used to examine the responsiveness of tax collection to variation in national income. In other words measuring responsiveness of Taxes in the tax system, 'elasticity and buoyancy are two popular concepts, frequently referred to as automatic stabilizers. If tax system is elastic then the functioning of the economic system does not need to deliberate or discretionary action of any external authority. Elasticity or built-in-flexibility; which measures the responsiveness of particular tax system is also known as "stabilized coefficient" which is the static concept, would indicate what size and magnitude of tax would have been over a period of time when there would be no change on the tax rate and legal bases (Dahal, 2000).

The main objectives of the article is to analyze the responsiveness and productivity of Nepalese tax system during the period of FY 1991 to 2016 by measuring elasticity and buoyancy coefficient.

## 3. Methodology

The model specified in study comprise of several equation to examine the responsive both

single regression productivity of the Nepalese tax system estimate buoyancy and elasticity coefficients of various revenue series. Moreover regression equations are transformed to double log linear to have the estimate of the elasticity and buoyancy of various specified relation.

To estimate the elasticity and buoyancy coefficients for the specified tax groups, the following regression equation are employed.

For elasticity  
 $\ln Ta = \ln\alpha + \beta \ln Y + U \dots\dots\dots (1)$

For buoyancy  
 $\ln T = \ln\alpha_1 + \beta_1 \ln Y + V \dots\dots\dots (2)$

Where,

- Ta = Adjusted tax revenue series
- T = Actual tax revenue series
- Y = Total GDP at current price
- U and V = Stochastic Variables
- $\beta$  = elasticity coefficient
- $\beta_1$  = buoyancy coefficient
- $\alpha$  = constant coefficient of elasticity
- $\alpha_1$  = constant coefficient of buoyancy
- ln = natural log

Then elasticity coefficient ( $\beta$ ) can be calculated by solving these two normal equations

$$\sum \ln Ta = n \ln\alpha + \beta \sum \ln Y \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$\sum \ln Y \times \ln Ta = \ln\alpha \sum \ln Y + \beta \sum [\ln Y]^2 \dots (4)$$

Which gives,

$$\beta = \frac{\sum h(Y)h(\bar{X}) - n[Mean h(Y)] \times [Mean h(\bar{X})]}{\sum [\ln(Y)]^2 - n[Mean h(Y)]^2}$$

and,  $\ln\alpha = \text{mean}(\ln Ta) - \beta \text{mean}(\ln Y)$

And buoyancy coefficient ( $b_1$ ) can be calculated by solving these two normal equation

$$\sum \ln T = n \ln\alpha_1 + \beta_1 \sum \ln Y \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

$$\sum \ln Y \times \ln T = \ln\alpha_1 \sum \ln Y + \beta_1 \sum [\ln Y]^2 \dots (6)$$

Which gives,

$$b_1 = \frac{\sum h(Y)h(T) - n[Mean h(Y)] \times [Mean h(T)]}{\sum [\ln(Y)]^2 - n[Mean h(Y)]^2}$$

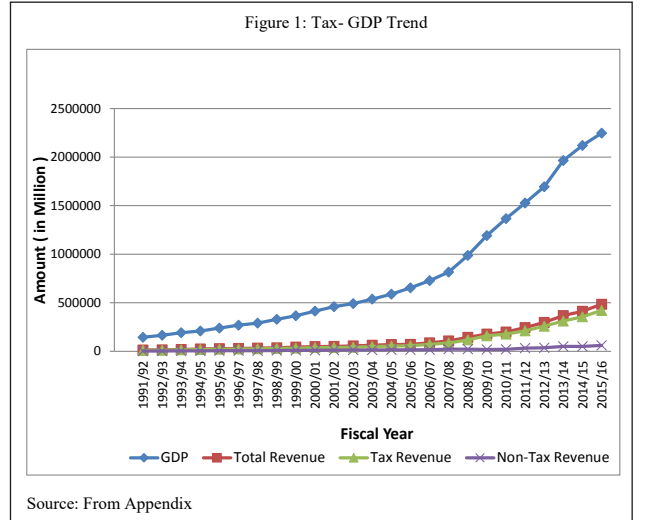
and,  $\ln\alpha_1 = \text{mean}(\ln T) - \beta_1 \text{mean}(\ln Y)$

This study computation is done by using SPSS programs.

**4. Responsiveness and Productivity of Nepalese Tax System**

Trend of the GDP and Tax Revenue, Total Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue has been shown graphically in the figure as follows.

As shown in the figure 1, as increasing in GDP, government revenue, tax revenue and non-



tax revenue cannot be increased which is shown by increasing gap in the diagram.

**4.1 Estimation of Elasticity Coefficients of Nepalese Taxes**

Elasticity of particular tax revenue series is said to be proportionate change in tax revenue due to proportionate change in nominal GDP without discretionary changes. It measures the automatic response of tax revenue without the effect of discretionary change in the tax base, tax rate etc. Hence elasticity is result of built-in-effects of tax structure. If an elasticity coefficient is unity ( $b=1$ ) implies that one percent change in nominal GDP response one percent change in tax yield through automatic growth. If elasticity coefficient exceeds unity ( $b>1$ ), then tax structure is said to be elastic and implies that one percent change in nominal GDP response more than one percent change in tax yield though automatic growth. If elasticity coefficient is less than unity ( $b<1$ ), then tax structure is said to be inelastic and implies that one percent change in nominal GDP response less than one percent change in tax yield though automatic growth and elasticity is equal to two or more than two indicates high degree of progressiveness.

A developing country like Nepal, which is struggling in an initial stage of its development movement which needs more revenue to get economic development, stability and equity, should adopt an elastic tax system. If tax system is elastic, then additional efforts may not be desirable to mobilize additional revenue. If the economy performing low elasticity of tax system, government can always improve the revenue mobilization by introducing new tax (i.e. change in tax base) and changing in tax rates. The elasticity coefficient of different revenue heads of Nepalese economy during the period of 25 years from 1991/92 to 2015/16 has been presented in the table 1.

Table 1: Elasticity Coefficient (b) of different Tax heads for the study period

Dependent Variable (in ln)	Independent Variable (in ln)	Elasticity Coefficient (b)	2	S. E.	t-Statistic	F-Statistic	D-W
TR	GDP	0.68	0.92	0.04	16.72	279.67	0.21
TTR	GDP	0.71	0.91	0.04	16.05	259.67	0.19
NTR	GDP	0.53	0.85	0.05	11.60	134.66	0.74
DT	GDP	0.79	0.93	0.04	18.07	326.65	0.41
IDT	GDP	0.82	0.72	0.11	7.87	62.04	2.33
IT	GDP	0.93	0.96	0.04	23.73	562.86	0.56
VAT	GDP	0.62	0.79	0.89	9.64	92.93	0.16
ED	GDP	0.58	0.88	0.04	13.29	176.68	0.32
CD	GDP	0.76	0.97	0.03	27.02	729.83	0.58
IMD	GDP	0.71	0.93	0.04	17.31	299.57	0.44
EXD	GDP	-0.26	0.14	0.12	-2.18	4.75	1.31

Source: Calculated based on data in Appendix

#### 4.2 Estimation of Buoyancy Coefficients of Nepalese Taxes

If tax structure of the economy is inelastic tax revenue will not response with increase in GDP. In order to make the tax system more responsive, government efforts is needed to form additional taxation and improve administrative competence. These governmental efforts are called discretionary measures, and can be seen for buoyancy estimate of a tax system. The buoyancy coefficient of tax revenue is given by the ratio of proportionate change in tax revenue due to proportionate change in nominal GDP

including discretionary changes i.e. introducing new taxes and change in tax rates. Buoyancy coefficient of a tax system reflects change in revenue collection due to two factors viz. automatic growth and discretionary change. If the buoyancy coefficient is seemed to be greater than unity, we can conclude that the particular revenue head is buoyant. The buoyancy coefficient of different revenue heads of Nepalese economy during the study period of 25 years from FY 1991/92 to 2015/16 has been presented in the table 2.

Table 2: Buoyancy Coefficient (b1) of different Tax heads for the study period

Dependent Variable (in ln)	Independent Variable (in ln)	Buoyancy Coefficient (b1)	2	S. E.	t-Statistic	F-Statistic	D-W
TR	GDP	1.25	0.99	0.02	56.89	3236.92	0.43
TTR	GDP	1.30	0.99	0.03	50.53	2552.93	0.36
NTR	GDP	0.96	0.96	0.04	26.24	688.50	1.03
DT	GDP	1.48	0.98	0.03	46.91	2200.35	0.58
IDT	GDP	1.25	0.98	0.03	44.72	1999.42	0.33
IT	GDP	1.57	0.97	0.04	33.71	1136.37	0.40
VAT	GDP	1.26	0.98	0.03	43.06	1854.36	0.34
ED	GDP	1.46	0.98	0.04	37.17	1381.66	0.50
CD	GDP	1.06	0.98	0.03	36.28	1316.25	0.53
IMD	GDP	1.12	0.97	0.04	28.76	827.30	0.43
EXD	GDP	0.34	0.14	0.15	2.21	4.86	0.96

Source: Calculated based on data in Appendix



As shown in the table 2 elasticity coefficient has been computed and table 2 buoyancy coefficient has been computed during the study period FY 1991/92 to 2015/16. The interpretation of the results of different revenue heads are as follows:

### **Total Revenue (TR)**

The elasticity coefficient of total revenue is 0.68 implying that 1 percent change in the nominal GDP results 0.68 percent change in total revenue. Here, elasticity coefficient is inelastic in nature ( $b < 1$ ). The result is significant at 1 percent level with a satisfactory coefficient of determinant adjusted R square 0.92 which indicates 92 percent of total revenue is influenced by GDP.

On the other hand, buoyancy coefficient is 1.25, which is significant at 1 percent level with satisfactory adjusted R square 0.99. This implies that one percent change in GDP results 1.25 percent change in total revenue including discretionary changes. F and T statistics significant at 1 percent level implies that the model is best to fit. DW statistics is 0.43 also shows the little positive autocorrelation in the equation. The buoyancy coefficient is higher by 0.57 (1.25-0.68) implying that 1 percent increase in GDP results 0.57 percent increase in total revenue through discretionary changes which denotes that after many tax reforms in this period, revenue mobilization is heavily depends upon the discretionary measures.

### **Total tax Revenue (TTR)**

Total tax revenue which occupies approximately 85 percent of the total revenue mobilization in Nepal has been assigned elasticity coefficient is 0.71 implies that 1 percent change in the nominal GDP results 0.71 percent change in total tax revenue. The result is significant at 1 percent level with a satisfactory adjusted R square 0.91. On the other hand, buoyancy coefficient is 1.3, which is significant at 1 percent level with satisfactory adjusted R square 0.99. The buoyancy coefficient is higher by 0.59 (1.3-0.71) implying that 1 percent change in GDP results 0.59 percent change in total tax revenue through discretionary measures.

### **Non-Tax Revenue (NTR)**

The elasticity coefficient of non-tax revenue is 0.53 implying that 1 percent change in the nominal GDP results 0.53 percent change in non-tax revenue. The result is significant at 1 percent level with a satisfactory adjusted R square 0.85. On the other hand, buoyancy coefficient is 0.96 which is significant at 1 percent level with satisfactory adjusted R square 0.96. The buoyancy coefficient is higher by 0.43 (0.96-0.53) implying that 1 percent change in GDP results 0.43 percent change in non-tax revenue

through discretionary measures.

### **Direct Tax (DT)**

Direct tax revenue which occupies approximately one third part of the total tax revenue mobilization in Nepal. The elasticity coefficient of direct tax revenue is 0.79 implying that 1 percent change in the nominal GDP results 0.79 percent change in direct tax revenue. The result is significant at 1 percent level with a satisfactory adjusted R square 0.93. On the other hand, buoyancy coefficient is 1.48 which is significant at 1 percent level with satisfactory adjusted R square 0.98. The buoyancy coefficient is higher by 0.69 (1.48-0.79) implying that 1 percent change in GDP results 0.69 percent change in direct tax revenue through discretionary measures.

### **Indirect Tax (IDT)**

Indirect tax revenue which occupies approximately two third part of the total tax revenue mobilization in Nepal. The elasticity coefficient of direct tax revenue is 0.82 implying that 1 percent change in the nominal GDP results 0.82 percent change in indirect tax revenue. The result is significant at 1 percent level with adjusted R square 0.72. On the other hand, buoyancy coefficient is 1.25 which is significant at 1 percent level with satisfactory adjusted R square 0.98. The buoyancy coefficient is higher by 0.43 (1.25-0.82) implying that 1 percent change in GDP results 0.43 percent change in indirect tax revenue through discretionary changes. DW statistics of elasticity coefficient 2.33 denotes no autocorrelation in the equation and DW statistics of buoyancy coefficient is 0.33 reflecting the little positive autocorrelation in the equation.

### **Income Tax (IT)**

The elasticity coefficient of income tax revenue is 0.93 implying that 1 percent change in the nominal GDP results 0.93 percent change in income tax revenue. The result is significant at 1 percent level with a satisfactory adjusted R square 0.96. On the other hand, buoyancy coefficient is 1.57 which is significant at 1 percent level with satisfactory adjusted R square 0.96. The buoyancy coefficient is higher by 0.64 (1.57-0.93) implying that 1 percent change in GDP results 0.64 percent change in income tax revenue through discretionary measures.

### **Value Added Tax (VAT)**

VAT revenue covers about forty percent of the indirect tax revenue mobilization in Nepal. The elasticity coefficient of VAT revenue is 0.62 implying that 1 percent change in the nominal GDP results 0.62 percent change in VAT revenue. The result is significant at 1 percent level with adjusted R square



0.79. On the other hand, buoyancy coefficient is 1.26 which is significant at 1 percent level with satisfactory adjusted R square 0.98. The buoyancy coefficient is higher by 0.64(1.26-0.62) implying that 1 percent change in GDP results 0.64 percent change in income tax revenue through discretionary changes.

#### **Excise Duties (ED)**

The elasticity coefficient of excise duties is 0.58 implying that 1 percent change in the nominal GDP results 0.58 percent change in excise duties. The result is significant at 1 percent level with a satisfactory adjusted R square 0.88. On the other hand, buoyancy coefficient is 1.46 which is significant at 1 percent level with satisfactory adjusted R square 0.98. The buoyancy coefficient is higher by 0.88 (1.46-0.58) implying that 1 percent change in GDP results 0.88 percent change in excise duties through discretionary measures.

#### **Custom Duties (CD)**

The elasticity coefficient of custom duties is 0.76 implying that 1 percent change in the nominal GDP results 0.73 percent change in custom duties. The result is significant at 1 percent level with a satisfactory adjusted R square 0.97. On the other hand, buoyancy coefficient is 1.06 which is significant at 1 percent level with satisfactory adjusted R square 0.98. The buoyancy coefficient is higher by 0.30(1.06-0.76) implying that 1 percent change in GDP results 0.64 percent change in custom duties through discretionary changes.

#### **Import Duties (IMD)**

Import duty has dominant role about ninety four percent in the custom duties in Nepal. The elasticity coefficient of import duties is 0.71 implying that 1 percent change in the nominal GDP results 0.71 percent change in import duties. The result is significant at 1 percent level with a satisfactory adjusted R square 0.93. On the other hand, buoyancy coefficient is 1.12 which is significant at 1 percent level with satisfactory adjusted R square 0.97. The buoyancy coefficient is higher by 0.41(1.12-0.71) implying that 1 percent change in GDP results 0.41 percent change in import duties through discretionary changes.

#### **Export Duties (EXD)**

Export duty has minor role about six percent in the custom duties in Nepalese tax structure. The elasticity coefficient of export duties is -0.26 shows that automatic mechanism has negative impact. The result is significant at 1 percent level with unsatisfactory adjusted R square 0.14. On the other hand, buoyancy coefficient is 0.34 which is

significant at 1 percent level with unsatisfactory adjusted R square 0.14. The buoyancy coefficient is higher by 0.60(0.34-(-0.26)) implying that 1 percent change in GDP results 0.60 percent change in export duties through discretionary changes. DW statistics are 1.31 of elasticity coefficient and 0.96 of buoyancy coefficient reflecting the little positive autocorrelation in the equation.

During the study period the elasticity of all revenue heads are less than unity which shows that Nepalese tax structure as a whole could not be considered elastic and automatic growth of revenue is not sufficient to fulfill the required fund of the government. Further, the negative elasticity of export duties (-0.26) shows that automatic mechanism has negative impact.

Similarly, buoyancy coefficient of all revenue heads except non-tax revenue (NTR) and export duties (EXD) are greater than unity which shows that revenue are found to be buoyant. But, buoyancy coefficient of NTR and EXD are found not to be buoyant. Higher values of discretionary measures indicate that frequently change in tax rates and introducing new taxes to improve revenue mobilization in Nepalese economy.

### **5. Conclusion and Recommendations**

Nepal has to face the problems of low responsiveness and productivity of tax yields, indirect tax dominated tax structure, low tax effort ratio, narrow tax bases and weak tax administration. In order to solve these problem, increasing the tax revenue is not an end in itself, rather it is a means to meet the fiscal imbalance, reduce inequality of wealth and income, and make proper allocation of resources and incentives to work and invest, which would lead to increase in productivity, and hence, the national income. Thus, raising revenue is only one of many goals and a tax system must be administratively feasible. Moreover, the equality principle cannot be neglected and the tax system must be directed not to misallocate resources. All these goals cannot be achieved simultaneously, so tax reform is a matter of trade-offs.

Since, government expenditure is higher than government revenue. The required amount of revenue can be obtained with higher tax rates, but if the tax base is narrow it leads to higher chances of tax evasion. So, broadly-based taxes are supposed to be useful with smaller rates. As increased revenue is necessary to enhance and strengthens overall domestic resource mobilization, the more upward adjustment in the rates or even the introduction of new taxes may not be able to ensure desirable increase in revenue.

As the study reveals that import tax isn't responsive to changes in the value of imports, the

need for enhancing the efficiency of the customs administration to control the revenue leakage in highly felt. Export duty has minor role about six percent (including other taxes on international trade) in the custom duties in Nepalese tax structure. The elasticity coefficient of export duty is -0.26 shows automatic mechanism has negative impact. Government should promote industries of exportable goods and tax exemption on export duties should be reduced properly. High buoyancy and low elasticity indicates that discretionary changes are dominant role in the tax generation. Therefore an attempt should be made to increase automatic response of taxation and to broaden the tax base. Government effort should be made towards encircling every sector of the economy under tax net as much as possible. Sound administrative capacity is one of the major bottlenecks that have to be overcome for increasing the built-in-flexibility of Nepalese tax system. In order to make elasticity coefficient of different revenue heads as elastic, tax administration should be improved, corruption should be controlled, tax base should be widened, dependency on foreign loans should be reduced and domestic resources should be mobilized properly. The tax policy should have a clear cut direction and be consistent with a long-run perspective of the policy. The tax policy should be concentrated on optimum revenue mobilization for reducing tax revenues and expenditures gap.

The absence of a progressive tax structure creates disparity in the distribution of income and wealth. Therefore, progressive direct taxes like: income tax and property tax are to be considered as an effective measure to reduce inequality in the distribution of income and wealth. Hence, prudent wealth tax should be imposed on unproductive accumulation of wealth while making productive investment tax free.

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## Appendix

Tax-GDP Ratio in Nepal (Rs. in Million)

Fiscal Year	GDP	Total Revenue (TR)	Revenue- GDP Ratio(%)	Tax Revenue (TTR)	Tax-GDP Ratio (%)	Non-Tax Revenue (NTR)	Non-Tax - GDP Ratio (NTR)
1991/92	144933	13512.7	9.3	9875.6	6.8	3637.1	2.5
1992/93	165350	15148.4	9.1	11662.5	7.1	3485.9	2.1
1993/94	191596	19580.9	10.2	15371.5	8	4209.4	2.2
1994/95	209976	24575.2	11.7	19660	9.3	4945.1	2.4
1995/96	239388	27893.1	11.7	21668	9	6225.1	2.6
1996/97	269557	30373.5	11.3	24424.3	9	5949.2	2.2
1997/98	289798	32937.9	11.4	25939.8	8.9	6998.1	2.4
1998/99	330018	37257.4	11.3	28752.9	8.7	8504.5	2.6
1999/00	366284	42893.8	11.7	33152.2	9	9741.6	2.7
2000/01	413429	48893.6	11.8	38865	9.4	10028.6	2.4
2001/02	459440	50445.5	11	39330.6	8.5	11114.9	2.4
2002/03	492230	56229.8	11.4	42586.9	8.6	13642.9	2.8
2003/04	536750	62331	11.6	48175.6	8.9	14155.3	2.6
2004/05	589410	70122.8	11.9	54104.8	9.1	16018	2.7
2005/06	654080	72282.1	11.1	57427	8.7	14855.1	2.3
2006/07	727830	87712.2	12.1	71126.7	9.7	16585.5	2.3
2007/08	815600	107622.5	13.2	85155.5	10.4	22467	2.8
2008/09	988300	143474.5	14.5	117051.9	11.8	22892.2	2.3
2009/10	1192800	177991.87	14.9	159785.4	13.4	18206.49	1.5
2010/11	1366900	198376.32	14.5	177227.16	13	21149.15	1.5
2011/12	1527300	244374.09	16	211722.61	13.9	32651.48	2.1
2012/13	1695000	297942.34	17.6	259214.93	15.3	36806.21	2.2
2013/14	1965000	368657.85	18.8	312439.91	15.9	50483.72	2.6
2014/15	2120000	411848.24	19.4	355955.46	16.8	49910.68	2.4
2015/16	2247000	485239.03	21.6	421096.62	18.7	60865.04	2.7

Source: Various Economic Surveys and Budget speeches.

# Development and Disparity in Nepal : Deconstructing the Myth of Equality<sup>1</sup>

- Tika Ram Gautam<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

The concept of development emerged soon after the Second World War, i.e. in late 1940s. It was the formal beginning of modern development process. Looking at the history even after then it has almost been 60 years. Following new approach of development almost all countries of the world started formal development process with new policies, plans and programmes. The goal of this process was to improve living standard as well as to create equality among people through different development activities. However, in practice, it has created both new bases of classifying people with new forms of inequalities. This paper, based on national surveys and census data on resilience and vulnerability, argues that the development process has not only improved the living standard of people but also creating inequality among them. This phenomenon is common to all the population in all countries in the world including Nepal. The development process going on in the context of Nepal has created inequality among individuals, households, communities and even newly structured federal states/provinces. Development does not bring equality among people rather it continuously creates new forms of inequalities through competition in achieving development goals. There development creates equality among people is myth rather than reality.

**Keywords:** development, inequality, Nepal.

## 1. Understanding Development

What we call development today is the concept, policy, organization and practice was emerged in the particular historical context after Second World War. However, there is continuous change in various aspects of human life in the form of improvement, growth and progress. In this process of development the large scale global development process taking place throughout the world is globalization. In the process

of globalization imperialism and capitalism have also been expanded which developed international organizations, monetary fund, global development policy etc. Overall, these global processes are helping improving individual, household and community life. The campaign of making individual, family and broader social life better can be understood as development, progress or growth (Mishra, 2010). After Second World War all the countries of the world started to improve the living standard of people through different processes which is known as development. Since then development has become an important global agenda for all countries of the world. They are trying to develop and implement the best development models to foster equality among people. However, in practice this practice of development has been creating the inequalities among people dividing them into multiple categories/strata. This paper therefore is a critique of a myth that development creates equality among people. The key argument of this paper is development does not bring improvement in the life of people to create equality it creates new basis of categorizing people creating new forms of inequality.

Development is making a better life for everyone. A better life for most people means, essentially, meeting basic needs: sufficient food to main good health; and being treated with dignity and respect (Peet and Harwick, 2010). Beyond meeting these needs, basic to human survival, the course taken by development is subject to the material and cultural visions of different societies (Peet and Harwick, 2010). Development is a founding belief of modernity. And modernity is that time in Western history when rationality supposed it could change the world for better (Peet and Harwick, 2010). In this modernist tradition, the radical version of “development” is fundamentally different from the more conventional “economic growth”. As mentioned by Peet and Harwick (2010:3) Amartya Sen’s Development as Freedom (2000) concerned with how society grants to individuals capacity for taking part in creating their own livelihoods, governing their own affairs, and participating in self-government-although we do not find him following with a political economics of societal transformation. Hence development can be used for many different political purposes,

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1. *This paper is the revised version of paper presented at ISA World Congress at Toronto, Canada on 15-21 July, 2018.*
  2. *Dr. Gautam is an Associate Professor of Sociology at Central Department of Sociology in Tribhuvan University, Nepal.*

including some, and perhaps most, that conflict with its essentially egalitarian ethic (“a better life for all”). Indeed, the idea of development can be used to legitimate what in fact amounts to more money and power for a few (Peet and Harwick, 2010). Thus development is different thing for different people. However, it is the process that makes human life better. The notion of making better is always relative concept as well as process because in the rate of change in any development indicators vary from individual to individual, household to household, group to group, and community to community and so on. Therefore, we can observe some kind of inequality among individuals, households, groups, communities and so on.

## 2. Understanding Inequality

Social inequality refers to the ways in which socially-defined categories of persons (according to gender, caste, class, and ethnicity) are differentially positioned with regard to access to a variety of social ‘goods’, such as the labour market and other sources of income, the education and healthcare systems, social status and forms of political representation and participation (Motilal and Nanda, 2010). They further write, understanding social inequality engages with human diversities which are socially imposed in terms of caste, class, gender, race and ethnicity that lead to various forms of deprivation, subjugation and exploitation with the idea of minimizing them to the greatest extent possible. Similarly R. M. Blackburn in his paper “What is Social Inequality?” strives to dispel the confusion about social inequality. In his opinion equality and social inequality are not opposites such that one can work towards achieving the former by doing away with the latter. Inequality within nations of the world has great implications for the people of these nations. It is widely known that in no nation in the world is there complete equality (i.e. where every person receives the same proportion of the rewards of society). All nations fall somewhere between these two extremes (Johnson, 1986). Therefore, equality among individuals or households and so on is simply an assumption. If said it is relative equality in terms of particular things or aspects of human life. What we are doing today in the name of development is creating new bases of categorizing people as unequal human groupings. Let us discuss how what we are doing in the name of development is creating inequality in Nepali society.

## 3. Objectives, Methods and Data

The primary objective of this paper is to explore how development effort made in a country like Nepal creating new forms of inequality rather than equality

among people. While examining the inequality the paper identifies the key development indicators and compares the composite index of all indicators across the currently structured seven provinces/states. It further analyzes the inequality we can observe among provinces based on overall indices; resilience index and vulnerability index. Both the indices were computed through simple method used in computing Human Development Index (HDI). All the indicators were first converted into index form and the overall resilience and vulnerability indices are the simple average of all indices in one dimension.

Empirical observations are the primary bases of any discussion. In order to obtain the possible development indicators, as empirical observations, major surveys carried out through various government and non-government organizations were identified. Among them Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS) and Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) including National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) were consulted as major sources of development indicators (see annex 1 and 2). The optimum level of resilience in all of the indicators is regarded as the maximum value in each indicator. Similarly, minimum level of resilience in all of the indicators defined is regarded as minimum value. A full score (or resilience) is represented by 1. The index is computed as  $\text{resilience index} = \frac{\text{actual value} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{maximum value} - \text{minimum value}}$ . As indicated earlier the researcher identified 41 resilience and 29 vulnerability indicators (annex 1 and 2) of development from various surveys of Nepal. Based on those indicators separate indices for resilience and vulnerability were computed to explain the development and inequality in Nepal.

## 4. What are we doing in the name of development?

Since the beginning of 1950s or soon after Democratic Revolution of 1950 Nepal started formal process of development with various development programs including Village Development Programs. These all development programs were to improve in the living standard of people, such as income, education, health, and so on. Moreover, government and non-government organizations are developing and implementing various development programs to reduce the inequality in income, education, health, employment, ownership, and so on across gender, ethnicity, class, region, and so on. However, the forms of inequality in Nepali society are increasing day by day. Although there are many improvements in human life development process is actually creating new forms of inequality among individuals, households, community and so on. Thus it gives the basis of dividing people into unequal categories in all societies. Thus we are doing development means



we are creating multiple bases of dividing people into various categories/strata (Annex 1 & 2). These bases are known as development indicators. These indicators are also further classified into resilience (positive) and vulnerability (negative) indicators. The resilience indicators (see annex 1) are those indicators which indicate the strength of individual, household, community or state. Increase in the value of such resilience is the positive indicator of development. Similarly, vulnerability indicators (annex 2) are those indicators which induce vulnerability among individuals, households, communities and so on. Decrease/reducing (negative) in the value of such vulnerability is the positive indicator of development. It means that the vulnerability is decreasing at individual, household, community or state level.

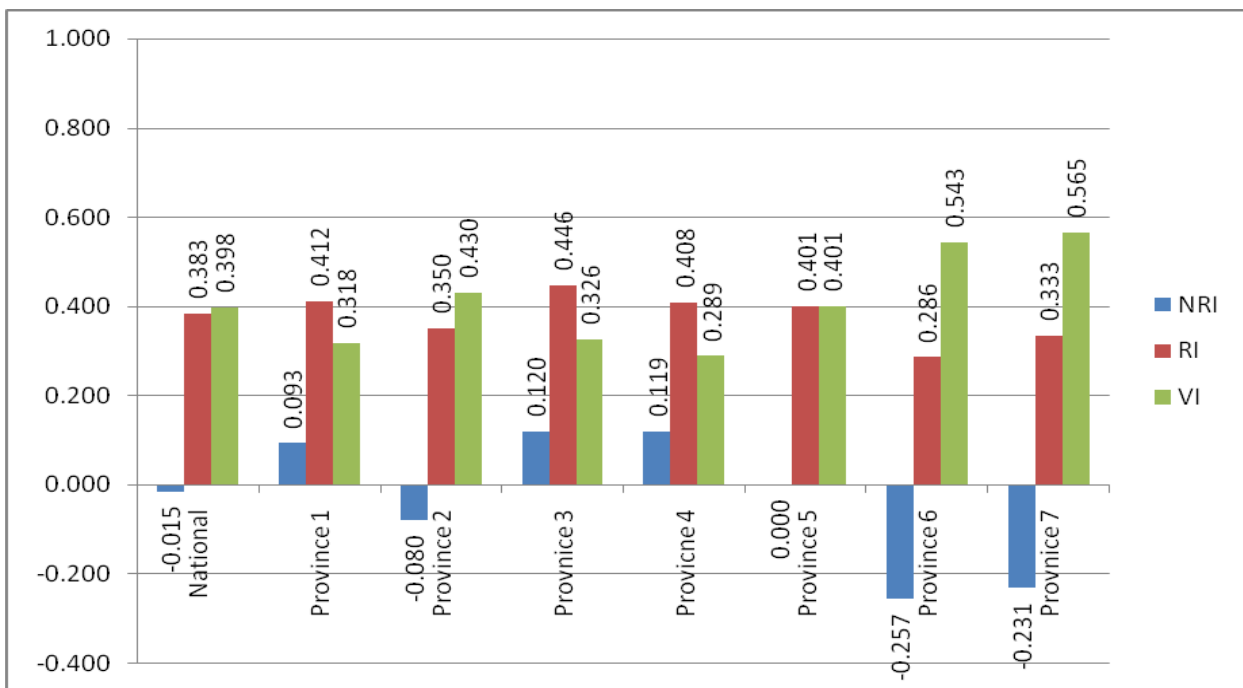
**5. Development and Inequality**

The development process ongoing in the countries of the world is resulting into different consequences. These consequences, however, interpreted have been discussed mainly in two ways. First, some of the countries are claiming that they are achieving significant development progress. This progress has been crucial in improving living standard of people. Second, some of the countries are not satisfied with the development processes going on their countries. They express that the ongoing process of development is resulted into underdevelopment. These types of consequences can also be observed in various other forms which can be found discussed in the context of different countries. The consequences

are explained in terms of various forms of inequality particularly in the context of Third World countries including Nepal.

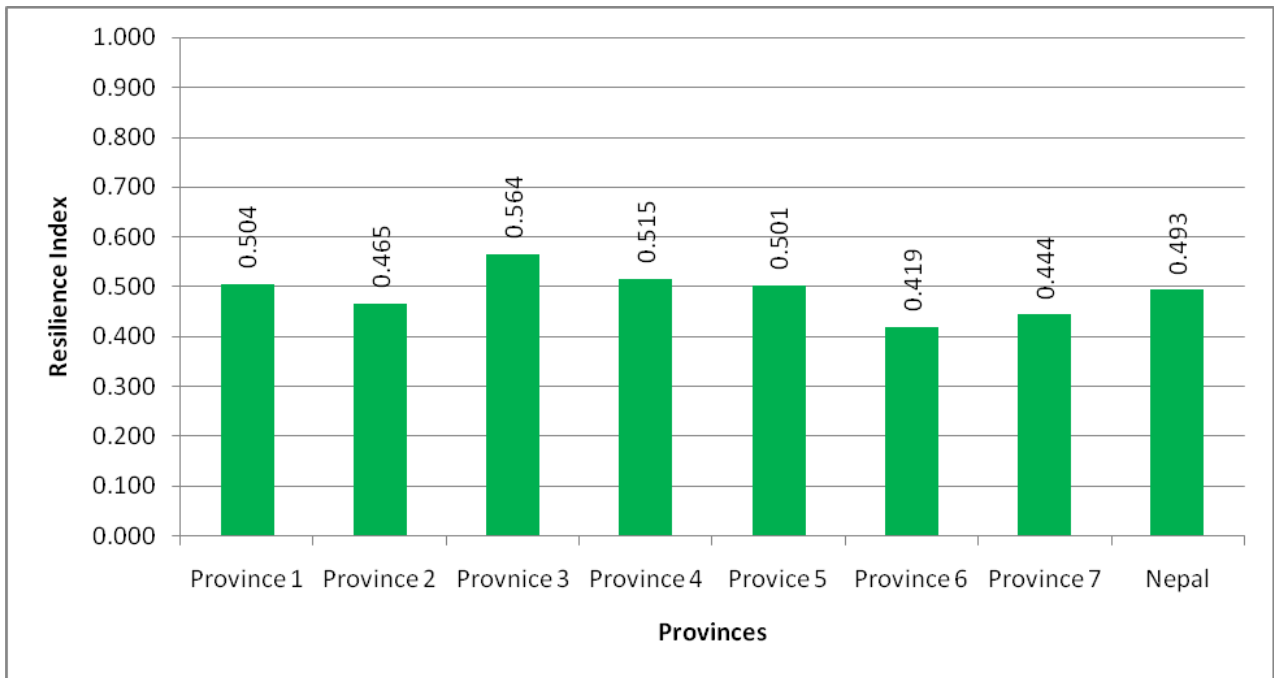
Let us start to discuss about such kind of inequality from what is written in the context of India. In the name of increasing choice under the market economy, women of Third World countries like India are becoming increasingly victims of inequality in income and social insecurity, and are getting sucked into exploitative mechanisms of coerced migration, being trafficked both for their manual and sexual labour, and being denied all the rights of a legal migrant (Bagchi, 2013). Assisted reproductive technology, instead of contributing to women’s social equality, is subjected to the new international division of labour under corporate capitalism, contributing to near-slave conditions of surrogate motherhood in which poor women’s wombs are being colon (Bagchi, 2013). This is how development is creating new forms of inequality. In fact, these are the empirical observations which clearly tell us how development creates inequality.

As we all know that Nepal has undergone into federal structure recently. While restructuring the state seven different provinces were made. The purpose of forming these seven provinces was to decentralize the power to the people so that people of different parts of Nepal can get access to all kinds of resources and opportunities created through development. Although the objective of development is create equality among people in Nepal it creating multiple forms of inequalities across provinces. The resilience and vulnerability index of seven provinces



**Figure 1. Province wise Resilience and Vulnerability Index in Nepal**



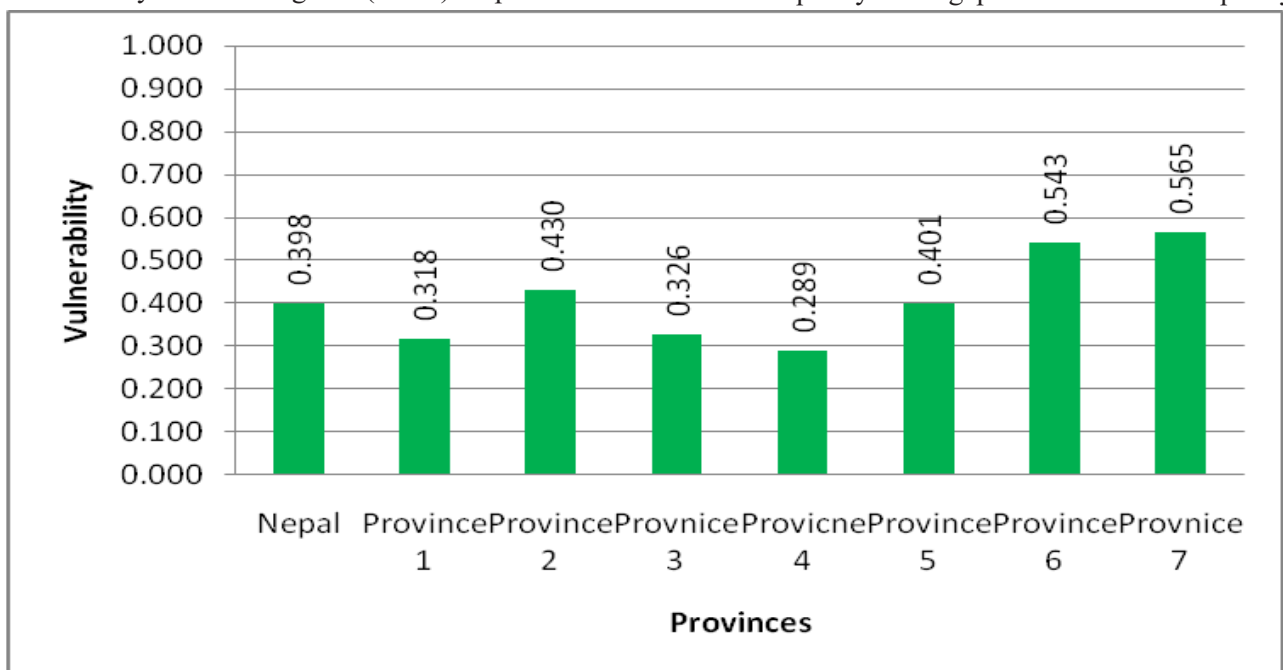


**Figure 2. Province wise Resilience Index in Nepal**

of Nepal are shown in figure 1.

The resilience index is the highest (0.446) in province 3 and the lowest (0.286) in province 6. This indicates that the resilience index of province 6 is half of the resilience index of province 3. Province 3 is followed by province 1 and province 5 which is 0.410 and 0.401 respectively. Conversely, the vulnerability index is highest (0.565) in province 7

and lowest (0.289) in province 4. This indicates that the vulnerability index of province 7 is double of the vulnerability index of province 4. The net resilience index is positive only in province 1, 3, 4 and 5. Rest of the provinces have negative net resilience. It tells us that the resilience index of province 2, 6 and 7 is lower than the vulnerability index. Thus, there is wider inequality among provinces. This inequality



**Figure 3. Province wise Vulnerability Index in Nepal**

is created only after development process started in Nepal .

It would also be good to look at the distribution of resilience index across provinces. Since the resilience index shows the status of positive development or progress in many indicators it gives the strengths of provinces in terms of development achievements. Figure 1 gives the clear picture of distribution of resilience index across provinces.

Thus there is inequality among provinces of Nepal. This inequality is the result of development efforts made in Nepal over the period of last 20 years. During the period of last 20 years various new forms of inequalities have been created through development process. This kind of inequality can be observed across gender, ethnicity, and class as well. However, this paper included only the average of all resilience and vulnerability indices. On whatever basis people are categorized we can observe this kind of inequality.

The vulnerability index is the composite index of 29 different vulnerability indicators of living standard of people. The decrease in this vulnerability index indicates the improvement in the living standard of people. Going through the province wise vulnerability index the highest vulnerability index is of province 7 (0.565) which followed by province 6 (0.543). The province with the least vulnerability index is province 4 (0.289) followed by province 1 (0.318). Thus there is wider inequality across the provinces. This kind of inequality was already across district as well. Among 70 different forms of inequality most of them are new indicators created due to new development practices.

6. What do all these Empirical Observations tell us?

Development is also known as a process of modernization. Theory of modernization include: political modernization: the development of major political institutions such as political parties, representative forms of government, and secularization; economic modernization: the use of modern management techniques in production, the division of labour, and patterns of consumption; and social modernization: urbanization, health care, literary, and population (Inkeles 1983; cited in Kamali and Kardaras (1996). It clearly tells us that development brings positive change or progress in all aspects of human life covered by development process. While achieving the development progress we can see new forms of inequality appearing in human society. This is how development creates inequality rather than equality among human being.

Frank (1978) critique that modernization leads to the development of underdevelopment. Modernization thus is a competitive process which

differs by adopting or grasping capacity of individual, household, community and state. The capability differs from individual to individual, household to household, community to community and state to state which ultimately leads to unequal development. While looking at the development policy, plan and programs during the period of last 50 years there are at least 70 different types of inequality created in Nepali context. Thus unequal achievement of development process gives social bases for categorizing people into different categories.

## 7. Conclusion

The development efforts are made to modernize traditional societies of the countries into modern societies. In the process of development it has not only improved living standard of people but also creating further new forms of inequalities with new indicators of development. Today we can easily observe different types of inequality among individuals, households, communities and states which are the result of formal development process. Therefore, development does not only improve living standard of people bringing equality among individuals, households, communities, and states but also creates multiple forms of inequalities. Looking at the 50 years of history of development in Nepal we can find at least 70 different forms of inequalities prevailed in Nepali society today. Therefore development creates equality among people is myth rather than reality.

Note: I would like to thank Dr. Basudeb Guha khasnabis, former Senior Economic Advisor at UNDP, for his kind support and proper guidance during a consultancy work with UNDP Nepal from which I have borrowed development indicators as the empirical observations for the purpose of this paper.

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## Annexes:

Anenx 1. Resilience (Positive) Indicators of Development (Increase in the indicator indicates increasing development)

S.N.	SDGs	RI/VI	Indicators	Data source/ Year
1	2.12	R1	% of hhs sufficient to feed from own agr./liv. Production (G2.AI)	Agri. Census-2011
2	3.1	R2	Life expectancy at birth	NHDR-2014
3	3.2	R3	Delivery Conducted as % of Expected Pregnancy by SBA	2015
4	3.3	R4	Institutional delivery among Live birth(%)	2015
5	3.4	R5	4th ANC Visit as % of Expected Pregnancy	2015
6	3.5	R6	Iron Folic Acid (IFA) compliance (%)	2013
7	3.6	R7	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	2015
8	3.9	R8	Children under one year immunized with measles/ rubella (%)	2014
9	3.12	R9	% Antenatal care visits (G3.1.3.2)	NDHS-2006
10	3.13	R10	% Postnatal care coverage - visit after 2 mohts (G3.1.3.3)	NDHS-2006
11	3.14	R11	% of hhs with men done mother's antenatal checkups (G3.3.3)	NDHS-2006
12	4.1	R12	Population who can read & write (%)	2011
13	4.2	R13	Adult literacy rate	2011
14	4.3	R14	Education: Mean years of schooling	2011
15	4.4	R15	Average Attendance Rate, Grade 1 to 10 (%)	2012
16	4.5	R16	Grade-wise promotion rate at primary level, Grade 5 to 6 (%)	2013
17	5.5	R17	Females owning both house & land(%)	2011
18	5.6	R18	Females owning land only(%)	2011
19	5.8	R19	Female headed housheolds	2011
20	5.9	R20	% hhs with female having ownership on house or land (G5.1.5)	NPHC-2011
21	6.3	R21	% of hhs which do not share toilet to other hhs (G6.46)	NDHS-2006
22	7.2	R22	Source of lighting Electricity	2011
23	7.3	R23	Kerosene	2011
24	7.4	R24	Bio-gas	2011
25	7.5	R25	Solar	2011
26	8.1	R26	Labour Productivity (in Rs.)	2011
27	8.3	R27	HH engagement in small scale enterprise outside agriculture %)(Cottage industry, Business, Transport, Service, Others)	2011
28	8.4	R28	Expenditure in % of total budget	
29	9.1	R29	Households with television (%)	2011
30	11.1	R30	Total Strategic Road Network (km)	2013 - 14

31	11.2	R31	Black Topped Road (km)	2013 - 14
32	15.1	R32	Forest Area (Ha)	2015
33	15.2	R33	% area covered with forest	2015
34	15.3	R34	% of hhs have forest or wooded land (G15.15.1)	Agri census-2011
35	17.1	R35	Households with internet (%)	2011
36	17.2	R36	Households with mobile phone (%)	2011
37	17.3	R37	Households with computer (%)	2011
38	17.4	R38	Total development cooperation-USD (G17.3.1)	DCR-2015/16, MOF/GON
39	17.5	R39	Number of projects-Aid (G17.3.1)	DCR-2015/16, MOF/GON
40	17.6	R40	Number of projects-INGOs (G17.3.1)	DCR-2015/16, MOF/GON
41	17.8	R41	Development cooperation as % of total official budget (G15.9)	NPC- DCR-2015/016

Annex 2. Vulnerability (Negative) Indicators of Development (Decreasing the value of the Indicators increasing the level of development)

S.N.	SDGs	VI	Indicators	Data source/ Year
1	1.1	V1	Poverty Rate (%)/Poverty head count ratio	2011
2	1.2	V2	Poverty Severity (%)	2011
3	1.3	V3	Poverty gap	2011
4	2.1	V4	Stunting prevalence (%), by district	2011
5	2.2	V5	Severe stunting prevalence (%), by district	2011
6	2.3	V6	Underweight prevalence (%), by district	2011
7	2.4	V7	Severe underweight prevalence (%), by district	2011
8	2.5	V8	Wasting prevalence (%), by district	2011
9	2.6	V9	Severe wasting prevalence (%), by district	2011
10	2.7	V10	Food poverty prevalence	2011
11	2.8	V11	Food poverty gap	2011
12	2.9	V12	Food poverty severity	2011
13	2.10	V13	Low kilocalorie intake prevalence	2011
14	2.11	V14	% of women of RA (15-49) with Anemia (G2.1.9)	NDHS-2006
15	3.7	V15	IMR	2011
16	3.8	V16	U5MR	2011
17	3.10	V17	ARI Incidence per 1000	2014
18	3.11	V18	Diarrhoea Incidence per 1000	2014
19	4.6	V19	Grade-wise dropout rate at primary level, Grade 5 (%)	2013
20	4.7	V20	% of children (5-18) out of school (G4.5.4.3)	NPHC-2011
21	5.1	V21	Married at younger than 10 years of age(%)	2011
22	5.2	V22	Married at 10-14 years of age(%)	2011
23	5.3	V23	Married at 15-19 years of age(%)	2011
24	5.4	V24	% of child marriage	2011
25	5.7	V25	Females owning neither house nor land(%)	2011
26	6.1	V26	Percentage without safe water	2011
27	6.2	V27	Households with no toilet (%)	2011
28	7.1	V28	Households using wood/fire wood as cooking fuel(%)	2011
29	8.2	V29	Unemployment rate/ % of usually unemployed population	2011



# Living Arrangements and Health Status of Elderly People in Kirtipur, Kathmandu

- Pushkar Singh Raikhola, PhD

Lecturer, Mahendra Ratna Campus,  
Tahachal, Kathmandu

## Abstracts

The main objective of this paper was to examine the socio-demographic characteristics, living arrangements and health status of elderly people residing in Kirtipur Municipality. The data for this study were collected from a cross-section survey in Kirtipur Municipality ward no. 9 in July 2018. Total 374 elderly people aged 65 years and over are residing in ward no. 9. Out of 374 elderly people (aged 65 over) at least 20% (i.e. 75) elderly people were selected on the basis of using convenience sampling technique. The elderly people were interviewed using the structured interview schedule. Descriptive technique is used to analyze the data. The result of this study shows mean age of the respondent was 75.1 years with the age range from 65 years to 98 years. The study findings revealed that 50.7 percent belonged to the young-old group of 65-74 years, 33.3 percent belonged to the old-old group of 75-84 years, and 16.0 percent fell within the range of the oldest-old group of 85 and over years. More than half (52.0 percent) of the respondents were married, followed by 26.7 percent widowed. 13.3 percent was widower and remaining were either separated or divorced. More than half of the elderly people (52.0%) were illiterate. Only 48.0 percent elderly were literate. It was found that most of respondents had multiple chronic health problems or impairments. Among those the most common ones were having high blood pressure (40.0 percent), joints pain (37.3 percent), visual impairment (36.0 percent), and sleeplessness (34.7 percent). A substantial proportion of elderly (82.7 percent) were living with their family members (children and grandchildren) followed by living with spouses only (9.3 percent) and rest of (8.0 percent) living with their relatives. There is an increasing need of social and economic support to elderly by families and societies. Appropriate living arrangement, sufficient facilities for medical care, recreational activities is also necessary.

**Keywords:** Aging, elderly, living arrangements, health status

## Introduction

Ageing is a normal process, which is associated with physical, social and psychological changes.

The number of older population of both developed and developing countries has considerably increased in the 20th century (Sherina et al. 2005). Aging, of course, invariably happens to all persons over the life course, but it is typically used to refer to persons over age 65 (Padgett, 1995). According to Moody (2006:5) new distinctions are made between the 'young old' aged 65 to 74, the 'old-old' aged 75 to 84 and the 'oldest old' aged 85 and over.

According to the 2001 census of Nepal, its elderly population constituted 6.5 percent of the total population of the country. During the years 1991-2001, the annual elderly population growth rate was 3.39 percent as against the national population growth rate of 2.3%. Nepal also experienced the increasing share of elderly people in overall population. As per the Population Census (2011) of Nepal, there were 2.1 million elderly people aged 60 years and over, which constitute 8.1% of the total population. It was 6.5% in 2001, 5.8% in 1991 and 5.0% in 1951 which shows that there has been a sharp increase in between 2001 and 2011. However, the elderly people aged 65 and over are calculated 5.1 percent as well. The number of elderly will increase because 54.7% of the total population is within the age group of 15-59, which is reproductive. According to Nepal Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) 2011, total fertility rate decreased from 3.1 per woman to 2.6 per woman in between 2006 and 2011 (Kaphle et al., 2014). Following the definition of United Nations Nepal government has defined individuals 60 years and older as an elderly population (Chalise, 2006). The average life expectancy of Nepalese which was nearly 28 years in 1950s has reached to nearly 65 years in 2011. According to Census 2011 the elderly person aged 65 and over has reached 5.1% of the total population. For convenience and simplicity, the single broad group 65 and over is selected for detailed consideration.

The social environment within which people grow older is rapidly changing. The size of families is decreasing, the role of extended families is diminishing, and perceptions of intergenerational support and caring for older persons are rapidly changing. Changes in family composition and living

arrangements for support and care for older persons depend on the context. In developing countries where older people have limited access to formal mechanisms of social protection, they will need to rely on the family and the local community. However, these informal protection mechanisms have been under increasing stress recently, owing to the process of population ageing itself but also, in some contexts, to a growing participation of women in the labour force and to changing perceptions about caring for parents and older persons in general (United Nations (2007). The elderly experience changes in different aspects of their lives. The physiological decline in ageing refers to the physical changes an individual experiences because of the decline in the normal functioning of the body resulting in poor mobility, vision, hearing, inability to eat and digest food properly, a decline in memory, the inability to control certain physiological functions, and various chronic conditions. Change in socio-economic status adversely affects the individual's way of life after retirement. The economic loss is due to a change from salary to pension or unemployment leading to economic dependency on children or relatives. A feeling of low self-worth may be felt due to the loss of earning power and social recognition. This state of mind is harmful. With the prospect of this situation worsening in the coming decades, ways and means of managing the stress effectively needs to be examined (Balamurugan and Ramathirtham, 2012).

The living arrangements of older people are an important determinant of their health as well as their mortality. In the context of rapid population ageing and decreasing family sizes, such arrangements are especially dynamic, particularly following changes in one's marital status, socio-economic status and health status (mental or physical). Living arrangements play a vital role in individuals' capacity to provide support, and by extension they can also affect one's ability to meet their physical and social needs with the resources available to them, particularly as older people's physical or care needs often escalate, and their socio-economic resources often decline, with age (Hays, 2002; Waite & Hugfies, 1999, Zhixin, et al., 2017). The changes in family structures have had a significant effect on patterns of intergenerational provision of care and reciprocity. Co-residence of older and younger family members used to be the central component of life long reciprocity arrangements in which adult children provided care for their aged parents in exchange for parental support at earlier stages of their lives. However, changing family structures combined with population ageing have presented formidable challenges to the provision of care across generations. The study

was carried out to examine the socio-demographic characteristics; living arrangements and health status of elderly people residing in Kirtipur Municipality.

### Methods and Materials

This study was descriptive in nature. Before collecting the necessary information and data the researcher carried out visits with elderly peoples home for rapport building. Out of 374 elderly people (aged 65 over) at least 20% (i.e. 75) samples were selected on the basis of using convenience sampling technique. A total 75 respondents were interviewed using pre-tested structured interview schedule. The secondary information comprised research reports produced on the issues of elderly people by different types of published books, dissertations, journal, and magazines. The Data collected were tabulated and analyzed using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17.0. Findings were described by using proportions and percentages. Ethical approval was obtained from Research Management Cell; Mahendra Ratna Campus, Tahachal as well as verbal informed consent was taken from each respondents. Purpose of data collection was explained to the respondents before interviewing. Privacy and confidentiality of all respondents was maintained.

### Results

#### Socio-demographic characteristics of Elderly People

The mean age of the respondent was 75.1 years with the age range from 65 years to 98 years. Of the total 75 respondent 53.3 percent were female and 46.7 percent of them were male. The age distribution of the samples was classified into three categories, such as: young-old (65-74), old-old (75-84) and oldest-old (85 and above). The study findings revealed that 50.7 percent belonged to the young-old group of 65-74 years, 33.3 percent belonged to the old-old group of 75-84 years, and 16.0 percent fell within the range of the oldest-old group of 85 and over years.

Marital status is recoded into four categories of married, widowed, widower and separated or divorced. Among 75 elderly people more than half (52.0 percent) of the respondents were married, followed by 26.7 percent widowed. 13.3 percent was widower and remaining were either separated or divorced.

Education and literacy are important elements of the process of empowering older persons and expanding their opportunities to continue to contribute to society and to its development. More than half of the elderly people (52.0%) were illiterate. Only 48.0 percent elderly were literate. (Table 1)

Table 1 Socio-demographic characteristics of Elderly People

Variables	Number	Percentage	Mean	Range
Gender				
Male	35	46.7		
Female	40	53.3		
Age (Years)			75.17	65-98
Young-old (65-74)	38	50.7		
Old-old (75-84)	25	33.3		
Oldest-old (85+)	12	16.0		
Marital status				
Married	39	52.0		
Widowed	20	26.7		
Widower	10	13.3		
Separated or divorced	6	8.0		
Literacy Status				
Literate	36	48.0		
Illiterate	39	52.0		

### Health Status of Elderly People

Adequate health and functional ability are necessary for maintaining independence in later life because these characteristics relate to capacity to meet the needs of daily living. Poor health and restrictions in the activities of daily living are associated with a greater likelihood of co-residence with non-nuclear kin. Older persons who experience poor health may choose to live with others to obtain needed assistance when appropriate co-residences are available and willing to help. Declining health is usually associated with less active life, loneliness and increased reliance on others (Sainsbury, 1976).

Health is obviously a central aspect of quality of life of elderly people that is perhaps often taken for granted until illness strikes. Ageing process decreases the activity and physical strength and poor economic conditions aggravate the diseases and ailments.

Table 2 Major chronic health problem N=75 (Self reported multiple response)

Major chronic health problem	Number	Percentage
High blood pressure	30	40
Diabetes	23	30.7
Respiratory disease	14	18.7
Digestive problem	11	14.7
Gastritis	21	28.0
Arthritis	6	8.0
Joints pain (legs and back pain)	28	37.3
Depression	5	6.7
Hearing impairment	12	16.0

Visual impairment	27	36.0
Walking problem	3	4.0
Sleeplessness	26	34.7
Skin allergy	3	4.0
<u>Self rated health</u>		
Good	20	26.7
Fair	30	40.0
Poor	25	33.3

Table 2 shows the major chronic health problems and current health status of elderly people in Kirtipur Municipality. Health status is measured through self-rated health (good, fair, poor category), which has been found to be a sensitive and reliable indicator of individuals' current health status. The 75 respondents of the samples were asked to evaluate their health status by themselves. 26.7 percent respondents reported to have a good health status. 40.0 percent had a subjective feeling of having a fair health in spite of suffering from minor ailments. 33.3 percent elderly were agreed that their health condition is poor. It was found that most of respondents had multiple chronic health problems or impairments. Among those the most common ones were having high blood pressure (40.0 percent) and joints pain/legs/back pain (37.3percent). The elderly people reported that they were suffering from visual impairment (36.0 percent), sleeplessness (34.7 percent), gastritis (28.0 percent), respiratory disease (18.7 percent), difficulty to hearing (16.0 percent), digestive problem (14.7 percent), arthritis (8.0 percent), depression (6.7 percent), skin allergy

(4.0 percent) and walking problem (4.0 percent) on the descending order.

### Living arrangements of Elderly People

The living arrangements of the elderly are a major determinant of the level of support of the elderly. In particular, the availability of care from a spouse or a child may be essential to the well being of the very old and the frail elderly. The decline in the ability of families to provide in-home care will decrease not only because of industrialization and urbanization but also because of the aging of the caregivers (Maeda, 1983). The living arrangements for the aged persons are often considered as the basic indicator of the care and support provided by the family (Martin, 1990). The living arrangements of elderly persons are shown in the Table 3.

**Table 3 Living arrangements of Elderly People**

Living arrangement	Young-old (65-74 years)	Old-old (75-84 years)	Oldest-old (85 or above)	Total
With children & grandchildren	31 (41.3)	21(28.0)	10(13.3)	62(82.7)
With spouse only	4(10.7)	2(2.7)	1(1.3)	7(9.3)
With relatives	3(4.0)	2(2.7)	1(1.3)	6 (8.0)
Total	38 (50.7)	25(33.3)	12 (16.0)	75 (100.0)

The living arrangement of the respondents was classified into three categories, such as living with children and grandchildren, with spouse only and also living with relatives. Of the total 75 respondents a substantial majority (82.7 percent) of elderly were living with their family members (children and grandchildren) followed by living with spouses only (9.3percent) and rest of (8.0 percent) living with their relatives.

### Conclusion and Discussions

A total of 75 elderly people aged 65 years and over were interviewed for this study. The mean age of the respondent was 75.1 years with the age range from 65 years to 98 years. The respondents consisted of 53.3% females and 44.7% males. In this study the respondents were, found young-old (65-74), old-old (75-84) and oldest-old (85 and above). Marital status is recoded into four categories of married, widowed, widower and separated or divorced. More than 52.0 percent of the respondents were married and 26.7 percent were widowed. Only 13.3 percent was widower and remaining were either separated or divorced. Most of elderly people are found illiterate. Illiterate elderly people are frequently unaware of their rights and the benefits to which they are entitled, including social security benefits.

The results of the study showed that most of

respondents had multiple chronic health problems. Among those the most common ones were having high blood pressure and joints pain. It was found that elderly people were suffering from visual impairment, sleeplessness, gastritis, respiratory disease, hearing problem, digestive problem, arthritis, depression, skin allergy and walking problem on the descending order. A study conducted among elderly living three old age homes in Kathmandu explored that more than half were diagnosed at least one chronic problems of hypertension (Khanal and Gautam, 2011). Similar study conducted in Dhulikhel Municipality found hypertension (45.3%) Sanjel et al (2012).

Co residence of elderly people with their children and grandchildren considered to be a central feature of the familial support system. A substantial proportion of elderly (82.7 percent) was living with

their children and grandchildren. The proportion of elderly living with a spouse only was found 9.3 percent and remaining were living with relatives. One of the previous studies in Kathmandu found that more than 85 percent elderly people are living with their children in three generations (Chalise, 2012). In the developing countries, the large majority of older persons continue to live in multigenerational households, most of them with their children and grandchildren. Only 13 per cent of older people live with a spouse. In Africa and Asia, on average, about three quarters of those aged 60 years or over are living with their adult children (United Nations, 2007).

There is an increasing need of social and economic support to elderly by families and societies. Appropriate living arrangement, sufficient facilities for medical care, recreational activities is also necessary. There is less priority of issue in the development field and lack of aging management and also care giving training system. There is an urgent need for governments, institutions and concerned organizations to focus on health care for the growing numbers of the elderly, and to develop appropriate strategies for health promotion that can educate the elderly on patterns of behavior that can lead to healthy ageing.

Elderly people are becoming a social stratum interesting to academics in the social and health care



approach because they are needy, they are a group of specific size and in general, they are as yet unexploited as objects of genuine scientific investigation.

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# A Public Discourse Analysis on Komal Oli's Poila Jaana Paam

- Kabindra Subedi

M. Phil in English

## Abstract

This paper examines how Nepali folk songs articulate a discourse which is against for females; however, they are composed and sung by female singers. These folk songs do not only exhibit the women's inferiority but also embody the female's appeal at masculinity to hold the power. This research studies Komal Oli's teej song Poila Jaana Paam (May I Elope) with the theoretical insight of Paul Ghee's the 'seven building tasks' as the part of critical discourse analysis. To trace the relation between folk songs and cultural practices in relation to male and female representation, this research clarifies the dependency of females on male hegemony that lacks on females to establish their own identities in the society. Thus, this paper reveals that Komal Oli's song Poila Jaana Paam which represents other many folk songs enables to elucidate the women's position in the public discourses that confines females in their narrow definitions.

**Keywords:** folk songs, discourses, politics, identity, power, masculinity

I fast in the Teej and worship to god,  
Now I hope, my task may complete,  
I don't like to stay at my paternal home always,  
May I elope recent this year ?  
May I elope, Shiva, I wish to elope,  
I pray your name for getting husband. (1-6)

(My translation, Komal Oli, Poila Jaana Paam)

Although a great deal of critical analysis of Komal Oli's Poila Jaana Paam reflects the social reality of Nepali culture and the possession of Nepali women in the society, words which are used in lyrics prove the beliefs of female on male stereotypes. The song seems quite different from the social mores, values and assumptions, and the rite and rituals what people usually follow. This paper seeks how these values are communicated through public discourse, and, how females put themselves under the control of male identities with the insight of the 'seven building

tasks' as the part of critical discourse analysis by James Paul Gee.

Words used in the lyrics are perhaps the real expression of Komal Oli, a folk singer, but, it represents the all females' perception to get married to a powerful candidate. Why do females appeal to God for a handsome husband fasting in Teej, a cultural feast of females in Nepal can help to identify the social and cultural practices in the community ? To get the answer, 'form' and 'function' should be studied of the song. In this song Poila Jaana Paam, Oli does not just intend to say something, but she does: celebrating the feast and marking a cultural transformation to all unmarried women.

Asserting that the ideas of critical discourse analysis based on seven building tasks, James Paul Gee speculates, "critical approaches, however, go further and treat social practices, not just in terms of social relationships, but also in terms of their implications for things like status, solidarity, the distribution of goods, and power" (33). There is the connection between usage of language, social practices and political changes to the position of a person in the society. The connection between language and actions denote the meaning of the text. Here in the song, language determines the actions that does not only refer the verbal actions but also portrays the real experiences of females. According to Gee, these actions demonstrate the function of agent and patient through the language. He argues:

Some of these actions are verbal actions in the sense that they require language to carry them out. This includes actions like promising, asking a question, giving an order, or making a request. Some of the actions that we use language carry out are not verbal...this includes actions like encouraging people, insulting them; manipulating them, and making them believe certain thing. (34)

Through the medium of language actions take place in discourse. The analysis of language makes a sense on critical discourse to identify the exact hidden facts from the lens of "Seven Building Tasks: Significance, Activities, Identities, relationships,

Politics, Connections, and, Sign Systems and Knowledge" (34-36). Each building task helps to develop the concept of researcher and make a complete project on public discourse analysis.

**The Significance Building Task:** In this song, Oli makes the significant differences between the male and female. The word Teej refers to the feast of only females in Nepali culture. So that females' celebration characterizes through the song. While the speaker is demanding a husband by praying to Shiva, a Hindu Deity, the dominated mentality of females reflected on the song and the discrimination between male and female would exist forever if female praised only the male God. She does not mark the social and economical condition between the poor and rich but makes the distinction between male and female.

**The Activities Building Task:** The speaker enacts the songs all unmarried girls have with their aspirations. This song enacts the activity of a certain form of demanding husband to Shiva by females. Although this song is ritual one, its query of blessing can be presented females' activities depending on males. The word Shiva, one of the trinity gods of Hinduism, refers to the muscular identity that protects the world and blesses the inferior ones. Shiva is worshipped in the Teej festival by female proclaiming a fast. To proclaim a vow in Teej encourages the females who do not get married yet and wait to get a brilliant and upright male. Although this is the ritual practice among Nepali women, this practice inspires most of the females to make a fast to fulfil the demands.

**The Identities Building Task:** The speaker creates through her language an identity for all females who are unmarried, associated to make a fast to get the power in fulfilling their demands. Females are treated inferiors as subjects and males are identified as superior ones who have the power. To get the power to them, women are making the fast in Teej and demanding handsome husband. She has not any interest to stay at paternal house that is examples of females' position in the society which themselves create the images of their identities what they are not eager to stay in paternal house. It clearly says that females have dependent and dominated identity.

**The Relationship Building Task:** Through this song, Oli sets up a relationship to common audiences who are unmarried girl and are the real candidate for getting married. To be matured, she is enhancing her experience in Teej what is the common experience of every unmarried females. The word Poi, husband in Nepali language, refers an image of power. So she is trying to make a relationship with that power which only can fulfil her desire and passion. She wants to

create an intimacy among them who have not engaged yet. She is manipulating them to worship Shiva to get a physically and mentally strong husband. So, being a female, she does not only appeal to all females to make a fast and worship the god but also make them appreciate the male identity that proves the relationship between male and female.

**The politics Building Task:** Politics constructs and destructs the values that can be acceptable, normal, and important matter. Through the language, politics works and "we use language to build and destroy the social goods"(36). The nature of politics is 'insider and outsider' that gives people power and personal status in the society. In the song Poila Jaana Paam, Oli tries to motivate the noble persons who claim themselves as Shiva, who has the power, and, show the devotion on ritual customs that is the politics of the singer. On the one hand, Oli persuades the females, who are following the traditional values and assumptions in the society, have to divert their mind into modern trends and on the other hand, she is dramatically insisting to common people to preserve the cultural heritage, custom, and roots of females practices, too. Thus denying living without getting married and searching for a husband by taking the medium of feast and cultural vow is a great politics. So, Oli develops in her language very specific politics of ritual mores that has to do with faith and not the imposition, say, of females and females demands.

**The Connection Building Task:** The singer connects the females' desire and the source of fulfilment such demands. Only Shiva can fulfil the desire of females who are eager to get married. At a deeper level she connects the nature of females, demands of them tied with social mores and assumptions which are also the construction of males' power. So there is the connection between the feelings, emotion of female and images of males like shiva that shows the females' dependency on masculinity activities and characteristics.

**The Sign System and Knowledge Building Task:** The language used in the song privileges one way to know the eagerness of females to get qualitative husband, other is to self creating system of their rituals that makes them back warded in the society. For the singer (speaker) who desires to elope, for them, social values, mores, and the thought of people can be changed, and, the way of act can be different but the meaning, knowledge of the system is always same. Because on the basis of this knowledge females think that they do not have the right to stay at paternal house after puberty rather to elope by finding a noble man.

In conclusion, Komal Oli's Poila Jaana

Paam, is the modern folk teej song which has been reinforcing any individuals to raise the voices publicly whether we have a desire to get something special. The lines "May I elope Shiva May I elope, / I pray your name for getting husband" refer female accept the modern way of practices but try to follow the stereotypical activities in their life. Why do they demand to become a wife and go to their husband's house? Why do not they want to bring them in their paternal home? Why are they using the male identity Shiva instead of Parvati who has also got the power and being worshipped as goddess? Why are they valorising the male's identity instead of female? Along these questions, this song Poila Jaana Paam can be a strong example of females' thought and feelings upon themselves, and, towards male. There is only one answer of these questions that is females create such images to manipulate others and impose their politics on commoners.

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# Impacts of TV Viewing on Children\*\*

-Tikaram Sapkota

Campus Chief, Myagdi Multiple Campus Beni

## Abstract

This present article tries to explore the answer of the question whether viewing TV is really harmful or helpful for children's intellectual and cognitive development. It has been the major concern to today's parents regarding the close link between TV and children's study. The common notion of majority of parents is that TV has stood as the killer of students' reading habit. But this research study looks into the positive impacts of TV viewing while using it in more proper ways. The article follows the rhetorical case analysis style.

**Keywords:** discourse, controversy, antipathy, curiosity, pedagogical achievement.

"Don't watch TV much, read books, instead. It hampers your study", a mother was shouting at her seven years old son, irritatingly. I heard this from my room and realized that it is the very common notion of average parents. The following day, I happened to go to a professor's house. I could see his children watching TV sincerely. I asked him, "Don't your children have to do homework?" The professor replied, "They know how to adjust their time for homework, and they are learning while viewing TV, too." But most of the parents are not positive to TV viewing with the reference to their children's pedagogical achievement. There are several public opinions such as support and oppose, agreement and disagreement, sympathy and antipathy about TV and its impacts on children. It has been a controversial issue among general public because there are some people who are TV lovers whereas other are haters. But does TV viewing really impact children positively or negatively especially to their learning process? In this research paper, I will draw a balanced conclusion analyzing the attitudes of some writers expressing for and against the impacts of TV viewing on children. It will be a common topic as it will stimulate the confused mind of people to a particular direction.

Whatever arguments people may put forward TV has become one of the most influencing things to entertain and update the children with current affairs taking place in the world. There are several public

opinions about the impact of TV on children. The discussion goes further with the support of some TV related articles and researches closer to the selected issue, in the form of pros and cons regarding the effects of TV viewing especially to the small children. There are multiple aspects of TV and its impacts on children in case of violence, education, health, trauma, family relation etc. Among these several issues, I have chosen the topic "Impact of TV Viewing on Children" as the matter of discourse to locate the controversy on the basis of family magazine article, 'Get out of TV' published in Health Life, by Anubanti Paudyal and an essay entitled 'Curbing One Eyed Monster' by Foina C.Jenkins, published in Flax Golden Tales along with other supporting articles.

The contemporary young generation has an idiomatic way of saying, "I was born with TV". The children like talking about last evening's TV serials interestingly. They seem to be analyzing the episodes using their speculations for meaning to draw conclusion. Their interaction sounds as if they are creating some new ideas. Children are doing homework while watching TV. It is not easy to disintegrate them from TV, completely. It would not be wrong to call them as 'TV Kids'. However, the public confusion is still there regarding the effects of TV on children's education and mind. There are particularly two types of arguments on this agenda: some people consider TV to be the source of strengthening the learning capacity of children whereas others show the devastating fear of it on them that may dramatically slow down the learning capability. Pointing out the confusions created by TV with multiple options Anubanti Paudel, informs her readers to be careful while allowing their children to view the TV and argues:

Today's television is much more chaotic place than before. Children have exposure to all kind of programs, from daily soaps to songs and then movies. There are options for cartoons than ever before. But then again like Spiderman almost said, "With great options comes great confusion". Which are the shows that are good for children? ("Get More Out of TV", Health Life published in august, 2012 p. 26)

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Here, Paudel talks about the disorderly situation created by growing TV viewing habits. She gives the comparative scenario of historical and contemporary attitudes about TV viewing. Her logic emphasizes on the point that TV has been more chaotic place than before because in the past, there were a few TVs, few channels and few programs. Children had limited access to it, so there was less exposure of it. Therefore, there was less fear of its bad impacts on children. Along with rapid growth in science and technology, the trend of TV attachment appeared like the hurricanes. The uncontrollably broadcast programs have aroused dilemmas for the parents about the career of their children in the future. The fear, Poudyal has indicated, has been relevant because it is the concerned matter to the parents of school children. Paudyal highlights the great option versus great confusion quoting the version of Spiderman. Her arguments sensitize people to arrange the disorderly situation caused by TV in favor of their lovely children. She might mean to say that TV does not always serve useful programs only; it may serve the harmful items such as soap, and movies with negative impacts for children.

Paudyal accepts that it will not be practical to break up today's children completely from TV culture. Then her attention turns to the parents that they need to be careful in selecting the programs as they are connected to the children's learning capacity and shaping the manner. Pointing out the need to selective about TV program, she further argues:

Children shows need to be chosen extremely carefully for they shape the child's brain. They need to be a balance of interest and education. We list a few shows that could help your child understand the world better by giving them that extra knowledge while making the process of entertaining. (26)

Her strength lies in the idea that there should be balance of interest and education. Her motive is that TV has to be used for better knowledge of the children rather than entertainment only. In order to foster her claim, she provides some examples of popular TV programs such as "Sesame Street" in which: "Children are mostly exposed to their school environment The program holds children's attention and helps them increase competency and self-esteem from an early age" (26)

Paudyal's perspective towards TV and children is in balanced form. She asks the parents to select the right program that will be educational for the children. She gives the example of good program like "Sesame Street" that helps children gain knowledge while entertaining. Her persuasive technique is effective because on one hand she accepts TV culture

that is almost impossible to erase and on the other hand she warns the parents to monitor children's TV related activities and select the right programs for them to view. The ideas are practical for both types of parents who let their children watch TV without any care as they feel free to perform their jobs and those who are much anxious about the bad impacts of TV on them.

Paudyal's conclusion is that we should allow children to watch TV selecting the right program but Foina C. Jenkins in her essay "Curbing One eyed Monster" gives almost negative views to TV, both for children and grown up people. She recommends the audience to throw the TV set away. TV is serving the junk food. People eat it and get sick. Her suggestions are targeted to develop the reading habit for the children to develop their cognitive growth. TV is the source of virtual reality we can't live in and do anything with it. That's why we should fight back against by boycotting it. By emphasizing on the value of living realistic life doing the real doable thing, Jenkins clarifies explaining:

Life meant to be lived: We should not sit passively on a couch and let it pass us by. Yet this precisely what a TV addict does. Isn't it better to kiss someone than to watch someone else kiss? To talk to our own kids than to watch someone else pretend to talk to his or her kids? To really live, than to live vicariously? (158)

Here, the writer has been strong enough to divert the emotion of the audience by defining life more realistically. It is harmful to be couch potato in front of the glow of light coming from a box. It is accepted that the world of TV is virtual. With the attraction of imaginative events we should not miss the time to utilize the real life. Indirectly, Jenkins has pointed out to the negative outputs of TV for children to their physical and mental growth. The logic supports the idea that passivity does not foster creativity that is closely linked to children's physical and mental development. The danger of idleness for children is much direr than the grownups because their age is the time of learning by doing being exposed to different creative tasks rather than staying as the queer spectator of the artificial thing.

Providing the fearful statistical evidence to prove that TV affects the cognition of children, Jankins seems to be warning the parents to think seriously before installing the TV set in their homes and points out:

And try staying relaxed while you think about this: Children spend 30 percent of their waking hours in front of a TV set and are more exposed to 13,000 killings, 100,000 violent episode and some



commercials during their childhood. Roald Dahl suggests:

So please, oh please, we beg, we pray,  
Go throw your TV set away,  
And in its place you can install  
A lovely bookshelf on the wall. (162)

In the quote, Jenkins provides evidence with examples to enhance her arguments. Using the inductive method of reasoning she has taken strong position for ethical proof. The evidence she offers, arouses curiosity and concern to the parents while imagining the consequences of the exposure of children with such mind hampering violent episodes and floods of commercialism. Children simply think that whatever events they view on TV, are real. Consequently, watching such episodes (especially violence and crime related) might make children traumatic. The harmful effect could be on their cognitive growth, too. Here the author has been successful in using the proof to draw a probable conclusion. She means, watching TV might expose children to the mind affecting episodes which might twist their emotional development. Consequently, their learning skill could be slower than usual. In her quote from Roald Dahl's poem, "Great Scott! Gadzooks!" the poet appeals the readers to throw the TV set away and install the book shelf in the place where TV set is installed. Yes, reading is better suggestion that is good and more potential for intellectual growth. But the suggestion given here might be difficult in terms of implementation. Rather, it could be better solution if parents were advised to be more sensitive in using TV properly for children's mental security. It is because not all programs in TV are violent, or full of commercials, only.

To justify the other harmful effects of TV on children, Shiv Khera in his best seller book *You Can Win*, gives the threatening fear of uncontrolled TV viewing and its impacts on children's thinking and adopting behaviors and illustrates:

Today's kids are learning their attitudes and values more from television and movies than from any other source. It estimated that in the United States, by the time the youngster gets out of high school, he has watched more than 20,000 hours of television, witnessed 15,000 murders and 1000,000 alcohol related commercials.\* Television programming and advertisements convey the message that drinking is fun, smoking is glamorous and drugs are the "in" thing. No wonder the crime rate is high! (38)

Khera delivers this stunning reality inflicted by TV viewing to the kids. His purpose might be to suggest the concerned ones that TV and other mass media should not be used to build up negative

attitudes to anybody, particularly the children. If TV programming and advertisements tend young children to alcoholism, drug abuse, violence, smoking and if TV becomes the sources of stepping on the social values and norms, the guardians need to think seriously and control them before it is too late. TV should not be used to enhance smoking, drugs and drinking. Such kinds of TV programs affect children to their cognitive skills and darken their future.

The arguments Foina Jenkins and Shiv Khera are inclined to the drawbacks of TV for children. Their arguments are strong and persuasive because they have given the evidences and logical proofs. Khera's clarification is targeted to some negative programming of TV that must be stopped to save children from the access of immoral and harmful activities. But Jenkin's one sided refutation on TV culture remains more controversy because her appeal to boycott TV in this modern era seems to be irrelevant.

In the essay, "TV can be Good Parent" Ariel Gore, argues that TV for working parents is a good caretaker for their children. She had a small daughter. There was nobody to look after her when the mother went to work. According to American law the children cannot play outside by themselves until they are 21. Gore used to leave her daughter at home turning on TV. It would at least save her daughter from going out and doing something wrong or get lost. American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends that kids under the age of two not watch TV. They say TV is bad for babies' brain and not better for kids. Now her daughter has grown up. Her mind is good and she is active. The bad impact of TV viewing is not seen in her behavior. She quotes the attitudes of Nickelodeon New York publicity manager, Karen Reynolds who says, "A child is using cognitive skills in a fun setting. It's interactive. With 'Blues Clues,' kids are talking back to the TV. They are not just sitting there" ( 170).

Gore also talks about the obligatory circumstance to let children view the TV. The affinity between TV and children does not connote to their cognition only it is also associated to parents' social and economical background. Rather than letting children play randomly or forcing to be locked in the room, if they keep the TV set on, the children can pass the time without any physical and much emotional injury. The cognitive process, in this sense can be preserved.

To sum up, whatever arguments Poudyal, Jankin, Gore and Khera have given, they have formed a common notion that TV programs for children should be selective. Cognitive progress in children according to their age is extremely essential to shape

their brain later. However, experiences have taught us that TV is not totally the source of dulling their minds. We have found them more active and brainy than those who do not watch. But the important thing is that the parents need to be more supportive and role model in TV viewing process. They should watch TV sitting together with their children explaining the things, they do not understand. If the father wants to make his child read, he should also take a book and start reading. As Anubanti Puodyal argues if good programs are shown to the children on TV, they empower their learning skills but nothing excessive is good to anybody.

(The essay was submitted to research member, Prof. Dr. Anirudra Thapa, Central Department of English, for M. Phil Degree)

### **About the author:**

Mr. Sapkota has been teaching English in Myagdi Multiple Campus, a community based college, since 1998. He has published several articles in different magazines, journals and other publications. He has taken several trainings on research and other development and human rights issues. He visited Norway in 2010 and 2017 for exchange program and Disability Development training, India 2013 for AFID conference, Australia in 2016 for a short course training in Inclusive Education and UK in 2018 to take part in 17<sup>th</sup> world Congress of Inclusion International. At present, he has been the campus chief of Myagdi Multiple campus Beni, Myagdi.

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# Applicability of New Public Management in Nepal

- Janaki Kumari Sharma

Public Administration Campus

## Abstract

The purpose of this article is to map an applicability of New Public Management in Nepal. Bureaucracy of Nepal has been assumed to be guided by traditional principles. After the political changes in Nepal in the 1990s, the public sector reforms of was introduced guided by the global trends of NPM. Despite the series of administrative reforms, donor conditionality, and the reestablishment of democracy in the country after 1991 have influenced an orientation toward an efficient, people-oriented, mixed-economy model with increasing partnership of private agencies and nongovernmental organizations in Nepal. There are several initiatives already introduced (public-private partnership, decentralization, good governance, accountability/public auditing, performance-based outcome/results-oriented financing and reporting systems). However, to take this momentum up, it still requires strong willingness of political leaders and senior administrators. Now the question arises to what extent NPM is an applicable in Nepal and what are the hindrances to it? Through this article previously mentioned issues have been tried to address out.

**Keywords :** New Public Management, applicability, hindrances

## Introduction to New Public Management

The New Public Management (NPM) refers to a series of innovative approaches to public administration and management that emerged in a number of OECD countries in the 1980s (Robinson, 2015). The NPM model arose in reaction to the limitations of the old public administration in adjusting to the demands of a competitive market economy. While cost containment was a key driver in the adoption of NPM approaches, injecting principles of competition and private sector management lay at the heart of the NPM approach (Kalimullah et.al. 2012).

The key distinct elements of the NPM according to Osborne, 2006 are an attention to lessons from private-sector management, The growth both of hands-on “management”, in its own right and not as an offshoot of professionalism, and of “arm’s-length” organizations where policy implementation is organizationally distanced from the policymakers (as opposed to the “inter-personal”. It focuses on

entrepreneurial leadership within public service organizations, an emphasis on input and output control and evaluation and on performance management and audit and so on (Christensen and Lagried, 2002).

This approach took root originally in the UK, New Zealand, the USA and Scandinavia from the mid-1980s. Its theoretical foundations lay in public choice and principal-agent theory, which claim that individual self-interest drives bureaucratic behaviour. Competition, delegation, performance and responsiveness offer yardsticks to regulate bureaucratic behaviour and generate improved outcomes (Dunleavy and Hood, 1994; Achrya 2013).

NPM resulted in significant changes in the public sector ethos and approach, especially the cultivation of new management practices, marketization and contracting out of core services to private companies and non-profit organizations, and the creation of “arms-length” executive agencies responsible and accountable for implementation. A greater focus on management by results replaced a public sector orientation governed by inputs and outputs, while performance management increasingly pervaded the public sector (Dunleavy and Hood, 1994, Achrya, 2013).

NPM reforms in developing countries were adopted very selectively, often alongside organizational structures embodying the old public administration (McCourt and Minogue, 2001). Commentators questioned the appropriateness of NPM reforms in the context of weak capacity and political support such as Nepal, emphasizing the existence of supportive institutional and political conditions as a condition for success, and of building core public sector capacity as the priority for public management reforms (Nunberg, 1992).

## Significance of the New Public Management

The NPM can be regarded as a normative reconceptualization of the public sector management consisting of several inter-related components. Against the backdrop of the social and economic realities which governments had to face during the past two decades (Borins, 1995), the notion of NPM emerged strongly. These realities comprise of too large and expensive public sectors, the need to utilize information technology to increase efficiency, the demand by the public for quality service, and the gradual decline of the centrally planned economic

systems which underscored the poor performance of government service worldwide.

NPM is a modern management practice with the logic of economics retaining core public values (Samaratunge, Alam and Teicher, 2008) which are not a static phenomenon but evolving one. The traditional concepts of public administration have been transformed to cope with the emerging challenges. Indeed, the greater role of the government until the 1960s in socio-economic transformation, market oriented reforms, production, provision and regulatory activities came under severe criticism as there were fiscal crisis, imperious bureaucracy, poor performance and lack of accountability in public organizations, wide spread corruption, changes in public expectation and emergence of better alternative forms of service delivery (Minogue, 1998) that have given rise to the emergence of NPM (Sarker, 2006).

After appearance, NPM becomes a leverage of managing public sector organizations with two key features for example, one is the separation of policy formulation from operation and secondly, the importance of management inspired by private sector management.

This new approach to public management founded a sharp critique of bureaucracy as the organization principle within public administration and promised a small but better government, emphasized on decentralization and empowerment, focused on customer satisfaction, promoted better mechanism of public accountability and institutional development. It is also concerned with the ability of public administration to secure the economic, efficient and effective provision of public services, and concern for professional power within public services and consequent disempowerment of service users. The key elements of the NPM can be summarized as follows (Osborne, 2006):

- An attention to lessons from private-sector management;
- The growth both of hands-on “management”, in its own right and not as an offshoot of professionalism, and of “arm’s-length” organizations where policy implementation is organizationally distanced from the policymakers (as opposed to the “inter-personal” distancing of the policy/administration split;
- A focus upon entrepreneurial leadership within public service organizations;
- An emphasis on input and output control and evaluation and on performance management and audit;

Beside the above mentioned points, additional feature of NPM can be added.

- Managerial flexibility
- Results matter

- Bottom-up accountability
- Competitive wages but little else
- Contractual and task specialization
- Freedom to fail/succeed

### **Application of New Public Management in Nepal**

In Nepal, the concept of NPM was first introduced after 1990 and to a large degree the inspiration of NPM can be seen applying. The Administrative Reform Commission recommended contracting out of government jobs, Downsizing of bloated bureaucracy, Decentralization of pension administration 10. Introduction of PIF (Performance incentive/improvement fund) system, endeavour for performance based system with Unified Civil Service, Empowering of citizens, Privatization of State owned enterprises, Creation of semi-autonomous body like NTB, NASC, etc. Among them some of ones are being implemented. However, Nepalese bureaucracy is still supposed to be going enrooting to traditional bureaucracy known as hybrid (Ghimire, 2008: Achrya, 2013).

However, to take this momentum up, it still requires strong willingness of political leaders and senior administrators. At the moment, political stability, state-of-the-art management skills, and supportive organizational culture, good governance are the fundamental requirements for increasing the realization of, and sustaining the NPM-oriented reforms in Nepal (Achrya, 2013).

Application of NPM in Nepal is less of a deliberate planned effort than of the periodical political interventions and bureaucratic influences, usually done with the top-down model. The trajectory of NPM were weakened in Nepal due to uncertainty of political transition which prolonged for a long time (Achrya, 2013). Even though being influenced by NPM waves, Nepalese policy making scenario is fluctuated with lack of sufficient evidence based knowledge which could be suitable for the local soils. Only structural type reforms can be seen implemented whereas the core sides of organizations are left barren for a long time.

### **Hindrances on the way to NPM in Nepal**

In an effort to reform and improve public service delivery in Nepal, practices have been made deliberately. However, much anticipated results have not yet appeared. The question always arises why bureaucracy has not been so pleasant and friendlier in Nepal? We can outline so many points into account to hindrances of effective NPM in Nepal. Miklós Rosta (2011) on his essay raising the question what makes NPM successful writes that there are several factors to be considered which can also be related in the context of Nepal.



### **Political transition/ Political factors**

Public management reform is a political issue and therefore reform is likely to succeed if the support from political leaders is sufficient. Barzelay (2010) argued that "reform will not happen unless it is firmly driven by the political leadership of the country. Political influence in the bureaucracy has been a great obstacle to strengthening the public service in Nepal this or that way. Nepalese administration being guided by the mixed type concept, political hegemony can be seen everywhere.

### **Administrative factors**

The administrative environment in developing countries lag behind of well- administrative experience, the Influence of colonization in which the traditional public administration was the dominant one, and a weak administration that is inadequate for developing countries in the 21st century. No wonder, Nepal has seen such kind of pathologies for a long time. As administrative part has already been ineffective, much preface to NPM is not for New Public Management.

### **Economic factors**

The economy has always been a stimulus for a nation. This was true in the case of most OECD countries (Barzelay, 2010). Generally, the poor performance of an economy exerts pressures for reform. Nepal lacks a financial capacity for which largely depends on external support for reforms. Enhancing economic performance is one of the crucial aspects of reforms in developing countries. The shortage of financial and the manpower resources request Nepal to seek assistance from international organizations helplessly.

### **Administrative capability**

Bureaucratic structures in Nepal are normally governed by informal rules, (Achrya, 2103) such as personal relationships, and customary practices. The government structure may appear as robust formal administrative systems and processes, but in reality its performance could be weak, corruption could be endemic and public services could be broadly in Nepal. Informal rules bypass the formal structures and therefore could prove detrimental to efficiency and effectiveness. Therefore, any policy intervention must not only recognize the formal systems of administration but also should explore the informal rules of society that influence major decisions of the government.

### **Social and cultural factors**

Social and cultural values are inherited by

the society (Schein, 1992). Any reform measure is more likely to succeed if it is accepted by the society, and if local ownership and participation is achieved (United Nations, 2001). The applicability of the reform models of the West or 'best practices' are more an issue of analysis within Nepal contextual environment, therefore, they should be received with special scepticism. Nepalese socio-cultural pattern is highly based on the fatalism and to a large degree, acceptance of corruption. This sort of tendency has been affecting the nation's fate as well badly.

### **Conclusion**

To wrap up, cultural, political, economic and administrative factors are important points to be considered in initiating reform programs. Some major changes in Public management are seeing on the ground of NPM though the legacy of administration has rooted the centralized command and control type of administration in Nepal. Country has learned from the limited success of the past and are trying to invigorate the governance for a better future. It is nothing to do with the models, Nepal is taking up now are more pragmatic unless there is proper address of the diversity of culture and institutional environments and good ethics followed by bureaucrats.

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# Thesis Format/Plagiarism and Work Citation: Basic Information

- Toya Nath Upadhyay  
Lecturer of English,  
R. R. Campus, Kathmandu

Tribhuvan University of Nepal has designed thesis writing courses for MA and M. Phil students in English. It has recommended *MLA Handbook for the Writers of Research Papers* (MLA here onward) for the citation style. As a teacher, teaching thesis writing course in Masters Level, I have found many students baffled with citation technique while writing a thesis. Theses of many students come up horribly with no sense at all. Many students are often found lazing in consulting the prescribed book; many others consult the book but find it difficult to understand, remember and do accordingly. Due to their ignorance, or say negligence, of using *MLA*, their theses often get involved in the offence of plagiarism and get rejected by the research committee. Hence, in this paper, I present very basic information about some of the requirements while processing a thesis paper, with an assumption that it will operate as a cursory guidance for the thesis writing beginners. But this paper deals only with the format of the thesis not with the content. That is to say, it does not offer information about the aspects such as: which text to choose; how to select a topic; how to develop a research question and a hypothesis; which theoretical tool to apply and how; and how to present arguments in passages. My presentation is not descriptive rather point wise, and is based on the style offered by *MLA* and *The Curious Writer* of Bruce Ballenger, both prescribed texts for MA second year students by Tribhuvan University.

## Typing Style: The thesis should be typed in:

- Font: Times New Roman, 12 point size
- Double lining spaces all through
- No justification of the lines/margins
- Only title and subtitles can be typed in boldface
- Paper size 8.5 by 11 inches or A4 size
- Margin: 1 inch on all sides (But 1.5 better on the left for the document that has to be hard-bound)
- Page number on the top of right hand side (header); Page number should be hidden on the first page of each chapter.

## Thesis Proposal Components

- Cover Page
- Introduction (introduce your main claim, methodology or theoretical concepts, and background if any)

- Statement of Problem (say what problem you find in the text—it is not the problem that you see in your practical life, instead it is the one that strikes you to do a research in the text: for example, in "Tell Tale Heart" of Edgar Allan Poe's story, you see a problem related to the killing of an old man by a boy. The murder of the old man by the boy strikes your mind. You want to know why the boy killed him. So you can now ask a question (this becomes your research question): why does the boy kill the old man?; after killing the man, the boy chops his body into pieces and hides under the planks carefully but when the police come, he confesses the murder. Now ask another question: why does the boy confess with the police of his crime, even if they do not suspect him?)
- Hypothesis (this is your answer to the question asked in the statement of problem section. Now you assume one answer, which you will prove later with instances from the text and make it your thesis statement. For example, to the first question above, you can answer as: the boy killed the old man for his vulture eye. But this is the superficial answer. Delve into the deeper level. Search if the vulture eye has any symbolic significance. The symbolic meaning of a vulture eye is watching attentively. Now you can assume that the old man is deeply watchful upon the boy. If the grown up people keep watching their children all the time, the children get frustrated and go against their parents. This may be the case with the boy. You can now hypothesize that the boy killed the old man because he must have been strictly watched by the old man. Link it to psychoanalysis)
- Purpose of the Study
- Reviews of Literature (choose a text that has some reviews. Very new book may not have reviews. For MA at least five reviews are required, which can be about the text, author or the theory)
- Limitation/Delimitation (a text can be interpreted in a varied ways. You cannot analyze all the aspects of a text, so delimit your argument to a specific aspect)
- Methodology/Tool (library/net consultation, teachers guidance and theory)
- Tentative Time and Chapter Division for 100 marks thesis; Subheadings for 50 marks

### Thesis Components

- Cover Page
- Declaration (some campuses do not require this)
- Approval Letter
- Acknowledgments
- Abstract
- Table of Contents
- Chapters: 3 or 4 chapters for 100 marks; No chapter division needed for 50 marks.
- Length: About 50 pages for 100 marks; about 25 pages for 50 marks
- Works Cited

### Plagiarism

- “Plagiarism is stealing someone else’s words, ideas or information” (Ballenger 300).
- It is an intellectual dishonesty and academic crime.
- Plagiarism can be intentional or accidental.

### Intentional plagiarism (knowingly made and sure to go to Nakhkhu jail!):

The researcher makes intentional plagiarism deliberately by assuming that the supervisor or the reader does or may not find it so why waste time to search for the source, so just copy, paste and submit! Done!

### Accidental plagiarism (unknowingly made and can be pardoned):

The researcher makes this kind of mistake unknowingly being confused whether he should cite the source (author's name and page number). It often happens with common or general or familiar information since MLA says, a familiar information or commonly known fact (for example Mt. Everest lies in Nepal), does not require the source to cite.

Accidental plagiarism also takes place when the researcher cannot decide whether he should mention page number if s/he mentions the writer while paraphrasing or summarizing.

### Forms of Plagiarism

- Claiming someone else’s work/ideas/images as yours (By downloading, borrowing, copying or photocopying)
- Using uncommon information/ideas from any source without giving acknowledgment or credit
- Submitting the same paper/article to more than one class/purpose.
- Using exact language/expressions of a source without indicating through quotation marks
- Rewriting a line/passage from a source using substitutions or synonyms but retaining the same syntax and structure
- Giving the incorrect information about the source (author/source/page etc)

### Tips to Avoid Plagiarism

- Mark quoted materials clearly as: “ ” (9).
- Do not rush to finish your research (Do not pretend saying: Sir, I’m going abroad/one college is giving me job . . .
- Be an active note-taker while reading a source, use materials such as meta-card/note copy/separate file in the computer and so on
- Collect bibliographical information first otherwise you will waste time to find it again (writer's name, title of the text, page number)
- Be watchful whenever you cut and paste from the electronic copy (better type yourself)
- Be sure whether it is a common fact/truth or not (if doubtful put it within quotation marks) e.g. The Terai is the grain basket of Nepal)
- Citing Sources: Quoting, Paraphrasing and Summarizing
- Quoting: Way of borrowing exact words or lines (put all the words/lines within inverted commas)
- Paraphrasing: Way of interpreting someone’s source into your own (if the actual words are taken, put them within quotation marks and give page number)
- Summarizing: Way of condensing someone’s ideas (if you condense or summarize one or few paragraphs, give page number in parenthesis, but if whole article or book, no need to give page number).

### Citation Style

#### In-text citation:

- Put the actual words/phrases/lines within double inverted commas not single. After quotations marks, give page number within parenthesis followed by a period.

e.g. Ramesh argues, “Gokul has left all his money for his son” (7).

- If the quotation extends more than four lines in the text, you need to separate it from the text with double indenting/double tab (Be careful that you do not need any quotation marks; and period goes before the page number.

e.g. Edward Said notes:

- Taking the late eighteenth century as . . . starting point, Orientalism can be discussed and analyzed as the corporate institution for dealing with the Orient . . . as a Western style for dominating, structuring, and having an authority over the Orient. . . . Without examining Orientalism as a discourse one cannot possibly understand the enormously systematic discipline by which European culture was able to manage—and even produce—the Orient politically, sociologically, militarily, ideologically, scientificall, and imaginatively during the post-

Enlightenment period. (3)

- If the quotation is introduced by an independent clause or is long, use colon (:).

e.g. John finds the American themes in Ellison’s novel: “The major themes of Ellison’s novel are big American themes” (5).

- My teacher’s remark on my final essay was very complimentary: “This essay coherently analyzes musical trends of the late 20th century” (7).

If the quotation is an integral part of your text, do not use comma.

e.g. Roderick regards Asian students as “sincere and friendly” (5).

If the quotation is introduced by a dependent clause, use commas after introductory verbs (e.g. say/exclaim/note/write etc.)

e.g. Roderick says, “Asian students are sincere and friendly” (5).

Use three periods with space in between for the omission of words/lines but if you begin with a beginning of a sentence use four periods

e.g. “for dealing with the Orient . . . as a Western style for dominating, structuring, and having an authority over the Orient. . . . Without examining Orientalism as a . . .” (3).

For dashes, type two hyphens without space in between and after. It changes into a single dash after you type the word and give a space

e.g. European culture was able to manage—and even produce—the Orient politically, sociologically . . . (3).

**Works Cited**

For books, collect these required details for the Works Cited list:

name of the author; article title if any; book title; translator/compiler/editor if any; publication city, press and year; inclusive page number for article; and medium of publication—web or print.

Now arrange the details as follows:

- Name of the author: Last name of the author first

*Myagdi Guru : A Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*

followed by a comma and the rest

- Article: Title of the article within inverted double commas, period inside the commas

- Book: Italicize the title of the book and give a period

- Translator/Compiler/Editor: Trans./Ed./Comp. etc.

- Published city: ( followed by colon and press)

- Publication press: followed by a comma

- Publication year: followed by a period

- Publication medium i.e. web or print: followed by period

e.g. McLeod, John. *Beginning Postcolonialism*. Manchester: Manchester UP, 2000. Print.

More, Hannah. “The Black Slave Trade: A Poem.” *British Women Poets of the Romantic Era*. Ed. Paula R. Feldman. Baltimore: John Hopkins UP, 1997. 472-82. Print.

**For Journal/Newspaper/Magazine Article**

- Name of the author (as in the book)

- Article (as in the book))

- Name of the journal (italicized, no punctuation marks after it)

- Volume and issue number (e.g. 12.4)

- Publication year (within parenthesis and followed by colons)

- Inclusive page number (e.g. 39 – 40)

- Publication medium i.e. web or print (followed by a period)

- (If your supervisor needs more details, give the internet source followed by accessed date.)

e.g. Gilbert, Sandra M., and Susan Gubar, eds. “Sexual Linguistic: Gender, Language, Sexuality.” *New Literary History* 16.3 (1985): 515-43. *JSTOR*. Web. 26 June 2007.

Sharma, Murari. “The Severe Natural Disaster.” *Kathmandu Post* 26 July 2015: 27. Print.

Author’s name (reversed)	Article (Within quotation marks)	Book (italics)	City: Press	Year	Inclusive Pages	Print/ Web.			
“	“	Journal (italics)	Volume & issue no (4.2)	“	“ (n.pag. If no page )	Source (if asked)	Print/ Web	Ac- cessed date	URL (if asked)
“	“	Daily paper (italics)	Published date	“	“	“	“	“	
“	“	Book/ Website	“		“	“/ Website	“	“	“

# धवलागिरिको साहित्यिक माहोलमा बालसाहित्य

- डा. दिनबहादुर थापा (सहप्राध्यापक),  
धवलागिरि बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, बागलुङ

धवलागिरि क्षेत्र भाषा, साहित्य र संस्कृतिमा समृद्ध छ । यो क्षेत्र आफैमा समृद्ध भएर पनि यसको खोजी, प्रचार र प्रसार हुन नसकेको अवस्था छ । बालसाहित्य र अन्य साहित्यको स्पष्ट सीमारेखा नछुट्टिएको अवस्थामा बालसाहित्यका स्रष्टाको खोजी गर्ने काम अर्को समस्या हो । विशेष गरी बालसाहित्यको क्षेत्रमा कलम चलाउने यस क्षेत्रका स्रष्टाहरूको खोजी गर्ने उद्देश्यले यो लेख तयार गरिएको हो । क्षेत्रीय र पुस्तकालयीय दुवै अध्ययन विधिको उपयोग गरी तयार गरिएको यो लेखमा बालसाहित्यको अवधारणालाई स्पष्ट पार्दै धवलागिरिको साहित्यिक माहोलमा बालसाहित्यको रचना गर्ने स्रष्टाहरूको खोजी गर्ने जमर्को गरिएको छ ।

**मुख्य शब्द** : साहित्य, बालसाहित्य, स्रष्टा, बाल्यावस्था, बालमनोविज्ञान, सिर्जना ।

## १. विषय प्रवेश

भाषा, साहित्य र संस्कृतिका क्षेत्रमा धवलागिरि क्षेत्रको जुन योगदान रहेको छ, बालसाहित्यको क्षेत्रमा यो उचाइ प्राप्त हुनसकेको छैन । बालसाहित्यको जुन महत्व छ, त्यसलाई बुझ्न र बुझाउन नसकिएको अवस्था पनि छ । बालसाहित्यको उपयोगबाट भाषा, साहित्य र संस्कृतिको विकासमा टेवा पुग्ने हो । तर बालसाहित्यको प्रचुर उपयोग नभएको कारण पनि नेपाली भाषा, साहित्य र संस्कृतिप्रति भन्दा विदेशी भाषा र संस्कृतिप्रतिको मोह बढेको अनुमान गर्नसकिन्छ ।

'बाल' र 'साहित्य' यी दुई वटा शब्दबाट 'बालसाहित्य' शब्दको निर्माण भएको हो । बाल र साहित्य शब्दका छुट्टाछुट्टै अर्थ भएर पनि बालसाहित्यको सामान्य अर्थ बालबालिकाहरूका निम्ति र बालबालिकाहरूद्वारा रचना गरिएका साहित्यिक कृति भन्ने हुन्छ । विशिष्ट अर्थमा भने बालबालिकाहरूको मनोभावनालाई बुझेर लेखिने जुनसुकै साहित्यिक कृतिलाई बालसाहित्य भनिन्छ (थापा, २०६७ : १) । अब प्रश्न उठ्छ, बालसाहित्य भनेको बालकका निम्ति लेखिएको वा बालकले लेखेको कुन साहित्यलाई बालसाहित्य भन्ने ? बालसाहित्यले बालबालिकालाई मनोरञ्जन प्रदान गर्नुका साथै उनीहरूलाई नयाँ विषयप्रति जिज्ञासु गराउन, सिर्जनात्मक क्षमताको विकास गराउन, भाषिक दक्षता बढाउन, चारित्रिक सुधार ल्याउन, नैतिक शिक्षा दिन र सकारात्मक सौचको विकास गराउनमा यसको महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहने विषयमा दुई मत हुन सक्दैन ।

नेपाली साहित्यको क्षेत्रमा बालसाहित्यको सैद्धान्तिक अवधारणालाई बुझेर लेखिएका र समीक्षा गरिएका साहित्यिक कृतिहरूको सूची अन्य साहित्यको तुलनामा न्यून छ । धवलागिरि

क्षेत्रमा सिर्जित साहित्यमा पनि अन्य साहित्यको तुलनामा बालसाहित्यको सिर्जना अत्यन्त न्यून नै रहेको छ । तसर्थ यहाँ बालमनोविज्ञान, बालसाहित्य र धवलागिरिको बालसाहित्यलाई उजागर गर्ने प्रयास गरिएको छ ।

## २. बालमनोविज्ञान

बालसाहित्यमा बालक र बालमनोविज्ञानको परिभाषा बुझ्न जरूरी हुन्छ । घरपरिवार, समाज, शिक्षा, विद्यालय, राज्यको कानुनी आधार आदि समसामयिक पृष्ठभूमिले बालकको प्रौढपनमा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेलेका हुन्छन् । बालसाहित्यमा कति उमेरसम्मको मानिसलाई बालक भन्ने, उसले केकतिसम्म बुझेको हुन्छ र उसले केकस्ता प्रतिक्रियाहरू देखाएको हुन्छ भन्ने सम्बन्धमा स्पष्ट धारणा पाउँदैन । यस विषयमा बुझेको व्यक्तिले मात्र बालसाहित्य सिर्जना गर्नसक्छ । बालकको परिभाषा केवल उमेरले मात्र पनि गर्न सक्दैन । बरु बाल्यावस्थाको निर्धारण पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि, देशको परिवेश, लिङ्ग, अवसर आदि कुराहरूले गर्न सक्छन् । नेपालको बालबालिका सम्बन्धी ऐन २०४८ ले १६ वर्ष उमेर पूरा नगरेको व्यक्तिलाई बालबालिका मानेको छ भने बालअधिकार सम्बन्धी महासन्धि १९८९ ले १८ वर्षसम्मका व्यक्तिलाई बालक मानेको छ (थापा, २०६९ : १०) । नेपालको पुरानो वैवाहिक कानूनले २१ वर्ष उमेर पुगेको कटो र १८ वर्ष उमेर पुगेकी केटीलाई वैवाहिक उमेर मानेकामा नयाँ मुलुकी संहिता ऐन २०७५ ले २२ वर्ष उमेर पुगेको कटो र २० वर्ष उमेर पुगेकी केटीलाई विवाह योग्य उमेर मानेको छ ।

नेपालको संविधानले नागरिकता पाउनका लागि १६ वर्ष पुगेको व्यक्ति र बालिक मताधिकारका लागि १८ वर्षको उमेरसम्मलाई बालिक मानेको छ । यी विविध आधारमा पनि बालकको उमेर निर्धारण गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । यी उमेरहरूका आधारमा पनि बाल्यावस्था र बालमनोविज्ञानको अध्ययन गर्नुपर्दछ । बालसाहित्य फराकिलो परिधिलाई ओगटेको विधा हुनाले पनि यसको सहजै परिभाषा गर्न सकिदैन । बालसाहित्यको पठन र सिर्जनामा बालकको मातृभाषा, सामाजिक परिवेश र साहित्यिक बातावरणले महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेलेका हुन्छन् । बालमनोविज्ञानमा बालक जन्मेदेखि १८ वर्षसम्मका सबै गतिविधिको अध्ययन आवश्यक हुन्छ । तसर्थ बालसाहित्यमा बालमनोविज्ञानको अध्ययन महत्वपूर्ण हुन्छ ।

बालमनोविज्ञानको सैद्धान्तिक अवधारणाअनुसार करिब २८० दिन आमाको गर्भावस्थामा रही जन्मेको दुई हप्तासम्मको अवधिलाई बालकको शैशवावस्था (Infancy) र त्यसपछिको दुई वर्षसम्मको अवस्थालाई बाल्यावस्था (Babyhood) भन्ने चलन छ । यो उमेरका बालकहरूमा शारीरिक र मानसिक वृद्धि र



विकासका साथै सिर्जनात्मक कार्यप्रति बढी जिज्ञासा उत्पन्न भएको पाइन्छ । बालकको दुईदेखि ७ वर्षसम्मको उमेरलाई पूर्वबाल्यावस्था (Early Childhood) र ७ देखि ११/१२ वर्षसम्मको उमेरलाई उत्तर बाल्यावस्था (Late Childhood) भनिन्छ (रेग्मी र अन्य, २०६७ : १८) । यो उमेरका केटाकेटीहरूमा नक्कल गर्ने, नयाँ कुराको खोजी गर्ने, बालसमूहमा खेलन मनपराउने लगायत यौन जिज्ञासा राख्ने, शारीरिक परिवर्तन आउने, मानसिक तनाव उत्पन्न हुने जस्ता विशेषताहरू पाइन्छन् । मनोवैज्ञानिकहरूले केटाकेटीको १२ देखि १४/१५ वर्षको उमेरलाई यौवनावस्था (Puberty) र ११/१२ देखि १८/१९ वर्षको उमेरका केटाकेटीलाई किशोरावस्था (Adolescence) भनेको पाइन्छ ।

किशोरावस्थाका केटाकेटीहरूमा विस्तारै बालस्वभावको लोप हुँदै शारीरिक विकास, व्यावहारिक परिवर्तन, विपरीत लिङ्गीप्रति आकर्षण जस्ता विशेषताहरू देखिनुका साथै सिर्जनात्मक कार्यप्रति रुचि, सामूहिक नेतृत्व, शारीरिक अङ्ग प्रदर्शन, आकर्षक व्यक्ति प्रदर्शन, अरुको देखासिकी, भड्कीलो फेसन, कहिलेकाहीँ उद्वण्ड कार्यव्यवहार प्रदर्शन आदि व्यवहार पाइन्छ । किशोरावस्थाका केटाकेटीलाई अपरिपक्व उमेर (Teenagers), महत्वपूर्ण संक्रमण काल (Important and Transitional Period), दिवास्वप्नको उमेर (Age of Daydreaming), तुफान र तीव्रबल (Storm and Stress) आदि नामले पनि चिनिन्छ (थापा, ६७ : १०) । बालबालिकाहरूको यिनै गतिविधिका बारेमा जानकारी राख्ने विषय नै बालमनोविज्ञान हो । बालमनोविज्ञानसँग सम्बन्धित विषय र बालबालिकाहरूका यिनै चारित्रिक विशेषताहरू समेत भल्किने गरी लेखिएको साहित्यलाई नै बालसाहित्य भन्नु उपयुक्त हुन्छ ।

### ३. बालसाहित्य

बालसाहित्यको परिभाषा गर्नु आफैमा चुनौतिपूर्ण छ । यससम्बन्धमा सबै समालोचकको एउटै विचार र परिभाषा पाइँदैन । नरेन्द्र चापागाईँ (२०४३) ले बालसुलभ शीलस्वभाव एवं क्रियाकलापहरूको चित्रण गरिएको र बालककै निमित्त लेखिएको सुललित साहित्यलाई बालसाहित्य भनेका छन् (प्रधान, २०५७: ७) । उनको भनाइमा बालसाहित्यको लेखक जोसुकै भए पनि साहित्यिक कृति बालमनोविज्ञानमा आधारित हुनुपर्दछ । अच्युतशरण अर्याल (२०४५) ले पनि बालमनोविज्ञानको आडमा बालरुचिअनुकूलको नैतिक, आध्यात्मिक, वैज्ञानिक चेतना दिने, राष्ट्रिय वातावरणयुक्त बालसमस्यालाई ध्यान दिएर लेखिएको बालउमेरअनुसारको सिर्जनात्मक रचना नै बालसाहित्य हो भनेका छन् (प्रधान, २०५७: ७) । उनले बालबालिकाका लागि तयार गरिएको साहित्यलाई बालसाहित्य मानेका छन् ।

समालोचक चूडामणि बन्धु (२०४५) ले पनि बालसाहित्यमा स्वस्थ मनोरञ्जन, उपयोगी शिक्षा, व्यावहारिक ज्ञान र नयाँनयाँ सूचनाको आवश्यकता पर्दछ भनेका छन् (प्रधान, २०५७: ७) । उनले व्यापक अर्थमा बालबालिकालाई विषय बनाइएको, बालबालिकाले रचेको, पाठ्यपुस्तकमा बालबालिकाले पढ्ने र बालबालिकाका लागि तयार गरिएका साहित्यलाई

बालसाहित्य भनेका छन् (बन्धु, २०६७: १) । बालसाहित्यले बालमनोविज्ञान र बालकको ग्रहणशील क्षमतालाई आत्मसात् गर्न सक्नु पर्दछ । राजेन्द्र सुवेदी (२०५३) ले बालकहरूले आत्मसात् गर्नसक्ने विषय, भाव, कला, सिल्प र प्रस्तुतीकरणका आधारमा रचित साहित्य बालसाहित्य हो भनेका छन् (प्रधान, २०५७: ६) । बालसाहित्य लेखक केन्द्रित नभएर पाठक केन्द्रित विषय हो । यसमा बालकका मनोभावनाहरू भल्केको हुनुपर्दछ । भुवनेश्वर सत्याल (२०५३) ले बालकको उमेर-अवस्थाअनुसार रुचिकर हुने, उनीहरूलाई मनपर्ने, सरल र सुलभ भाषाको प्रयोग गरी लेखिएको साहित्यलाई बालसाहित्य भनेका छन् (प्रधान, २०५७: २२) ।

बालसाहित्यको परिभाषा विभिन्न विद्वानले विभिन्न तरिकाल गरे पनि यसको विषय, भाषा र शैली बालकको उमेरको विकासअनुसार उनीहरूको मन जित्न सक्ने प्रकृतिको हुनुपर्दछ । बालसाहित्यले बालबालिकाको बौद्धिक, मानसिक, चारित्रिक र नीतिसम्बन्धी खुराक दिन सक्नु पर्दछ । बालसाहित्य बालकलाई बुझिएको र बालकले बुझ्न सक्ने हुनुपर्दछ । बालसाहित्यमा सर्जक आफैँ बालक बनेर साहित्यको सिर्जना गर्नसक्नु पर्दछ । बालसाहित्यको उद्देश्य नै बालकको मनोभावनालाई बुझेर साहित्य सिर्जना गर्नु हो । बालसाहित्यले बालकको तर्कशक्ति, कल्पना शक्ति र सिर्जना शक्ति बढाउन सक्नु पर्दछ । यसले बालकलाई असल चरित्र निर्माण गर्न, साहसी र विवेकशील बन्न, पठनकार्यप्रति अभिरुचि जगाउन र भाषिक शब्दभण्डारमा वृद्धि गराउन पनि सक्नु पर्दछ (थापा, २०६७: ११) ।

बालसाहित्यमा बालरुचिअनुरूपको विषयवस्तु, भाषिक सरलता, शैलीगत रोचकता, बोधगम्यता, रमरम बौद्धिकता, कौतुहलता, सिर्जनशीलता र सकारात्मक सन्देश दिनसक्ने विषयवस्तु हुन् । बालक स्वयम्ले सिर्जना गरेको रचनामा पनि उसले आफ्ना यथार्थ मनोभावनालाई सिर्जना गर्न सकेको छ भने त्यो पनि बालसाहित्य हुनसक्छ । बालसाहित्य सदैव सरल, सुबोध्य र जिज्ञासु प्रकृतिको हुनुपर्दछ । बालसाहित्यको सिर्जनामा बालमनोविज्ञानको सैद्धान्तिक ज्ञानका साथै बालकको बौद्धिक क्षमता, उमेर र भाषिक सुभ्रको पनि अध्ययन गरिएको हुनुपर्दछ ।

### ४ धवलागिरिमा बालसाहित्य

धवलागिरिमा साहित्य लेखनको परम्परा ज्यादै पुरानो हो । यस क्षेत्रको साहित्यको श्रीवृद्धि गर्नमा यहाँका व्यक्ति, संस्थाहरू र पत्रपत्रिकाहरूको ठूलो योगदान रहेको पाइन्छ । यही साहित्य परम्परामा बालसाहित्य लेखन परम्परा पनि पुरानो नै मान्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । धवलागिरिमा ख्याति कमाएका पुराना साहित्यकारहरूमा वीरशाली पन्त, सुकृतिदत्त पन्त, प्रेमनिधि पन्त (कुमाउँबाट यस क्षेत्रमा आइ बसोबास गरेका), कालीभक्त पन्त, मोहनबहादुर मल्ल, लक्ष्मीदत्त पन्त, हयग्रीवदत्त पन्त, भूपी शेरचन, कृष्णबम मल्ल, जयप्रसाद सुवेदी, हीरामणि शर्मा, नारायण उपाध्याय, टीकाबहादुर मल्ल, दीपबहादुर खड्का, ओमकार गौचन आदि लगायत पुरानो पुस्ताका साहित्यिक हस्तीहरू हुन् भने भाष्कर (भवानी पाण्डे), प्रेम छोटा, काजीरोशन, दिल

साहानी, इन्द्रकुमार विकल्प, होमनाथ सुवेदी, अक्कलबहादुर श्रेष्ठ, बानिया कान्छा, भक्त कार्की, दामोदर घताने, रमेशानन्द केशरी, शास्त्रदत्त पन्त, नरु थापा, शान्तिनारायण श्रेष्ठ, सूर्यप्रसाद श्रेष्ठ, हरि वन्दी, दयाराम रिजाल, सूर्यनाथ सापकोटा, टी.एन् पथिक, कृष्णकुमार श्रेष्ठ, नवराज कार्की, बाबुराम लामिछाने, भरतकुमार श्रेष्ठ, मुकुन्दप्रसाद शर्मा, अविनाश श्रेष्ठ, लक्ष्मीराज शर्मा, जगतनरसिंह अबोध, श्यामलाल सुवेदी, प्रेम दर्पण, गोविन्दलाल श्रेष्ठ, शिवकुमार प्रधान, भूपिन व्याकुल, ध्रुवलाल शर्मा, षडानन्द पौड्याल, सरस्वती शर्मा 'जिज्ञासु', दीननाथ शर्मा, सन्तु श्रेष्ठ, अजयमिलन श्रेष्ठ, विष्णु मैत्रेय, लक्ष्मीप्रसाद शर्मा, डोलेन्द्र शर्मा, लालचन्द राजभण्डारी, इन्द्रमान खत्री, राजेन्द्र पहाडी, आर के अदिप्त 'गिरी', भरतविवस पौडेल, सरस्वती शर्मा, संगीत श्रोता, निरु अश्रु, गणेश कुमार आदि यस क्षेत्रमा नाम चलेका साहित्यकारहरू हुन् । यिनीहरू मध्ये पनि प्रेम निधि पन्त, वीरशाली पन्त, भूपि शेरचन, मोहनबहादुर मल्ल, प्रेम छोटा, काजी रोशन, दिल साहनी, होमनाथ सुवेदी, भास्कर, भूपिन व्याकुल आदि राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा नै नाम चलेका लेखक-साहित्यकारहरू हुन् ।

यसै गरी भवभिन्न, प्रकटकुमार शिशिर, चेतन कंडेल, राम अविरल, दिल श्रीस, गोविन्द नेपाली, धनराज सापकोटा, मोहराज शर्मा, ताराप्रसाद शर्मा स्टार, टीका संगम वि.क., टीका पाइजा, हेमा कार्की, सरु अन्पढ, फुर्वन रायमाथी, भरत हरिजन प्रकृति, प्रकाश सपूत, खडकबहादुर निर्दोष, सरिता भण्डारी, प्रदीप बगर, अनिलकुमार निर्दोष, अनन्त प्रभात, प्रेमखडका आभारी, लालबहादुर रितम्भरा, वैकुण्ठप्रसाद भुसाल, जितेन भाइ पुन, किरण बोगटी, टुकनाथ रेग्मी, तुलसी पौडेल, सुशील थकाली, निमाठिन्ले गुरुङ, प्रेम शेरचन, विमला शेरचन, कविता शर्मा, सूर्य पुर्जा, प्रेमप्रकाश पौड्याल, तारामिलन छन्त्याल, योगनाथ ढुङ्गाना, बुद्धिप्रसाद सुवेदी, मुना सापकोटा, दिपक विखर्ची, हरेकृष्ण आचार्य, लोकेश पुन, राजकुमार थापा, निराजन श्रीस, राजु के.सी, मनवीर किसान, शंकर चोखाल, नगेन्द्र गौतम, रेखाकौशल रेग्मी, रामप्रसाद सुवेदी, रेणु जी.सी., शेषराज बाबु, कृष्णप्रसाद पौडेल, गणनाथ पौडेल, केशव सुवेदी, नवीन, सुरेन्द्रदत्त रेग्मी, भूपेन्द्र क्षेत्री, ललितवीर हमाल, कृष्ण थापा, जगन्नाथ पौडेल, प्रकाश पौडेल, मनोहर पौडेल, लिलानाथ पौडेल, हरिकृष्ण आचार्य, चन्द्रबहादुर लामिछाने लगायतका व्यक्तिहरू यस क्षेत्रका नवोदित र भविष्यका आशा लाग्दा साहित्यिक प्रतिभाहरू हुन् ।

यस क्षेत्रको समसामयिक साहित्यमा नारी प्रतिभाहरूमा साधना पन्त, सरस्वती जिज्ञासु, कृष्णादेवी शर्मा श्रेठ, संगीता सुवेदी, सरस्वती भण्डारी, रेखाकौशल रेग्मी, सन्तु श्रेष्ठ, गोमा शर्मा, पार्वती श्रेष्ठ, गणदेवी रा.भ., चमेली शाक्य, मंगलादेवी श्रेष्ठ, कृष्णकुमारी शर्मा, सुवर्णकुमारी भारी, कोपिला कंडेल आदि हुन् । यी नारी प्रतिभाहरूमा पनि नारी सुकोमल भावहरू अभिव्यक्त भएको पाइन्छ । यीमध्ये कतिपय सर्जकहरूका उत्कृष्ट रचनाहरू पनि प्रकाशित भइसकेका छन् भने प्राय सर्जकहरूको गजलतर्फ अभिरुचि बढेको पाइन्छ । धवलागिरिका समग्र प्रतिभाहरूको साहित्यिक प्रवृत्तिहरूलाई केलाउँदा भक्तिभाव, श्रृङ्गारिक भाव,

समाजसुधारको जागरण, असहायप्रति सहानुभूति, स्वच्छन्दतावादी भाव, शास्त्रीय चिन्तन, मानवतावादी चिन्तन, प्रगतिवादी चिन्तन, प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्यको चित्रण, नारी सौन्दर्यको वर्णन, आध्यात्मिक चिन्तन, राष्ट्रवादी चिन्तन, सामाजिक विकृतिको चित्रण आदि भाव व्यक्त भएको पाइन्छ ।

धवलागिरि क्षेत्रको भाषा, साहित्य र लोकसाहित्यको अध्ययनमा योगदान पुऱ्याउनेहरूमा हीरामणि शर्मा, ठाकुर पराजुली, यादवराज पन्त, कुसुमाकर न्यौपाने, बालकृष्ण नेवा, दिनबहादुर थापा, प्रेम छोटा, जगन्नाथप्रसाद लम्साल, आनन्द सिलवाल, महेशचन्द्र प्रधान, गणेश शर्मा, डुन्डीराज पौडेल, देवेन्द्र खत्री, मधु गौतम, वीरबहादुर चोखाल, प्रेमबहादुर क्षेत्री, लीलाधर सापकोटा आदिको नाम लिन सकिन्छ । यिनीहरूले साहित्य सिर्जनामा भन्दा भाषा, साहित्य र लोकसाहित्यसम्बन्धी शोध र खोज कार्यमा योगदान पुऱ्याएको पाइन्छ । यिनीहरू बाहेक पनि धेरै श्रेष्ठ र भाषा-साहित्यका साधकहरू यस क्षेत्रमा रहेका छन् । नेपालमा भाषा, साहित्य र लोकसाहित्यका क्षेत्रमा जति शोध, सिर्जना र समीक्षा गरी नयाँ नयाँ सिद्धान्तको प्रतिपादन गरिएको छ, सोही अनुपातमा बालसाहित्यको सिर्जना र खोजअनुसन्धान कमै भएको छ ।

धवलागिरिको साहित्य तथा बालसाहित्यको विकासमा जति मात्रामा व्यक्तिको योगदान रहेको छ त्योभन्दा बढी योगदान यहाँका शैक्षिक संस्था, पुस्तकालय र पत्रपत्रिकाहरूको रहेको पाइन्छ । धवलागिरिको साहित्यमा विशेष योगदान पुऱ्याउनमा विद्यामन्दिर पुस्तकालय (२००३), विद्यामन्दिर मावि. (१९९७), ज्ञानोदय पुस्तकालय (२००९), भगवती पुस्तकालय (२०११), सरोज सुधा संघ (२०१७), महेन्द्र क्याम्पस बागलुङ (२०१९), ज्ञानोदय भगवती पुस्तकालय (२०२१), नेपाली साहित्यकार सम्पर्क समिति (२०२३), धवलागिरि सांस्कृतिक मण्डल (२०२३), धवल कलामन्दिर (२०३०), रत्न श्रेष्ठ पुरस्कार संस्थान (२०३४), रत्न श्रेष्ठ पुस्तकालय (२०३७), धवलागिरि साहित्य पुरस्कार प्रतिष्ठान (२०४१), जिल्ला बालकल्याण समिति बागलुङ (२०५७), दरमबोडिगाड साहित्य संगम (२०६१), रुद्रवती साहित्य संगम (२०६४), जैमिनी पाठशाला पुस्तकालय, नयाँ सन्देश सामुदायिक पुस्तकालय, गुप्तेश्वर बहुउद्देश्यीय पुस्तकालय, मोती पुस्तकालय, पारिजात स्मृति पुस्तकालय, मोहनबहादुर मल्ल साहित्य प्रतिष्ठान पुस्तकालय आदिको पनि बालसाहित्यमा धेरैथोरै योगदान रहेको पाइन्छ ।

धवलागिरि क्षेत्रबाट विभिन्न समयमा प्रकाशित पत्रपत्रिकाहरूको पनि नेपाली साहित्य र बालसाहित्यको विकासमा उत्तिकै योगदान रहेको पाइन्छ । सही बाटो (२००८), मञ्जरी (२०१४), ज्योति (२०१५), सरोज (२०१७), धवलागिरि (२०१९), धवलागिरि साप्ताहिक (२०२१), मुना (२०२२), कोसेली (२०२३), बुकी (२०२५), धौलाश्री साप्ताहिक (२०२८), कालीको छाल (२०२८), फिल्लो (२०२८), निर्भर (२०२८), किरण (२०२९), सरोरुह (२०३०), यानीमाया (२०३०), नवबालक (२०३०), काठेखोला (२०३१), उत्तरगंगा (२०३२), जलजला (२०३५), खबरकागज (२०३६), कालीको छाल (२०३६), नयाँ जाँगर (२०३६), प्रयास (२०३६), साँगालो (२०३८), मुक्ति

सन्देश (२०३८), चौतारी (२०४१), उपहार (२०४२), देउराली (२०४७), जनयोद्धा (२०४८), कालीगण्डकी (२०५०), सूर्य साप्ताहिक (२०५४), उत्तर गंगा (२०५४), निसीभुजी सन्देश (२०५६), गोधूलि (२०६२), सिर्जना सञ्जाल (२०६३), प्रवाह (२०६५), चिनारी (२०६६), बुर्तिबाड साप्ताहिक (२०६६), बालआवज (भित्ते पत्रिका, २०७१), ढोरपाटन दैनिक, कालञ्जर, बालसुसेली, घुम्टेका सुसेली, बागलुङ साप्ताहिक, धवलागिरि स्टार, धवलागिरि जागरण, रूप्से साप्ताहिक, धवलागिरि एफ. एम., सयपत्री एफ. एम., बागलुङ एफ. एम., गलकोट एफ. एम., धवलागिरि गर्जन (२०६७), रेडियो सारथि (२०६७), सामुदायिक रेडियो ढोरपाटन (२०६८), गाउँले खबर चौतारी (२०७२), रेडियो बुर्तिबाड (२०७३), आदर्श सञ्चार लगायतका पत्रिकाहरूको पनि यस क्षेत्रको साहित्यिक गतिविधि बढाउनमा योगदान रहेको छ ।

धवलागिरि क्षेत्रको समसामयिक बालसाहित्यसम्बन्धी गतिविधि बढाउनमा यहाँका साहित्यकार, बालसाहित्यकार र विभिन्न संघसंस्थाहरूको विशेष योगदान रहेको छ । पर्वतबाट पर्वत साहित्य सङ्गमद्वारा प्रकाशित 'बाल सुसेली' (२०५६ देखि २०६२ सम्म) का वार्षिक अंकहरू र बागलुङबाट जिल्ला बालकल्याण समिति बागलुङद्वारा प्रकाशित 'बाल सन्देश' (२०५७ देखि २०६५) का वार्षिक अंकहरूमा प्रकाशित लेख रचनाहरूले यस क्षेत्रको बालसाहित्यमा विशेष योगदान पुऱ्याएका छन् । पर्वतबाट प्रकाशित हुने 'कालीको सुसेली' बालसुसेली, चौतारी (लघुसाहित्यिक पत्रिका २०६०), सगुन, नवमाधुरी, समुदाय र सिर्जना, पर्वतमाला आदि पत्रिकाहरूले पनि बालसाहित्यको विकासमा विशेष योगदान पुऱ्याएका छन् ।

काजी रोशनको सम्पादनमा प्रकाशित 'बाल सन्देश' बालपत्रिकाले बालबालिकाका साहित्यिक सिर्जनामा विशेष योगदान पुऱ्याएको छ । बालकविता, बालकथा र बालनिबन्धहरू प्रकाशनमा पर्वतबाट इन्द्रकुमार विकल्प र बागलुङबाट काजीरोशनको विशेष भूमिका रहेको पाइन्छ । 'बाल सन्देश' पहिलो अंक (२०५७) मार्फत प्रदीप पौडेल, कृष्णाकुमारी शर्मा, करुणा सापकोटा, लक्ष्मी गौतम, देवेन्द्र पौडेल, प्रतिभा सापकोटा, रामप्रसाद शर्मा, अर्जुन परियार, बेबिका राजभण्डारी लगायतका बालप्रतिभाहरूका कथा र कविताहरू प्रकाशित भएका छन् भने दोस्रो अंक (२०५९) मार्फत प्रदीप पौडेल, कृष्णाकुमारी शर्मा, देवेन्द्र पौडेल, सन्देश राजभण्डारी, बिनु पन्त, डोलेन्द्र आचार्य, राजनी शर्मा, रमेश खडका, राजिवकुमार शर्मा, उज्वल राजभण्डारी आदिका रचनाहरू प्रकाशित भएका छन् । यी सिर्जनाहरूमा बालसुलभ प्रतिभा भत्किएको छ ।

बालसन्देश तेस्रो अंक (२०६४) मा सानु रानामगर, विशाल बोहोरा, अस्मिता शर्मा, अमृता शर्मा, श्रीजन पौडेल र चौथो अंक (२०६५) मा कृष्णप्रसाद शर्मा, श्यामप्रसाद पौडेल, जुना वि.सी. माया आचार्य, कमला अधिकारी, आदित्य पन्त, भिष्मा परियार, सन्ध्या शर्मा, सुरेशकुमार सापकोटा, सगुन के.सी., पार्वती बिटालु, भीमबहादुर क्षेत्री, लालकुमारी सुनार, कुमारी राना आदि बालप्रतिभाहरूले बालसाहित्य सिर्जना गरेका छन् । यसै गरी पाँचौं अंक (२०६६) मा पनि गंगा अभिलाषी, भरत हरिजन, अनुचौधरी, गणेश गौतम, कृतिका सापकोटा

आदि प्रतिभाहरूका बालसाहित्यसम्बन्धी रचनाहरू प्रकाशित भएका छन् । यी बालपत्रिकाहरूले बालकहरूलाई साहित्यतर्फ आकर्षित गर्नमा विशेष भूमिका खेलेका छन् ।

बागलुङ जिल्लाको पश्चिम भेक खर्वाडबाट दरमबडीगाड साहित्य संगमले प्रकाशित गर्ने 'गोधूलि' साहित्यिक पत्रिकाले पनि बालसाहित्यमा योगदान पुऱ्याएको पाइन्छ । गोधूलि पहिलो अंकदेखि १२ औं अंकसम्म (२०६२-२०६६) का पत्रिकामा ३६४ जना सर्जकका कविता (गीत, गजल, मुक्तक, हाइकूसहित), ४८ जना सर्जकका कथाहरू र ७४ जना सर्जकका लेख/निबन्धहरू प्रकाशित भएको पाइन्छ (उपाध्याय, २०७०: ३९-६४) । यी प्रकाशित रचनाहरूमा पहिलो अंक (२०६२) मा जेवी क्षेत्रीको 'उखुको पानी' (लघुकथा), दोस्रो अंक (२०६२) मा डालेश्वर भूषालको 'बालकको विलौना' (कवित), दोस्रो अंक (२०६३) मा दिल साहानीको 'म र मेरी दुई वर्षकी छोरी' (निबन्ध) र तेस्रो अंक (२०६३) मा 'आत्म विलौना' (कथा) जस्ता बालसाहित्यमा आधारित सिर्जनाहरू प्रकाशित भएका छन् । गोधूलि पहिलो अंक (२०६४) मा प्रदीप प्रधानको 'गुडिया उपहार आमालाई' (निबन्ध), १० औं अंक (वर्ष ४: २०६५) मा गोपाल पौडेलको 'सानु र उनको सुगा' (कथा) मा बालसाहित्यको राम्रो उयोग गरिएको छ (थापा, २०६७: १६) । यसैगरी गोधूलिको १४ औं अंक (वर्ष ८: २०६८) मा रूपेश अनमोल, रुद्र ज्ञवाली, दिलिप पौडेल, टीका पाइजा, गोपाल पौडेल, गणेश घिमिरे लगायतका साहित्य रचनामा पनि बालसाहित्यको भाव वा गन्ध पाइन्छ ।

रुद्रवती साहित्य संगम बडिगाडद्वारा प्रकाशित 'प्रवाह (२०६५)' पत्रिकाका चारवटा अंकमा कविता ७९ वटा, गजल ५२ वटा, कथा १८ वटा, निबन्ध ३८ वटा र अन्य साहित्यिक विधामा समेत सिर्जनात्मक लेखहरू प्रकाशित भएका छन् (पाण्डे, २०७४: ५६) । त्रिभुवन मावि खर्वाडबाट प्रकाशित 'स्वर्ण महोत्सव-२०६७' स्मारिकामा पनि बालबालिकाहरूले मनछुने प्रकृतिका साहित्यिक रचना गरेका छन् । यी प्रकाशित सिर्जनाहरूलाई हेर्दा साहित्यका लागि उपयोगी सामग्री भए पनि बालसाहित्यको उचाइ छुन सक्ने रचना भने कम छन् ।

धवलागिरिको बालसाहित्यलाई प्रस्फुटित गराउनमा विद्यालयहरूको पनि उत्तिकै योगदान रहेको छ । अमृत आदर्श आवासीय उच्च माविबाट प्रकाशित 'दीपाञ्जल' पत्रिकाका सात अंक (२०५०-२०६३ सम्मका) र 'बालबगैचा' छ अंक (२०६२-२०६४) मार्फत पनि विभिन्न बालप्रतिभाका साहित्यिक रचनाहरू प्रकाशन भएका छन् । आदर्श विद्यामन्दिर बागलुङमा अध्ययन गर्ने विद्यार्थीहरूको प्रयासमा प्रकाशित 'बालजिज्ञासा' बालपत्रिकामा पनि बालप्रतिभाका केही सिर्जनाहरू प्रकाशित भएका छन् । सिगाना मावि बालगुङको 'विद्यालय स्मारिका २०६२', शान्ति मावि बागलुङको 'शान्तिदीप आवाज २०६१', महेन्द्र मावि नरेटाँटीको 'बाल आँकुरा २०६२', होलीचाइल्ड आवासीय माविको 'सञ्जाल २०६१', अमर आदर्श माविको 'हाम्रो सिर्जना', कालिका कन्या माविको 'बिहानी (त्रैमासिक)', तित्याङ माविको 'अञ्जान २०६१' आदि स्मारिका र पत्रिकाहरूले पनि धवलागिरिका बालसाहित्य सिर्जनामा थोरी-धेरै योगदान पुऱ्याएका छन् । यसै क्रममा धवलागिरि बहुमुखी क्याम्पस

बागलुङको स्व.वि.यू. द्वारा प्रकाशित 'धवलागिरि दर्पण', सेतो गुरास बालविकास सेवा बागलुङको 'बालप्रतिभा', धवलागिरि एफ् एम्, बागलुङ, एफ् एम्. सयपत्री एफ्.एम्. आदि सञ्चार माध्यमहरूले पनि बालसाहित्यको विकासमा योगदान पुऱ्याएका छन् । अन्य विद्यालयहरू, सामुदायिक क्याम्पसहरू, बालक्लवहरू, संघसंस्थाहरू आदिबाट प्रकाशित पत्रपत्रिका तथा स्मारिकाहरूले पनि यस क्षेत्रको बालसाहित्यको विकासमा योगदान पुऱ्याएका छन् ।

धवलागिरि क्षेत्रबाट बालसाहित्यमा विशेष रूचि राखी कलम चलाउने सर्जकहरूमा बानिया कान्छा, भक्त कार्की, ध्रुवलाल शर्मा, अजय मिलन श्रेष्ठ, प्रेम छोटा, काजीरोशन, रामप्रसाद सुवेदी, रेखाकौशल रेग्मी, बालकुमार रोका, शिवसंकल्प सुवेदी, राजेन्द्र पहाडी, इन्द्रमान खत्री, मञ्जु गुरुङ, विष्णु पुरी, प्रवेश सुवेदी, वैकुण्ठ भुसाल, शान्तिनारायण श्रेष्ठ, इन्द्रकुमार विकल्प आदिको नाम लिन सकिन्छ । बानियाँ कान्छाको 'अटरी चलो' (२०४४) बालमनोविज्ञानमा आधारिक बाल कथा संग्रह हो । २०४४ सालमा धौलागिरी साहित्य पुरस्कारद्वारा सम्मानित यस कथा संग्रहमा 'संगतको फल, आज्ञाकारी शिशु, अटरी चलो, रिस खा आफू, गोबरे कियो, साथीको माया, कोपिला फर्कन्छ, एकतानै बल हो, भाइ फुटे पराइले लुटे, बानी कसरी बिग्रन्छ, मेहनतको फल, अल्छी किसान, लोभी पाठो, हतपतको काम लतपत निरक्षरता अभिशाप हो, मुखमा राम राम बगलीमा छुरा, घमण्डी छाउरो, आफू भलो त जगतै भलो, घाँटी हेरी हाड निल्लु, भीष्म प्रतिज्ञा, स्वाभिमानी सेनापति गरी २१ वटा बालकथाहरू संग्रहित छन् । यी कथाहरूमा बालजिज्ञासा, बालशिक्षा र बाल अर्ती-उपदेशका कुराहरू समावेश गरिएको छ ।

भक्त कार्कीका 'खोइ मेरो खेलौना ?' (२०६१), 'चञ्चल' (२०६४ बालहाइकू) जस्ता बालसाहित्यसंग सम्बन्धित कृतिहरू प्रकाशन गरेका छन् । यसै गरी विभिन्न पत्रपत्रिका मार्फत काजी रोशनका 'घोडाचडी, घोडाहरूको भिडन्त' (कालीगण्डकी साप्ताहिक, २०५८), 'चरित्र निर्माण' (मोदीकाली, २०५८), 'जेहेन्दार विद्यार्थी: विजय शर्मा' (उषाकालीन, २०५९), 'बालकार्यक्रम र साहीबाबा' (सूर्य, २०५४), 'बाल आवश्यकता र चाहना' र सडक बालकहरूको संसार छैन' (सूर्य, २०५४) जस्ता बालसाहित्यिक रचनाहरू प्रकाशित भएको पाइन्छ । अजय मिलन श्रेष्ठको अक्षरगीत (२०६३) नामक बालगीति संग्रहमा पनि बालबालिकाहरूलाई कविताको माध्यमबाट अक्षर सिकाउन सहयोग पुग्ने किसिमको बालसाहित्य सिर्जना भएको छ । यसमा बालमनोभावनालाई बुझेर पूर्व बालकक्षाहरूमा सबै स्वर र व्यञ्जन वर्णहरू उच्चारणमा सघाउ पुऱ्याउने पाठ्यसामाग्रीहरू रहेका छन् । रामप्रसाद सुवेदी (२०७०) ले म्याग्दीका स्रष्टाका साहित्यिक कृतिहरूको समीक्षा गरी नयाँ र पुराना सर्जकहरूलाई चिनाउने प्रयास गरेका छन् । राजेन्द्र पहाडीको 'बियाड' (२०७०) शीर्षकको हाइकूसंग्रहमा संग्रहित हाइकूले पनि बालक र प्रौढ दुवैको मन तान्न सफल देखिन्छ । यो कृति पनि समसामयिक यथार्थको चित्रण, सामाजिक विकृतिप्रति व्यङ्ग्य र पाठक वर्गलाई साहित्यको नयाँ स्वाद चखाउन सफल भएको छ ।

गलकोट मावि, गलकोटबाट प्रकाशित ज्ञानज्योति

(२०६४) मार्फत दीपिका मल्लको 'लघु कथा', र तिला बोहोराको 'आफ्नो जन्म दिने आमा नहुँदाको अवस्था' जस्ता बालसाहित्यिक कथाहरू प्रकाशनमा आएका छन् । म्याग्दी कर्मचारी मिलन केन्द्रद्वारा प्रकाशित 'पुष्पाञ्जली' (२०५६) स्मारिकामा हरिप्रसाद भण्डारीको 'वीर गोर्खालीका नातिहरू' शीर्षकमा लेखिएको कथाले वर्तमान सन्दर्भमा युवाहरूको चरित्रमा देखिएका उच्चङ्खल प्रवृत्ति र अनुशासनहीनताको पराकाष्ठप्रति व्यङ्ग्य गरेको छ । सोही स्मारिकामा हरिकृष्ण आचार्यको 'अंकल' शीर्षकको कथाले पनि नेपाली भाषा र साहित्यमा भित्रिएको पश्चिमी भाषा (अंग्रेजी) र संस्कृतिको प्रयोग र प्रभावले बालमनोविज्ञानमा पारेको प्रभावको जिज्ञासालाई औल्याएको छ ।

धवलागिरिको समसामयिक बालसाहित्यलाई हेर्दा बालकहरूले लेखेको बालसाहित्य र प्रौढहरूले लेखेको बालसाहित्य गरी दुई प्रकारका छन् । यी दुवै प्रकारका बालसाहित्यको अध्ययन गर्दा प्रौढ लेखकको बालसाहित्यमा नयाँ विषयप्रतिको जिज्ञासा, नैतिक शिक्षा, राष्ट्रियताप्रतिको मोह, समाज सुधारको सन्देश, पारिवारिक आचरण, स्वस्थ मनोरञ्जन, सर्वसुलभ भाषाको प्रयोग, पठनकार्यप्रति अभिरूचि जगाउने सीपको प्रयोग, नयाँ विषयप्रति कौतुहलता, सकारात्मक सन्देश, साहसिक चरित्र निर्माण, वैदेशिक रोजगारीका विकृति जस्ता सकारात्मक सौचको विकास गराउने प्रवृत्तिहरू पाइन्छन् । बालकहरूले लेखेको बालसाहित्यमा मनोविज्ञानलाई भन्दा पनि बालअनुभूतिलाई स्थान दिइएको छ । बालकहरूले लेखेको बालसाहित्यमा समसामयिक गतिविधि, बालजिज्ञासा, बालबालिकाहरूको अभाव, दुःख, बाध्यता, मनोरञ्जन आदि व्यवहारिक अनुभूतिहरू पाइन्छन् ।

अमृत आदर्श माविको कक्षा नौमा अध्ययनरत शिजन आचार्य (वर्ष १५) र शिखा आचार्य (वर्ष १३) द्वारा लिखित 'उपहार' बालकथा संग्रह (२०६५) मा २४ वटा कथाहरू संग्रहित छन् । यी कथाहरूमा बालशिक्षा, बालअधिकार, बालजिज्ञासा र बाल अनुशासनका कुराहरूलाई विशेष प्राथमिकता दिइएको छ । यो कथासंग्रहको मुख्य विशेषता भनेको सचित्र बालकथा लेखन हो । कथानकको सचित्र वर्णनले कथामा कौतुहलता र बाल आकर्षणलाई बढाएको छ । न्यू एभरेष्ट एकेडेमी, बागलुङको कक्षा नौमा अध्ययनरत तीन साथी (विनिता नेपाली, सदिक्षा पुन र उषा गौतम) द्वारा लिखित 'सिर्जनाका कोपिलाहरू' (२०६६) नामक कविता संग्रहले पनि बालबालिकाका अभाव, उत्साह, मनोरञ्जन, करुणा आदि विषयलाई उजागर गरेको पाइन्छ । बालसाहित्यमा रूचि राख्ने कवि विष्णु मैत्रेयको 'मेरो बागलुङ' कविता संग्रहमा पनि नवयुवक, युवाशक्तिको आह्वान, बालसंसार' आदि कवितामार्फत बालमनोभावनालाई बुझ्ने प्रयास गरेका छन् (थापा, २०६७: १८) । यिनीहरू बाहेक पनि धेरै सर्जकको बालसाहित्य लेखन र प्रकाशनमा विशेष भूमिका रहेको छ ।

#### ५. निष्कर्ष

बालमनोविज्ञानमा आधारित साहित्य नै बालसाहित्य हो । बालसाहित्य आफैँमा फराकिलो परिधि ओगटेको पनि विधा हो । यसको सैद्धान्तिक मान्यताअनुरूपको साहित्य सिर्जना गर्न



सजिलो कार्य होइन । बालसाहित्य पठन र सिर्जनामा बालकको मातृभाषा, सामाजिक परिवेश र साहित्यिक वातावरणले पनि महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेलेका हुन्छन् । धवलागिरिको सन्दर्भमा अन्य साहित्यको तुलनामा बालसाहित्यको सिर्जनामा अत्यन्त नगन्य अवस्थामा रहेको छ । यहाँ पाइने बालसाहित्यसम्बन्धी सिर्जनाहरू पनि अभ्यस्त सर्जकहरूबाट नभएर प्रायः विद्यालयको स्मारिका, बालपत्रिका र बालकृति संग्रहहरूमा प्रकाशित कृतिहरूमा अभ्यासिक सर्जकहरूका मात्र पाइन्छन् । यहाँ पाइने बालसाहित्य सम्बन्धी सिर्जनाहरू प्रायः अभ्यासिक प्रकृतिका पाइन्छन् ।

साहित्यका हरेक विधामा धवलागिरि क्षेत्र अगाडि छ तर बालसाहित्यको क्षेत्रमा भने अगाडि आउन सकेको छैन । छरिएर रहेका बालसाहित्य सम्बन्धी कृतिहरूको पनि वास्तविक खोजी र समीक्षा हुन नसकेको अवस्था पनि यहाँ छ । समसामयिक साहित्यमा जसरी धवलागिरिमा खोज अध्ययन भएको छ, त्यसै गरी बालसाहित्यको पनि आधिकारिक खोज अनुसन्धान गर्नुपर्ने अवस्था छ । सीमित अध्ययनका आधारमा धवलागिरिको बालसाहित्यको अवलोकन गर्दा गुणात्मक रूपमा प्रौढ श्रष्टाहरू अगाडि भए पनि प्रौढका तुलनामा बालबालिकाहरूले लेखेको बालसाहित्यको संख्या अधिक रहेको पाइन्छ । सैद्धान्तिक कसीमा धवलागिरिका बालसाहित्यका कृतिहरूको सिर्जना, समीक्षा र खोजी गर्ने काम अझै बाँभो वा असिंचित अवस्थामा छ ।

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# विकासको सम्भावित मोडल : गण्डकी प्रदेश, बागलुङ, नेपाल

- सहप्रा.डा. सुदर्शन सिलवाल  
त्रि.वि., नेपाल

## सारांश

प्रस्तुत लेखको मुख्य उद्देश्य नेपालको परिवर्तित सन्दर्भमा बागलुङको विकासको सम्भावित खाका खोजी गर्नु रहेको छ । उद्देश्यमूलक नमूना छनोट विधिका आधारमा अध्ययनको क्षेत्र चयन गर्दै प्राथमिक तथा द्वितीयक स्रोतका सामग्रीहरूका आधारमा यो लेख तयार गरिएको छ । नयाँ परिवर्तित अवस्थामा बागलुङ विकासको सम्भावित मोडल बहुक्षेत्र विकेन्द्रीकृत विकास मोडल (MSDD MODEL) हुन सक्दछ । विकासको प्रक्रियामा यो मोडल अवलम्बन गर्दा समृद्ध बागलुङ निर्माण गर्न सकिने हुन्छ । योजना तर्जुमा गर्दा आर्थिक कोरिडोर (सडक सञ्जाल) मा प्राथमिकता दिने हो भने यसले आर्थिक स्रोतहरू (कृषि, पर्यटन, व्यापार/व्यवसाय/उद्योग, खानी, जल/जमिन/जन/जङ्गल/जटिबुटि, वैदेशिक क्षेत्र...) को पहिचान गर्न, स्थानीय तहमा विद्यमान जनशक्तिको स्तर पत्ता लगाउन र भौगोलिक अवस्थितिको जानकारी लिन सहयोग पुर्याउदछ । स्थानीय तहमा रहेका सम्भावनाहरू र आवश्यकतामा आधारित पाठ्यक्रम निर्माण तथा सो अनुरूपको व्यावसायिक शिक्षाले भौतिक पूंजी र मानवीय पूंजीको निर्माण हुन गई समुदाय र जनतामा समेत अनुकूल प्रभाव पर्दछ । तर यसका लागि स्थानीय तहमा रहेका विषयगत विज्ञहरूको पहिचान गरी क्षेत्रगत योजना बनाई अगाडि बढेमा मात्र बागलुङको समृद्धि सम्भव हुने तथ्यलाई यस लेखले औल्याएको छ ।

**मुख्य शब्दहरू:** विकास, बहुक्षेत्र, विकेन्द्रीकृत, गण्डकी प्रदेश, बागलुङ ।

## १. परिचय

नेपालको पहाडी क्षेत्रमा बागलुङ पर्दछ । यस क्षेत्रको आकार प्रकार नेपालको नक्सा जस्तै छ । नेपालभित्रको सानो नेपाल भनेर बागलुङलाई चिनिन्छ । भौगोलिक नक्सा हेर्दा बागलुङ र नेपालको नक्सा सजिलै छुट्याउन सकिँदैन अरुको हेराइमा नेपाल जस्तो देखिन्छ बागलुङ सायद त्यो भन्दा अब्बल छ भन्ने अनुभूति सबैले गरेको पाइन्छ । यस प्रकारको अनुभूति दिलाउने बागलुङ कूल १ हजार ७ सय ८४ वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्रफलमा फैलिएको छ (बागलुङ शैक्षिक दर्पण, २०७२:१) ।

नेपालको पश्चिमाञ्चल क्षेत्रमा पर्ने बागलुङ पहाडी क्षेत्र भए तापनि प्राकृतिक रूपले सुन्दर, भौगोलिक रूपले विविधता, जातीय, भाषिक, धार्मिक एवम् सांस्कृतिक रूपले विविधता भित्रको एकता, मौलिक संस्कृति, फरक पहिचान यसले बोकेको छ । प्राकृतिक साधन र स्रोतले सम्पन्न क्षेत्रमा यो पर्दछ । नेपालभित्रको सानो नेपाल, भोलुङ्गे पुल,

लघुजलविद्युत, नेपालको एकमात्र शिकार आरक्षण ढोरपाटन शिकार आरक्ष, बागलुङ कालिका, निर्माण चरणमा रहेको पञ्चकोट धाम, घुम्तेको लेक, राडी पाखी, बुट्टेनली, भांगो, टिमुर, सिल्टिमुर, गलकोट दरवार, वीरशाली पन्तको जन्मभूमि, आदिकवि भानुभक्त आचार्यको अध्ययनस्थल, हनुमाननाच आदि लगायतका फरक पहिचान र मौलिक संस्कृति यस क्षेत्रका विशेषताहरू छन् । आर्थिक कोरिडोरको रूपमा रहेको मध्य पहाडी लोकमार्ग र कालीगण्डकी कोरिडोरको अधिकांश भाग यसै क्षेत्रमा पर्दछ । संघीय संरचना कार्यान्वयन हुनुभन्दा अगाडिको धौलागिरी अञ्चलको अञ्चल सदरमुकाम पनि यसै क्षेत्रमा पर्दछ । तीनवटा संसदीय राजनीति क्षेत्र, १३ वटा इलाका, ५९ वटा गा.वि.स. र एकवटा नगरपालिका भएको बागलुङ जिल्ला नेपाल सरकारको २०७३ फाल्गुण २७ गते शुक्रबार राजपत्रमा प्रकाशित सूचना बमोजिम स्थानीय तहको नयाँ संरचनामा परिणत भएको छ । नयाँ संरचनाअनुसार जि.वि.स.को सङ्ख्यामा जिल्ला समन्वय समिति रहने गरी चारवटा नगरपालिका र ६ वटा गाउँपालिका रहने नयाँ व्यवस्था भएको छ । यस परिवर्तित सन्दर्भमा उल्लेखित विशेषता रहेको बागलुङको समग्र विकास के कसरी गर्न सकिन्छ, नागरिकलाई घरदैलोमा सरकारको उपस्थिति के कसरी गराउन सकिन्छ, जिल्लाको समृद्धि कसरी सम्भव हुन सक्छ भन्ने बारेमा अध्ययन अनुसन्धान हुनु आवश्यक छ । प्रस्तुत अध्ययन मूलतः यसैको उजागर गर्न र समग्र विकासको सम्भावित खाका पहिचान गर्नमा केन्द्रित रहनेछ ।

## विधि र प्रक्रिया

प्रस्तुत अध्ययनको मुख्य उद्देश्य नेपालको परिवर्तित सन्दर्भमा बागलुङ विकासको सम्भावित खाका खोजी गर्नु रहेको छ । यस अध्ययनमा बागलुङलाई उद्देश्यमूलक नमूना छनोट विधिका आधारमा अध्ययनको क्षेत्र चयन गरी अध्ययन कार्य गरिएको छ । यो अध्ययनमा प्राथमिक तथा द्वितीयक दुवै स्रोतका अध्ययन सामग्रीहरू उपयोगमा ल्याइएको छ । प्राथमिक स्रोतका सामग्रीहरू मूलतः अध्ययन क्षेत्र अवलोकन, विभिन्न पार्टीका नेताहरू, पूर्व जनप्रतिनिधिहरू, समाजसेवी एवम् बुद्धिजीवीहरू, शिक्षक तथा कर्मचारीहरू, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताहरू, उद्योगी, पर्यटन व्यवसायी आदिसँगको औपचारिक एवम् अनौपचारिक अन्तरवार्ता एवम् छलफल आदिको माध्यमबाट यस क्षेत्रका, सम्भावनाहरूका विषयमा रायसुभावहरू सङ्कलन गरिएको छ । त्यस्तैगरी द्वितीयक स्रोतका सामग्रीहरूको सङ्कलनमा सरकारी अभिलेखहरू, गा.वि.स./जि.वि.स./जि.शि.का. ले प्रकाशित गरेका वस्तुगत विवरणहरू, विविध प्रतिवेदनहरू, आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणहरू आदिलाई मुख्य आधार बनाइएको छ । यी सम्पूर्ण

क्षेत्रहरूबाट प्राप्त हुन आएका सूचना एवम् जानकारीहरूलाई विश्लेषणात्मक विधिको माध्यमबाट समीक्षा गरी प्रस्तुत लेख तयार गरिएको छ ।

## २. नयाँ परिवर्तित सन्दर्भमा बागलुङ र विकासको सम्भावित मोडल

नेपाल अहिले नयाँ युगमा प्रवेश गरेको छ । नेपालका जनताहरूले वर्षौंदेखि उठाउँदै आएको स्वशासनको अधिकार एकात्मक केन्द्रीकृत राज्य व्यवस्थाको अन्त्य, हरप्रकारका विभेद र उत्पीडनको अन्त्य, बहुजातीय, बहुभाषिक, बहुधार्मिक, बहुसांस्कृतिक एवम् भौगोलिक विविधताको पहिचान र मान्यता, आर्थिक समानता, समाजिक न्याय र समानुपातिक समावेशी सहभागितामा जोड, बहुदलीय लोकतान्त्रिक शासन प्रणाली, जनताका अधिकारहरूको सुनिश्चितता आदि लगायतका व्यवस्था सहितको शासन व्यवस्था "नेपालको संविधान २०७२" को कार्यान्वयनसंगै कायम हुन पुगेको छ । नेपालको इतिहासको लामो कालखण्डमा ९० प्रतिशत सभासदहरू (तराई-मधेशबाट प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने १३२ सभासद मध्ये ९१ जना, आदिवासी जनजाति १८२ मध्ये १६९ जना, महिला सभासद, १७७ मध्ये १५५ जना, दलित सभासद ३७ मध्ये ३६ जना र थारू सभासद ३२ मध्ये २३ जना) को हस्ताक्षरबाट जारी भएको संविधानले (भण्डे ७० वर्ष लामो) जनचाहना पूरा गरेको छ । समृद्धिको आधारशीला निर्माण गर्न सोही अनुसारका नीति तथा कार्यक्रमहरू पनि तर्जुमा भैसकेको देखिन्छ ।

नेपालको स्थानीय तहको नयाँ संरचना कार्यान्वयनमा आए पश्चात् पुरानो संरचना पाँच विकास क्षेत्र, १४ अञ्चल, ७५ जिल्ला, जिल्ला विकास समिति, २१७ नगरपालिका, ३१५७ गाउँ विकास समिति स्वतः हटेका छन् । यिनीहरूलाई समायोजन गरी नयाँ संरचना निर्माण गरिएको छ । जस अन्तर्गत संघीय तह, प्रदेशतहमा प्रदेश (सातवटा), ७७ वटा जिल्ला समन्वय समिति र स्थानीय तहमा छवटा महानगरपालिका, ११ वटा उपमहानगरपालिका, २७६ वटा नगरपालिका, र ४६० वटा गाउँ पालिका पर्दछन् । सबै तहको अधिकारहरू पनि तोकिएको छ । संघीय तहलाई ३५ वटा अधिकार दिइएको छ भने प्रदेश तह र स्थानीय तहलाई क्रमशः २१ वटा र २२ वटा अधिकारहरू प्रदान गरिएको देखिन्छ (अन्नपूर्ण राष्ट्रिय दैनिक, २८ फागुन २०७३; प्रदेश र स्थानीय तहको विस्तृत विवरण, २०७५)।

नयाँ परिवर्तित सन्दर्भ अनुसार बागलुङको स्थानीय तहको संरचना पनि परिवर्तन भएको छ । जिल्ला विकास समिति, एक वटा नगरपालिका र ५९ वटा गाउँपालिका समितिलाई समायोजन गरी जिल्ला समन्वय समिति, चारवटा नगरपालिका र ६ वटा गाउँपालिका बनाइएको छ । नगरपालिका र गाउँपालिकाको सिमानामा फेरबदल भएको छ । जनताको घरदैलोमा सेवा पुगेको छ । यसका साथै जनताहरूको काम, कर्तव्य र अधिकार, जिम्मेवारी एवम् दायित्व समेतमा वृद्धि हुन गएको पाइन्छ ।

नेपाललाई आत्मनिर्भर, स्वतन्त्र तथा उन्नतिशील

बनाउँदै समाजवाद उन्मुख स्वतन्त्र र समृद्ध अर्थतन्त्रको विकास गर्ने राज्यको निर्देशक सिद्धान्त बमोजिम संघीय संरचना निर्माण गरिएको छ । यस संरचना अनुसार बागलुङ एक वटा नगरपालिकाको सट्टामा चारवटा नगरपालिका र ५९ वटा गा.वि.स.को सट्टामा ६ वटा गाउँपालिका बनाई सीमा र केन्द्र समेत तोकिएको छ । बागलुङ नगरपालिका पुरानो कालिका, मूलपानी र लहरेपिपल मात्र सीमित नरही मालिका, पाला (वडा नं. ६, ७, ८ र ९), सिगाना, तित्याङ (१-५, ७-९), भकुण्डे, रायडाँडा, अमलाचौर, पैयुंपाटा, र नारायणस्थानसम्म फैलिन पुगेको छ । तर केन्द्र भने साविक बागलुङ नगरपालिका नै तोकिएको छ । गलकोट नगरपालिकामा हटिया, हरिचौर, नरेठाँटी, दुदिलाभाटी, पाण्डवखानी, रिघा र काँडेबास गरी ७ वटा गा.वि.स. मिलाई मजुवाफाँटमा केन्द्र बनाइएको छ । त्यस्तै जैमिनी नगरपालिकामा कुश्मीसेरा, सर्कुवा, पैयुंथथाप, विनामारे, अर्जेवा, छिस्ती, दमेक र राडखानी, जैदी गरी ९ वटा गा.वि.स. मिलाइएको छ र यसको केन्द्र कुश्मीसेरा बनाइएको छ । बागलुङको सबैभन्दा टाढा रहेको नगरपालिका ढोरपाटना नगरपालिका हो र यसमा बुर्तिबाङ, खुंगा, अधिकारीचौर र बोबाङ गरी चारवटा गा.वि.स. गाभिएको छ । यस नगरपालिकाको केन्द्र बुर्तिबाङ बनाइएको छ । त्यस्तैगरी काँटेखोला गाउँपालिका (बिहुँकोट, रेश, लेखानी, तंग्राम, भिमापोखरा, धम्जा, सिगानाको एकवडा वडा नं. ६ र पालाको १,२,३,४,५ वडा)मा आठ वटा गा.वि.स. समावेश गरी विहुँ सुल्डाँडा केन्द्र तोकिएको छ । ताराखोला गाउँपालिका (अमरभूमि, अर्गल, हिल र ताराखोला) मा चारवटा गा.वि.स. राखी अर्गलका भातखाने डाँडामा केन्द्र बनाइएको छ । निसी, देविस्थान, राजकुत र बोहोरागाउँ मिलाएर निसीखोला गाउँपालिका बनाइएको छ र देविस्थानमा केन्द्र तोकिएको छ । तमान, बोङगादोभान र खुंखानीलाई मिलाएर बोङगादोभान केन्द्र रहनेगरी तमानखोला गाउँपालिका बनाइएको छ । ग्वालीचौरमा केन्द्र रहने गरी दर्लिङ, भिमगिठे, रणसिंहकिटेनी, जलजला, ग्वालीचौर, दगातुन्डाँडा र सिसाखानी गा.वि.स.लाई मिलाएर बडिगाड गाउँपालिका बनाइएको छ । बरेङ सुडालामा केन्द्र रहने गरी सल्यान, सुखौरा, बाटाकाचौर, धुल्लुबास्कोट र हुग्दीशिर मिलाएर सत्यवती बरेङ गाउँपालिका बनाइएको देखिन्छ ।

बागलुङमा बनाइएका स्थानीय निकायका नयाँ संरचनाहरूलाई हेर्दा ४ वटा नयाँ मध्ये जनसङ्ख्याको हिसाबले बागलुङ नगरपालिका (कूल जनसङ्ख्या ५७८२३) र क्षेत्रफलको हिसाबले हेर्दा ढोरपाटना नगरपालिका (कूल क्षेत्रफल २२२.८५ वर्ग कि.मी.) सबैभन्दा ठूलो र क्षेत्रफलमा सानो बागलुङ नगरपालिका (९८.०१ वर्ग कि.मी.) जनसङ्ख्यामा सानो ढोरपाटना नगरपालिका (कूल २६२१५) रहेको छ । त्यस्तैगरी ६ वटा गाउँपालिका मध्ये जनसंख्याको हिसाबले सबैभन्दा ठूलो बडिगाड गाउँपालिका (कूल ३०९०६ जना) र सानो तमानखोला गाउँपालिका (कूल १०६५९ जना) भएको देखिन्छ । यसको विस्तृत विवरण तपसिलको तालिकामा देखाइएको छ ।

तालिका: ३.१

नगरपालिका र गाउँपालिकाको तथ्यगत विवरण

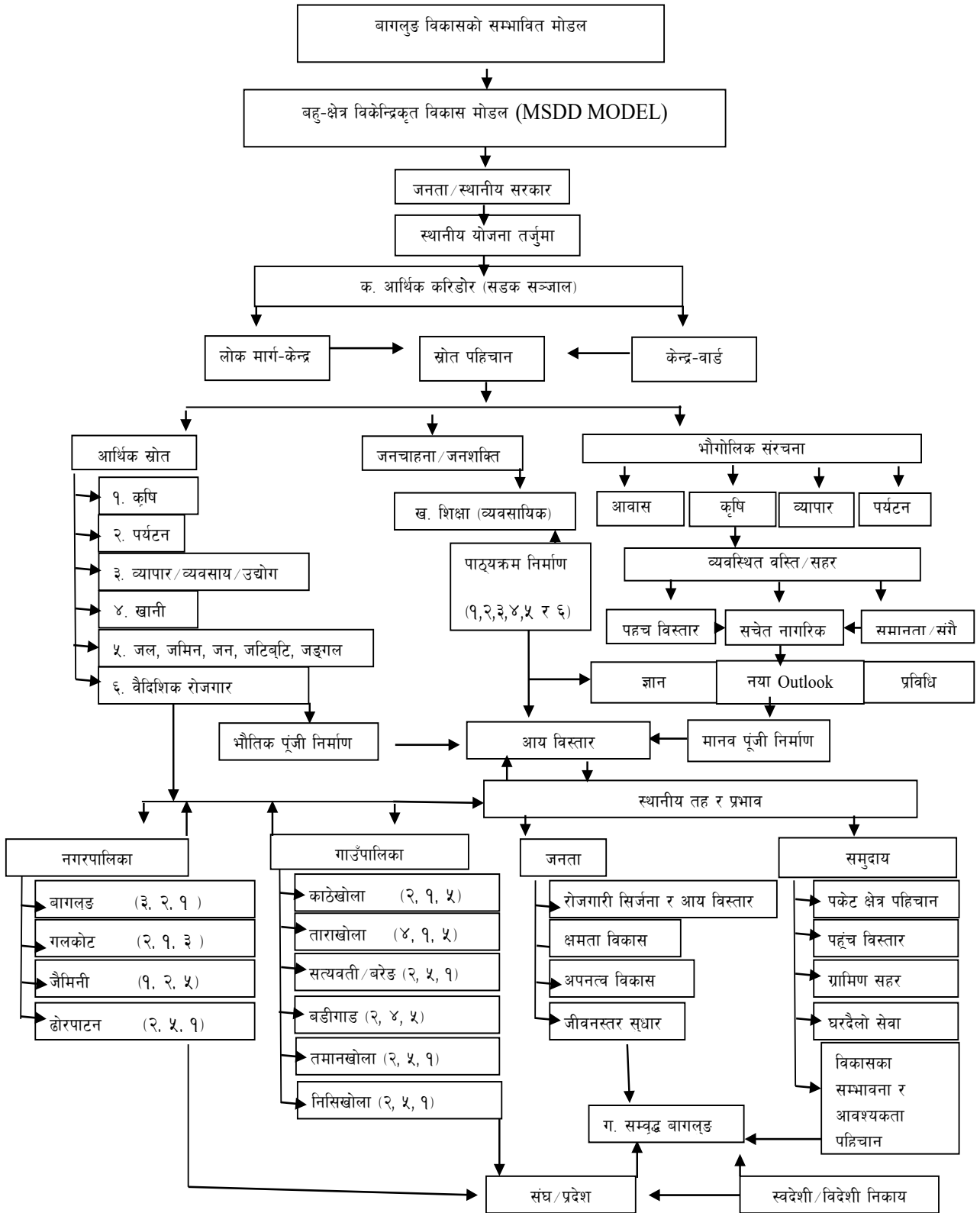
क्र. स.	विवरण	क्षेत्रफल वर्ग कि.मी.	वडा	जनसङ्ख्या	जनप्रतिनिधिहरू
	नगरपालिका				
१	बागलुङ	९८.०१	१४	५७८२३	७२
२	गलकोट	१९४.३९	११	३३०९७	५७
३	जैमिनी	११८.७१	१०	३१४३०	५२
४	ढोरपाटन	२२२.८५	९	२६२१५	४७
	गाउँपालिका				
१	काठेखोला	८२.८८	८	२२८६५	४२
२	ताराखोला	१२९.५३	५	१२००९	२७
३	बडिगाड	१७८.६८	१०	३०९०६	५२
४	सत्यवती/बरेङ	७५.२८	५	१४४९२	२७
५	तमानखोला	१७८.०२	६	१०६५९	३२
६	निसीखोला	२४४.३७	७	२६६११	३७

स्रोत: संघीय मामिला तथा स्थानीय मन्त्रालयको प्रतिवेदन, २७ फाल्गुण, २०७३ ।

बागलुङ जिल्लामा विकासका असीमित सम्भावनाहरू छन् । ती सम्भावनाहरूको पहिचान गरी विकासको सम्भावित खाका के कस्तो हुन सक्छ भन्ने कुरा पत्ता लगाउन सकिन्छ । बागलुङ नगरपालिकाको सन्दर्भमा हेर्ने हो भने व्यापार, व्यवसाय, कृषि, पर्यटन आदि विकासका आधार हुन् । बलेवामा इन्ट्रीपोट ट्रेड सेन्टर, बागलुङ बजारमा व्यापार, बिहुं, सिगाना, तित्याङ, भकुण्डे र मालिका सुन्तला, कागतीको पकेट क्षेत्र, बागलुङ कालिका, पञ्चकोट धाम, संसारकोट, भकुण्डे धुरी, भैरवस्थान मन्दिर, कालीगण्डकीमा उत्तरमा नगरपालिकाको सिमानादेखि बेलबगरसम्म रेफट्रिको व्यवस्था, भकुण्डेमा होमस्टेको व्यवस्था, सामुदायिक बगैचा र मिनी जुको निर्माण आदि मार्फत् पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन, धौलागिरी बहुमुखी क्याम्पसलाई विश्वविद्यालयमा परिणत, शिक्षामा गुणस्तरीयता र प्राविधिक शिक्षाको व्यवस्थापन, साविकको धौलागिरी अञ्चल अस्पताललाई मेडिकल कलेजमा रूपान्तरण, बाँचौरमा प्रदेशस्तरीय सुविधासम्पन्न रङ्गशाला निर्माण, कुँडुले बलेवा बा.न.पा. ७ र भकुण्डेको धुरीमा पम्पिङ सिस्टम मार्फत् सिंचाई तथा खानेपानीको व्यवस्थापन बागलुङ बजारमा भण्डे हजारजना क्षमता भएको सिटीहल निर्माण, नगरपालिकाको उपल्लो बेल्टमा पशुपालन समेत गर्न सकिने प्रबल सम्भावना देखिन्छ । गलकोट नगरपालिकालाई आधुनिक, सुविधा सम्पन्न शहरको रूपमा विकास गर्नुपर्दछ । यस नगरपालिकामा घुम्तेको लेक, शिवधुरी लेक, राडीपाखी, स्लेट ढुङ्गा, तामाखानी, जडिबुटीहरू, जलस्रोत, खेतीपातीका लागि उपयुक्त जमिन, पशुपालनका लागि जंगल आदि लगायतका सम्भावनाहरू रहेका छन् । जैमिनी नगरपालिकामा धार्मिक पर्यटन व्यवसाय, कृषि, पशुपालन र हाइड्रोपावर निर्माण गर्न सकिने सम्भावना छ । त्यस्तैगरी ढोरपाटन गरपालिकामा नेपालको एकमात्र शिकार आरक्षण ढोरपाटन शिकार आरक्षण, फागुनेको धुरी, ढोरपाटन

ताल बराह मन्दिर नेपालका निर्माणाधीन १० वटा व्यवस्थित सहर मध्येको बुर्तिबाङ बजार आदि भएको हुँदा पर्यटनको प्रबल सम्भावना छ । हाइड्रो पावरको हिसाबले यो क्षेत्र अत्यन्त उर्वर मानिन्छ । उत्तरगंगामा जलाशययुक्त ३ सयदेखि ७ सय मे.वा.सम्मको हाइड्रोपावर निर्माण गर्न सकिने सम्भावना छ । आलु, पशुपालन र सुन्तलाको लागि बोबाङ उर्वर क्षेत्र भएको जानकारहरूले बताएका छन् (इन्द्रलाल सापकोटासँग लिएको अन्तरवार्ता, १२ चैत्र, २०७३) । यसको लागि उत्तरगंगा, निसीखोला, तमानखोला, भुजीखोला लगायतका सबैलाई समेट्ने गरी विद्युत्को ट्रान्समिसन लाईन निर्माण, उत्तरगंगामा बृहत् ताल निर्माण, पर्यटकीय पूर्वाधार विकास लगायतका कार्यहरू गर्न ढोरपाटन विकास समिति बनाई एकीकृत विकासको प्रक्रिया थालनी गर्नुपर्दछ ।

यस्तै गरी बागलुङमा नयाँ संरचना अनुसार निर्माण गरिएका गाउँपालिकाहरूमा पनि धेरै सम्भावनाहरू रहेका छन् । काँठेखोला गाउँपालिकामा कृषि र पर्यटनको राम्रो सम्भावना छ । बिहुँकोट, रेश, तंग्राम, धम्जा आदिका क्षेत्रहरूमा सुन्तला, कागती, चिया र पशुपालनका लागि पकेट क्षेत्र बनाउन सकिने सम्भावना देखिन्छ । बागलुङ बजारलाई उपलब्ध गराइएको खानेपानीको स्रोत यही गाउँपालिकामा नै रहेको हुँदा यसलाई आयको दीगो स्रोत बनाउन सकिन्छ । रामकोट मन्दिर, घोडाबाँधे, थाप्लेको धुरी, गाजाको दह, फलामखानी (धम्जा), तामाखानी (हलहले), अर्गानिक उत्पादन आदिले गर्दा पर्यटन क्षेत्रलाई मुख्य स्रोत बनाउन सकिने सम्भावना रहन्छ । गाजाको दह क्षेत्र, घोडाबाँधे क्षेत्र र धम्जाको माथिल्लो क्षेत्रलाई लाली गुराँस क्षेत्रको रूपमा विकास गर्न सकिन्छ । यसको लागि सडक, शिक्षा र पर्यटकीय पूर्वाधार विकासमा जोड दिनुपर्दछ । तारा गाउँपालिकामा आलु, भाँगो, टिमुर उत्पादन गर्न सकिने अवस्था छ । लोठसल्ला, लोक्ता, अल्लो (तारा, हिल, अर्गल) जस्ता जडिबुटीहरू होमस्टे, हाइड्रोपावर, ढुङ्गाखानी, मार्बल, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन र पर्यटन (गाईघाट) को राम्रो



स्रोत: अनुसन्धानकर्ता (डा. सुदर्शन सिलवाल) स्वयम्, २०७३ ।

सम्भावना देखिन्छ । बडीगाड गाउँपालिकामा खानी, जलविद्युत, कृषि र पर्यटनको निकै सम्भावना छ । फलामखानी, स्लेट ढुङ्गाखानी, तामाखानी (रणसिंहकिटेनी, जलजला), सिसाखानी (सिसाखानी), सुन्तला, अदुवा, बेसार (सिसाखानी, दगातुन्डाँडा), अलैंची (जलजला), कफि (ग्वालीचौर, दगातुन्डाँडा, भिमगिठे), शिवधुरी (रणसिंहकिटेनी), होमस्टे (जलजला, दगातुन्डाँडा), चमेरे गुफा, करुणा गुफा (भीरकटेरा, ग्वालीचौर), थानापति मन्दिर (ग्वालीचौर), खड्गदेवी मन्दिर (दगातुन्डाँडा), बडिगाड २ देखि गुल्मीको मुसिकोट नगरपालिकासम्म आकाशेपुल, नेपालको पश्चिमका १८-२० वटा जिल्लासम्म दृश्यावलोकन गर्न सकिने जलजलाको धुरी लगायतका सम्भावनाहरू यस क्षेत्रमा रहेको देखिन्छ । नुहाउनको लागि खरबाड चिउरी हर्वल साबुन (खरबाड)को उत्पादन भण्डै ५०० जति भेडा बाखापालन (रणसिंहकिटेनी), माहुरीपालन आदि व्यवसाय अहिले पनि सञ्चालनमा रहेको पाइन्छ । यसका साथै यस गाउँपालिकाका खरबाड, ग्वालीचौर, खाराखोला, भिमगिठे बजारलाई व्यापारिक केन्द्रको रूपमा र भिमगिठे, दगातुन्डाँडा, ग्वालीचौर, सिसाखानीको तल्लो क्षेत्रमा मत्स्यपालन समेत गर्न सकिने प्रबल सम्भावना छ (विष्णु भुषालसँग लिएको कुराकानीमा आधारित जानकारी, १३ चैत्र २०७३; मेहरसिंह पाइजाबाट प्राप्त जानकारी, २१ चैत्र २०७३) ।

त्यस्तैगरी निसी गाउँपालिकामा कृषि, खानी र पर्यटनको सम्भावना छ । सुन्तला, अदुवा, बेसार, अलैंची (बोहोरागाउँ, देविस्थान र तल्लो निसी), आलु र बाखापालन (उपल्लो निसी), ढुङ्गाखानी (निसीको हरिपनी र काडा), तिलाचन ताल (निसी), निसीदेखि ढोरपाटनसम्म केवलकार, उत्तरगंगा र निसीखोलामा बिजुली उत्पादन, तरकारी खेती, माहुरीपालन तथा मत्स्यपालन आदि समेत गर्न सकिने सम्भावना निसी गाउँपालिकामा रहेको देखिन्छ (भूमिराज घर्तीसँगको अन्तरवार्ता, १३ चैत्र २०७३) ।

यी सम्भावनाहरूलाई व्यवहारमा उतार्न सडक, शिक्षा, सञ्चार, पर्यटकीय पूर्वाधारहरूको विकासमा जोड दिनुपर्दछ । तमान र बरेड गाउँपालिकामा पनि पर्यटन, कृषि, जडिबुटी र पशुपालनको राम्रो सम्भावना रहेको देखिन्छ । यी सबै सम्भावनाहरूलाई व्यवहारमा उतार्नका लागि सडक, सञ्जाल निर्माण, शिक्षा, सुविधायुक्त अस्पताल निर्माण, पर्यटकीय पूर्वाधारहरूको विकास आदिलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखेर योजना तर्जुमा गर्नुपर्दछ ।

नेपालको परिवर्तित सन्दर्भमा बागलुङको समग्र विकास गर्नका लागि उल्लिखित सम्भावनाहरूलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै समृद्ध बागलुङको परिकल्पना गर्नुपर्ने बेला आएको छ । नेपालको संविधान २०७२ ले पनि स्थानीय निकायलाई समृद्ध बनाउनको लागि राजश्व सङ्कलन, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, स्थानीय सेवा व्यवस्थापन, सडक, कृषि, पशुपालन, जलविद्युत, खनिज सम्पदा, भाषा, संस्कृति, ललितकला लगायतका २२ वटा अधिकारहरू उपलब्ध गराइएको छ । योजना तर्जुमा, प्राथमिकता निर्धारण, स्रोत व्यवस्थापन, योजना कार्यान्वयन, उपलब्धी वितरण तथा योजनाको संरक्षण लगायतका अधिकार स्थानीय तहलाई दिई स्वायत्त र शक्तिशाली निकाय बनाइएको

छ । जनतालाई घरदैलोमा सेवा दिई स्थानीय विकासमार्फत् सुदृढ एवम् आत्मनिर्भर अर्थतन्त्रको विकास गर्ने लक्ष्य राज्यले लिएको छ । यस परिप्रेक्ष्यमा क्षेत्र विशेषको विकासका प्रारूपहरू तयार गरी अगाडि बढ्न पर्दछ । यही तथ्यलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै सडक सञ्जाल र शिक्षामार्फत् समृद्ध बागलुङको परिकल्पनाका साथ विकासको सम्भावित मोडल तयार गरी तपसिलमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

## ४. निष्कर्ष तथा सुझावहरू

यसरी बागलुङ सम्भावना नै सम्भावनाहरूको खानी हो । सिङ्गो नेपालको विशेषता बोकेको क्षेत्र हो । भोलुङ्गे पुल, माइक्रोहाइड्रो/हाइड्रोपावर, हनुमान नाच, राडीपाखी, बुटटेनली, सिस्नो, अल्लो, नेपाली कागज, भाँगो, टिम्मुर, जटिबुटीहरू (सतुवा, कालकूट विष, निर्विष/निरमौसि/निरबौसी, एक्लेबिर, भुतकेश, जटामसी, सुगन्धवाल, सर्पगन्ध, चिराइतो, पाषणभेद, रक्तमुल, गुर्जो, घोडटाप्रे, अभिजालो, पाँचऔंले, कुटकी, लसुनेसाग, कुकुरडाइनो, गोलकाँत्री आदि), खानीहरू, मौलिक संस्कृति, मेलाजात्रा, जैविक विविधता, ढोरपाटन शिकार आरक्षण, घुम्तेको धुरी, बागलुङ कालिका, पञ्चकोटधाम, भैवरस्थान मन्दिर, सरकारी क्याम्पस, अञ्चलस्तरीय अस्पताल, प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य लगायतका सम्भावनाहरू बागलुङमा रहेको देखिन्छ । मध्यपहाडी लोकमार्ग र कालिगण्डकी करिडोरको अधिकांश भाग यसै क्षेत्रमा पर्ने भएको हुँदा व्यापारिक केन्द्र यो क्षेत्रलाई बनाउन सकिन्छ । प्रदेशस्तरीय शैक्षिक तथा अनुसन्धान केन्द्र निर्माण गर्न सकिने प्रशस्त आधार यहाँ छन् । व्यावसायिक कृषि, धार्मिक एवम् साहसिक पर्यटन, पशुपालन, जटिबुटी उत्पादन तथा प्रशोधन केन्द्र, प्रदेशस्तरीय रङ्गशाला निर्माण, कालीगण्डकी नदीमा र्याफिटङ, साइकल यात्रा, होमस्टे, माहुरीपालन, विभिन्न स्थानमा केवलकार निर्माण, सुविधा सम्पन्न होटल तथा रिसोर्ट निर्माण, सुन्तला, आलु, अलैंची, अदुवा, बेसार, चिया, बाखापालन आदि उत्पादनको पकेट क्षेत्र निर्माण, पम्पिङ प्रणालीबाट खानेपानी तथा सिँचाईको व्यवस्था, आकाशे पुल निर्माण, सामुदायिक वनलाई सामुदायिक सुन्दर बगैँचामा रूपान्तरण गरी मिनि जु निर्माण, लिफ फ्लेट उद्योग, विभिन्न फलफुलमा आधारित जाम उद्योग, नेपाली कागज उद्योग, इटा/क्रसर उद्योग, स्लेट ढुङ्गा/मार्बल उद्योग, नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन आदि लगायतका अर्थोपार्जनका सम्भावना यो क्षेत्रले बोकेको देखिन्छ । यी सबै क्षेत्रको विकासमार्फत् समृद्ध बागलुङ निर्माण गर्न सकिन्छ । यसको लागि उपयुक्त बाटो बहुक्षेत्र विकेन्द्रीकृत विकास मोडल (MSDD) हुन सक्दछ (सुदर्शन सिलवालद्वारा विकसित गरिएको विकासको खाका, २०७३) । सडक सञ्जाल र शिक्षामार्फत् यी सम्भावनाहरूलाई व्यवहारमा उतार्न सकिने अवस्था देखिन्छ ।

अतः समृद्ध बागलुङ निर्माण गर्नका लागि यस क्षेत्रमा गठित स्थानीय तहले तपशिलका पक्षहरूमा विशेष जोड दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता देखिन्छ :

- सडक सञ्जाल अन्तर्गत लोकमार्ग/कालीगण्डकी करिडोरदेखि



- नगरपालिका तथा गाउँपालिकाका केन्द्रसम्म र केन्द्रदेखि वार्डसम्म पक्की सडक जोड्ने,
- त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालयको यस क्षेत्रको एक मात्र आङ्गिक क्याम्पस धवलागिरि बहुमुखी क्याम्पसलाई विश्वविद्यालयमा परिणत गर्ने र गलकोट बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, गलकोट, निसिभुजी जनता क्याम्पस, बुर्तिबाङ, शान्तिदीप बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, कुश्मिशेरा, भिमसेन क्याम्पस, बिहु, सर्वोदय क्याम्पस, बरेङका क्याम्पसहरूमा स्नातकोत्तरसम्म कक्षा सञ्चालन तथा तमानखोला, ताराखोला, निसिखोला, बडिगाड गाउँपालिकामा एकएक वटा सुविधा सम्पन्न स्नातकोत्तर तहसम्मको अध्ययन गर्ने क्याम्पस स्थापना गर्ने,
  - बागलुङ नगरपालिकामा एक वटा मेडिकल कलेज तथा अन्य नगरपालिका र गाउँपालिकाहरूमा विशेषज्ञ सेवा सहितको अत्याधुनिक सुविधायुक्त अस्पताल निर्माण गर्ने,
  - बानपा- १४ नारायणस्थानको निर्माणाधीन पोलिटेक्निकलाई अत्याधुनिक सुविधा सम्पन्न बनाउने र गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा तथा शिक्षामा स्तरवृद्धिका लागि विद्यालयमा अंग्रेजी माध्यममा समेत कक्षा सञ्चालन गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने,
  - बानपा-१ को बाङ्गेचौरमा प्रदेश नं ४ पोखरा पछिको दोस्रो अत्याधुनिक एवम् व्यवस्थित खेलकुद तथा रङ्गशालाको निर्माण गर्ने,
  - बागलुङ नगरपालिकाको निरयघाटदेखि गुल्मीको पूर्तिघाटसम्म कालीगण्डकी नदीमा र्याफिटङ/डुङ्गा चलाउने व्यवस्था मिलाउने,
  - निरयघाट-पञ्चकोटधाम-बागलुङ कालिका-भकुण्डे-भैरवस्थान मन्दिर-गाजाको दह-घोडाबाँधे-गलकोट दरबार-घुम्टेको लेक-शिवधुरी (रणसिंहकटेनी)-चमेरे गुफा (ग्वालीचौर)- बुर्तिबाङ बजार-तिलाचन ताल (निसि)-ढोरपाटन शिकार आरक्षणसम्मको पर्यटकीय पदमार्ग निर्माण गर्ने,
  - बागलुङ नगरपालिकाको कुँडुले, बलेवा, ढिकिचौर, भकुण्डे धुरी आदिमा पम्पिङ प्रणालीबाट सिंचाई तथा खानेपानीको व्यवस्था मिलाउने,
  - बागलुङ बजारमा भण्डै १००० जना सम्म अटाउन सक्ने क्षमताको सुविधा सम्पन्न सिटिहल निर्माण गर्ने,
  - बागलुङ नगरपालिकाको ढोडेनी-निरयघाट-मालढुङ्गा-लामद्वालीसम्मको क्षेत्रमा व्यवस्थित पार्क निर्माणका लागि आवश्यक पूर्वाधारको व्यवस्था गर्ने,
  - बागलुङ नगरपालिकाको निरयघाटमा भण्डै १०० जनासम्म वृद्धवृद्धालाई व्यवस्थित रूपमा राख्न सकिने गरी आधुनिक सुविधा सम्पन्न वृद्धाश्रम निर्माण गर्ने,
  - कालिगण्डकी नदी, दरमखोला, निसिखोला, भुजिखोला, उत्तरगंगा लगायतका नदी तथा खोलाहरूलाई विद्युत उत्पादनको पकेट क्षेत्र घोषणा गरी हाईड्रोपावर सञ्चालन गर्ने र उत्पादित विद्युत्को व्यवस्थापनका लागि ट्रान्समिसन लाईन निर्माण गर्ने,
  - बागलुङमा विगतमा सञ्चालनमा रहेका र सम्भावना देखिएका तामा, फलाम र सिसाखानीहरू जस्तै: बानपा ७ मा रहेको तामा खानी, लेखानी, हलहले (तामा खानी), बुङ्

- गादोभान (बुङ्खानी), पाण्डवखानी, बुर्तिबाङ (घोसाखानी), खुङ्गा (खुङ्खानी र नर्जाखानी), नरेठाटी तोरीखोला (खोलाखानी), धम्जा (ओख्लेखानी) आदिका तामाखानीहरू, अधिकारीचौरको डिजेल तथा मटिटतेल खानी, मल्मको सिसाखानी, खुङ्गाको लुकुरवन फलामखानी, काडेवासको थालेपोखरा खानी, धम्जाको फलामखानी, कालीगण्डकीको सुनखानी लगायतका खानीहरूको पूनः सञ्चालन, उत्खनन तथा संरक्षण गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने,
- बागलुङका चारवटा नगरपालिका र छ वटा गाउँपालिकामा रहेका जेष्ठ नागरिक, अपाङ्ग तथा अशक्त भएका व्यक्तिहरू र बेरोजगार युवा युवतीहरूको तथ्याङ्क सङ्कलन गरी उचित व्यवस्थापनका लागि विशेष कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने,
  - गलकोटको समग्र विकासका लागि नगरपालिका अन्तर्गतका पाण्डवखानी, तोरीखोला, दुदिलाभाटीको चौराहालाई होमस्टे क्षेत्र, हरिचौर दरवार, निलुवा धुरी/तुलोकोटा (हटिया), गाजाको धुरी (दुदिलाभाटि), घोडाबाँधेको धुरी, हरिचौर (प्याराग्लाइडिङ), टोकरीको राम्चेढुङ्गा आदिलाई पर्यटन क्षेत्र, पाण्डवखानी (सुनखानी), सिसाखानी (सिसाखानी), पाण्डवखानी, रिघा, मल्म, हरिचौर (फलामखानी/स्लेटडुङ्गाखानी) लाई खानी क्षेत्र, दरमखोला (हरिचौर), गौदीखोला (दुदिलाभाटी) लाई विद्युत उत्पादन पकेट क्षेत्र, घुम्टे, मल्मटापु, गाजा, निलुवालाई जङ्गल/जटिवुटी क्षेत्र, हटिया, नरेठाटि, दुदिलाभाटी, मल्म काँडेवास, हरिचौर बजारलाई व्यापार क्षेत्र, गलकोट बहुमुखी क्याम्पसलाई शैक्षिक तथा अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, हरिचौर स्वास्थ्य चौकीलाई ५० शैयासम्म क्षमताको आधुनिक सुविधा सम्पन्न अस्पताल, दुदिलाभाटी, हरिचौर, रिघा, मल्म, काँडेबासको तल्लो भागलाई मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र, मल्म, हरिचौर, हटिया, दुदिलाभाटी, नरेठाटीलाई सुन्तला तथा कागती उत्पादनको पकेट क्षेत्र, काँडेबास, मल्मलाई कफि उत्पादन क्षेत्र, दुदिलाभाटी, हटिया, काँडेबासलाई हलैची उत्पादन क्षेत्र, रिघा र तोरीखोलालाई बङ्गुर उत्पादन पकेट क्षेत्र, पाण्डवखानी र दुदिलाभाटीको उपल्लो भागलाई बाख्रापालन पकेट क्षेत्र, नरेठाटीदेखि रिघासम्मको भागमा देखिने चुनढुङ्गालाई सटुपयोग गर्ने गरी सिमेन्ट उद्योग, काँडेबासमा दुध उद्योग, नरेठाटी, हटिया, दुदिलाभाटी, मल्मको तल्लो भागलाई ऋसर उद्योग क्षेत्र आदिका रूपमा विकास गर्न विशेष कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्नुपर्ने,
  - बागलुङको दक्षिण भागमा पर्ने जैमिनी नगरपालिकाको विकासका लागि गाजाको दह, हाडिकोट धुरी (होमस्टे), माइस्थान मन्दिर (जैदी), जैमिनीघाट (कुश्मिशेरा), पैज्यूथन्थापको तारेभिर (चट्टान आरोहण), नामदुक धुरी (राङ्खानी), हाडिकोट धुरी, पुराना गाउँ (छिस्ती) आदिलाई पर्यटन क्षेत्र, ठेउलेखोला (कुश्मिशेरा), लौवा, चौरीखोला (जैदी), घुसखोला (छिस्ती) आदिलाई विद्युत उत्पादन पकेट क्षेत्र, बेलबगर, कुश्मिशेरा, छिस्तीलाई व्यापार क्षेत्र, हाँडिकोट धुरी (जैदी), गाजाको दह (दमेक), पेरीवाङ (हुर्दीशिर), सल्यान, सुखौरा

- आदिलाई जटिबुटी क्षेत्र, जेदी (हाँडिकोटको ढुङ्गाखानी) लाई खानी क्षेत्र, कुश्मसेराको शान्तिदीप बहुमुखी क्याम्पस तथा छिस्तीको पुराना गाउँ (खुला विश्वविद्यालयको स्थापनाका लागि छलफलमा परेको) लाई शैक्षिक तथा अनुसन्धान केन्द्र तथा करिव ५० शैयासम्म क्षमताको सुविधा सम्पन्न अस्पताल निर्माण आदि लगायतका कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्न विशेष जोड दिनुपर्ने,
- बागलुङ नगरपालिकाको रायडाँडा र भकुण्डेको बीच चट्टान, घुम्तेको चट्टान, पैज्यूथन्थापको तारेभीर आदिमा चट्टान आरेहरण गर्ने व्यवस्थाका लागि विशेष पहल गर्ने,
  - बागलुङ बजार-बलेवा एयरपोर्ट-सराङ्गे-भैरवस्थान मनिं दर-मुलावारी (भकुण्डे)-रायडाँडाको धुरी-तित्याङ-सिगा(ना बौडाइचौर-लेखानी-घोडाबाँधे-तंग्राम-धम्जा-भीमपोखरा-पाला-पञ्चकोट-मालिका कुँडुले हुँदै बागलुङ बजारसम्मको साइकल यात्राको लागि आवश्यक पूर्वाधार निर्माण गर्ने,
  - बागलुङ नगरपालिका अन्तर्गत पैज्यूपाटाको धुरी मुलावारीमा होमस्टेको व्यवस्था गरी गल्फखेलको केन्द्र बनाउन आवश्यक पूर्वाधार तयार गर्ने,
  - बागलुङको सबैभन्दा टाढा रहेको ढोरपाटन नगरपालिकाको समग्र पक्षको एकीकृत रूपले विकास गर्नका लागि एउटा अधिकार सम्पन्न ढोरपाटन विकास समिति बनाउनु पर्ने,
  - बागलुङ नगरपालिकाको बलेवा क्षेत्रमा आयात निर्यात केन्द्र व्यापार केन्द्र र बागलुङ बजार, पैज्यूपाटा, कुश्मशेरा, खहरे अक्षेते, बिहुँ सुल्डाँडा, रिजाल चोक, गलकोट हटिया, हरिचौर, खरबाङ, बुर्तिवाङ बजार, ढोरपाटन आदिलाई व्यापार केन्द्रको रूपमा विकास गर्न व्यवस्थित शहरीकरण तथा पूर्वाधार विकास गर्नमा विशेष जोड दिने र ग्रामीण शहरलाई प्रविधिमैत्री बनाउने,
  - पञ्चकोटधाम, भकुण्डे, घुम्तेको धुरी लगायतका स्थानहरूमा केवलकार तथा फिल्मसुटिङ सेन्टर निर्माण गर्ने,
  - बागलुङका नगरपालिका तथा गाउँपालिकाहरूका विभिन्न क्षेत्रमा रहेका प्रकृतिका पर्यटकीय उत्पादनहरूमा जङ्गल सफारी, चट्टान आरेहण, जलयात्रा, ङुङ्गा शयर, बन्जि(जम्पिङ), प्याराग्लाइडिङ, घोडेयात्रा आदि सञ्चालन गर्नुपर्ने,
  - बागलुङ नगरपालिकाको मालिका, संसारकोट, तितौरे, भकुण्डे, अमलाचौर, रायडाँडा र सिगानालाई पशुपालनको पकेट क्षेत्र, कुँडुले र मुलपानीलाई तरकारी उत्पादनको पकेट क्षेत्र, बागलुङको उपल्लाचौरलाई बसपार्क क्षेत्र, भलाटोल र श्रीनगरटोललाई हाटबजार क्षेत्र, भकुण्डेलाई होमस्टे क्षेत्र, मुलपानी, मालिका, भकुण्डे र सिगानालाई होटल तथा रिसोर्टको क्षेत्र र बाङ्गेचौरलाई खेलकुद क्षेत्र आदिको रूपमा विकास गर्न विशेष जोड दिने,
  - एक गाउँ एक सहकारी, गाउँ गाउँमा भकारी भन्ने नारालाई अभियानका रूपमा लगे यसमार्फत् स्थानीय सम्भावनाहरूको पहिचान गरी स्थानीय साधन स्रोतमा आधारित वस्तुको उत्पादन, प्रशोधन तथा बजारीकरण गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने,
  - अमरभूमि, अर्गल, तारा, मालिका लगायतका स्थानहरूमा मिनी जु निर्माण गर्ने,
  - बागलुङको सिगाना, तित्याङ, भकुण्डे (बानपा) र बिहुँ (काठेखोला गापा) लाई सुन्तला खेतीको लागि पकेट क्षेत्रको रूपमा विकास गरिएजस्तै अन्य नया र गापाका क्षेत्रहरूको समेत पकेट क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी सोही अनुसारका कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने,
  - बडिगाड गाउँपालिकाको सिमाकमा रहेको केशेपोखरी धुरीबाट विभिन्न जिल्लाहरू तथा धौलागिरी, अन्नपूर्ण लगायतका हिमालहरूको दृश्यावलोकन गर्न सकिने तथा ५०० मि. लामो र ३०० मि. चौडा भएको अन्धाअन्धी तालको भग्नावशेष समेत रहेको हुँदा खम्भे त्यधभच निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने र यस गापाका अन्य क्षेत्रहरू जस्तै: जलजला, रणसिंहकिटेनी, शिवधुरी (रणसिंहकिटेनी, सगरमाथा देखिने अनुमान), शिद्धवारी धुरी, फाकुसे धुरी (रणसिंहकिटेनी, गुल्मीको तम्घास र अन्य स्थानहरू दृश्यावलोकन गर्न सकिने स्थान), तीन चुले, बगेनी, गोठान जस्ता ठाउँहरूलाई समेत पर्यटन क्षेत्रका रूपमा विकास गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने,
  - बडिगाड गापाको रणसिंहकिटेनीलाई जटिबुटी र वन्यजन्तुको संरक्षण क्षेत्रको रूपमा विकास गर्ने तथा कृषि क्षेत्रलाई प्रवर्द्धन गर्नको लागि ग्वालिचौरमा कृषि अनुसन्धान केन्द्र स्थापना गर्ने,
  - बडिगाड गापाको सिमाकमा खेलकुद मैदान निर्माण गर्ने,
  - गाजाको दह, घुम्ते, शिवधुरी, फाकुशेधुरी, शिद्धवारी धुरी हुँदै बुर्तिवाङ सम्म र गाजाको दह, घुम्ते, रमुवा, लुङ्गाधुरी हुँदै शिवधुरीसम्म तथा हटिया, घुम्ते, जलजला हुँदै लुङ्गाधुरी सम्म पर्यटकीय पदमार्ग निर्माण गर्ने,
  - निसिखोला गाउँपालिका राजकुटदेखि निसिका सबै वडाहरूसम्म र निसिबाट गुल्मी, प्युठान, रूकुम, रोल्पासँग जोड्ने मोटरबाटो निर्माण गर्ने,
  - निसिखोला-४ कालाखेतको निर्माणधिन पक्किपुलबाट बोहोरा गाउँ साविक-६ र ९ हुँदै ढोरपाटनसम्म मोटरबाटो जोड्ने,
  - साविक निसी र निसी गाउँपालिकाको वडा ६ हुँदै निखे लडारेपाटन सम्म र निसिखोला ५ हुँदै ढोरपाटन सम्म मोटरबाटो जोड्ने,
  - ढोरपाटन नगरपालिकाको सेराकोट हुँदै राजकुट नरसिंहकोटसम्म केवलकार निर्माण गर्ने,
  - निसिखोला गाउँपालिकाको पञ्चकोट देउराली र सिद्धचौर सिद्धमन्दिर (राजकुट), ढोरपाटन (ढोरपाटन नगरपालिकाको आधा भाग यस क्षेत्रमा पर्ने) क्षेत्रहरूलाई पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रको रूपमा विकास गर्नुपर्ने,
  - निसिखोला गाउँपालिकामा आलु, धान, गहुँ, मकै, कोदो लगायतका उत्पादनका लागि योग्यभूमि भएकाले उत्पादनमा वृद्धि गर्न उन्नत मल, बिउविजन तथा व्यवस्थित सिँचाईको सुविधा मिलाउने,
  - पुष्पलाल मध्यपहाडी लोकमार्ग अन्तर्गतका देविस्थान, बोहोरागाउँ, निसि लगायतका क्षेत्रहरूमा प्रशस्त फलफुल तथा तरकारी उत्पादन गर्न सकिने भएको हुँदा यी क्षेत्रहरूमा बजार व्यवस्थापनमा विशेष जोड दिने,
  - बागलुङ बजार-कुँडुले त्रिपति चोक-मालिका-तितौरे-खो

- लाखेत/नुवारा-सिगाना-तित्याङ-भकुण्डे-रायडाडा-अमलाचौर-पैञ्चुपाटा-नारायणस्थान हुँदै बागलुङ बजारसम्मको चक्रपथ निर्माण गर्ने,
- बानपाको कार्यालयदेखि मूलपानी हुँदै तितौरेसम्म र तितौरे देखि कुडुले हुँदै बागलुङ बजारसम्म पक्की सडक निर्माण गर्ने,
  - बागलुङ नगरपालिकाको बलेवामा रहेको हवाई मार्ग पक्की बनाई एक वर्ष भित्रमा पूनः सञ्चालनमा ल्याउने,
  - बागलुङ नगरपालिका कार्यालयदेखि प्रत्येक वडा कार्यालयसम्म व्यवस्थित सडक सञ्जाल निर्माण गर्ने,
  - कुशिमसेरा-दमेक-पैयु-राडखानी-सर्कुवा-विनामारे-अर्जेवा-जैदी हुँदै छिस्तीसम्म जोड्ने चक्रपथ निर्माण गर्ने,
  - जैमिनी नगरपालिकाको केन्द्रदेखि प्रत्येक वडाको केन्द्रसम्म सडक सञ्जाल निर्माण गर्ने,
  - गलकोट नगरपालिकाको कार्यालय मजुवादेखि नरेठाँटी-दुदिलाभाटी-हटिया-काँडेबास-रिघा-पाण्डवखानी-मल्ल-हरिचौर हुँदै मजुवासम्म चक्रपथ निर्माण गर्ने,
  - गलकोट नगरपालिका कार्यालयदेखि सबै वडाका केन्द्रसम्म व्यवस्थित सडक सञ्जाल निर्माण गर्ने,
  - गलकोट नगरपालिकाको हटिया, मजुवा र हरिचौर सवैलाई समेट्ने गरी सुविधा सम्पन्न व्यवस्थित, प्रविधिमैत्री आधुनिक शहर निर्माण गर्ने,
  - नेपालका १० वटा निर्माणाधीन व्यवस्थित शहरमा बुर्तिबाङ बजार निर्माणाधीन चरणमा रहेकोले ढोरपाटन सिकार आरक्षण रहेको ढोरपाटन क्षेत्रमा उच्च स्थानमा अवस्थित व्य(वस्थित शहर निर्माण गर्ने,
  - काठेखोला गाउँपालिकाको केन्द्र बिहुँ सुल्डाँडादेखि रेश-लेखानी-बिहुँ-तंग्राम-धम्जा-भीमपोखरा-पाला-हुँदै गाउँपालिकाको कार्यालयसम्म चक्रपथ निर्माण गर्ने,
  - काठेखोला गाउँपालिकाको कार्यालयदेखि प्रत्येक वडा कार्यालयसम्म जोड्ने गरी सडक सञ्जाल निर्माण गर्ने,
  - साविकको अक्षेते सुल्डाँडामा प्रविधिमैत्री आधुनिक व्यवस्थित शहर निर्माण गर्ने,
  - नेपाल भित्रको सानो नेपालको उपमा पाएको बागलुङलाई नेपालको समग्र पक्ष भक्तिकेने गरी सोही अनुसारका संरचनाहरू निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने ।

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- मेहरसिंह पाइजा (बडिगाड), बाबुराज कार्की (बानपा), लिलाराना (जैमिनी), अनन्त खड्का (सिगाना), रूद्रप्रसाद पौडेल (निसी) बाट प्राप्त जानकारी, २९ चैत्र २०७३ ।
- अनुसन्धानकर्ता डा.सुदर्शन सिलवाल स्वयमद्वारा विभिन्न समयमा गरिएको स्थलगत अवलोकन, २०७३ ।

# गण्डकीमा प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनाका सम्भावना एवं चुनौतीहरू

- प्राडा विश्वकल्याण पराजुली  
- प्राडा दीर्घमान गुरुङ

## पृष्ठभूमि

वि.सं. २०७२ मा नयाँ संविधान जारी भएसँगै नेपाल औपचारिक रूपमा संघीय शासन व्यवस्था एवं समावेशी राज्यका रूपमा चिनिन थालेको छ । नयाँ संविधानले राज्यको पुनर्संरचना गरी पहिलोपटक राज्यशक्तिलाई संघ, प्रदेश तथा स्थानीय तहमा विभाजन गरेको छ । नयाँ संविधानले प्रत्याभूत गरेका संस्थागत अधिकारलाई सुनिश्चित गरी नयाँ भूमिकाको खोजी गर्नतिर अब सचेत वर्ग लाग्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ ।

नेपालको संविधान २०७२ को धारा ५७ को २ अनुरूप अनुसूची ६ को ८ मा प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय प्रदेशको अधिकारको सूचीमा समावेश भएको सन्दर्भमा गण्डकी प्रदेशका प्रदेश प्रमुखद्वारा प्रस्तुत नीति तथा कार्यक्रममा नै 'प्रदेशको समृद्धिको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने विषयगत जनशक्तिको आवश्यकता पहिचान गर्न यसै वर्ष अध्ययन थालिने छ । प्राविधिक महाविद्यालय स्थापनाका लागि स्थान छनौट गरी सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन गरिने छ । प्रादेशिक विश्वविद्यालयको स्थापनाको पूर्व तयारीको काम सम्पन्न गरिनेछ' भन्ने उल्लेख भएबाट प्रदेशको समृद्धिका लागि नयाँ प्रादेशिक विश्वविद्यालय र प्राविधिक महाविद्यालयको स्थापनाका लागि बहसको ढोका खुलेको देखिन्छ । प्रदेश सरकारको नीति तथा कार्यक्रममा आधारित प्रदेशका योजना तथा आर्थिक मामिला मन्त्रीको २०७४/७५ को बजेट वक्तव्यमा समेत 'प्रादेशिक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापना गर्नका लागि अध्ययनको व्यवस्था मिलाएको....., प्रदेशलाई शैक्षिक हवको रूपमा विकास गर्न योजना तर्जुमाको व्यवस्था मिलाएको....' भन्ने वाक्यांशहरूले प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनाको विषयलाई प्रदेश सरकारबाट सरोकारवाला समुदायमा पुऱ्याएको छ ।

## विषय प्रवेश

परिवर्तित सन्दर्भमा नेपालमा उच्च शिक्षाको संरचना र विश्वविद्यालयहरूको भूमिकामा समेत परिमार्जन र रूपान्तरण गर्नुपर्ने बाध्यात्मक आवश्यकतालाई नकार्न सकिँदैन । वर्तमान परिस्थितिमा उच्च शिक्षामा संलग्न विश्वविद्यालयहरूका सामु लगानी एवं गुणस्तर वृद्धिका नवीन सम्भावना, जिम्मेवारी र चुनौतीहरू थपिएका छन् । यसै सन्दर्भमा गण्डकी प्रदेश मातहत ११ जिल्लाका ८५ स्थानीय तहमा कुल ४६८३ विद्यालय, १३० क्याम्पसहरू, १ विश्वविद्यालय, २ चिकित्साविज्ञान कलेज, २८ वटा प्राविधिक शिक्षालयसहित ७४ प्रतिशत साक्षरतादर रहेको प्रदेशमा सरकारको घोषित नीति बमोजिम प्रादेशिक राजकीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापना गर्न सकियोस् भन्ने आशयले यो अवधारणा अधि सारिएको छ ।

सरोकारवाला समुदायसँगको यस अन्तर्क्रियाले गण्डकी प्रदेशलाई शैक्षिक केन्द्रका रूपमा विकास गर्दै बौद्धिक चेतनाको

थलोको रूपमा प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयको औचित्य, आवश्यकता, उद्देश्य, संगठनात्मक खाका तय गर्न र स्थान छनौटमा समेत सघाउ पुऱ्याउनेछ भन्ने आशा लिइएको छ । यसले नेपालको संघीय र समावेशी चरित्रको शैक्षिक पुनर्संरचनाको खाका निर्माणमा बौद्धिक समुदायका तर्फबाट यथेष्ट योगादन हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ ।

## विश्वविद्यालयीय शिक्षा

विश्वका विभिन्न मुलुकमा उच्चस्तरको दक्ष जनशक्ति उत्पादन गर्न स्थापित विश्वविद्यालयहरू आ-आफ्नै मुलुकको कानूनद्वारा निर्देशित छन् तर पनि ती सबै विश्वविद्यालयहरूलाई एउटा साभ्ना परिभाषाले परिचित गराउन सकिन्छ । डेभिड (१९६८) का अनुसार ज्ञानको अग्रगमनका लागि कार्यरत संस्थाहरू नै विश्वविद्यालय हुन । यिनीहरूले विभिन्न प्रकारका विद्वत्तापूर्ण, वैज्ञानिक र पेशेवर क्षेत्रको शिक्षा, तालिम र परीक्षा सञ्चालन गर्ने कार्य गर्दछन्, साथै विभिन्न प्रकारका उपाधि प्रदान गर्ने र आफ्ना विद्यार्थी एवं प्राध्यापकहरूलाई मौलिक अनुसन्धानको अवसर प्रदान गर्दछन् । यस्ता विश्वविद्यालयहरू प्राज्ञिक गतिविधि, प्राध्यापन कार्य र व्यावसायिक मर्यादाअनुस्र्मको नियुक्तिका लागि स्वतन्त्र हुनुका साथै आफ्नो संस्थाका नीतिहरूमाथि प्राज्ञिक नियन्त्रण कायम गरेका हुन्छन् ।

पूर्वीय सभ्यतामा नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय, तक्षशिला विश्वविद्यालयजस्ता विश्वविद्यालयहरू अस्तित्वमा थिए । मध्ययुगीन विश्वविद्यालयहरूले कानून, धर्मशास्त्र र चिकित्सा विज्ञानको अध्ययन अनुसन्धानमा जोड दिएका थिए भने १९औं शताब्दीको आरम्भबाट मानवीकि र प्राकृतिक विज्ञानका विभिन्न विधाहरूको अध्यापन र अनुसन्धानमा विविधताको थालनी भएको थियो । बाह्रौं शताब्दीमा आएर मात्र आधुनिक युरोपमा पृथक् अस्तित्वसहित विश्वविद्यालयको जन्म भएको पाइन्छ । सम्भवतः बोलोग्ना विश्वविद्यालय नै पहिलो विश्वविद्यालय थियो र यसले कानूनमा विशिष्टता हासिल गरेको थियो । आधुनिक विश्वविद्यालयहरू स्थापनाको क्रममा नेपल्स विश्वविद्यालय १२२४, टुलोज विश्वविद्यालय १२२९, पेरिस विश्वविद्यालय<sup>१</sup> १२५३ मा अस्तित्वमा आइसकेका थिए । स्थिर सामाजिक संरचनाको निर्माण, नियमित आयस्रोत, पूर्वाधार विकास, जनशक्ति र नियम निर्माणसँगै विश्वविद्यालयहरू बौद्धिक परम्पराको विस्तार र निरन्तरतामा सफल बन्न सके । जसको परिणामस्वरूप १४ देखि १८ औं शताब्दीसम्ममा विश्वविद्यालयहरू राज्यप्रणालीकै अङ्कका रूपमा विकसित भइसकेको पाइन्छ । पन्ध्रौं शताब्दीको उत्तरार्द्धसम्म आइपुग्दा युरोपमा ७९ वटा विश्वविद्यालयहरू

*1 पेरिस विश्वविद्यालय धर्मशास्त्रमा प्रख्यात रहेको र यसको स्थापना रोवर्ट डे सोवॉनल गरेको उल्लेख पाइन्छ ।*



स्थापना भइसकेका थिए । त्यसैगरी गणितमा ख्याति कमाउन सफल जर्मन युनिभर्सिटी अफ हेल (१६९४), गोटिङ्टन युनिभर्सिटी (१७३७), चिकित्सा विज्ञानमा ख्यातिप्राप्त युनिभर्सिटी अफ इडनवर्ग (१५८३), अक्सफोर्ड युनिभर्सिटी, क्याम्ब्रिज युनिभर्सिटी, हार्वर्ड युनिभर्सिटी आदिको स्थापनाले पनि उच्च शिक्षाको आवश्यकता, औचित्य र मूल्यमा अभै वृद्धि हुन पुग्यो ।

### विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनाका पूर्वाधारहरू

- स्थिर सामाजिक संरचना
- नियमित आयस्रोत
- पूर्वाधार विकास
- जनशक्ति
- नियम निर्माण

### विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षाका परिवर्तित प्रवृत्तिहरू

सामाजिक संरचनाको जटिलतासँगै उच्च शिक्षाको माग, औचित्य र मूल्यमासमेत वृद्धि भएको छ । प्राचीन एथेन्स, रोम र अलेक्जेन्ड्रियाबाटै उच्च शिक्षाका लागि महाविद्यालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनाको परम्परा थालिए पनि आजपर्यन्त अमेरिकी र बेलायती विश्वविद्यालयहरूले नै धेरैको ध्यान खिचन सफल भएका छन् । बिसौ शताब्दीको उत्तरार्द्धबाटै स्रोत-साधनसम्पन्न विकसित मुलुकहरूमा उच्च शिक्षाका लागि स्थापित विश्वविद्यालय, महाविद्यालयहरूमा नयाँ प्रवृत्तिको प्रयोग भइसकेका छन् । खास गरी बेलायतबाट आरम्भ भएको खुला विश्वविद्यालय (Open University) को परम्परा र अमेरिकाबाट सुरु गरीएको अनलाईन विश्वविद्यालय (Online University) को परम्पराले महाविद्यालय एवं विश्वविद्यालयको परम्परागत परिभाषा र कार्यक्षेत्रलाई भनै जटिल बनाइदिएको छ ।

### विश्वविद्यालयका गतिविधिहरू

- ज्ञानको अग्रगमन
- वैज्ञानिक, पेसेवर र विद्वतापूर्ण कार्यहरू
- पाठ्यक्रम निर्माण तथा परिमार्जन
- आध्यापन र कक्षा शिक्षण
- परीक्षा सञ्चालन र उपाधि वितरण
- इन्टर्नसिप तथा तालिम
- अनुसन्धान/शोधकार्य
- परामर्श सेवा
- प्राज्ञिक नियन्त्रण

सन् १९७१ मा स्थापित बेलायतको खुल्ला विश्वविद्यालय बेलायतकै सबैभन्दा ठूलो विश्वविद्यालय मानिन्छ जसले दूरशिक्षाको माध्यमबाट उच्च शिक्षा प्रदान गर्दै आएको छ । यही विश्वविद्यालयले पहिलोपटक बि.बि.सी. को टेलिभिजन प्रसारणको

माध्यमबाट आफ्ना विद्यार्थीलाई उच्च शिक्षा प्रदान गर्न थालेको थियो । विज्ञान र प्रविधिको विकासको परिणामस्वरूप इन्टरनेटको माध्यमबाट प्राप्त सूचना र प्रविधिहरू प्रयोग गर्दै नयाँ पुस्ताका शैक्षिक प्रतिष्ठानहरू अनलाइन विश्वविद्यालयका रूपमा विकास भइरहेका छन् । सन् १९८९मा अमेरिकामा स्थापित फोनिस्क विश्वविद्यालय (University of Phoenix) परम्परागत विश्वविद्यालयलाई चुनौती दिँदै स्थापना गरिएको पहिलो अनलाइन विश्वविद्यालय हो । यहाँका विद्यार्थीहरू परम्परागत कक्षाकोठाको सट्टा विद्युतीय हुलाक बाकसको माध्यमबाट आफ्ना गृहकार्य तथा लेखहरू बुझाउने गर्दछन् । फोनिस्क विश्वविद्यालयको अनलाइन क्याम्पसमा ६८००० भन्दा बढी विद्यार्थीहरू अध्ययनरत छन् । यस्ता विश्वविद्यालयहरू मुनाफाका लागि समेत तयार भएका छन्, एपोलो कम्प्युनिकेसनको स्वामित्वमा सञ्चालित फोनिस्क विश्वविद्यालयले तीन महिनाको अवधिमा १२.८ मिलियन डलर नाफा कमाएर विश्वविद्यालय सञ्चालनमा नयाँ प्रवृत्तिको सूत्रपात गरीसकेको पाइन्छ (पराजुली:२०६६) । उच्च शिक्षामा सरकारी लगानी/अनुदानमा व्यापक कटौतीसँगै प्रतिविद्यार्थी लागतमा वृद्धि हुँदै गएको वर्तमान अवस्थामा अन्तराष्ट्रिय बजारमा शिक्षाको औद्योगिकीकरण भएको छ र विश्वविद्यालयहरू उद्योगका रूपमा स्थापित हुने परम्पराको विकास भएको पाइन्छ ।

दोस्रो विश्वयुद्ध पछिको अवधिमा विश्वभर महाविद्यालय र विश्वविद्यालयहरूको सङ्ख्यामा द्रुततर वृद्धि भएको छ । सन् १९९०को दशकमा अमेरिकाका करिब ३००० महाविद्यालयहरूमा ३ करोड विद्यार्थी अध्ययनरत थिए । परम्परागत कक्षामा दिइने शिक्षाका अतिरिक्त इन्टर्नसीप, अनुसन्धान तथा शोधकार्यलाई समेत गम्भीर रूपमा लिने गरेको पाइन्छ । शिक्षामा सरकारी लगानीको सट्टा अध्ययन ऋणको मान्यता स्थापित भएको छ । बेलायतजस्तो मुलुकले समेत विश्वविद्यालयहरूमा घट्दो सरकारी लगानीका कारण संकट भोगेका छन् जसको परिणाम स्वरूप छात्रवृत्ति र अध्ययन अनुदानको अभावमा ६५ प्रतिशत विद्यार्थीले अध्ययन ऋण (कतगमथ यिबल) लिएका छन् । यो संख्या सन् १९९० मा जम्मा २८ प्रतिशत मात्र थियो (गिडिन्स २००१:५०३) । अक्सफामको अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन (बाटकिन्स:२०००) अनुसार शिक्षामा उत्तर-दक्षिणका बीचमा ठूलो खाडल सिर्जना भएको देखिन्छ । उत्तरका विकसित मुलुकमा प्रतिविद्यार्थी ४६३६ डलर र दक्षिणका विकासोन्मुख मुलुकमा जम्मा १६५ डलर राज्यले लगानी गरेको देखिन्छ । उच्च शिक्षामा न्यून तथा सिमान्त आय भएकाहरूको पहुँचमा वृद्धि हुन सकेको छैन । नेपाल जीवनस्तर सर्वेक्षणले आर्थिक उन्नतिसँगै उच्च शिक्षामा पनि पहुँच वृद्धि भएको तथ्यलाई संकेत गरेको छ जस अनुसार आर्थिक स्तर उच्च भएका २० प्रतिशतको उच्च शिक्षामा ८८ प्रतिशत पहुँच छ भने बाँकी ८० प्रतिशतको केवल १२ प्रतिशत मात्र पहुँच देखिन्छ (बराल: २०६६) । त्यसैगरी शासन प्रणाली, राज्य र विश्वविद्यालयको सम्बन्ध, विश्वविद्यालयहरूको उद्देश्य, शिक्षण विधि र लगानीका स्रोत आदिका आधारमा पनि विश्वविद्यालयहरूको वर्गीकरण गर्न गरेको पाइन्छ । राजकीय विश्वविद्यालय र नीजि विश्वविद्यालय, प्रादेशिक र केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, परम्परागत र अनलाइन विश्वविद्यालय, नाफा मूलक र गैहनाफा मुखी विश्वविद्यालय आदि



अस्तित्वमा रहेका देखिन्छन् ।

### नेपालमा उच्च शिक्षा

त्रिचन्द्र कलेजको स्थापना (१९१८) सँगै नेपालमा उच्च शिक्षाको थालनी भए पनि आधुनिक नेपालको पहिलो र ठूलो विश्वविद्यालय त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालयको स्थापना सन् १९५९ मा भएको थियो । त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालयकै आङ्गिक क्याम्पसहरूलाई अलग्याएर महेन्द्र संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय (सन् १९८६) को स्थापनापछि नेपालमा पनि बहुविश्वविद्यालयको अवधारणा भित्रिएको थियो । उच्च शिक्षालाई व्यवस्थित गर्ने क्रममा सन् १९९४ मा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोगको स्थापना भएको थियो ।

हालसम्म नेपालमा पूर्णतः सरकारी अनुदानमा चलेका विश्वविद्यालयदेखि नीजि स्रोतमा आधारित विश्वविद्यालयहरूले स्नातकदेखि विद्यावारिधि तहसम्म विभिन्न विषयहरूमा अध्ययन अध्यापनका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरेका छन् । राज्यले नै बहुविश्वविद्यालयको धारणा अङ्गीकार गरेपछि नेपालमा विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालय खोल्ने होडबाजी नै चलेको थियो जसका कारण हालसम्म ११ बटा विश्वविद्यालय अस्तित्वमा रहेका छन् । संविधानबाटै अधिकारको बाँडफाँट हुनु र गत निर्वाचनमा आ-आफ्ना घोषणपत्रमा विश्वविद्यालय स्थापना गर्ने प्रतिबद्धता जनाए अनुरूप विभिन्न प्रदेशहरूमा प्रादेशिक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापना र सञ्चालनको प्रक्रियाहरू अघि बढेका छन् । यसैक्रममा गण्डकी प्रदेशबाट पनि मिति ..... मा गठित प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय स्थापना कार्यदल सरोकारवालाहरूको अभिमत बुझ्ने र अन्तरक्रिया गर्ने क्रममा प्रदेशका विभिन्न स्थानहरूको दौडाहामा रहेको छ ।

### प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनामा पहल

हालको गण्डकी प्रदेशको सबैभन्दा वढी विद्यार्थी संख्या, कार्यक्रम र पूर्वाधार भएको पृथ्वीनारायण क्याम्पस विद्यार्थी संख्याका दृष्टिले नेपालकै पहिलो ठूलो क्याम्पसका रूपमा परिचित छ । यही विशेषताका कारण राष्ट्रिय शिक्षा आयोगको प्रतिवेदन (२०४९) ले उच्च शिक्षाको अवसरलाई सर्वसुलभ बनाउन र त्रि.वि.लाई विकेन्द्रित गर्ने उद्देश्यसहित पश्चिमाञ्चलका आङ्गिक र सम्बन्धनप्राप्त क्याम्पसहरू सहित पु.ना. क्याम्पसलाई विश्वविद्यालयमा रूपान्तरण गर्न सिफारिस गरेको थियो । उच्च शिक्षा विकास कार्यक्रमबाट सशक्त बनाइएको पु.ना. क्याम्पसलाई विश्वविद्यालय बनाउने भनिए तापनि २०५३ सालको विधेयकले छुट्टै पोखरा विश्वविद्यालयको घोषणा गरेपश्चात् बौद्धिक जगत्मा एउटा निराशा उत्पन्न भयो । पुनः २०५७/५८ को वार्षिक बजेट भाषणबाट पु.ना. क्याम्पसलाई नै पोखरा विश्वविद्यालयमा समायोजन गर्ने भन्ने तत्कालीन अर्थमन्त्रीको बजेट वक्तव्यले धेरैलाई आक्रोशित समेत तुल्यायो ।

प्रदेशको स्थानीय आवश्यकता पुरा गर्नका लागि, त्रि.वि.को शैक्षिक, प्रशासनिक बोझ कम गर्नका लागि, उच्च शिक्षामा जनसहभागिता वृद्धि गर्न, प्रतिस्पर्धी जनशक्ति तयार गर्न र मुलुकको शैक्षिक गुणस्तर सुधारका लागि पनि प्रदेश

विश्वविद्यालयको आवश्यकता प्रतिदिन खड्किँदै गएको छ । यही आवश्यकता परिपूर्तिका लागि पोखराको स्थानीय बौद्धिक समुदाय, सरोकारवाला विद्यार्थी, प्राध्यापक आदिबाट समय समयमा विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनाको औचित्य पुष्टि गर्ने प्रयत्न हुँदै आएका छन् । प्रदेश सरकारको नीति तथा कार्यक्रम, बजेट आदिका कारण पनि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापना प्रक्रियाले मूर्त रूप लिँदैछ । प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनाका न्यूनतम पूर्वाधारहरू जस्तै: स्थिर सामाजिक संरचना, नियमित आयस्रोत, पूर्वाधार विकास, जनशक्ति र नियमहरूसहित ज्ञानको अग्रगमन, वैज्ञानिक, पेसेवर र विद्वत्तापूर्ण कार्यहरू सहित पाठ्यक्रम निर्माण तथा परिमार्जन, अध्यापन र रक्षा शिक्षण, परीक्षा सञ्चालन र उपाधि वितरण, इन्टर्नसिप तथा तालिम, अनुसन्धान/शोधकार्य, परामर्श सेवाजस्ता क्रियाकलापको थलोका रूपमा गण्डकी प्रदेशमा विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनाका सन्दर्भमा प्रदेशका सामु ३ वटा विकल्पहरू देखिन्छन्:

विकल्प १: अध्ययन अध्यापन एवं अनुसन्धानमा लामो अनुभव हासिल गर्दै आएका यसै प्रदेशका उच्चशिक्षा प्रदायक संस्थालाई नै पर्याप्त स्वायत्ततासहितको विश्वविद्यालयमा रूपान्तरण गर्ने (जस्तै पु.ना. क्याम्पस, जनप्रिय क्याम्पस, धौलागिरी क्याम्पस आदि)

विकल्प २: संघीय सरकारसँग समन्वय गरी यसै प्रदेशमा स्थापना भई सञ्चालनमा रहेको विश्वविद्यालयलाई नै प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयका रूपमा घोषणा गरी स्वामित्व ग्रहण गर्ने ( जस्तै पोखरा विश्वविद्यालय)

विकल्प ३: उल्लेखित दुबै विकल्प संघीय सरकारलाई छाड्दै प्रदेश सरकार र यस प्रदेश अन्तर्गतका ८५ ओटा स्थानीय सरकारहरूको समेत स्वामित्व रहने गरी स्थानीय र प्रदेश सरकारको सहलगानीमा प्रदेशको आवश्यकता अनुरूप जनशक्ति उत्पादन गर्ने पृथक् प्रादेशिक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापना गर्ने ।

### प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनाका चुनौती:

नेपालका विश्वविद्यालयहरूले बर्सेनि करिब २ लाखभन्दा बढी विद्यार्थीलाई विभिन्न विषय र तहको उच्च शिक्षा प्रदान गर्ने गर्दछन् भने गण्डकी प्रदेशकै सेरोफेरोमा मात्र करिब ४० हजार विद्यार्थीहरू विभिन्न तहमा अध्ययनरत रहेको देखिन्छ । प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय घोषणाको संघारमा रहेका हामी सबैले प्रदेशको चालु संरचनामाथि विश्वविद्यालय घोषणा गर्नुपूर्व केही न्यूनतम सवालहरूमा स्पष्ट हुनु आवश्यक देखिन्छ । यस आलेखमा प्रदेशमा स्थापना हुने राजकीय विश्वविद्यालयले सम्बोधन गर्नुपर्ने सवालहरूलाई संक्षेपमा सूत्रबद्ध गर्ने प्रयास गरिएको छ ।

१. राष्ट्रिय तथा प्रादेशिक आवश्यकताको पहिचान: समग्र मुलुक तथा यस प्रदेशका लागि कस्तो जनशक्ति आवश्यक छ ? कति वर्षभित्र कस्तो जनशक्ति उत्पादन गर्ने ? जनशक्तिको खपत कहाँ र कसरी गर्ने भन्ने सवालमा स्पष्ट हुन आवश्यक छ । देशको सामाजिक-आर्थिक-सांस्कृतिक संरचना, विकासको स्तर, अन्तराष्ट्रिय प्रतिस्पर्धा आदिका आधारमा उच्च शिक्षाको राष्ट्रिय तथा प्रादेशिक आवश्यकता पहिचान गर्नुपर्दछ ।

२. उच्च शिक्षाको लक्ष्य निर्धारण: कसलाई, कुन प्रकारको र कुन गुणस्तरको शिक्षा के का लागि एवं किन दिने भन्ने सवालमा स्पष्ट नभएसम्म विश्वविद्यालयहरूमा गरिएको लगानी व्यर्थ हुन जान्छ, त्यसैले आगामी केही दशकका लागि उच्च शिक्षाको प्रादेशिक लक्ष्य निर्धारण गर्नुपर्दछ । मुलुकका नागरिकहरूलाई व्यक्तिवादी वा उपभोक्तावादी शिक्षा दिने कि राष्ट्रवादी शिक्षा दिने वा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय प्रतिस्पर्धामा भाग लिन सक्ने स्तरको शिक्षा दिने भन्ने लक्ष्य निर्धारण नगरेसम्म प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयले एककाईसौं शताब्दीको दौडमा भाग लिन सक्दैन ।

३. विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक मस्यौदाको आवश्यकता: अनेकतापूर्ण पाठ्यक्रमको सञ्चालन, विषयगत विशिष्टता र आधुनिक विश्व परम्परालाई अँगाल्नका लागि मुलुकको संघीयता प्राणलीको कार्यान्वयनका परिप्रेक्ष्यमा यस प्रदेशमा राजकीय विश्वविद्यालय (State Run University) आवश्यक भएकोले संघीय सरकार (Federal Government) संग समन्वय गरी प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनार्थ विधान मस्यौदा तयार गरी प्रदेशसभामा पेश गर्नका लागि विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक मस्यौदामा छलफल आवश्यक छ ।

४. प्रविधि हस्तान्तरण: केही विश्वविद्यालयका सीमित कार्यक्रममा बाहेक समग्रमा नेपालले उच्च शिक्षामा आधुनिक प्रविधि भित्र्याउन सकेको छैन । विद्यार्थी चापको तुलनामा कक्षाकोठामा आवश्यक फर्निचर, चक, डस्टरसमेत पुऱ्याउन नसकिरहेको वर्तमान अवस्थामा विश्वविद्यालय र महाविद्यालयस्तरको अध्ययन अध्यापन र अनुसन्धानकार्यहरूमा कम्प्युटर, मल्टिमिडिया, इन्टरनेटजस्ता सुविधा र आधुनिक विद्युतीय प्रविधिहरू भित्र्याउनु एवं सो प्रविधि सञ्चालनका लागि योग्य जनशक्ति उत्पादन कम चुनौतीपूर्ण छैन । त्यसैले प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयले पनि आफ्नो स्तरवृद्धिका लागि प्राविधिक साधन, स्रोत र विशेषज्ञको व्यवस्था गर्नुपर्दछ ।

५. अनुसन्धानमुखी व्यावहारिक शिक्षामा जोड: प्रस्तावित विश्वविद्यालयले अनुसन्धानहरूलाई नियमित ढङ्गले सुपरीवेक्षण गर्ने निकायको स्थापनासँगै एककाईसौं शताब्दीको शिक्षालाई अनुसन्धानमुखी बनाउनका लागि पठनपाठन, शिक्षकको तलव र प्रशासनिक खर्चका अतिरिक्त प्राध्यापकहरूलाई अनुसन्धानका लागि छुट्टै र पर्याप्त बजेटको व्यवस्था मिलाउनुका साथै प्राध्यापकहरूलाई नियमित रूपमा अनुसन्धानकार्यमा संलग्न गराउदै अनुसन्धानपरम्पराको थालनी, विकास, विस्तार र निरन्तरताका लागि स्वायत्त अनुसन्धान केन्द्रको स्थापना गर्नु अनिवार्य देखिन्छ । स्नातकोत्तर तहमा सबै विषयहरूमा अनुसन्धान वा इन्टर्नसिपलाई अनिवार्य बनाइनुका साथै स्नातकोत्तर तहमा अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थीहरूलाई स्थानीय आवश्यकता पुरा गराउनका लागि 'स्थानीय निकाय सेवा, सामुदायिक सेवा वा समाजसेवा' जस्ता कुनै न कुनै काममा लगाई समुदाय र विद्यार्थीबीचको सम्बन्धलाई दिगो र मजबुत तुल्याउनुपर्दछ ।

६. प्राज्ञिक स्वायत्तता: विश्वविद्यालयहरूलाई राजनीतिक तथा प्रशासनिक हस्तक्षेपबाट मुक्त नराखेसम्म गुणस्तरीय र मर्यादित उच्च शिक्षाको लक्ष्य हासिल हुन सक्दैन । नेपालका विश्वविद्यालयहरूमा हुने गरेको सत्ता राजनीतिको हस्तक्षेप र

अनुशासनहीनताका कारण कुनै पनि विश्वविद्यालयहरूले आशा गरिएअनुस्य प्रगति गर्न सकेका छैनन् । प्रतिस्पर्धी जनशक्ति उत्पादनका लागि विश्वविद्यालयमा प्राज्ञिक स्वतन्त्रता पहिलो अनिवार्य शर्त बन्नुपर्दछ ।

७. जनशक्तिको पलायन: उच्च शिक्षाका लागि यस क्षेत्रबाट बर्सेनि हजारौंको संख्यामा विद्यार्थीहरू भारत, चीन, बंगलादेश, बेलायत, अमेरिका, अष्ट्रेलिया लगायतका मुलुकमा विदेशिनुका कारण देशले ठूलो घाटा बेहोर्नुपरेको छ । स्वदेशी पुँजी विदेशिने र दक्ष जनशक्ति पलायन हुने क्रमलाई रोक्दै उनीहरूलाई समेत आकर्षण गर्ने शिक्षापद्धतिको विकास गर्नु प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयको लागि चुनौतीपूर्ण छ । त्यसैगरी विश्वविद्यालयसँग आबद्ध दक्ष, तालिमप्राप्त र योग्य जनशक्तिको पलायनलाई पनि प्रभावकारी ढङ्गबाट रोक्नुका साथै यस प्रदेशबाट अन्यत्र (विदेशमा) गई प्राज्ञिक छवि बनाएका बुद्धिजीवी तथा विदेशी विद्यार्थीलाई समेत आकर्षण गर्नेखालका केही विशेष कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गरी योग्य, दक्ष र अनुभवी जनशक्तिलाई आकर्षण गर्नुपर्दछ ।

८. स्वतन्त्र विश्वविद्यालय सभा: विश्वविद्यालयका पदाधिकारीहरू विश्वविद्यालय सभाप्रति उत्तरदायी हुनका लागि सत्ता राजनीतिको छायाँबाट अलग स्वतन्त्र विश्वविद्यालय सभाको आवश्यकता पर्दछ । राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप कायम रहेसम्म प्राज्ञिक स्वतन्त्रताको प्रत्याभूति हुँदैन । अतः प्राज्ञिक स्वतन्त्रताका लागि पनि स्वतन्त्र विश्वविद्यालय सभा अपरिहार्य हुन्छ । यसका लागि विशेषज्ञ तथा पेशेवरहरूको बाहुल्य भएको विश्वविद्यालय सभा आवश्यक देखिन्छ ।

९. विद्यार्थी भर्ना, कार्यक्रम फेजआउट: समयको मागअनुसारका विषयहरू प्रस्तावित नयाँ विश्वविद्यालयमा प्रवेश गराउनुका साथै बजार नभएका विषयहरूलाई फेजआउट गर्ने ईच्छाशक्ति हुनु पर्दछ । प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय क्याम्पसमा स्नातकोत्तर तहदेखि माथि र यससँग आबद्ध आङ्गिक तथा सम्बन्धनप्राप्त क्याम्पसहरूमा स्नातक तहदेखि माथिको पठनपाठन र अनुसन्धान कार्य सञ्चालन गर्नुपर्दछ । विषयगत विद्यार्थीसंख्या पहिल्यै सुनिश्चित गरी प्रवेशपरीक्षामा उत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थीहरूलाई मात्र निजहरूले चाहेको विषयमा भर्नाको अवसर प्रदान गरी उच्च शिक्षा लिन चाहने तर प्रवेश परीक्षामा उत्तीर्ण हुन नसकेका विद्यार्थीहरूका लागि वैकल्पिक उपायहरू खोजिनु पर्दछ ।

१०. स्वतन्त्र सेवा आयोगको आवश्यकता : विश्वविद्यालय सेवाको गरिमा वृद्धिका लागि प्रस्तावित प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयले खुल्ला प्रवेशद्वार नीति अवलम्बन गर्नु पर्दछ । यसरी खुल्ला प्रतिस्पर्धाबाट प्रवेश गराएमा पेशागत गरिमाको वृद्धि हुने कुरामा दुईमत हुँदैन । तसर्थ प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयको घोषणासँगै लोकसेवा आयोगबाट मान्यता प्राप्त स्वतन्त्र सेवा आयोगको गठन गरी नियुक्तिका प्रक्रियाहरू आरम्भ गरिनु पर्दछ ।

११. केन्द्रीय क्याम्पस र सम्बन्धनको व्यवस्था: प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयको एउटा केन्द्रीय क्याम्पस तथा आवश्यकता अनुरूप (विधेयकमा उल्लेख भएअनुरूप) आङ्गिक क्याम्पसको व्यवस्था गर्नुका साथै प्रदेश ४ मा सञ्चालित उच्चशिक्षा प्रदायक महाविद्यालयहरूलाई सम्बन्धन दिई प्रभावकारी नियमद्वारा

अनुगमन गर्नुपर्दछ । केन्द्रीय क्याम्पसका अतिरिक्त प्रदेश अर्न्तगतका विभिन्न भूगोलमा आउटरिचहरूको प्रबन्ध गर्नुपर्दछ ।

१२. विशिष्टता र नमूना: विश्वका विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयमा जस्तै आवधिक/वार्षिक क्यालेन्डर बनाई प्रवेशपरीक्षा, भर्ना, वार्षिक परीक्षा, उपाधि वितरण आदि जस्ता कार्यक्रमलाई पहिल्यै सुनिश्चित गर्नु । अर्धवार्षिक परीक्षाप्रणाली, आन्तरिक परीक्षा, टर्मपेपर, प्रोजेक्ट पेपर र जर्नल राईटिङ, शोधपत्र आदिको बाध्यात्मक प्रावधानमार्फत् ग्रेडिङ प्रणालीमा स्थान्तरण गरेर प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयको विशिष्ट पहिचान कायम गराउने । अन्य विश्वविद्यालयभन्दा पृथक पहिचान दिनका लागि पनि यसका सरोकारवाला पक्षहरूले प्रस्तावित प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयलाई पढाईमा नमूना विश्वविद्यालयका नामबाट चिनाउनका लागि कुनै पनि बहानामा बन्द आयोजना नगर्ने प्रतिबद्धताको ग्यारेन्टी गर्नुपर्दछ ।

### प्रदेश सरकारको दायित्व

माथि उल्लेख गरिएका चुनौतीहरूलाई चिर्दै प्रदेश सरकारको लक्ष्य र उद्देश्यसम्म पुग्न गण्डकी प्रदेश सरकारले निम्नानुसारका दायित्व निर्वाह गर्नु आवश्यक देखिन्छ :

- विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनार्थ राजनीतिक दलहरू र सरोकारवालाहरूको आमसहमति निर्माण गर्दै विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनाको औचित्य प्रष्ट्याउन जिम्मेवार दलहरूका उच्च राजनीतिक व्यक्तित्वहरूसँग परामर्श बैठक गर्ने ।
- विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनाका सरोकारवालाहरू (संघीय सरकार, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय, पोखरा विश्वविद्यालय, त्रि.वि.का आङ्गिक तथा सम्बन्धन प्राप्त सम्बन्धित क्याम्पसहरू, ८५ ओटा स्थानीय तह र ११ जिल्ला समन्वय समितिहरू आदिसँग द्विपक्षीय तथा बहुपक्षीय सहयोग आदान-प्रदानका लागि विभिन्न चरणमा छलफल तथा वार्ताहरूको आयोजना गर्ने ।
- आजपर्यन्त विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनार्थ भएका प्रयत्नहरूलाई समेट्दै सरोकारवाला क्षेत्रका जनप्रतिनिधिहरू, राजनीतिक दलका प्रतिनिधिहरू, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोगलागत सरकारी निकायका प्रतिनिधिहरूसमेतको संलग्नतामा समावेशी प्रकृतिको विश्वविद्यालय स्थापना सहयोग समिति गठन पश्चात् यसैको सचिवालयमार्फत विश्वविद्यालय घोषणा गर्न तथा आवश्यक कार्यसञ्चालन गर्नका लागि सचिवालय गठनको प्रक्रिया अगाडि बढाउने ।
- प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय स्थापना र सञ्चालनका लागि लाग्ने लागतको अध्ययन गरी वित्तीय रणनीति तयार गर्नका लागि अध्ययन कार्यदल गठन गर्ने र विश्वविद्यालयका न्यूनतम आवश्यक पूर्वाधार विकासका लागि स्रोत, साधनको व्यवस्था गर्ने । संघीय लोकतान्त्रिक गणतन्त्र नेपालको स्थानीय सरकारलाई आवश्यक पर्ने प्राज्ञिक परामर्श सेवा यसै विश्वविद्यालयले उपलब्ध गराउने र स्थानीय सरकारले सञ्चालन लागतमा लागत-सहभागिता जनाउनका लागि विभिन्न तहमा समझदारीहरू निर्माणको व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- प्रस्तावित प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयसँग आबद्ध हुन चाहने

यस क्षेत्रमा रहेका सरोकारवाला क्याम्पसहरूमा विभिन्न सवालहरूमा अन्तरक्रियाहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने र प्रस्तावित विश्वविद्यालयका मस्यौदामाथि छलफल गरी अन्तिम रूप दिने ।

### जाँदाजाँदै

मुलुकमा संघीय संरचनाको अभ्यास शुरू भएसँगै प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयको स्थापना अवश्यभावी बन्दै गएको छ । एक्काइसौं शताब्दीमा प्रतिस्पर्धी, रोजगारमुखी, दक्ष जनशक्ति उत्पादनका लागि जनताको नयाँ विश्वविद्यालयका रूपमा, नेपाली विश्वविद्यालयहरूको गौरवका रूपमा र वास्तवमा असल कुरा सिक्ने र सिकाउने ठाँउका रूपमा प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयको घोषणापूर्व न्यूनतम रूपमा प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालयको प्रकार, आवश्यकता, यसको लक्ष्य, लागत सहभागिता र खर्चको स्रोत, संघटनात्मक संरचना, प्रदेशमा आवश्यक विषयगत ज्ञान, उपलब्ध मानव-संसाधन, उपाधिहरू, स्थानको पहिचान आदिका सवालमा सरोकारवाला सबै स्पष्ट हुन आवश्यक छ ।

*प्रादेशिक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापनाका लागि गठित अध्ययन कार्यदलद्वारा मिति २०७५ आषाढ २ देखि ६ सम्म गण्डकी प्रदेशको वालिङ, बेनी, बागलुङ, बैँसीसहर, गोरखा, दमौली र कावासोतीमा आयोजित सरोकारवालाहरूसँगको अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रममा प्रस्तुत अवधारणापत्र ।*

# समयको हुरी उपन्यासमा प्रयुक्त कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्ध

- उपप्रा. आनन्दराज सिलवाल  
त्रि. वि. धवलागिरि ब.क्या., बागलुङ

## सारांश

प्रस्तुत लेख युगान्तर्गत कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्धका मान्यतामा आधारित भई तयार पारिएको छ । कार्यकारण सम्बन्धको मान्यता केछ, समयको हुरी उपन्यासमा कुनरूपमा प्रयोग गरिएको छजस्ता समस्याकथनको समाधानको लागि उक्त समस्याको विश्लेषणजस्ता उद्देश्यकथन र सीमा तय गरी पुस्तकालयीय समष्टिगत गुणात्मक विधिका आधारमा विश्लेषण गरिएको छ । साहित्य तथ्य, घटना र वैचारिक पक्ष समेटिएको सामाजिक दस्तावेज हो । साहित्यमा तथ्य, घटना र विचारका बीच कार्यकारण सम्बन्ध रहेको हुन्छ । समयको हुरी उपन्यासमा शिक्षा प्रचारमा भएका अडचन, छुवाछुत भुट्टा मुद्दा र समाचार प्रकाशन, समतामूलक समाज निर्माणजस्ता सन्दर्भमा कार्यकारण सम्बन्ध भेटिन्छ । प्रभाकरलाई आवश्यकता भन्दाबढी सोभो देखाउनु, विद्याकी आमालाई दोषैदोष र बाबालाई दोषमुक्त देखाउनुजस्ता घटनामा कार्यकारण सम्बन्ध भेट्न सकिँदैन । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासका केही घटनामा बाहेक अधिकांशमा कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्ध भेट्न सकिन्छ । त्यसैले कार्यकारण अन्तः सम्बन्धका आधारमा समयको हुरी उपन्यास सफल रहेको यस अध्ययनले पुष्टि गरेको छ ।

**मुख्य शब्दहरू** : कार्यकारण, कुटिर उद्योग, युगान्तकारी, धर्मयुग, सर्वकालिक

## १. विषय परिचय

मोहनबहादुर मल्ल (१९६८-२०३५) लेखनका दृष्टिले पञ्चायत (२००९) र प्रकाशनका दृष्टिले उजेली छामा (२००८) उपन्यासका माध्यमबाट नेपाली साहित्याकाशमा प्रवेश गर्ने बहुमुखी प्रतिभाका रूपमा स्थापित छन् । उपन्यास, नाटक, कथा, निबन्ध, कविता, इतिहासजस्ता बहुविधाका सर्जक मल्लको सर्वाधिक सफलता उपन्यास विधामा रहेको छ । उनका उजेली छामा (२००८), पञ्चायत (२०१०), समयको हुरी (२०१५), भुमरी (२०१६) र जेली (२०३९) उपन्यासको विषयवस्तु सामाजिक तथा मायारानी (२००९), बहादुर नजर (२०३६) र राम छायाँ (२०६२) उपन्यासको विषयवस्तु ऐतिहासिक रहेको छ । मल्लका उपन्यासमा सामाजिक यथार्थवादी, प्रगतिवादी, नारीवादी, एवम् समानताबोधजस्ता प्रवृत्ति रहेका छन् । उनका उक्त उपन्यासमध्ये समयको हुरी उपन्यासमा सामाजिक विषयभित्र रही शैक्षिक चेतनाका साथै अध्यात्मवादी र भौतिकवादी दर्शनले मानिसमा पारेको प्रभाव एवम् समतामूलक

समाज निर्माणको चित्रण गरिएको छ । मल्लको प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा तत्कालीन युगमा विद्यमान सामाजिक जालभेल, छुवाछुत, लिङ्भेद, शैक्षिक जागरणजस्ता विषय आएका छन् । समयको हुरी उपन्यासमा राणाकालको अन्त्य तथा प्रजातन्त्र स्थापना समयको सङ्क्रमणकालीन अवस्था र पाल्पा, भैरहवा, गोरखपुर, दार्जलिङ्ग, रसियाजस्ता स्थानको ग्रामीण तथा सहरिया परिवेश आएको छ । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा मानिसलाई पूर्ण स्वतन्त्र हुन नदिने समाज र विकासको मूल आधार शिक्षा भएको मान्यतालाई कार्यकारण सम्बन्धका रूपमा लिइएको छ । मल्लले समयको हुरी उपन्यासमा नेपाली समाजको गहिराइबाट घटनाक्रम र विषयवस्तु ग्रहण गरी सजीव चित्र उतारेका छन् । प्रस्तुत अध्ययनमा उक्त उपन्यासमा प्रयुक्त कार्यकारण सम्बन्धको खोजी गरिएको छ ।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्धको सैद्धान्तिक आधार केछ र समयको हुरी उपन्यासमा प्रयुक्त सम्बन्ध कुनरूपमा आएको छजस्ता समस्याकथनको समाधानका लागि उक्त विषयको विश्लेषण गर्नुजस्ता उद्देश्य र सीमा निर्धारणका साथै पुस्तकालयीय विधिबाट सङ्कलित प्राथमिक र द्वितीयक सामग्रीको समष्टिगत गुणात्मक पद्धतिमा रही विश्लेषण गरिएको छ । यस लेखमा बढीमात्रामा प्रयोगमा ल्याइएका सामग्रीमा वि.सं.उल्लेख नगरी बाहिरबाट प्रकाशित सामग्रीमा मात्र सन् उल्लेख गरिएको छ । प्रस्तुत शीर्षकमा आजसम्म खोजमूलक अध्ययन नभएको हुँदा समयको हुरी उपन्यासको कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्धको निरूपण गर्नु महत्त्वपूर्ण काम हो । त्यसैले यस्तो महत्त्वपूर्ण विषयमा प्रस्तुत अध्ययन मुख्यतः केन्द्रित गरिएको छ ।

## २. कार्यकारण अन्तः सम्बन्धको सैद्धान्तिक मान्यता

कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्धका दृष्टिले साहित्यका अन्य विधाभन्दा उपन्यास विधा महत्त्वपूर्ण मानिन्छ । कृतिमा लेखकीय कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्ध हुनु पर्दछ । फ्रान्सेली विचारक हिप्पोलाइट एडल्फ तेन (सन् १८२८-१८९३) द हिस्ट्री अफ इङ्लिस लिटरेचरमा समाजको प्रतिबिम्बन साहित्यमा हुने कुरा बताएका छन् । उनका अनुसार लेखकले समाज र साहित्यका बीच कार्यकारण अन्तः सम्बन्ध स्थापित गर्न सक्नुपर्दछ । तेनले कला र साहित्यका लागि सामाजिक घटना तथ्य मान्दछन् । कला र साहित्यमा घटना र तथ्यका बीच कार्यकारण सम्बन्ध हुन्छ । तेनले साहित्यलाई घटना र तथ्यको संकलन भएको सामाजिक दस्तावेज मानेका छन् । उनले सामाजिक तथ्य,



घटना, विषय र वैचारिक पक्षको समष्टिगत रूपलाई साहित्य मान्दै यसमा कार्यकारण सम्बन्ध हुने कुरा बताएका छन् । तेनले महान रचनामा आत्मा, प्रतिभा र मानसिकताको निर्णायक भूमिका हुने कुरा व्यक्त गरेका छन् । उनका उत्तरवर्ती चिन्तकले साहित्यिक कृतिभित्र घटना र चरित्र विन्यासमा कार्यकारण सम्बन्ध हुने र यसको विश्लेषण गर्न सकिने कुरा बताएका छन् (पाण्डेय, सन् १९८९:१२४) । उनका अनुसार कार्यगत घटनाको आदि, मध्ये र अन्त्यको सिलसिला मिलेको हुनुपर्दछ । तेन, मेडन डे स्टेल र रर्वट स्कार्पिटले कार्यकारण सम्बन्धलाई अनिवार्य तत्त्वको रूपमा लिँदै कृतिभित्र यसको खोजी गर्न सकिने कुरा बताएका छन् (धिमिरे, २०५८:९९) । घटनाका पछाडि केही कारण हुन्छन् र त्यसको सम्बन्ध कृतिभित्र खोज्नु पर्दछ । कृति, वस्तु संयोजन र लेखकका बीच अन्विति र व्यतिरेक हुने गर्दछ र त्यसको संघटन तथा विघटनमा देखिने नतिजाबाट कार्यकारण अन्तः सम्बन्ध खोज्न सकिन्छ (धिमिरे, २०५८:९९) । समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिमा कार्यकारण सम्बन्धलाई आधार बिन्दुका रूपमा लिन सकिन्छ । कृतिका सबै घटनामा कार्यकारण सम्बन्ध भेट्न नसकेमा मूलभावबाट सम्बन्ध खोज्नु पर्दछ । साहित्यमा कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्ध अनुबन्धित भएको हुन्छ । त्यसैले साहित्यको अध्ययनमा यसलाई महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिमानका रूपमा लिइएको छ ।

### ३. समयको हुरी उपन्यासमा प्रयुक्त कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्ध

समयको हुरी (२०१५) उपन्यासमा नेपाली समाजका सङ्क्रमणकालीन अवस्थाको चित्रण गरिएको छ । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा नारीशिक्षामा लेखकीय दृष्टि केन्द्रित हुनुले २००७ पछिको समयलाई सङ्केत गरेको छ । समयको हुरी उपन्यासमा २००७ देखि २०१५ सम्मको युग आएको छ । मल्लको समयको हुरी उपन्यासमा राष्ट्र र राष्ट्रभाषा एवम् जातभातमा समानताजस्ता उदार दृष्टिकोण आएका छन् । यसमा तत्कालीन समयमा मन्दिर, पाठशाला प्रवेश गर्दा छुवाछुत र जातभातको ख्याल गर्नुपर्नेजस्ता कुचलनको निर्मूल गर्ने दायित्व नयाँ पुस्ताको भएको अभिव्यक्ति आएको छ । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा प्रतिगामी शक्तिका अगाडि शिर नभुकाई कुटीर उद्योग संचालन गर्ने, शिक्षालाई प्रथम ग्राह्यतामा राख्ने धैर्यवान युवापुस्ताको कदमलाई युगपरिवर्तनको संकेतका रूपमा लिइएको छ । यस उपन्यासमा सत्य, न्याय र प्रगतिशील कार्यका पक्षधर धैर्यवान युवापुस्ताको जीत र असत्य, अत्याचारी र खराब पक्ष पराजित भएको देखाइएको छ । वास्तवमा समयको हुरी उपन्यासमा शिक्षाको माध्यमबाट समाज सुधिएको सर्वकालीन मान्यविचार प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ । मल्लले प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा उदार मानवतावाद र नवीन चेतनाको पक्षधर भई विषय सम्प्रेषण गरेका छन् । उनले प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा पुराना संस्कार र नयाँ संस्कारका बीचमा द्वन्द्व देखाइ परिष्कारका माध्यमबाट नयाँ युगान्तकारीचेतना पुर्नरोपण गर्ने काम गरेका छन् । प्रस्तुत

उपन्यासमा शिक्षादीक्षाको राम्रो व्यवस्थाबाट नै समाजलाई युगानुकूल बदल्न सकिने मान्यता राखिएको छ । मल्लले यस उपन्यासमा नेपाली समाजलाई परिवर्तनमुखी र युगान्तकारी बनाउने माध्यमको रूपमा शिक्षालाई लिँदै राष्ट्र र राष्ट्रभाषाको वकालत गरेका छन् । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा आएका उक्त विविध सन्दर्भमा कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्ध रहेको छ ।

साहित्यिक कृतिभित्र संयोजन भएका घटनामा कार्यकारण अन्तः सम्बन्ध हुनुपर्दछ । समयको हुरी उपन्यासका एकाध घटना बाहेक अन्यमा कार्यकारण अन्तः सम्बन्ध रहेको छ । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा विद्याका पिता देशविदेश घुमेका, शिक्षित र स्वतन्त्रताको उपयोग गर्न सक्ने र आमा रूढिवादी एवम् ढोकाभित्र मात्र सीमित पात्रको रूपमा आएका छन् । पिताले विद्यालाई लेखपढका साथै घुमफिरको स्वतन्त्रता समेत प्रदान गरेका छन् भन्ने माता नारीशिक्षाको विरोधमा छन् । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा यसलाई तत्कालीन समयको असरको रूपमा लिइएको छ । यस उपन्यासमा लक्ष्मीधरलाई पुरानो विचारका, देशविदेश नघुमेका, छुवाछुत र जातीय समानताका विरोधी पात्रका रूपमा चिनाइएको छ । उपन्यासमा न्युजीलाई पश्चिमी शैलीबाट प्रभावित शिक्षित, समानताको चेतना भएका प्रगतिशील पात्रको रूपमा चिनाइएको छ । उनको प्रोत्साहनबाट युवती पद्मीजस्ता पात्र अध्ययनमा उत्सुक रहेका छन् । उनले युवतीसँग आत्मिय भाव देखाउँदा तत्कालीन समाजलाई पाच्य नभई मानवीय कमजोरी ठानिएको छ (मल्ल, २०३१:३९) । यस उपन्यासमा ज्ञानीलाई लक्ष्मीधरसँग बैवाहिक बन्धनमा बाँधिएर माइतमा नै बस्ने र सेतु नामक युवकसँग अनैतिक सम्बन्ध राख्ने तथा प्रभाकरलाई षडयन्त्रमूलक तरिकाले विष खुवाएर मार्ने तयारीमा जुटेकी खल स्वभावकी प्रतिकुल पात्रको रूपमा चिनाइएको छ । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा शान्तमतीलाई आफूलाई दुःख दिनेमा प्रतिशोध गर्ने, प्रभाकरलाई खानामा विषबाट जोगाउने पात्रको रूपमा चिनाइएको छ । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा आएका यस्ता घटनाक्रममा कार्यकारण अन्तः सम्बन्ध रहेको छ । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा प्रभाकरलाई आवश्यकता भन्दा बढी सोभो र असल रूपमा चिनाउनु, गोरखपुरबाट घर फर्कदा ज्ञानीले घरमा पस्न नदिई भररात बाहिर नै बस्ने पात्रको रूपमा चिनाइएको छ । प्रभाकर त्यति सोभो हुनु, बास नदिँदा बाहिरनै रातकाट्न सक्ने कुरा असम्भव भएकाले कार्यकारण तालमेल मिलेको छैन । विद्यामतीका प्रसङ्गमा सुशील र धनमतीको प्रसङ्गमा कठोर बन्नु लेखकीय कार्यकारण तालमेल नमिल्नु हो । धनकी आमालाई दोषको भारी बोकाउनु र बाबुलाई दोषमुक्त गर्नु अर्थात् अति आलोचना र अति आदरले लेखकको पात्रप्रति पूर्वाग्रहीपन आएको छ । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा आएका अधिकांश घटनाक्रममा कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्ध रहेको छ भने केही घटनाक्रममा लेखक चिप्लीन पुगेका छन् । मल्लले समयको हुरी उपन्यासमा असल कार्यको शुरुवात गर्दा खराब तत्वसँग सङ्घर्ष गर्नु पर्दछ भन्ने महत्त्वपूर्ण सन्देश प्रवाह गरेका छन् । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासका उक्त सन्दर्भमा कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्ध रहेको छ ।



प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा आएका सामाजिक चिन्तन र चेतनाले औपन्यासिक घटनाक्रममा समाजसँग कार्यकारण अन्तः सम्बन्ध स्थापित गरेको छ । समाजमा सदियौँदेखि स्थापित मूल्य र मान्यताको आन्तरिक र बाह्य सम्बन्ध खोज्नु नै वास्तवमा कार्यकारण अन्तः सम्बन्ध पहिल्याउनु हो । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा आएका एकाध पक्षमा बाहेक अरुमा सामाजिक कार्यकारण अन्तः सम्बन्ध रहेको छ । यस उपन्यासमा आएका घटना मध्येमा प्रभाकर आफ्ना कान्छो बुबाको छोरा नभएकोले छोराको भूमिका निर्वाह गर्न धर्मपुत्रको रूपमा बसेको भए तापनि कालान्तरमा कान्छो बुबाको मृत्युपछि सम्पत्तिको लोभमा अनेक दाउपेज र षडयन्त्र गरी निकाल्न खोज्नु तर ज्ञानी र उसकी आमा असफल हुन्छन् । यस्ता प्रक्रिया नेपाली समाजमा सदियौँदेखि चल्दै आएका हुँदा तत्कालीन समयको सामाजिक स्थितिमा यस घटनाले कार्यकारण अन्तः सम्बन्ध राख्न सक्दछ । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासको पुरातन चिन्तन बोकेको लक्ष्मीधरले ज्ञानीसँग वैवाहिक सम्बन्ध गाँस्नु तर घरमा नबसी सेतु नामक पात्रसँग अवैध सम्बन्ध राख्नुले तत्कालीन नेपाली समाजको स्थितिलाई बोध गराएको छ । यस्ता घटना त्यतिबेला मात्र नभएर वर्तमान युगमा समेत घटन सक्ने हुँदा यसले सामाजिक अन्तः सम्बन्ध राखेको छ । तत्कालीन समयमा छुवाछुत विरुद्धको कानून बनिनसकेको अवस्थामा पनि न्यूजी पात्रले समाजमा अछुत मानिएकी पद्मीलाई विवाह गर्न स्वीकार गरेको घटनालाई नियाल्दा क्रान्तिकारी कदम र सामाजिक अन्तः सम्बन्ध पाउन सकिन्छ । यस उपन्यासमा चन्द्रबाट नेपाली विद्याश्रमलाई सहयोग भएको तर लक्ष्मीधरजस्ता व्यक्तिबाट सहयोग नभएको घटनाक्रमले धन भन्दा सेवाभाव र पवित्र मन ठूलो भएको देखाइएको छ । यस्ता घटना तत्कालीन समयमा मात्र घटित नभएर सर्वकालिक भएकोले सामाजिक अन्तः सम्बन्ध स्थापित गर्न पुगेको छ । यसमा प्रभाकरलाई ज्ञानीले विष सेवनबाट जीवनलीला समाप्त पारी सम्पत्तिको हकदारबाट बञ्चीत गराउने षडयन्त्रको भुमरीमा अन्तःत ज्ञानी र उसकी आमा आफैँ परेको देखाइएको छ । यसले सम्पत्तिका लागि मानिसले जे पनि गर्छ भन्ने सन्देश प्रवाह गरेको छ । यस्ता क्रियाकलाप समाजमा हिजो, आज र भोलि पनि हुनसक्ने भएको हुँदा सामाजिक कार्यकारण अन्तः सम्बन्ध रहेको छ । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा सालनाल सहितको अवैध शिशुलाई भाडीमा धनको हलिले भेटेर लगेका कारण उसको नाम पद्मी सर्किनी रहनु र नेपाली विद्याश्रममा लक्ष्मीधरजस्ता पुरातन चिन्तनका मानिसले प्रवेश नदिनुजस्ता औपन्यासिक घटनाले भूत, वर्तमान र भविष्य तीनै युगलाई समेट्न पुगेको छ । यस्तो क्रियाकलाप हिजो, आज र भोलि पनि हुन सक्ने भएको हुँदा सामाजिक कार्यकारण अन्तः सम्बन्ध रहेको छ ।

#### ४. निष्कर्ष

साहित्य सामाजिक तथ्य, घटना र वैचारिक पक्ष समेटिएको समष्टिगत सामाजिक दस्तावेज हो । साहित्यमा घटना, विषय र विचारको कार्यकारण सम्बन्ध रहेको हुन्छ । समाजमा

घटने घटनाका पछाडि केही कारण रहेका हुन्छन् र त्यसको सम्बन्ध खोज्नु आवश्यक हुन्छ । साहित्यमा प्रवेश पाएका सबै घटनामा कार्यकारण सम्बन्ध भेट्न नसकेको अवस्थामा कृतिको केन्द्रीय भावसँग अन्तःसम्बन्ध खोज्नु पर्दछ । त्यसैले साहित्यको समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययनमा यसलाई महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रतिमानका रूपमा लिइएको छ । प्रस्तुत उपन्यासमा आएका शिक्षा प्रचारमा भएका अड्चन्, छुवाछुत र जातभातका सन्दर्भ, भुङ्गा मुद्दामामिला र समाचार प्रसारण, समतामुलक समाज निर्माणमा प्रभाकर र न्यूजीको भूमिका, ज्ञानीजस्ता समाजका मानिसले सम्पत्तिका लागि जेपनि गर्दछन् भन्ने देखाउनुजस्ता सन्दर्भमा कार्यकारण तालमेल देखिन्छ । शिक्षित प्रभाकरलाई आवश्यकताभन्दा बढी सोभो देखाउनुका साथै ज्ञानीका आमाछोरीले घरमा प्रवेश गर्न नदिदा रातभर बाहिर बलेसीमा बसेको देखाउनु, विद्याकी आमालाई दोषेदोषको भारी बोकाइ बाबालाई आवश्यकताभन्दा बढी उदार र दोषमुक्त देखाउनुजस्ता घटनाक्रममा उपन्यासकार मल्ल कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्धमा चिप्लिन पुगेका छन् । । त्यसैले समयको हुरी उपन्यासमा आएका एकाध घटना बाहेक अरु सबै घटनाक्रममा युगीन लेखकीय कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्ध रहेको छ भने थोरैमा लेखकीय अतिरञ्जना पनि भेट्न सकिन्छ । प्रस्तुत उपन्यास समाजशास्त्रीय युगसम्बन्धी कार्यकारण अन्तःसम्बन्धगत सैद्धान्तिक मान्यताका आधारमा सफल रहेको यस अध्ययनले पुष्टि गरेको छ ।

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उप-प्राध्यापक, धवलागिरी बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, बागलुङ ।

### सारांश

वर्तमान २१ औं शताब्दीलाई सूचना तथा प्रविधिको युगका रूपमा मानिएको छ । सूचना तथा प्रविधिको क्षेत्रमा भएको अभूतपूर्व विकासले आज विश्वलाई एउटा सानो बिन्दुमा परिणत गराएको छ । एउटा देशभित्रका यी वस्तु तथा सेवाहरू आफ्नो देशको सीमा पार गरी विश्वव्यापीरूपमा विस्तार भइरहेका छन् । यिनै वस्तु, व्यापार, प्रविधि, सूचना आदिजस्ता विषयहरूको विश्वव्यापी विस्तारलाई नै भूमण्डलीकरण मानिएको छ । भूमण्डलीकरणले सिर्जना गरेका सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक प्रभाव एवम् समस्याहरूलाई विषयवस्तु बनाई भूमण्डलीकरणको अवधारणा, यसको ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि, यसको आयाम भूमण्डलीकरणमा नेपालको अनुभव आदिका बारेमा चर्चा गर्ने उद्देश्यका साथ यो आलेख तयार गरिएको छ । यो लेखमा प्रयोग भएका विचार, धारणा तथा तथ्याङ्कहरू प्रायशः प्रकाशित तथा अप्रकाशित पाठ्यसामग्रीहरू र आलेखकर्ताका आफ्नै नीजि धारणाबाट संकलन गरिएको छ । यी यस्तै सूचना तथा तथ्याङ्कको प्रयोग गरी पुस्तकालयीय अध्ययनका आधारमा विश्लेषणात्मक शैलीबाट यो आलेख तयार पारिएको छ । वर्तमान विश्वमा विश्वव्यापीकरणको प्रभावबाट कुनै पनि समाज, क्षेत्र तथा देश प्रभावित नभैरहन सक्दैन । भूमण्डलीकरणको इतिहास लामो रहेको भए तापनि सन् १९९० पश्चात् बढी चर्चा, बहस र आर्थिक सवालको विषयवस्तु बन्दै गइरहेको भूमण्डलीकरणले हरेक जसो राष्ट्रमा सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक दुवै किसिमका असरहरू पैदा गराएको छ । एउटा कुनै देशमा उत्पादित वस्तु तथा सेवाहरू, आर्थिक र जनशक्ति लगायतका बजारहरू विश्वभर उदार, प्रतिस्पर्धी र एकीकृत गराउँदै लैजाने कार्यमा भूमण्डलीकरणले ठूलो सहयोग पुऱ्याएको छ । व्यापार, प्रविधि, सूचना, पारवहन, श्रम, संस्कृति, पूँजी आदि जस्ता क्षेत्रहरू विश्वव्यापीरूपमा फैलिएका वा विस्तार हुँदै गइरहेका छन् । यसका साथै रैथाने कला, संस्कृति, भाषा, परम्परा आदि लोप हुँदै जाने र परसंस्कृतिको पालना गर्नुपर्ने अवस्था पनि यसले सिर्जना गराएको छ ।

**प्रमुख शब्दहरू:** उदारीकरण, निजीकरण, स्थानीयकरण, भूमण्डलीकरण ।

### परिचय

भूमण्डलीकरणलाई विश्वव्यापीकरण तथा विश्वकीकरणका नामबाट पनि चिनिन्छ । विश्व आर्थिक मञ्चबाट पूर्व सोभियत रूसको पतन, Group of-7 समूहका राष्ट्रहरूको विस्तार र यिनीहरूले अवलम्बन गरेको आर्थिक उदारीकरण

नीति र प्रक्रिया, विश्व बैंक तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्रा कोषले आर्थिक उदारीकरणलाई समर्थन गर्ने नीति अवलम्बन गर्नु, विश्व व्यापार संगठनको विस्तार, विश्वका राष्ट्रहरूबीच बढ्दै गएको द्वीपक्षीय तथा बहुपक्षीय सम्बन्ध, आर्थिक र राजनीतिक कुटनीतिमा भएको विस्तार, विश्व भाइचारा सम्बन्धको विस्तार, विश्वग्रामको अवधारणाको विकास, बढ्दो अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय व्यापार आदि कारणहरूले गर्दा प्रारम्भिक स्वरूपमा रहेको भूमण्डलीकरणको विस्तार भएको देखिन्छ । वर्तमान समयमा विश्वभर कारोबार गर्ने प्रक्रियालाई निषेध नगरी निश्चित नियम र कानुनी व्यवस्थाका आधारमा व्यापारलाई नियमित गराउने प्रायशः धेरैजसो देशहरूले गर्दै आएका छन् ।

मूलतः सन् १९९० पश्चात् नै बहुचर्चित आर्थिक सवाल र शब्दावलीका रूपमा भूमण्डलीकरण देखिएको छ । आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक, सांस्कृतिक, प्राविधिक तथा वातावरणीय जस्ता विविध पक्षहरूका सम्बन्धमा विश्वका राष्ट्रहरूबीच बढ्दै गएको आर्थिक समागम वा एकीकरण र सामिप्यता नै भूमण्डलीकरण हो । विभिन्न वस्तु तथा सेवाहरू, पूँजी, प्रविधि जस्ता क्षेत्रहरूको बजार अन्तरराष्ट्रिय स्तरमा बढ्दै र फैलँदै गएको जुन स्थिति छ, त्यो नै भूमण्डलीकरण हो । आर्थिक उदारीकरण तथा निजीकरणलाई औजारका रूपमा प्रयोग गरी, आर्थिक वृद्धि तथा विकासलाई अन्तिम उद्देश्यकारूपमा आत्मसाथ गरी विश्वअर्थतन्त्रलाई एकीकृत गर्ने एउटा प्रक्रिया तथा माध्यम नै भूमण्डलीकरण हो । यसले अर्थतन्त्रहरूमा पार्ने सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक प्रभावका बारेमा विश्वव्यापीरूपमा व्यापक बहस तथा पैरवी भइरहेका छन् । पूँजीवादको नयाँ शैली वा स्वरूप र विस्तार, उपनिवेशवादको नयाँ स्वरूप, रैथाने मूल्य मान्यता तथा संस्कृतिको उन्मूलन गराउने कारक तत्व आदिजस्ता नकारात्मक धारणाहरू भूमण्डलीकरणका बारेमा उद्दै आएको भए तापनि विभिन्न अर्थतन्त्रमा यसले प्रशस्त मात्रामा सकारात्मक प्रभावहरू पनि पार्ने गरेको छ । विश्लेषणात्मक रूपमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको यस आलेखमा भूमण्डलीकरणका यिनै विविध पक्षहरूका बारेमा प्रकाश पार्ने प्रयास गरिएको छ ।

### १. भूमण्डलीकरणको अर्थ तथा अवधारणा

वस्तु तथा सेवाहरू, विचार ज्ञान तथा प्रविधि आदिको विश्वव्यापीरूपमा स्वतन्त्र प्रवाहीकरण हुने प्रक्रियालाई भूमण्डलीकरण भनिन्छ । यसलाई अर्को अर्थमा विश्वव्यापीकरण, विश्वकीकरण तथा विश्वबजारीकरणका नामबाट पनि बुझ्न सकिन्छ । अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा रहेका द्विपक्षीय तथा बहुपक्षीय संस्थाहरू जस्तै World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund(IMF), United Nations

Organization (UNO) र वैदेशिक सहयोग, लोकतन्त्रमा आएको विश्वव्यापी लहर, पर्यटन उद्योगमा भएको विस्तार, विश्वव्यापीरूपमा बढ्दै गएको प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बजार, बहुराष्ट्रिय कम्पनीको विस्तार, उद्यमशील स्वतन्त्रता, वैदेशिक व्यापारको विस्तार, औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानलाई दिइँदै आएको सरकारी अनुदानमा कटौति, कर तथा भन्सार दरमा कटौति, वैदेशिक पूँजी लगानीमा वृद्धि आदि जस्ता आर्थिक उपक्रमहरूले भूमण्डलीकरणलाई सहयोग पुर्याईरहेका छन् भने सूचना सञ्चार र प्रविधिका क्षेत्रमा भएको विकास र विस्तारले भूमण्डलीकरणको माध्यमका रूपमा कार्य गरेको देखिन्छ । भूमण्डलीकरणभनेको एउटा यस्तो प्रक्रिया हो जसले आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनैतिक र वातावरणीय जस्ता विविध पक्षमा विश्वका विभिन्न देशहरूबीच एकीकरण गराउँदछ । अर्थात् भूमण्डलीकरण भनेको त्यस्तो प्रक्रिया हो जसले सञ्चार, यातायात तथा व्यापार आदिका माध्यमबाट क्षेत्रीय समाज, संस्कृति र अर्थतन्त्रलाई विश्व अर्थतन्त्रसङ्ग एकीकृत गराउँदछ । प्रविधि, ज्ञान, विचार, वस्तु तथा सेवा, श्रम, व्यापार आदिको सीमाविहिन विस्तार हुनु नै भूमण्डलीकरण हो । विश्व बैङ्क र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्रा कोषले भूमण्डलीकरणलाई निम्नअनुसार परिभाषित गरेका छन् - "Globalization is trade flows, investment flows and extends to flows of technology, information and services across national boundaries." (शर्मा र सुतिहार, २०६६: ४०२)। त्यस्तै The Blackwell Dictionary of Sociology मा जोन्सनले भूमण्डलीकरणलाई यसप्रकार उल्लेख गरेका छन् - "Globalization is a process in which social life within societies increasingly affected by international influences based on everything from political and trade ties to shared music, clothing styles and mass media. Perhaps the most powerful form of globalization is economic in which the entire world serves as a source of labor, raw materials and markets (Johnson, 1997)."

यी परिभाषाहरूको अध्ययनबाट के निष्कर्ष निकाल्न सकिन्छ भने भूमण्डलीकरण भनेको एउटा त्यस्तो उन्नत विकासको अवस्था र प्रक्रिया हो जसले वस्तु, सेवा, पूँजी बजार, प्रविधि, विचार, ज्ञान आदिलाई विश्वव्यापीरूपमा स्वतन्त्र प्रवाह गराउँदछ । अर्को अर्थमा भन्नुपर्दा कुनै एक देश वा क्षेत्रको पूँजी, प्रविधि, विचार, वस्तु सेवा तथा आर्थिक सम्बन्ध र सरोकारका विषयहरू पारस्परिक हितमा आधारित हुँदै बिना कुनै अवरोध र रोकटोक स्वतन्त्रपूर्वक विश्व बजारमा पहुँच स्थापित र विस्तार गर्ने प्रक्रिया नै भूमण्डलीकरण हो भन्न सकिन्छ । यहाँनेर सम्झनुपर्ने कुरा के छ भने भूमण्डलीकरण आर्थिक पक्षसंग मात्र सम्बन्धीत नभएर यो सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनैतिक, शैक्षिक तथा वातावरणीय जस्ता बहुआयामिक पक्षसंग सम्बन्धीत छ । यिनै पक्षहरूलाई नै भूमण्डलीकरणको मापन गर्ने महत्वपूर्ण सूचकका रूपमा मानिएको छ । आफ्नो देशको अर्थतन्त्रलाई विश्व अर्थतन्त्रसँग सहकार्य गराई प्रतिस्पर्धी, निपुण र सक्षम बनाउने क्रियाकलाप नै भूमण्डलीकरण हो वा घरेलु अर्थतन्त्रले राष्ट्रिय सिमाना नाघेर विश्वका जुनसुकै स्थानका बजारमा

सम्बन्ध स्थापित गर्ने प्रक्रिया नै भूमण्डलीकरण हो (मैनाली तथा पौड्यालः, २०१४) ।

## २. भूमण्डलीकरणको ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

सन १९९० को दशकमा आएर बढी प्रचलित शब्दावली र महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सवालका रूपमा भूमण्डलीकरण देखिए तापनि यसको इतिहास धेरै पुरानो रहेको छ । आजको समयमा भूमण्डलीकरणको जुन अवस्था छ, यो एकैपटक विकास नभई क्रमिक विकासका रूपमा अगाडि बढ्दै आएको हो । भूमण्डलीकरणको ऐतिहासिक विकासक्रमका सम्बन्धमा विद्वानहरूका बीचमा मतैक्य देखिँदैन । केहीले यसलाई आधुनिक युगदेखि उत्पत्ति भएको ठान्दछन् भने केहीले यसको लामो ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि रहेको बताउँछन् । आश्रित सिद्धान्त (Dependency Theory)का व्याख्याता अर्थशास्त्री Andre Gunder Frank ले इशापूर्व ३०० वर्ष अघिदेखि नै Sumer र Indus Vally सभ्यताबीचको व्यापारिक सम्बन्धको शुरुवातदेखि नै भूमण्डलीकरणको सुरुआत भएको मानेका छन् । Roman Empire, Pertian Empire tyf Han Dynastyको युगमा नै भूमण्डलीकरणको प्रारम्भिक स्वरूप देखापरेको तथ्यहरू भेटिन्छन् । इशापूर्वको दोस्रो शताब्दीदेखि पूर्वी युरोपको किर्गीस्थान, काजकस्थान, चीनसहित मध्य र दक्षिण एशियालाई जोड्ने तथा एउटा व्यापारिक, राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक र सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धलाई जोड्ने मार्गको रूपमा रेशमी मार्ग (Silk Road)को सुरुआत भएदेखि पनि भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाको सुरुआत भएको देखिन्छ । यस मार्गबाट पूर्वी एशियाको टर्कीदेखि मध्य एशियाको चिन हुँदै दक्षिण एशियाको नेपाल, भारत लगायत देशमा रेशम, कागज, लाहा, चिया, बारुद, सालधुप, खसी, बहुमुल्य खनिज आदिजस्ता महंगा सामग्रीको आयात तथा निर्यात गर्ने गरिन्थ्यो । यसबाट पनि भूमण्डलीकरणलाई टेवा पुगेको थियो । हजारौं वर्ष पहिले भारतबाट भारतीय तिर्थयात्रीहरू मुक्तिनाथ दामोदरकुण्ड हुँदै तिब्बतसम्म र तिब्बतबाट तिब्बतीहरू मुक्तिनाथ हुँदै गौतम बुद्धको जन्मस्थान लुम्बिनी र भारतको बोधगयासम्म ओहोरदोहोर गर्ने र व्यापारिक हिसाबबाट पनि भारतीय उपमहादिप र पूर्वी एशिया हुँदै युरोपका विभिन्न मुलुकमा व्यापार हुने गरेको तथ्य भेटिनुले पनि नयिदबष्िबतष्यल को इतिहास धेरै नै पुरानो रहेको मान्न सकिन्छ । भूमण्डलीकरणको प्रारम्भिक स्वरूपको अस्तित्व इस्लामिक सभ्यताभित्र पनि रहेको थियो जहाँ मुस्लिम व्यापारी र अन्वेषकहरूले व्यापार, उखु र सुतीजस्ता बाली, ज्ञान र प्रविधिलाई १६ औं शताब्दीपूर्व नै विश्वव्यापीरूपमा फैलाउनमा योगदान पुर्याएका थिए । Globalization को अर्को स्वरूप १६ औं र १७ औं शताब्दीमा युरोपेली उपनिवेश (पोर्तुगिज, स्पेनिश, डच र ब्रिटिश उपनिवेश) मा देखापरेको थियो । १७ औं शताब्दीमा निजी व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठानका नामबाट पनि यसको सुरुआत भएको देखिन्छ । जस्तो कि सन् १६०० मा स्थापना भएको द्वाचत्तष्कज भ्बकत क्षलमष्ष ऋयफउबलथ र सन् १६०२ मा स्थापना भएको Dutch East India Company ले व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठानका माध्यमबाट विश्व अर्थतन्त्रलाई जोड्ने



कार्य गरेका थिए । १५ औं शताब्दीको अन्त्यतिर विश्वविख्यात अन्वेषक Chirostopher Columbus ले अमेरिका र अफ्रिका पत्ता लगाएपछि पनि भूमण्डलीकरणको गति अविच्छन्नरूपमा अघि बढेको देखिन्छ । तत्पश्चात् विभिन्न प्रकारका वनस्पति, जनावर, खाद्यान्न, मानव (दास दासीहरू), सरुवा रोग तथा संस्कृति जस्ता पक्षहरू पूर्वी र पश्चिमी जगतमा विस्तारित हुन पुगे । १९ औं शताब्दीमा आएर विज्ञान, प्रविधि, सञ्चार तथा निर्माण उद्योगहरूको विकास र विस्तारले गर्दा ब्रिटेन विश्वकै सर्वशक्तिमान अर्थतन्त्रका रूपमा उदय हुन पुग्यो । यही शताब्दीमा आएर नै भूमण्डलीकरण एउटा नयाँ स्वरूपमा देखा पर्यो । प्रथम विश्वयुद्धपिछ सुस्ताएको भूमण्डलीकरण अभियान दोस्रो विश्वयुद्ध पश्चात पुनः विस्तारित हुन पुगेको देखिन्छ । २० औं शताब्दीमा अमेरिका र युरोपेली मुलुकमा विस्तारित भइरहेका बहुराष्ट्रिय कम्पनी र यिनीहरूका उत्पादनको विश्व बजारीकरणले भूमण्डलीकरणमा भन्ने विस्तार आउन पुग्यो । आम सञ्चारका साधन जस्तै रेडियो, टेलिभिजन, फिलिम, संगीत आदिका माध्यमबाट पश्चिमी संस्कृतिको विश्वव्यापी विस्तार, अन्तरराष्ट्रिय स्तरमा बढ्दै गएको यातायात सञ्जाल आदि जस्ता माध्यमले आधुनिक युगको भूमण्डलीकरणलाई ठुलो सहयोग पुर्याएको देखिन्छ । विश्व बैंक, GATT/WTO, IMF आदि जस्ता दुईपक्षीय तथा बहुपक्षीय अन्तरराष्ट्रिय संस्थाको स्थापनाले पनि आधुनिक समयको भूमण्डलीकरणलाई सहयोग पुर्याएको देखिन्छ । यसका अलावा बैदेशिक सहयोग, वैदेशिक व्यापार, सञ्चार प्रविधिको त्रिभूत विकास मानव अधिकार संरक्षण तथा लोकतन्त्रका पक्षमा देखिएको विश्व जनमत, पर्यटन उद्योगमा भएको विकास, शिक्षा क्षेत्रमा भएको विकास आदिजस्ता तत्वले नै आधुनिक युगको भूमण्डलीकरणलाई प्रत्यक्षतः प्रभाव पारेको देखिन्छ ।

### ३. भूमण्डलीकरणको प्रक्रिया तथा प्रकृति

भूमण्डलीकरण एकपक्षीय नभएर यो बहुपक्षीय प्रकृति तथा स्वरूपको हुन्छ । यसले विश्वका राष्ट्रहरूलाई आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिकरूपमा एकीकरण गर्ने कार्यमा सहयोग पुर्याउँछ । यसका विभिन्न प्रक्रिया तथा स्वरूपहरू रहेका छन् । विश्व बैंकले भूमण्डलीकरणका निम्न अनुसारका प्रक्रिया हुने कुरा उल्लेख गरेको छ (जोशी, २०६६)।

(क) व्यापार: भूमण्डलीकरणको एक प्रमुख प्रक्रिया व्यापार हो । विश्वव्यापीरूपमा बढ्दै गएको व्यापारले भूमण्डलीकरणलाई व्यापक बनाउँदै गएको छ र विश्वका राष्ट्रहरूलाई एक आपसको आर्थिक समागममा एकीभूत बनाउँदै लगेको छ । हरेक राष्ट्रले आयातबाट प्रशस्त लाभ लिनसक्ने र अतिरिक्त प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक क्षमताको विस्तार गराउने, श्रम तथा पूँजीलाई उत्पादनशील क्षेत्रमा बाँडफाँट गर्ने, स्वदेशी उपभोक्ता तथा संस्थाहरूलाई विदेशी उपभोक्ता तथा संस्थासँग परिचित गराउने जस्ता कुराहरूले गर्दा भूमण्डलीकरणको एक प्रमुख प्रक्रिया व्यापारलाई मानिएको छ ।

(ख) वित्तीय प्रवाहहरू: विभिन्न राष्ट्रहरूबीच भइरहेको वित्तीय प्रवाहले पनि भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियामा सहयोग पुर्याइरहेको

छ । विश्व बैंक, अन्तरराष्ट्रिय मुद्रा कोष, एशियाली विकास बैंक आदिजस्ता विश्वस्तरीय वित्तीय संस्था र राष्ट्रहरूमार्फत् भइरहेको वित्तीय प्रवाहले भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियामा भूमिका निर्वाह गरेको देखिन्छ । प्रत्यक्ष वैदेशिक लगानी, इक्विटी तथा बण्डमा वैदेशिक लगानी, बैंक ऋण तथा वैदेशिक सरकारका ऋण तथा अनुदानको प्रवाहीकरणले भूमण्डलीकरणको मार्ग प्रशस्त गराएको देखिन्छ ।

(ग) विश्वव्यापी वातावरणीय चुनौती: भूमण्डलीकरणमा विभिन्न देशहरूबीच वस्तु, सेवा, प्रविधि तथा वित्तीय कुराहरूको मात्र प्रवाह भएको हुँदैन । विभिन्न वातावरणीय क्षेत्रमार्फत् पनि भूमण्डलीकरणको स्वरूप देखा परिरहेको हुन्छ । सरकारी नीतिको नियन्त्रण र सिमाना बाहिर रहेका क्रियाकलापहरूले देशभित्रको वातावरणमा प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पारिरहेको हुन्छ । विकसित तथा औद्योगिक राष्ट्रका क्रियाकलापले हरितगृह प्रभाव तथा पृथ्वीको तापक्रम बढाउने जस्ता समस्या सिर्जना गराएका छन् । जैविक विविधताको समाप्ती हुनु, समुद्रमा माछा भण्डार रित्तिदै जानु, मरभूमीकरण बढ्नुजस्ता समस्या विश्वव्यापी बन्दै गएका छन् । यसका साथै समग्र विश्वले नै वातावरण सम्बन्धी धेरै समस्या भोग्दै आएको छ जुन भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाकै उपज मानिन्छन् ।

(घ) श्रम गतिशीलता: विश्वका विभिन्न राष्ट्रहरूबीच श्रमको गतिशीलता हुनुलाई पनि भूमण्डलीकरणको एक प्रक्रिया मानिएको छ । आज विकसित तथा युरोपियन मुलुकहरूमा श्रमिकको बसाइँ सराइ बढ्दै गएको छ । विकासशील राष्ट्रहरूबाट ठूलो सङ्ख्यामा अदक्ष तथा अर्धदक्ष श्रमिकहरू सस्तो ज्यालादरमा काम गर्ने गरी युरोप, अमेरिका तथा अरबी मुलुकहरूमा जाने दर बढ्दै गइरहेको छ । यस स्थितिले पनि भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियालाई सहयोग पुर्याएको छ ।

(ङ) बहुराष्ट्रिय कम्पनीहरूको विस्तार: बहुराष्ट्रिय कम्पनीहरूको विश्वव्यापी विस्तार हुनु पनि भूमण्डलीकरणको एक प्रक्रिया हो । WTO को सदस्यता तथा कार्यक्षेत्र विस्तारका कारण Multinational Company र यिनका उत्पादनहरू विश्वव्यापी बन्दै गएका छन् । यसले पनि भूमण्डलीकरणको कारकका रूपमा काम गरेको पाइन्छ ।

### ४. भूमण्डलीकरणका प्रमुख एजेन्सीहरू

धेरै लामो इतिहास बोकेको र सन् १९९० पश्चात् बहुचर्चित रूपमा रहेको धारणा भूमण्डलीकरण हो । प्राविधिक र सञ्चार जगतमा भएको प्रगतिका कारण आज विश्व एउटा सानो विन्दुमा परिणत भएको छ र यसले विश्वलाई नै एउटा गाउँको रूपमा जोड्न सकिने बनाएको छ । भूमण्डलीकरणको यस प्रक्रियामा विभिन्न आर्थिक तथा अन्य संस्थाहरूले गहन भूमिका निर्वाह गरेका छन् । मूलतः देहायअनुसारका संस्थाहरूले नै आधुनिक समयमा भूमण्डलीकरणको एजेन्सीका रूपमा कार्य गरिरहेका छन्:-

❖ संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, विश्व बैंक, अन्तरराष्ट्रिय मुद्रा कोष, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय विकास कार्यक्रम आदिजस्ता संस्थाहरूको

स्थापना र यिनीहरूको कार्यविस्तार ।

- ❖ विभिन्न मुलुकहरूबीच बढ्दै गएको वैदेशिक सहयोग ।
- ❖ पर्यटकहरू ।
- ❖ शिक्षा तथा आधुनिक विद्युतीय सञ्चार माध्यमहरूको विकास र विस्तार ।
- ❖ मानव अधिकार तथा लोकतन्त्र प्रतिको विश्व जनमतमा वृद्धि हुनु ।
- ❖ व्यापार तथा बहुराष्ट्रिय कम्पनीहरूको कार्यक्षेत्र विस्तार ।
- ❖ विभिन्न मुलुकहरूले आर्थिक उदारीकरण तथा निजीकरण नीति अँगाल्नु ।
- ❖ विश्व व्यापार संगठनको कार्यक्षेत्र विस्तार हुँदै जानु आदि ।

#### ५. भूमण्डलीकरणले समेट्ने मूलभूत पक्षहरू

भूमण्डलीकरण सम्बन्धी अवधारणाबाट नै यसले समेट्ने पक्षहरूका सम्बन्धमा आँकलन गर्न सकिन्छ । आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, प्राविधिक, शैक्षिक तथा वातावरणीय आदि क्षेत्रसँग भूमण्डलीकरण सम्बद्ध रहेको छ तर पनि यसले मुलभूतरूपमा निम्न पक्षहरूलाई समेटेको हुनुपर्दछ ।

- ❖ पूँजी, प्रविधि, मालसामान, सेवा तथा मानिसहरूको स्वतन्त्रपूर्वक तथा खुलारूपमा प्रवाहीकरण गराउने ।
- ❖ विश्वको बजार सकेसम्म सबैका लागि खुला गर्दै जाने र यस सम्बन्धमा रहेका बाधा अड्चन हटाउँदै जाने ।
- ❖ अन्तरराष्ट्रिय व्यापारमा भन्सार महशुल बाहेक अन्य सबै किसिमका अड्चनहरू हटाउँदै जाने र भन्सार महशुलको दर र प्रकार समेत सकेसम्म घटाउँदै जाने ।
- ❖ वैदेशिक पूँजी निवेशलाई बढाउने र यसलाई स्वदेशी पूँजीसरह व्यवहार गर्ने ।
- ❖ स्वदेशी लगानीकर्ता तथा नागरिकलाई पनि वैदेशिक लगानीका लागि प्रोत्साहित गर्ने ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणको मुख्य र नियामक निकायकारूपमा विश्व व्यापार संगठन (World Trade Organization)को भूमिकालाई बढाउँदै लैजाने ।

#### ६. भूमण्डलीकरणका प्रभावहरू

विश्वव्यापीरूपमा सार्वजनिक बहस र विषयवस्तुका रूपमा रहेको भूमण्डलीकरणका राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तरराष्ट्रिय स्तरमा सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक दुबै किसिमका प्रभावहरू देखापरेका छन् । यो सवाल आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा राजनैतिक जस्ता समग्र पक्षसँग जोडिएकोले अर्थतन्त्रमा यसका प्रभावहरू पनि गहनरूपमा पर्नु अनौठो होइन । विभिन्न राष्ट्रहरूबीचको सम्बन्ध, सञ्चार सम्पर्क तथा यसको प्रकृति आदिका माध्यमबाट नै भूमण्डलीकरणको प्रभाव पर्ने गर्दछ । भूमण्डलीकरणका सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक दुबै किसिमका प्रभावहरू आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक सबैजसो क्षेत्रमा देखा पर्दछन् । भूमण्डलीकरणबाट स्वतः लाभ आर्जन भने गर्न सकिँदैन । यसबाट फाइदा लिनका लागि उपयुक्त र स्थिर समष्टिगत आर्थिक नीति, खुला व्यापार नीति, परिवर्तनशील वस्तु तथा साधन बजारको स्थिति अर्थतन्त्रमा हुनुपर्दछ ।

भूमण्डलीकरणले समग्र विश्वको हरेकजसो क्षेत्रमा विभिन्न किसिमबाट प्रभाव पारेको हुन्छ । यसका नकारात्मक प्रभावका आधारमा केही समाजशास्त्री तथा अर्थशास्त्रीहरूले यसलाई उपनिवेशवाद र विस्तारवादको नयाँ स्वरूपका रूपमा पनि लिएको पाइन्छ (भट्टचन, १९९६)। वर्तमान विश्व अर्थतन्त्रमा अत्यन्तै चर्चा र बहसको विषयवस्तुका रूपमा रहेको भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाका सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक प्रभावहरू अर्थात् यसबाट उत्पन्न हुने फाइदा तथा बेफाइदाहरूलाई निम्नअनुसार उल्लेख गर्न सकिन्छ:- भूमण्डलीकरणका सकारात्मक प्रभावहरू

भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाबाट कुनैपनि मुलुकले स्वतः लाभ आर्जन गर्न सक्दैन । यस प्रक्रियाबाट कुनै पनि अर्थतन्त्रमा सोभै सकारात्मक लाभहरू देखा पर्दैनन् । यसबाट लाभ लिनका लागि घरेलु अर्थतन्त्रका समष्टिगत नीतिहरू अनुकूल किसिमका हुनुपर्दछ भने राजनैतिक स्थिरता र अर्थतन्त्रको संरचना बलियो हुनुपर्दछ । भूमण्डलीकरणबाट निम्न प्रकारका फाइदा अर्थात् सकारात्मक प्रभावहरू उत्पन्न हुनसक्ने अपेक्षा गर्न सकिन्छ ।

- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणले वस्तु तथा सेवा, पूँजी, प्रविधि आदिको लागि बाह्यबजार फराकिलो बनाउने हुँदा यसमा आम मानिसको पहुँच कायम हुन जान्छ ।
- ❖ यस प्रक्रियाबाट आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य बजार विस्तार हुने र व्यापारको आयतनमा वृद्धि हुने भएकोले उत्पादन स्तरमा समेत वृद्धि ल्याउनमा सहयोग पुर्याउँछ ।
- ❖ यसले पूँजी तथा प्रविधिको आन्तरिक प्रवाहमा समेत वृद्धि ल्याउँदछ ।
- ❖ यसबाट प्राविधिक क्षेत्रको विकासमा ठूलो टेवा पुग्न जाने र उच्च प्रविधिमा पहुँच बढ्न जान्छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणबाट मानिसहरूको आर्थिकस्तर तथा जीवनस्तरमा समेत सुधार आउँदछ ।
- ❖ यस प्रक्रियाबाट सूचना तथा सञ्चारको क्षेत्रमा समेत प्रशस्त मात्रामा विकास र विस्तार गराउनमा सहयोग पुग्दछ ।
- ❖ यसबाट व्यापार तथा पर्यटन क्षेत्रको विकास र विस्तार हुने भएकोले यातायातको विकासमा समेत टेवा पुग्न सक्दछ ।
- ❖ यसले वस्तु तथा सेवाहरूको अन्तरराष्ट्रियकरणमा वृद्धि ल्याउँदछ ।
- ❖ यसले विकासशील तथा विकसित सबैजसो देशमा विदेशी पूँजी लगानीको मात्रा बढाउँदछ ।
- ❖ यस प्रक्रियाबाट विकासोन्मुख मुलुकहरूमा नयाँ सिप, प्रविधि, खोज, क्षमता तथा योग्यताको विकासमा टेवा पुग्न जान्छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणले विश्व बजारमा व्यापार हुने व्यापार योग्य वस्तु तथा सेवाहरूको क्षेत्र खुला र फराकिलो बनाउने हुँदा बजारमा प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक क्षमताको विकास हुन जान्छ ।
- ❖ यसले अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय जगतमा विकासोन्मुख मुलुकहरूको भूमिकामा वृद्धि गराउँदछ ।
- ❖ राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय प्रतिस्पर्धाका कारण गुणस्तरीय वस्तुको उत्पादन हुन जान्छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणले ज्ञान, सूचना, मानव संसाधन, धर्म,

संस्कृति, मूल्य मान्यतामा विस्तार र सकारात्मक परिवर्तन ल्याउने कार्यमा सहयोग पुर्याउँदछ ।

- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणका माध्यमबाट विश्व बजारमा सरल तरिका र सहज किसिमबाट पहुँच कायम गर्न सकिन्छ । यसले गर्दा व्यापार व्यवसायको विविधीकरण तथा विस्तार हुन जान्छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणले विश्वग्राम (Global Village)को अवधारणाको विकास गराएको छ । यसले विश्वभरका मानिसहरू सामुहिक स्वार्थका लागि एकजुट हुने र मानवतावादी भावनाको विकासमा समेत टेवा पुर्याएको पाइन्छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणबाट राजनैतिक, सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक ज्ञानको प्रसार तथा विस्तार गराउनमा सहयोग पुगेको छ ।
- ❖ परिवार संरचना, नातेदारी, सामाजिक मान्यता, विवाह, संस्कृति, राजनैतिक चेतना, अधिकारका मुद्दाहरू, समानता र समताका तर्कहरू, समावेशीकरण, प्रजातान्त्रिक संस्कृति, लवाइखवाइ, भेषभुषा, सामाजिक सम्बन्ध आदि जस्ता क्षेत्रमा भूमण्डलीकरणले सकारात्मक प्रभाव पारेको छ ।

यसप्रकार भूमण्डलीकरणबाट आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, व्यापारिक, प्राविधिक तथा अन्य विविध क्षेत्रमा प्रशस्त मात्रामा सकारात्मक प्रभाव पर्ने र अर्थतन्त्रमा विविध दृष्टिकोणबाट लाभ पुग्नसक्ने देखिन्छ । भूमण्डलीकरण भनेको नै मुख्यतः पूँजी बजार तथा वस्तु र सेवाहरूबीचको एकीकरण भएकोले यसबाट प्राप्त हुने फाइदाका लागि प्रभावकारी तथा अनुकूल नीति अनुसरण गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । भूमण्डलीकरण र स्थानीयकरणबीच सन्तुलन कायम गर्न सकेमा मात्र सामाजिक परिवर्तन र विकासको गति दिगो हुन्छ । भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाबाट फाइदा लिनका लागि अर्थतन्त्रमा देहायअनुसारका अनुकूल स्थितिहरू पूरा भएको हुनुपर्दछ :-

- ❖ अर्थतन्त्र भित्र उपलब्ध साधन, स्रोत, पूँजी र प्रविधिको पर्याप्तता हुनुपर्दछ भने परिचालन अधिकतम रूपमा गर्न सक्नुपर्दछ ।
- ❖ सूचनाहरूको संकलन संयन्त्र र सम्प्रेषण प्रभावकारी रूपमा गर्नुपर्दछ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरण अनुरूप घरेलु अर्थतन्त्रमा प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक क्षमताको विकास हुनुपर्दछ ।
- ❖ समष्टिगत आर्थिक नीतिहरू अनुकूल हुनुपर्दछ ।
- ❖ सुशासनको प्रत्याभूति, बलियो र सक्षम शासन व्यवस्था, सरकार नीजि क्षेत्र र गैर सरकारी निकायहरूबीच विकासको साभेदारी हुनुपर्दछ ।
- ❖ आन्तरिक रूपमा मानव संसाधन विकासमा जोड दिनुपर्दछ ।
- ❖ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक क्षमता भएका क्षेत्रको पहिचान गरी व्यापारिक क्षमतालाई बढाउनु पर्दछ ।
- ❖ अर्थतन्त्रभित्र औपचारिक तथा अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रको विकास र विस्तार हुनुपर्दछ ।
- ❖ विकासका प्रत्येक चरण तथा प्रक्रियामा स्थानीय निकाय र जनतालाई सशक्तिकरण गर्नुपर्दछ ।
- ❖ आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक विकासका आवश्यक र पर्याप्त

पूर्वाधारहरूको निर्माण भएको हुनुपर्दछ ।

- ❖ आर्थिक अस्थिरता हटाई स्थायित्व कायम भएको हुनुपर्दछ ।

### भूमण्डलीकरणका नकारात्मक प्रभावहरू

भूमण्डलीकरणबाट माथि उल्लेख गरिए अनुसारका विभिन्न लाभ तथा फाइदाहरू प्राप्त गर्न सकिने र विविध दृष्टिकोणबाट अर्थतन्त्रमा यसका सकारात्मक प्रभावहरू देखापरे तापनि यो पूर्णतः दोषमुक्त भने छैन । अर्थतन्त्रका समष्टिगत नीतिहरू अनुकूल नभएसम्म र घरेलु अर्थतन्त्रको संरचना बलियो र प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक क्षमताको नभएसम्म भूमण्डलीकरणबाट सकारात्मक भन्दा पनि नकारात्मक प्रभावहरू नै बढी मात्रामा देखा पर्दछन् । भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाबाट विकसित तथा समृद्धशाली शक्तिशाली देशहरूले जति बढी लाभ प्राप्त गर्न सक्दछन्, त्यति विकासोन्मुख मुलुकहरूले प्राप्त गर्न सक्दैनन् । यसले धनी र सम्भ्रान्त वर्गलाई जति बढी फाइदा र राहत पुर्याउन सक्दछ, त्यति न्यून आयस्तर भएका व्यक्तिहरूलाई लाभ पुर्याउन सक्दैन । सामान्यतः भूमण्डलीकरणबाट देहायअनुसारका नकारात्मक प्रभाव अर्थात् बेफाइदाहरू उत्पन्न हुने गर्दछन् :-

- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणले घरेलु अर्थतन्त्रमा विद्यमान रैथाने तथा मौलिक प्रविधि, कला, संस्कृति, मूल्य मान्यता तथा परम्पराहरू बिलाएर जाने स्थिति पैदा गराउँदछ र यी पक्षहरूमा ठुलो विचलन आउने संभावना रहन्छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणले विकासोन्मुख अर्थात् विकासशील देशहरूलाई परनिर्भरमुखी बनाउँदै लैजाने सम्भावना हुन्छ र यी राष्ट्रहरूमा बढ्दो आयातले गर्दा व्यापार घाटा सालिन्दा बढ्दै जाने हुन्छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणबाट घरेलु अर्थतन्त्रभित्र बहुराष्ट्रिय कम्पनीका उत्पादनको खुलमखुला प्रवाहीकरणका कारण स्वदेशी तथा घरेलु उद्योगहरूको अवस्था नाजुक बन्दै जान्छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाले राष्ट्रिय एकता र राष्ट्रिय एकताको भावनामा हास तथा विखण्डन ल्याउने खतरा पैदा हुन्छ र राष्ट्रको सार्वभौमसत्ता संकटापन्न अवस्थामा पुग्दछ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणबाट मुद्रास्फितीको दबाव घटाउँदै लैजाने, राष्ट्रिय बजेटको आकार बढाउँदै लैजाने तथा आर्थिक वृद्धि प्रोत्साहित गराउने जस्ता कुरामा विश्वास गरिए तापनि यस प्रकारका उपलब्धिहरू हासिल गर्नका लागि गरिब तथा विपन्न राष्ट्रहरूले ठूलो मूल्य चुकाउनुपर्ने हुन्छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियामा संसारका २० प्रतिशत जति सम्भ्रान्त जनसङ्ख्याले ८५ प्रतिशत जती आम्दानी लिइराखेका हुन्छन् र बजार उनीहरूकै हितमा उन्मुख हुने गर्दछ भने गरिब वर्गहरू यस प्रक्रियामा तटस्थ बन्न पुगेका हुन्छन् । यसले गरिब वर्ग भन्ने गरिब बन्दै जाने र धनी वर्ग अझ धनी बन्दै जाने अवस्था पैदा हुन्छ (जोशी, २०६६) ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणलाई नौलो र उन्नतरूपमा उपनिवेशवादतर्फको पहलका रूपमा लिइएको पाइन्छ । यस पहलले गरिब र कम आम्दानी भएका देशहरूको अन्तरराष्ट्रिय व्यापारमा भन्ने प्रतिकूल असर पार्दछ ।

- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाले विकासशील देशहरूको आत्मनिर्भर र स्वतन्त्र अर्थतन्त्र निर्माण गर्ने उद्देश्यमा प्रतिकूल असर उत्पन्न गराउँदछ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणको लहरले विपन्न र गरिब राष्ट्रहरूको आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा राजनैतिक पहिचान समाप्त पार्दै ती राष्ट्रहरूमा नौलो र विकसित प्रकारको नव उपनिवेशवाद सिर्जना गर्दै लगेको पाइन्छ । किनकि संसारमा उपनिवेशवादको अन्त्यपश्चात् नै भूमण्डलीकरणको नयाँ अवधारणा फैलाइएको हो भनिन्छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाबाट अर्थतन्त्रभित्र रहेका बहुमूल्य प्राकृतिक स्रोत तथा साधनको अधिक मात्रामा दोहन हुन गई भविष्यका पुस्ताका लागि त्यस किसिमका साधनको अभाव पैदा हुने स्थिति उत्पन्न हुन्छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाबाट गरिब तथा विपन्न देशहरू भन्नु गरिबी र अभावमा जकडिन सक्ने हुँदा ती राष्ट्रहरूमा कल्याणकारी कार्यहरू सञ्चालन गर्न कठिन हुन जान्छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाबाट वस्तु तथा सेवाहरूको खुला प्रवाहीकरण हुनेमात्र होइन कि विभिन्न प्रकारका गैर कानुनी वा अवैध क्रियाकलापहरूको समेत प्रवाह हुने खतरा पैदा हुन्छ ।
- ❖ स्वाइनफ्लु, बर्डफ्लु, इबोला भाइरस, जिका भाइरस, एच.आइ.भि एडस जस्ता मानव स्वास्थ्यलाई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव तथा गम्भीर आघात पुर्याउने डरलाग्दा रोगहरू समेत भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाबाटै विश्वव्यापी बन्न पुगेका छन् ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणले Global Village को विकास गराउने भए तापनि यसबाट शिक्षा, रोजगारी, पेशा व्यवसाय आदिका लागि एउटै परिवारका सदस्यहरू विभिन्न मुलुकहरूमा जाने कारणले गर्दा पारिवारिक विखण्डन बढ्दै गएको छ । यसले पहिलो र तेस्रो पुस्ता (हजुरबा आमा र नाति नातिना) बीचको सम्बन्ध टुटाउँदै लगेको छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणले विकासोन्मुख मुलुकहरूको पहिचान, मौलिकता, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक इतिहास तथा चिनारी, ज्ञान, सीप आदि लोप भएर जाने स्थिति पैदा हुन सक्दछ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणको बढ्दो प्रभावले गर्दा आम मानिसहरूमा सामूहिक भावनाभन्दा व्यक्तिवादी चिन्तनको हावी गराएको छ । यसले परिवारका सदस्य, नातेदार र अन्य सम्बन्धीका बीचको भाइचारा सम्बन्धमा विचलन ल्याएको र स्वार्थी भावनाको विकास गराएको छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियामा धनी देशहरूले जति प्राप्त गर्दछन्, गरिब देशहरूले प्राप्त गर्नेभन्दा गुमाउनुपर्ने कुराहरू धेरै हुन्छन् ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणले धनी वर्ग र गरिब वर्गबीचको तथा धनी र गरिब देश बीचको आय असमानताको स्तरलाई बढाउँदै लगेको देखिन्छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणले गरिब तथा विपन्न मुलुकहरूमा रहेको बौद्धिक जनशक्तिलाई विकसित मुलुकतर्फ पलायन गराउन उत्प्रेरित गर्ने हुँदा गरिब राष्ट्रहरूमा Brain Drain को स्थिति पैदा गराएको छ ।

- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणकै कारण विकासशील राष्ट्रहरूमा स्थापित भएका संगठित उद्योगहरू बिलाउँदै गएका छन् भने घरेलु तथा साना उद्योगहरूको अस्तित्व लोप हुँदै गएको छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाबाट विभिन्न स्थान र क्षेत्रमा रहेका जातिगत विशेषताहरू लोप हुँदै गएका छन् र परसंस्कृतिकरण बढ्दै गएको छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणले यौन व्यवहारलाई वस्तुकारूपमा लिई यसलाई उद्योगकारूपमा विकास गरी यौनलाई पूँजी (Sex Capital)का रूपमा मान्ने प्रवृत्ति बढाएको पाइन्छ । यसबाट यौन पर्यटन बढे सँगसँगै महिला बेचबिखन, बलात्कार, यौन पेशाका लागि गरिब मुलुकका बालबालिकाको ओसारपसार, महिला हिंसा, अपराध जस्ता यौनजन्य घटनाहरू समेत बढ्दै गएका छन् (राई तथा तिमिलिसना, २०७०)।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणले विकासशील राष्ट्रको आत्मनिर्णयको शक्तिलाई कमजोर बनाउँदै लगेको छ । वैदेशिक सहयोग र व्यापारका नाममा यी मुलुकका आन्तरिक नीतिहरू कमजोर बन्दै जाने अवस्था सिर्जना भएको छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणकै कारण आतङ्कवाद पनि विश्वव्यापीरूपमा फैलँदै गएको छ ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणले राष्ट्रिय एकताको भावनामा ह्रास ल्याउने र साना तथा कमजोर देशहरूलाई शक्तिशाली तथा बहुराष्ट्रिय कम्पनीहरूले अघोषितरूपमा उपनिवेश बनाउने खतरा पैदा हुन्छ ।

भूमण्डलीकरणका माथि प्रस्तुत गरिएअनुसारका दुर्बल पक्षहरू अर्थात् नकारात्मक प्रभावहरू देखा पर्दछन् । यस प्रक्रियामा विकसित तथा शक्तिशाली देशहरूले जति फाइदा लिन सफल हुन्छन् त्यति विकासशील तथा साना राष्ट्रले लिन सक्दैनन् । भूमण्डलीकरणका यिनै दुर्बल पक्षका कारण भूमण्डलीकरण विरोधी धारणाहरू पनि जोडदाररूपमा उजागर भएका छन् । विकासशील देशहरूमा रहेका व्यापक गरिबी, बेरोजगारी, मुद्रास्फिती जस्ता समस्याहरूको निराकरण गरी ती देशहरूलाई गरिबीको दुश्चक्रबाट उम्काउन जनसहभागितामा आधारित र जनस्तरमा केन्द्रित विकास रणनीति अवलम्बन गर्नुपर्ने धारणाहरू निस्कन थालेका छन् ।

भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियामा वस्तुहरू जे जति सरलताकासाथ व्यापारयोग्य बन्दछन्, त्यति नै श्रम तथा पूँजी व्यापारयोग्य बन्न सकिरहेका छैनन् । वास्तविक संसारमा श्रम तथा पूँजीको स्वतन्त्र प्रवाहमा अभैपनि अनेकौँ अवरोधहरू रहेका छन् जसले भूमण्डलीकरणको नारालाई फिका बनाइदिएको छ । राष्ट्रियताको भावनालाई कमजोर बनाउने, आय असमानता बढाउँदै लैजाने, गरिबीको समस्या भन्ने विकराल बन्दै जाने, नयाँ नयाँ रोगहरूको प्रसार हुनेजस्ता अवस्था र कारणले गर्दा भूमण्डलीकरणका विरुद्धमा विश्वव्यापी जनमत बढ्दै पनि गएको छ । भूमण्डलीकरणका नकारात्मक प्रभावहरूबाट बच्नका लागि गरीब राष्ट्रहरूले आफ्नो घरेलु अर्थात् राष्ट्रिय बजारलाई संरक्षण गर्ने अभियानमा लागेका छन् । यस कार्यमा युरोपियन युनियन तथा विकसित राष्ट्रहरू स्वयंले आर्थिक सहयोग प्रदान गर्दै आएको देखिन्छ । भूमण्डलीकरणकै कारण श्रम संगठनहरू



कमजोर बन्दै गएका छन् । न्युनतम ज्यालादरमा श्रमिकहरूले आफ्नो श्रम बिक्री गर्नुपर्ने अवस्था भूमण्डलीकरणकै कारण सिर्जना हुने हुँदा पनि यस सम्बन्धी विरोधी धारणाहरू प्रबल बन्दै गएका छन् । यस प्रक्रियाकै कारण बाल मजदुरको प्रयोग पनि बढ्दै गएको, चेलीबेटी बेचबिखन बढ्दै गएको, वेश्यावृत्ति तथा अशिल्ल यौनजन्य क्रियाकलापहरूमा समेत वृद्धि हुँदै गएकोले पनि Anti Globalization सम्बन्धी मत बलियो बन्दै गएको छ । भूमण्डलीकरणलाई उपनिवेशको नयाँ स्वरूप, पश्चिमाकरणको विस्तार र यहाँसम्म कि अमेरिकीकरणको स्वरूपसम्म भन्न थालिएकोले संरक्षणवादीहरू तथा राष्ट्रवादीहरूका अभियानहरूले Anti Globalization का पक्षमा अभिमत सिर्जना गरेको देखिन्छ । एशियाली, युरोपियन तथा अफ्रिकी आदि देशहरूमा क्षेत्रीय स्तरमा विभिन्न किसिमका आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक संगठन खुल्दै गएकोले पनि यसबाट भूमण्डलीकरणका विपक्षमा जनमत बढ्दै गएको देखिन्छ । विश्वका विभिन्न मुलुकहरूमा भूमण्डलीकरणका नकारात्मक प्रभावहरूबाट बच्नका लागि Think globally and act locally भन्ने नारासहित स्थानीयकरणको रणनीति बढ्दै गएको छ ।

### ७. भूमण्डलीकरण र नेपालको अनुभव

विश्वव्यापी रूपमा भूमण्डलीकरणको इतिहास धेरै पुरानो रहेको विश्वास गरिए तापनि नेपालमा यसको इतिहास त्यति धेरै पुरानो छैन । प्राचीन समयमा भारत र तिब्बतसँग मात्र नेपालको व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध रहेको थियो । राणाशासन कालसम्म इस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी र तिब्बत बाहेकका बाह्य राष्ट्रसँग नेपालको आर्थिक तथा व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध रहेको देखिँदैन । राणाशासनको अन्त्यपश्चात् नेपालको बाह्य जगतसँग आर्थिक, कुटनैतिक तथा राजनैतिक सम्बन्ध बढ्दै जान थालेपछि नै नेपालमा भूमण्डलीकरणको प्रक्रिया विस्तारै बढ्दै जान थालेको मान्न सकिन्छ । विश्व बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्रा कोष, एशियाली विकास बैंक आदिजस्ता वित्तीय संस्था र संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको सदस्यता लिएपछि नेपालको विश्वजगतसँग समागमको प्रक्रिया विकसित हुँदै गएको हो । सन् १९७८ देखि IMF र World Bankले नेपालमा Structural Adjustment Programme, SAP लागू गरेपछि भूमण्डलीकरणको गति बढेको देखिन्छ । सन् १९८० को दशकसम्म भण्डै भण्डै राज्यको नियन्त्रणमा जस्तै रहेको नेपालको अर्थतन्त्रमा सन् १९८५ मा IMF को सहयोगमा शुरु भएको Stabilization Programme र World Bank को आर्थिक सहयोगमा पुनः Structural Adjustment Programme लागू भएपछि उद्योग, व्यापार, वित्तीय क्षेत्र सञ्चार तथा हवाई क्षेत्र आदिमा रहेको राज्यको नियन्त्रण हट्दै जानथाल्यो । यसपछिका वर्षमा आएर मुख्यतः वि.सं. २०४६ सालको राजनैतिक परिवर्तनपश्चात् वि.सं. २०४८ मा गठन भएको निर्वाचित सरकार र त्यसपछिका सरकारहरूले आर्थिक उदारीकरण र निजीकरणलाई राज्यको मूल आर्थिक नीतिकारूपमा अंगिकार गरेबमोजिम भूमण्डलीकरणको प्रक्रिया सन् १९९० को दशकपछि आएर नै व्यापक बनेको हो । सन् २००४ मा विश्व व्यापार संगठनको सदस्यता लिएपश्चात् भूमण्डलीकरणमा नेपालको यात्रा अझै विस्तारित भएको हो ।

नेपालमा पनि मिसनरी अभियान, वैदेशिक सहयोग, पर्यटक, व्यापार, सञ्चार, यातायात, प्रविधि, शिक्षा, मानव अधिकार र लोकतन्त्र, आर्थिक कुटनीति तथा बहुराष्ट्रिय कम्पनीहरूको स्थापना आदिजस्ता कारकबाट भूमण्डलीकरणको अभियानले द्रूत गति लिएको देखिन्छ । WTO, World Bank तथा IMF जस्ता व्यापारिक र मौद्रिक/वित्तीय संस्थाको सदस्यताले पनि भूमण्डलीकरणको अभियानमा सहयोग पुर्याएको पाइन्छ । यिनै एजेन्सीहरू मार्फत् विस्तारित भएको भूमण्डलीकरणको अभियानबाट नेपाली परिवार, समाज, समुदाय तथा राष्ट्रियस्तरमा नै प्रशस्तमात्रामा सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक दुबै किसिमका प्रभावहरू देखिएका छन् । जसलाई भूमण्डलीकरणको यात्रामा नेपालको अनुभवकारूपमा पनि मान्न सकिन्छ ।

### नेपालमा भूमण्डलीकरणबाट परेको सकारात्मक प्रभाव:-

- ❖ आधुनिक विज्ञान तथा प्रविधिको उपयोग र विस्तारमा सहयोग पुगेको ।
- ❖ शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पर्यटन जस्ता पक्षहरूमा पनि सुधार र विकास विस्तार हुँदै गएको ।
- ❖ आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक विकासका पूर्वाधार निर्माणमा वैदेशिक सहयोग तथा लगानी बढ्दै गएको ।
- ❖ सूचना तथा सञ्चारमा भएको विकास र विस्तारले विश्वका अन्य राष्ट्रहरूसँगको सम्बन्धमा विस्तार हुँदै गएको ।
- ❖ नेपाली उत्पादन तथा सेवाहरू पनि विश्वको जुनसुकै बजारमा पनि पुग्नसक्ने वातावरण र अवस्था पैदा भएको ।
- ❖ वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा वृद्धि भएको र प्रशस्तमात्रामा विप्रेषण आय भित्रिएको र GDP मा विप्रेषणको हिस्सा बढ्दै गएको ।
- ❖ विश्व समाजका विभिन्न कला, संस्कृति, सभ्यता, परम्परा तथा रहनसहनका बारेमा परिचित हुने अवसर प्राप्त भएको ।
- ❖ नेपालको बाह्य जगतसँगको सम्बन्ध विस्तार र सुदृढ बन्दै गएको जसले गर्दा टुला टुला प्राकृतिक प्रकोपको बेला विश्व समुदायले आर्थिक तथा मानवीय सहयोग उपलब्ध गराएको ।

### नेपालमा भूमण्डलीकरणबाट परेको नकारात्मक प्रभाव:-

- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणका कारणबाट बढ्दो आयातले व्यापार घाटा बढाउँदै लगेको छ ।
- ❖ घरेलु तथा आन्तरिक उत्पादनहरू लोप भएर जाने स्थिति पैदा भएको ।
- ❖ परापूर्वकालदेखि स्थापित र सञ्चालनमा रहेका घरेलु तथा कुटिर उद्योगहरू बन्द हुँदै गएका ।
- ❖ स्थानीयरूपमा रहेका कला, कौशल र सिप लोप हुँदै गएको ।
- ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणबाट नेपालका धनी वर्ग, पूँजीपति वर्ग, उद्योगी तथा व्यापारी आदिजस्ता वर्ग (Elite Class)ले जति लाभ लिएका छन्, त्यति आम समुदाय वा गरिब वर्ग (Mass Group)ले लिन नसकेकोले आय असमानता बढ्दै जाने खतरा पैदा भएको ।



- ❖ नेपालको आर्थिक तथा व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रमा राज्यको प्रभावकारी भूमिका कमजोर बन्दै गएको र बजार प्रणाली राज्यको नियन्त्रणभन्दा बाहिर गएको ।
  - ❖ नेपालका परम्परागत भाषा, धर्म, संस्कृति, परम्परा, चालचलन लोप हुँदै गएको वा मौलिक संस्कृति हराउँदै गएको र पश्चिमी संस्कृति हावी हुँदै गएको ।
  - ❖ पर्यावरणीय तथा वातावरणीय सन्तुलन बिग्रँदै गएको ।
  - ❖ HIV Positive, AIDS, वर्डफ्लु, स्वाइनफ्लु आदिजस्ता मानव संक्रमित सरुवा रोगहरू बढ्दै जानु ।
  - ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणको यात्रामा हेलिपश्चात वैदेशिक राष्ट्रहरूमाथिको आर्थिक तथा व्यापारिक परनिर्भरता बढ्दै गएको ।
  - ❖ नेपालको पारीवारिक संरचनामा समेत विखण्डन आइरहेको र व्यक्तिवादी संस्कृति हावी बन्दै गएको ।
  - ❖ बढ्दो वैदेशिक रोजगारीले विप्रेषण आय बढाए तापनि यसले आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य बसाइँसराईको दर बढाएको र उपभोगवादी संस्कृति विकसित गराउँदै लगेको छ ।
  - ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणका कारण नै ठुलो सङ्ख्यामा बौद्धिक पलायन हुँदै गएको छ ।
  - ❖ नेपालबाट विश्वमा बढीमात्रामा निर्यात हुँदै आएका गलैँचा, कार्पेट तथा पश्मिनाका सामान उत्पादन गर्ने उद्योगमा बाल मजदुर र महिलाहरूको व्यापक प्रयोग र शोषण हुँदै आएको ।
  - ❖ भूमण्डलीकरणकै कारण हत्या, हिंसा, अपहरण, प्लेन हाइज्याकिङ, लागुपदार्थ ओसारपसार, चेलीबेटी बेचबिखन, महिलामाथि हुने यौनजन्य हिंसा आदिजस्ता घटनाहरू बढ्दै गएको ।
- गहनरूपमा अध्ययन, खोज र विश्लेषण गर्ने हो भने भूमण्डलीकरणका माथि उल्लेख गरिएभन्दा पनि अझ धेरै सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक दुवै किसिमका प्रभावहरू देखिन सक्दछन् । भूमण्डलीकरण अभियानबाट सोभैँ फाइदा लिन सकिँदैन । आफ्नो आन्तरिक अवस्थालाई बलियो नबनाउने हो भने थुप्रै नकारात्मक प्रभावबाट गुज्रनुपर्ने हुन्छ । घरेलु अर्थतन्त्रमा राजनैतिक स्थायित्व, सुशासन तथा अनुकूल समष्टिगत नीति नभएसम्म भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाबाट सकारात्मक भन्दा नकारात्मक प्रभाव नै बढी खेप्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । अहिलेको २१ औँ शताब्दीको युगमा भूमण्डलीकरण अभियानबाट पन्छन सक्ने अवस्था त छँदै छैन तर पनि यसबाट उत्पन्न हुनसक्ने नकारात्मक प्रभावको न्यूनीकरण गर्न र बढीभन्दा बढी सकारात्मक प्रभावमा वृद्धि गर्न सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी दुबै क्षेत्रबाट निम्न कदमहरू चाल्नुपर्ने आवश्यकता देखिन्छ:-
- ❖ दिगो र वातावरणमैत्री विकासका कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
  - ❖ राजनैतिक स्थायित्व कायम गरी सुशासनको ग्यारेन्टी गर्ने ।
  - ❖ आन्तरिक रूपमा उपलब्ध हुने साधन तथा स्रोतको उपयोगमा बढी जोडदिने र उपलब्धीको न्यायोचित वितरण गर्ने ।
  - ❖ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रको आर्थिक र सामाजिक विकासको गतिलाई बढाउने ।

- ❖ औद्योगिक विकासको गतिलाई बढाइ रोजगारीका अवसरहरू स्वदेशमा नै सिर्जना गर्नेतर्फ आर्थिक नीतिका उद्देश्य लक्षित गर्ने ।
- ❖ स्थानीयरूपमा उपलब्ध सिप र प्रविधिको विकास गर्दै यिनको प्रयोगमा जोड दिने ।
- ❖ पर्यटन व्यवसायलाई उद्योगकारूपमा विकास तथा स्थापित गरी यसको प्रवर्द्धन गर्दै विदेशी मुद्रा आर्जनको मात्रा बढाउने ।
- ❖ गरीब वर्गलाई प्रत्यक्ष फाइदा पुग्नेगरी विकासका गतिविधिहरू अघि बढाउने र भोकमरीबाट पिल्सिएका जनतालाई खाद्यसुरक्षा गर्ने नीति अवलम्बन गर्ने ।
- ❖ समष्टिगत आर्थिक नीतिलाई परिमार्जन गर्दै समयानुकूल बनाउँदै लैजाने ।
- ❖ Think Globally and act locally (Globalization)को सिद्धान्तलाई अवलम्बन गर्ने ताकि विश्वमा भइरहेको प्रविधि र ज्ञानको उपयोग तथा सिको गरी आफ्नो आन्तरिक क्षमताको परिचालनबाट समग्र राष्ट्रहित तथा मानवहित कायम गर्न सकियोस् ।

### ८. निष्कर्ष

वर्तमान समयमा व्यापक बहस र चर्चाको विषयवस्तु बनेको भूमण्डलीकरणले वास्तवमै सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक दुबै किसिमका प्रभाव पारेको हुन्छ । World Bank, IMF, WTO आदिजस्ता वित्तीय तथा व्यापारिक संस्थाहरूका क्रियाकलाप र बढ्दो व्यापार, पर्यटन तथा सञ्चार र प्रविधिको विकासले भूमण्डलीकरणको कारकको रूपमा भूमिका निर्वाह गरिरहेका छन् । विश्वको कुनैपनि एक देश तथा क्षेत्रमा उत्पादन भएको वस्तु तथा सेवाहरू, ज्ञान, प्रविधि, शिक्षा आदि विश्वव्यापीरूपमा फैलने क्रमले विश्वलाई एउटा सानो गाउँजस्तो बनाएको छ । समग्र विश्वजगतले यस प्रक्रियाबाट धेरै भन्दा धेरै लाभ आर्जन गरिरहेको छ । अर्कोतर्फ भूमण्डलीकरणले रैथाने संस्कृति, परम्परा, रहनसहन, भाषा, बिउबीजन आदि विषय तथा वस्तुहरू लोप हुँदै गएका छन् र यी सबैमा वर्णसङ्कर प्रकृति हावी भएको छ । उपनिवेशवादको अन्त्य भएपछि विकसित तथा प्रभुत्वशाली राष्ट्रहरूले यसैका माध्यमबाट आफ्नो प्रभाव विश्वव्यापीरूपमा पार्न सफल भएका छन् ।

घरेलु समष्टिगत नीतिहरू अनुकूल नहुँदासम्म र अर्थतन्त्रको आर्थिक, सामाजिक आधार मजबुत नहुँदासम्म भूमण्डलीकरण प्रक्रियाबाट सकारात्मक भन्दा नकारात्मक असर नै खेप्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । अनुकूल नीति र स्थिर राजनैतिक वातावरणका माध्यमबाट भूमण्डलीकरणका नकारात्मक प्रभावलाई धेरै हदसम्म न्यूनीकरण गर्न सकिन्छ । भूमण्डलीकरणका नकारात्मक प्रभावका कारण नै यसको विरोधमा आवाज पनि सघनरूपमा उठिरहेका छन् । विकासशील देशहरूमा भूमण्डलीकरणका कारण सिर्जित गरिबी, बेरोजगारी, मुद्रास्फितीजस्ता समस्याहरू समाधान गरी त्यस्ता देशहरूलाई गरिबीको चक्रबाट उम्काउन जनसहभागितामा आधारित र जनस्तरमा केन्द्रित विकास

रणनीति अनुसरण गर्नुपर्ने विचार व्यक्त हुन थालेका छन् ।

साना तथा अविकसित र कम विकसित राष्ट्रहरूमा भूमण्डलीकरणको प्रभाव बढीमात्रामा नकारात्मक रूपमा देखिएको हुन्छ । विकसित र शक्तिशाली राष्ट्रहरूसँग आर्थिक तथा अन्य विषयमा प्रतिस्पर्धा गर्न नसक्नाका कारण उनीहरूकै दबदबामा रहनुपर्ने स्थिति गरिब देशहरूमा सिर्जना भएको हुन्छ । जेहोस, कुनैपनि आर्थिक नीति वा राजनैतिक दर्शन सैद्धान्तिक रूपमा राम्रो भएर मात्र पुग्दैन, व्यावहारिकरूपमा त्यसको कार्यान्वयन के कसरी भइरहेको छ र प्रभावकारिता कस्तो किसिमको रहेको छ, त्यसका आधारमा मात्र आर्थिक नीति वा दर्शनको समग्र मूल्यांकन गरिनुपर्दछ । भूमण्डलीकरणको अधिकांश आयाम र सिद्धान्त सैद्धान्तिक रूपमा सुन्दर छ तरपनि आम रूपमा यो सर्वमान्य सिद्धान्तका रूपमा स्थापित हुन सकिरहेको छैन भन्ने कुरा यसको कार्यान्वयन पक्षबाट पुष्टि भइसकेको छ । आफ्नो घरैलु अर्थतन्त्रको आर्थिक नीति, नियम तथा वातावरण अनुकूल र उदार किसिमको बनाई उपलब्ध साधन तथा स्रोतको अधिकतम ढंगबाट परिचालन गर्दै वैदेशिक क्षेत्रमा भएको विकास र प्रगतिको प्रतिफललाई पनि उपयोग र आत्मसाथ गर्दै अघि बढ्न सकेमा मात्र भूमण्डलीकरण अभियानको वास्तविक लाभ आर्जन गर्न सकिन्छ ।

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