

Determinants of the economic development in nepal assignment

[Sociology](#)



The capital is Katmandu. Nepal ended a ten-year Maoist insurgency in November 2006 and established an interim government in January 2007. Since that time, the major political parties have been unable to come to an agreement on a new constitution. This stalemate has created an environment of political uncertainty, however a caretaker government is in place and the major political parties continue to negotiate to resolve this constitutional crisis. Read the Department of State Fact Sheet on Nepal for additional information.

Nepal, home to Mount Everest, is dominated by the world's most imposing mountains. Although the country is relatively small (147, 181 square kilometers), 80 percent of its territory is occupied by the dramatic peaks of the Himalayas. Nepal was closed to foreign visitors until 1951, a situation which contributed greatly to its mystique in the west. This small, hospitable country has since become an exceptionally popular destination for travelers, whether they are in search of climbing challenges or spiritual enlightenment.

Geographical regions Nepal can be divided into three geographical regions, each stretching from east to west across the country. The southernmost strip of land, the Terai, is bordered to the north by Himalayan foothills and to the south by the Ganges River. The area was originally covered with tropical vegetation, but has been almost completely converted to agricultural production. The Terai is now the breadbasket of Nepal and is covered with farms. Nepal's 18 million inhabitants belong to dozens of different ethnic groups.

They can be divided roughly into Hindu peoples (who live mainly in the lowlands) and Buddhists, who live in mountain villages close to Tibet. Hindus, who make up 90 percent of the population, dominate political and religious life. But Buddhism has a special connection to Nepal: Shattered Augusta, who was later revered as the Buddha, was born in the Terra in 543 BC. Perhaps the most well-known du B this ethnic group are the Sharpe, who have long been associated with Himalayan mountaineering expeditions. The vast majority of Nepal's population makes a living from subsistence agriculture.

Religion in Nepal Hinduism is practiced by about 81% of Nepals, making it the country with the highest percentage of Hindu followers; Buddhism is linked historically with Nepal and is practiced by 9%, Islam by 4.4%, Karat 3%, Christianity 1.4%, and animism 0.4% Historical Background The formal announcement of the establishment of the National Archives of Nepal was made in the year 1959, and after construction of the present building it officially opened its doors in 1967 under the then Ministry of Education and Culture.

Its predecessor had been set up with the objective of managing and preserving the manuscripts and historical documents of Birr (or Durbar) Library, (a collection dating from 1900 belonging to the royal family) and furthering research and publication endeavors. Thus the former Durbar Library was renamed as the National Archives of Nepal. The National Archives of Nepal is prominently located within the premises of Sings Durbar

(the central secretariat of the Government of Nepal) on Armadas Path in Katmandu.

Functions To collect and preserve the nation's wealth of archives for present and future To receive documents of record, or official copies of such, from generations, government bodies and government-related agencies, To provide access facilities to researchers so that they may consult archival documents and to make available, upon request, duplicate copies of such material, To advise government bodies and government-related agencies on the safe-keeping of their records, To function as a public records management office for the Government of Nepal.

Institutional Framework Since Nepal became a federal democratic republic in 2008, the National Archives has been under the Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Federal Affairs, Constituent Assembly, parliamentary affairs and Culture. Working Day & Hours The National Archives of Nepal is open from 10. 00 AM to 4. 00 PM from Sunday to Thursday (November to January), 10. 00 AM to 5. 00 PM from Sunday to Thursday (February to October) and 10. 00 AM to 3. 00 PM on Friday (all year round). Tourism in Nepal In 2008, 55. 9% of the foreign visitors came from Asia (18. 2% from India), while Western Europeans accounted for 27. 5%, 7. % were from North America, 3. 2% from Australia and the Pacific Region, 2. % from Eastern Europe, 1. 5% from Central and South America, 0. 3% from Africa and 1. 4% from other countries. Foreign tourists visiting Nepal in 2008 stayed in the country for an average of 1 1. 78 days As of 2010, 602, 855 tourists visited Nepal

Association with International Organizations Nepal is a member to two

international organizations that are active in the fields of archival management and preservation. These include the International Council on Archives (ICA) and the South and West Asian Regional Branch of International Council on Archives (SCRIBAL).

Determinants of the Lower developing countries (NEPAL) Capital Formation * Natural Resources * Social factors * Political * Unemployment * Education * Crime * Poverty * Authoritarianism * Violence * GIRL TRAFFICKING * ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION Analysis on five major determinants Capital formation (annual % growth) in Nepal The Gross capital formation (annual % growth) in Nepal was last reported at -8.66 in 2011, according to a World Bank report published in 2012. Annual growth rate of gross capital formation is based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U. S. Dollars.

Gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and work in progress.

According to the 1993 SNAP, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. This page includes a historical data chart, news and forecasts for Gross capital formation (annual % growth) in Nepal. Capital
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formation in Nepal is hugely depending upon the tourism. As Nepal is the house of Mountain Everest. But only from the tourism, Nepal cannot accumulate, the require capital for their country. People do not have the ability for the high volume of saving, due to low level of income/ wages. There are no financial institutes in Nepal to improve the financial position of the family.