

Challenges And Prospects Of Utilising Natural Resources Of Nepal For Sustainable Development Which Is Vacuum Or Zero

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Abstract

This research article examines a sociological study of utilising natural resources of Nepal for sustainable development which is changeable every moment every second. This is role of sociology. Sociology is one of the vacuumed space or zero... Sociology component of social phenomena. Wideranch. Sociology start and development male, female from the Social activities. Sociology start from zero level and end of zero. That is the social process. Sociology is for example like a cloth rack. Kiwi fruit farming protection of natural resources which is contributing in national economy and Agro-forestry one of the Natural resources. Which is environment protection, soil erosion control, land slide control, economic support and sustainable land management. The research area is mostly use to slop and barer land in the mid-hill areas of Nepal. In This area is suitable for growing high-value kiwi fruit. That enhances biodiversity and uplifts communities by serving as a valuable source of income through agroforestry practices.

Keyword: social process, Kiwifruit, agro-forestry, protection environment, growth economic, stand change life style

Introduction

The kiwi fruit is the natural resources. Which is growth agroforestry, protection environment and economic status developed of the society”(ICIMOD,2007). The kiwi fruit, originally known as the Chinese gooseberry, is indigenous to China. It has become more widely recognized by its marketing name, "kiwi fruit." These fruits develop on expansive vines, resembling grapevines in their overall growth, fruiting patterns, and the training and trellising methods needed. Typically, kiwi cultivation extends to elevations ranging from 1900 to 2300 meters in the hilly terrain of Jiri Municipality in Dolakha of Nepal. Kiwi ripening 28 weeks after the flowers first appear. Normally 10 thousand houses hold and 42 kiwi fruit from cultivated kiwi fruit tree in Jiri Municipality. Kiwi fruit plant cultivates one time which gives production above 60 years long. This is true because when I was visit

Jiri technical school there is I seen tow kiwi fruit plant. That tree cultivated 40 years ago which is giving still production per tree 80 kg. now market price is Rs.250 multiples 80= Rs.20000.00 case incomes. If cultivate 20 kiwi fruit plant there is get Rs.400000.00 case incomes.

Problem and Challenges of the Study

Natural resources are the most important. Nepal have been very high potential greener forest, barrier land for agriculture production of kiwi fruit agroforestry. Its support to environment protection growth economic status of society. Following point of the problem creates to natural resources use in Nepal. Study will also analyse on challenges of unsustainable Political parties for controlled feretory and agroforestry of Nepal. Unsustainable government policy for forestry and kiwifruit cultivate for agroforestry of Nepal. Remote geographical area, uncontrolled communities and user.

Objective of the Study

The study uses of Hill area barrier land for cultivate kiwifruit. reduction inorganic kiwifruit production and increase organic kiwifruit production in societies. organic production is good for health benefits. in our society two type of production. inorganic production and organic production. The primary goal of this research study is to examine the historical and contemporary development trends in forestry and kiwifruit cultivation within the context of agroforestry and agricultural management in Nepal. It focused on both political and economic perspectives. The study is characterized by a historical and descriptive nature. Its objectives are to provide an in-depth understanding of the evolution of these sectors over time.

1. Why is the natural resource forestry important for economic growth in Nepali?
2. How can preservation of community forestry and cultivate kiwifruit for agroforestry in Nepal?

Cultivating kiwi fruit in the mid-hill areas of Nepal. Similar to agroforestry on sloping land, serves as an effective measure against soil erosion, constituting a sustainable land management practice. This valuable crop not only brings about biodiversity but also enhances livelihoods by acting as a source of cash income. There are a few limitations; I face during the research process. This limitation may affect the findings of this research so interpret in this study of the area. I will use sample size of the study limitation. Field observation and structured questionnaire may not capture the human nature.

To investigate the cultivation of kiwifruit for agroforestry in this study, data and observations were gathered from various sources, including relevant organizations, communities, stakeholders, and key informants. The collected data underwent thorough analysis and tabulation to derive meaningful insights.

Literature Review

The literature review study of the research is the use of forest resources agroforestry, agriculture and horticulture. Incorporating kiwifruit into productive technological processes involves the utilization of resources to meet the needs for products and services. The kiwi is dioecious, indicating that individual plants are either male or female. The only female plants bearing fruit. However, fruit-bearing occurs only when a female plant is pollinated by a male plant. Therefore, the presence of vines of both sexes is crucial for ensuring fruit production, and synchronicity in flowering is essential to facilitate effective pollination (ICIMOD, 2018).

According to Scrimgeour et al. (2017), the kiwifruit industry holds a prominent position within the New Zealand horticulture sector, being the largest in terms of both export value and volume. The kiwifruit export industry in New Zealand surpasses NZ\$1 billion, constituting over 40% of the total horticulture export. It's worth noting that poverty is a multifaceted issue. Its dimensions differ based on various social factors, including gender, class, ethnicity, and age group.

Commercially cultivated kiwifruit primarily consists of large-fruited selections, predominantly from the *Actinidia deliciosa* species (green kiwifruit), and an expanding range of gold varieties from various *Actinidia* species. In Nepal, agriculture, livestock farming, and forestry are pivotal sectors that significantly contribute to the country's economy. Sahrawat et al. (2010) study emphasizes the evolving role of natural resources as drivers for economic growth. The central theme of research in Nepal revolves around forest management, agroforestry, and horticulture, particularly the cultivation of kiwifruit plants. This is intricately linked to the political and economic history of the nation. Shrestha (2013) highlights the importance of youth engagement, considering them as pillars of development. The future sustainability of forests is seen to rest in the hands of the youth.

Developing a cadre of environmentally aware and motivated young individuals is crucial for their leadership roles in addressing environmental issues in the future.

According to Regmi (1971), the history of management practices in Nepal is intricately secured to the political and economic history of the country. The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) operates on the principle that stability and prosperity in partner countries enhance the safety of the Millennium Challenge Corporation. The ultimate goal is to transition developing nations from aid partners to trade partners. The MCC is dedicated to promoting economic growth as a means to achieve widespread and enduring poverty reduction in the developing world. This study also illustrates the impact of the MCC on the economic, social, and environmental aspects of Nepalese society. In the context of economic institutions, Ritzer (2010) notes that many neo-Marxists have not extensively commented on them, possibly as a reaction against the perceived excesses of economic determinism. Their work can be seen as an attempt to adapt Marxian theory to the realities of modern capitalist society.

Linking my study to Marx theory of natural resources and economic development constitutes, Jiefang (2018) found significant component of his economic theory. Marx delved into the role of natural resources, elucidating their characteristics in the context of social and economic development. Moreover, the outlined fundamental approaches to protecting and developing natural resources. In the specific context of Nepal, the formal initiation of kiwifruit harvesting began in 2017, coinciding with government policies like the establishment of kiwifruit zones and blocks in Hilly Districts. The designation of Hilly Districts as suitable for kiwifruit harvesting reflects an alignment with these government initiatives.

According to Kapfle et al. (2022), Nepal is classified among the developing nations globally. However,

a significant hindrance to its development is the insufficient availability of resources and a deficient transport network. This lack of adequate resources and poor transportation infrastructure has been a contributing factor to the country's lower levels of development. Drawing from Ritzer (2010), the concept of rationalization in diverse social settings is discussed. Although differences among Weber's four types of rationalization are highlighted, there are also commonalities shared among them.

As per the OECD (2011), the natural capital approach (NCA) involves applying the concept of capital to the natural environment. This perspective considers the natural environment as the foundation for all human activities, including those that are economically productive. Traditionally, the term "capital" has typically been associated with man-made assets, encompassing built capital, knowledge, and, of course, financial assets such as money and securities. The natural capital approach expands this notion to include the inherent value of the environment in sustaining and supporting human activities.

Upreti (2021) notes that the agricultural plan marked the first governmental macro strategy for agrarian capitalism in 1995. According to Sharma et al. (2017), kiwifruit stands out as a significant agricultural commodity with substantial potential for export to international markets. Nepal is well-suited for kiwifruit production due to its appropriate topography, climate, and soil conditions. The kiwifruit produced in Nepal is characterized by a unique taste, early maturation, and high nutritious and medicinal value.

Aryal and Gajurel (2014) emphasizes the significance of empirical studies on natural resources, agricultural production, and their contributions to economic development. Such The study provides a clear perspective on the future impacts of social transitions, economic growth, stable political situations, a reliable government, and sustainable national development. Similarly,

Chaudhary (2000) revealed that historical forestry policies in Nepal were predominantly influenced by political and economic considerations rather than ecological factors. Despite the existence of policy formulation mechanisms in Nepal, the study underscores the need for a careful examination of the influence of political and economic motives on such policies.

Furthermore, Marennet al. (2014) introduces the Proposed Yak Herders Network of Nepal as a platform to promote mutual understanding and friendship among yak herding communities. The study suggests that income derived from natural capital, particularly in the case of renewable resources, can be a misleading indicator of how natural resources contribute to economic development over time. The distinction is made between renewable and non-renewable resources, with the latter serving as a source of revenue for investment in future growth. According to OECD (2011), this approach allows affluent countries to establish the groundwork for long-term development and poverty alleviation.

As per Ritzer (2010), any issue area categorized as 'high' importance should be thoroughly examined in the new policy position. Other areas should, at a minimum, be reviewed at a basic level by the working group and, ideally, be covered in the final text. Wang et al. (2023) emphasizes the connection between natural resources and economic crises in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, especially concerning commodities like oil and gas. The EAP Task Force and the World Bank (2006) highlight that the wealth embedded in natural resources constitutes a significant portion of the overall wealth of many nations. Notably, various countries have experienced substantial increases in revenue from natural resources due to the escalation in commodity prices. This highlights the need for

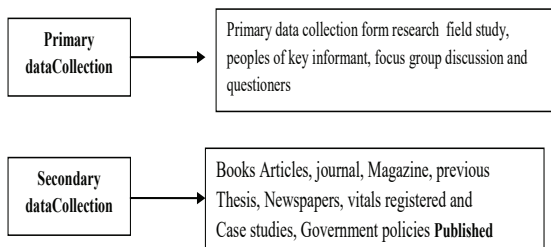
a comprehensive examination of these issues in policy considerations.

As per OECD (2011), policymakers are often faced with the challenge of making choices between competing values when crafting policies for natural resource management. For instance, if prioritizing job creation is of utmost importance, one potential option may involve allocating quotas or harvesting rights to a large number of small harvesters. Regarding MCC Nepal, it was initially chosen by MCC's Board of Directors to develop a threshold program in December 2011. This decision was based on Nepal positive performance on MCC policy indicators, even in the aftermath of a period marked by civil and political unrest in the country.

Methods

Research methodology is to systematically resolve the research problem. The methodology chapter explains conduct through a descriptive and explorative research design. The study mainly focuses on the Forestry, kiwifruit cultivate for Agroforestry have using Natural resources. A comparison has been made between Forestry and kiwifruit cultivate for agroforestry. Qualitative as well as quantitative data have been collect. Qualitative data have been processed and present through explanation, interpretation, and summarization, while quantitative data have been processed through percentage, ratio, and trend analysis. Research design is the conceptual structure by which the research is conducted that fulfils the objective of the field study, data collection and literature review. A checklist and a set questions will be used to ensure enough and proper collection of information. Interviews will be taken individually or involving officials at a time. Manly two type of data collection methods which in Following conceptual formwork.

Population and Sample of the Study



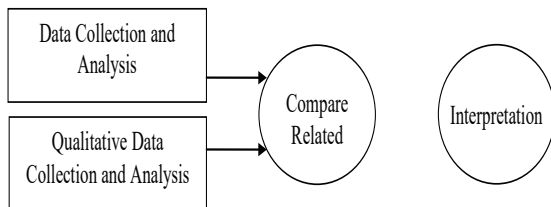
I have taken sample to this research Jiri municipality area of Group discussion. A total 40 kiwifruit from randomly selected 6 framed each from I selected 12 persons farm workers for focus group discussion and questioner total 72 worker local residents of the kiwifruit farm areas,

Table 1. Population of Jiri Municipality Dolakha

S.N.	Gender	Population	Percentage
1	Male	40	55.555%
2	Female	32	44.444%
	Total	72	100%

Source: Field survey, 2023

Data Analysis Quantitative and Qualitative Approach and Interpretation



Conclusion

The facts appear to contain some elements that might be unclear or have typographical errors. But based on the provided information, I have attempted an explanation in the context of Nepal. It is suggested that research in sociology in Nepal has evolved in a chronological manner, perhaps starting from a 'zero' or foundational period and progressing to the 'maid' period, and then returning to 'zero.' The term 'maid' might be a typographical error, and it's not clear what it is intended to represent.

The information also highlights kiwifruit as a natural resource in Nepal. Kiwifruit cultivation is noted as contributing to various aspects, including agroforestry, environmental protection, controlled erosion, soil management, economic growth, and effective sustainable development of society. The mention of agroforestry implies that kiwifruit cultivation is integrated into a larger system that involves both agriculture and forestry practices. It suggests that kiwifruit farming in Nepal is associated with long-term production, indicating sustainability in terms of consistent yields over an extended period. Overall, the statement implies that kiwifruit cultivation in Nepal goes beyond being merely an agricultural activity, playing a role in broader societal and environmental aspects.

The research in sociology is a vacuum space starting from zero to a period and ending at zero. Kiwi fruit is one of the natural resources which is found in kiwifruit cultivation. The growth of agroforestry, environment protection, controlled erosion, soil management, economic growth, and effective sustainable development of the society. Kiwi fruit farming gives long-time production.

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