

Structural Barriers for Development of Nepal Analyzing Political, Economic, and Institutional Obstacles

Komal Poudel

MPhil-PhD, International Relations and Diplomacy
Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal.
atreyak111@gmail.com

Received: 5 May, 2025 / Accepted: 23 June, 2025 / Published: 9 July, 2025
© Aadim National College (Nepal), 2025.

Abstract

Nepal has been facing developmental impediment for a long. Nepal is a least developed country designed by United Nation in 1971 and has the same developmental position since that time about 54 years. Nepal has huge potentialities for achieve of its national interests and augment of its position. Nevertheless, the economic growth is not improving, security is in vulnerable, and development is in stagnation. Consequently, Nepal is bearing high international trade deficit and debt of annual interests. Being a least developed country, Nepal has been challenging with several non-traditional security threats.

The objective of the article is to unveil the reasons of developmental impediments of Nepal for a long critically. The article has attempted to elucidate political structural, institutional structural, economic, procedural, and policy of developmental obstacles. Furthermore, potentialities for augment its developmental position and the consequences of development impediment have also been disclosed.

Philosophy of constructivism and analytical interpretive approaches are applied.

Qualitative research design is adopted, mainly phenomenology and history qualitative methodology is employed. Development and peace theory is considered. Secondary and few primary qualitative data have been collected.

Key Words—Developmental impediment, Reason of impediment, state position and development.

Introduction

Nepal is a member country of South Asian Association of Cooperation Committee lies between giant countries China and India. It has very beautiful geographical construction includes

flat areas, hills and mountains. World highest maintain Everest is stand its north border.

These regions offer diverse landscapes and climates, contributing to Nepal's rich biodiversity. It is 23 times smaller than India and 68 times smaller than China. It is 93rd largest country in

the world. China's and India's economic growth are rapidly enhancing. India's and China's gross development production is augmenting 6.5 % and 4.5 annually (International Monetary Fund, 2025) respectively. The people of Nepal have been waiting eagerly and striving to promote their position and address their non-security threats for a long. Although Nepal's economic growth rate annually is only 2% even people have struggled and amended political notion. The Active Monarchy replaced by democratic regime with constitutional monarchy in 1990. Again, constitutional monarchy abolished and established republic regime in 2016. Nevertheless, people's desires and national interests are not achieved.

Political instability leads economic retardation and economic retardation brings political instability. These two conditions are interlinked directly and indirectly in progressing of Nepal. Economic retardation drives backward all indicators where society is compelled to bear all kinds of difficulties and problems. The major social problems are bearing by people of Nepal yet to address are international trade deficit, debt, physical safety, poverty, insecurity, crimes, human trafficking, human disappearance, road unsafety, unhealthy food supply, low quality medicine supply, border encroachment, trade blocked, high morbidity rate, corruption, lack of accountability, lack of access of quality services on time, weak system for quality functional education and health services, pollution, inequality, outflow of capital and human resource, and violence against women. Furthermore, youths have not been believing the better future of the country therefore they have been leaving the country every month.

There are several reasons of such difficulties due to stagnation of development of Nepal. The developmental indicators: economic indicators; gross domestic product, gross national income, gross national product and social indicators; literacy rate, life expectancy, infant mortality rate, human development index, unemployment rate poverty rate are proved Nepal is the same position the least developed country for 54 years.

Development depends on honest collection of revenue and distribution of that prudently to achieve national interests and to address social problems. How Nepal has been practicing these that fix the position of Nepal. Fifty-four years in a same position is not a short time. There should be some major and minor national and international reasons to be such position for a long. There are some majors' domestic and international reasons of sluggishness of progress of Nepal. This study attempted to disclose those reasons and way to enhance state position through the article. Phenomenological and historic qualitative designs is employed.

Philosophy of structuralism and constructivism are considered to explore political and social ontology of the state. Political and bureaucratic structure are examined. Partial developmental policy is analyzed by the study.

An analysis was conducted on the approach of the peace and development. This approach emphasizes importance of development for social security and for national identity. Development includes various aspects of human's life economic growth, social development, environments development and demographic development. Development and peace are interlinked. Development is not possible without peace and peace is not present

without development. Healthy human's life is not possible without those both. According to Delgado, development is "supporting the provision of basic social services, such as health, education and social safety nets, can instill greater confidence in governments. It may also help build government capacity, accountability and legitimacy (Wolff, J., & Witt, A., 2019). How is Nepal's basic social services like health, security, education, government capacity, accountability and legitimacy? Writer is not going to analyze deeply on those issues but this article focuses on the reasons of impediment of development of Nepal for a long time. When discussing the development of a state, there should be questioned of leader capacity, resources, institutional structural arrangement, national planning, procedural capacity, executive process or honestly implementation, service delivery, policy, international interference, exploitation of resources, quality education, quality health service, capital outflow and legal provision of the state. Regime can be authoritarian and totalitarian. Various types of ideologies and institutions can be found in authoritarianism where leader do not always rule completely arbitrarily and can have a strong institutional underpinning of ideology (O'Neill, P.H., 2007). Where is erroneous to be developed of Nepal? Why the progress of Nation is in stagnation for such long time is a query of the writer.

Qualitative primary and secondary data are employed. More secondary data from report of reputed organizations, journals, news, books and articles are employed. Rational and empirical judgments are made.

Key Arguments

The world is divided into fourth categories by UN social and economic council. The list of the least developed countries (LDCs) is decided upon by the United Nations Economic and Social Council and, ultimately, by the General Assembly, on the basis of recommendations made by the Committee for Development Policy. The basic criteria for inclusion require that certain thresholds be met with regard to per capita GNI, a human assets index and an economic vulnerability index. (UN, 2022). Development includes economic growth such as income, GDP, utilization of resources, advancement of technology, infrastructure development. Readability, accessibility, and formatting consistency in the document. The three criteria (human assets, economic vulnerability and gross national income per capita) are assessed by the Committee for Development Policy every three years to categories countries (UN). All States have their national interests almost the same such as territorial integrity, security, independency and prosperity, some states have more than that interests, is acquire, sustain and exercise hegemonic power. It is sometime hazardous to other states for their protection. Hence, all states have been striving to achieve their national interests in this capitalist world order. Nepal is one of the striving states to achieve its national interests.

Nepal's Situation and Thresholds of Development

Nepal is one of the least developed countries among 46 countries. There are 33 Africans, nine Asian, one Caribbean and three Pacific countries in the least developed countries. Nepal has been

listed as a least developed country in 1971. It has been confronting several political reformations, social transitions, economic up down and domestic conflict since that time. Democratic government was established by democratic movement in 1990 abolishing active monarch after 19 years of categorized as a least developed country. Prime ministers have been changed 28 times since democratic regime started. Most of the time Nepali congress has been leading the government. Hence, Nepal's progress has been in stagnation for 54 years.

Nepal's Situation and Thresholds shown by the Tables

Table A: National Income and Human Assets Index

1. National Income (GNI) per capita* (Values in USD)

Category	Value	Thresholds	Inclusion	Graduation
Group	1,300	1,088	1,306	1,305
Nepal	1,300	-	-	-
LDCs	1,307	-	-	-
Developing Countries	9,358	-	-	-

Sources: UN Development Index 2022

Table B:

- *Thresholds:* Minimum GNI for LDC classification.
- *Inclusion/Graduation:* Values required to enter/exit LDC status.

2. Human Assets Index (HAI)*

Category	Index	Thresholds	Inclusion	Graduation
Group	76.3	≤60	≥66	≥66
Nepal	76.3	-	-	-
LDCs	59.6	-	-	-
Developing Countries	88.0	-	-	-

Sources: UN Development Index 2022

Notes:

- *Thresholds:* LDCs typically score ≤60.
- Nepal's HAI (76.3) exceeds both inclusion and graduation thresholds (≥66).

Table C: Social Index and Threshold (Health and Education)

Indicator	Value	Index	Source
Under-five Mortality Rate	27.3	89.5	UN IAG for Child Mortality Estimation
Lower Secondary Education Completion Rate	72.3	69.3	UNESCO
Prevalence of Stunting	26.7	51.6	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates
Adult Literacy Rate	71.2	61.5	UNESCO
Maternal Mortality Rate	174	85.8	UN IAG for Maternal Mortality
Gender Parity Index for Lower Secondary Education Completion	1.1	100.0	UNESCO

Sources: UN Development Index 2022

Nepal has thresholds on economic, education, health, environment and development to reach in the position of developing state. It has ranked 145th out of 193 countries in the United Nations Developmental Programmer's (UNDP). Human developmental index (HDI) for 2025 with a score of 0.622. The Politic is a pillar to stand a state in rights direction and for move forward. Nepal has been facing political transformation since modern age and has been bearing social transition and economic immobility. There are numerous internal political structural, institutional,

economic, policy level, procedural and behavioral reasons and external contemporary and historic reasons are behind the developmental impediment of Nepal.

Contemporary Reasons are:

Political Structure/ Instability

Political structure very much matter to a state progress. Four levels political hierarchies a large political structure is made by the constitution of Nepal in 2015. Excessive budget has been spending for management of this structure such as administration, budget, staffing, infrastructures, buildings and other facilities leads shortage of budget for the developmental and fulfilment of basic requirement of entire society. After promulgation of new constitution, political structure is one of the key reasons of debt of Nepal. Nepal has billions debt and its interest to be paid annually. Nepal' political structure is unaffordable and unreasonable gigantic. Because a small country is divided into seventh provinces with eight governments, ministries and administrations including federal government. There are same ministries in the federal government. At present, the number of provincial ministries across the country stands at about 69 (Sharma, 2021). Upper house, lower house, federal parliament executive body (government), provincial parliaments, provincial executive bodies' government's ministries, and local governments are structured by constitution of Nepal.

About thirteen constitutional commissions are structured by the constitution. The presidents and members of them are paid and provided other facilities by the state. Some of the commissions are unnecessary. The functions of the

commissions can be performed by ministries, security system, justice system and office of the district administrations. It is also a financial burden for least developed country like Nepal.

Expenditure for such large political structure is beyond the capacity of the country.

Allocation of developing budget to run these parliaments, governments, commissions and administrations have been leading cause of lack of budget to develop the country and also to address public problems such as biological and physical requirements. Nepal has been facing political instability for a long which leads uncertainty of implementation of plan. Developmental plans are not completed and developmental budget has not been spending for a long in each fiscal year due to political structure, instability and ambiguity of responsibilities is one of the key reasons of developmental stagnation.

Enormous Number of Bureaucrats & Civil Servants:

Bureaucratic management for public services is also randomly organized. Public services in health, education, social services, agriculture, and security, financial and for facilitate to business and industries are significant but, there are over recruitment on administration. Unskilled and unnecessary recruitment is heightened financial weight to a state (Ghimire, 2024). About 1, 39,000 civil servants' posts have been created. Use of modern technology can minimize the number of staff in communication, security and administration. Road light can be used to control traffics but it is not considered. Each ministries have unnecessary staff in departments, unites, centers and divisions. These are also avoidable. Unnecessary ministries are also established. The

ministry of health & population, ministry of youth & sports, ministry of women children & senior citizen and ministry of labor employment & social security can be included within the ministry of social welfare. Only division of each will be sufficient to perform their responsibilities. Furthermore, the human resources in the branches, divisions, departments, centers and unites of the ministries have added the burden to the state. There are department, center, unite, division in various levels under the ministry of Agricultural but the outcome of that production and real service to producers are tiny according to expenditure. Administrative works are complicated to follow and to get support of the public services. Dissemination of information is unclear and not reachable to the people of remote areas due to power centralized to distribute budget to get support to start business. Real farmers are out of help and assist therefore they could not escape from poverty generation to generation.

Huge amount of budget goes for salaries and allowances therefore it has been failing to invest in productive fields such as to establish and run industries and to produce basic requirements goods and foods therefore it has been bearing high amount of trade deficit and youths' migration. Nepal's developmental budget for the fiscal year 2024-25 as initially proposed, was NPR 1, 860.3 billion which is decreased by 9% (NBSM, 2024).

Inaccuracy in Collecting Revenue

Development only possible if revenue is collected as maximum as possible logically. Nepal is unable to collect revenue effectively. Huge amount of revenue is not collected by the

government such as Nepal lose 57 Rs billion tax from the telecom Ncell (Shrestha, 2023, Jan 13) electric bills from industries, import tax, sale tax, export and import tax, rent from market places and so on. It is said, up to 70% tax in the border has not been collected. The commitment to collect revenue honestly is seemed very fragile.

Development Budget is Insufficient

The proposed budget in 2082/83 is 19 billion, 64 million 11hundreds thousands. 60% budget goes to administrative work, salaries allowances, and facilities to formers, actors and bureaucrats. Only 20% budget is for development 20% for financial managements to return interest and loan. That 20 % developmental budget is also not used honestly and logically within fiscal year. The budget for establishment of business (start up support) is only one million in fiscal year 2081/ 2082. It has limited time to inform. Interested persons could not access information within the given time period if they lived in remote district /areas. The import-to export ratio remains significantly imbalanced, with 88.60% of total trade being imports and only 11.40% exports (The Himalayan times, 22 Feb, 2025). Budget for industries is also insufficient to mitigate trade deficit. Unemployment is remained 10.7 (world Bank 2024) in Nepal. On the one hand unemployment youths roaming without job and leaving the countries to find job in foreign land on the other hand developmental budget is insufficient and the allocated budget is also not spent because the developmental projects are postponed and delayed to complete.

Poor Planning and Delay Implementation/ Completion

Inappropriate developmental Plan is next cause of developmental impediment. Lack of prioritization & assessment of Physical Constructions is noticeable. Lack of prioritization of physical development and lack of honesty in the implementation of constructions are experienced. Nepal has been spending lot of capital for physical constructions borrowing money from international financial institutions but the utility of construction has not been studied and appraised adequately for its usefulness and outcome before construction. One example, a former secretary of ministry of finance told in a seminar about 20 airports are useless after completed. More than 18 billion has been spent for rail ways establishment but it is worthless because the performance for it is not visible according to spending. Residents have no safety roads, no healthy ventilated and safe house to live, children have no safe and facilitated school and library to study, unemployment rate is high due to lack of professional training, education and industries, public have been facing sanitation problem, lack of health services, lack of safe drinking water, foods and shortage of nutritious food to eat but money is spending to build up useless airports, tower and large play hall. Prioritization of infrastructure or physical development is significant for state's progress. By which it is possible to minimize the social problems and prevent further spending such as healthy sanitation and food supply prevent diseases, healthy person works hard and spending in education enable society for moral survive which helps to minimize crimes and insecurity

and support to improve indicators to move state upward.

Honesty in Implementation is poor. Piece of example amongst several incomplete projects; The Prime Minister had promised to complete a bridge within two years, the people of Udayapur would be able to cross the bridges between Khotang and Bhojpur by motor vehicle in 2015. However, even after four and a half years, the bridges, whose foundation stones were laid, have not even been completed by 20 percent and are in a state of disrepair (Rai 2018). Timely and properly implementation of developmental plan is very weak in Nepal. Nepal also fails to spend allocated budget for development each year. In the current fiscal year, 2023/24, the government could not spend Rs 129.44 billion of the amount allocated for development expenditure (Paudel, July 11, 2024). Duplication of various programs and lack of interlink among them is also an obstacle for a progress.

Low quality infrastructure remains state undeveloped because it needs repair and rebuild soon. Which leads shortage of budget due to allocation of budget for same work each year. Quality construction of road, buildings, schools, irrigation canal, water supply, shelters, hospitals, universities, libraries and bridges save the lives and save the money of coming fiscal year. That capital can be used for an advance technology, other developmental projects, social welfare, health services, new invents and other more productive fields.

Corruption, Commission and Spend Unreasonably

Corruption and commission have been practiced. It is a leading cause of stagnation of progress of

Nepal. Transparency International's 2024 Corruption Perceptions Index gave Nepal a score of 35 (Transparency International, 2024). Which scored 180 countries on a scale from highly corrupted 0 to hundred is very clean. It is indicated one of the corrupted countries. The budget is not spending prudently reasonably and profitably. Corruption and commission are substantial for progress retardation of the country. National wealth reach to individual due to corruption and that individual spend unreasonably for fulfilment of their unlimited desires (Ghimire, 2018). That leads scarcity of fund for require fields. A sub-committee under the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament has prepared a report that there is at least 10 billion rupees of corruption in the Pokhara Regional International Airport (Mahara, 2025, Apr.27).

Unlimited facilities of formers officers, leaders/national actors without evaluation of income is in practiced. The budget for security, living cost and other facilities of former very important persons have been spending without evaluating income and economic status. Social expenditures are also distributed without appraising income sources and without evaluating economic status. 'Social expenditures are provided by the state to those who find themselves in adverse circumstances; unemployed, elderly, poor and disabled, (O'Neil, 2007, P. 81). Allowances distributes without evaluating economic situation encourage to spend unreasonable. Norms and values of democracy is not followed therefore election is very costly recent year which force leaders to collect wealth involving in immoral activities. Public properties are privatized by power holders misusing power instead of use for public benefits like industries, agricultural farms, agricultural experiment and

training center, park, training center, playground and plantation to produce fruits and wood.

Unproductive Education /Capital Outflow

Practicable education and useful training are productive. education always fulfil demand of national human resources but in Nepal parents spend huge amount of family fund, students spend long time and energy, the result of expenditure in education is seemed unemployment, poverty, no job available according to their academic qualification, due to that student are compelled to bear frustration then leave the country for find job to foreign land. Useless education increases unemployment and poverty.

Investment for education in foreign countries is another cause of capital outflow from the country. Huge amount of capital of Nepal is being spent to be educated in foreign land. Nepalese students have spent nearly Rs 56.83 billion rupees on foreign education in the first six months of the current fiscal years (Edusanjal, 4 Feb, 2025). Outflow of the capital for foreign education is increasing every month. Ghimire (2024a) discusses contemporary instances of illicit financial activities, including illegal transactions through Currency Smuggling, Hundi, and the involvement of banks and business entities in illegal capital flights from Nepal to abroad.

Health Status and Aboard Treatment

Nepalis have been suffered by strange nervous system diseases, heart diseases and cancer in vital organs brain, liver bile duct, adrenal gland foreign ant pancreases. Non-communicable disease (NCDs) is rapidly increasing. It is increased by more than 70%. Family who has possibilities to

uplift medium class to upper medium and upper medium to rich classes (businessman, owner of industries, other economically raising families, leaders) have been spending enormous amount of money to get treatment of strange new form of non-communicable diseases, nerve diseases, vital organ's diseases in foreign countries specially in India. Non-communicable diseases pose a significant health burden in Nepal according for substantial portion of death and outpatient care. A recent study indicates that NCDs are responsible for 60% of all deaths in Nepal (National Health Research Council, Nepal, 2020). Health problem and health status is one of the leading causes of poverty in Nepal. Nepal NCDI Poverty Commission analyzed the state of NCDs and injuries in Nepal reports that the burden of NCDs and injuries in terms of disability and death in Nepal has more than doubled over the past 25 years (Nepal Health Research Council, 2018).

Inappropriate Policy and Lack of Commitment in Implementation

Only an applicable, functional, appropriate implementable and strong policy for development uplifts nation. The policy for educations, health services, social benefits, physical development, agricultural production, establishment of industries, policy for international trade and foreign policy are not supporting to move state forward. Political parties are providing responsibilities and distributing power and authority to an incapable, non-export persons instead of persons who are capable to understand the root of the problems of the society and committed to address national and social problems. The evaluation system of professionals and bureaucrats is not seeming impartial and

reasonable. Encouragement and award to good performants is also questionable. Therefore, they are not able to perform their job's responsibilities accurately, adequately, efficiently and honestly. Inappropriate fiscal policy, unproductive spending, irresponsible spending, lack of accountability, imbalance distributions of budget, misuse of power are other barriers of state retardation in developing for long about 54 years. Nepal is unable to exist from the gray list and European black list for more than 10 years. Which has been influencing tourist business in Nepal. Tourism is a potential part for economic growth but prerequisites for that has not been considered and managed. Policy for exist from gray list and black list is not proposed yet.

Development depends on ability and commitment of leaders and bureaucrats. Problem of empowerment and inclusion, cooperation and collaboration, coherent and integration among different developmental institutions, unites, departments fields is also a noticeable in Nepal's governance system such as among local government, provincial government, federal government, among different developmental and social welfare ministries, professional organizations and other social institutions. Capacity of local leaders to lead according to interest of people and goals of constitution is seemed not a competitive in some cases. The success of local level panning depends upon the complementary action taken by the local, regional, and national agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society and local level beneficiaries. Thus, there is a need for developing institutional mechanism and methods through which interaction and coordination can take place (Rijal, 2011, p100).

Mentality of leader is seemed they have desire to have praises and credits for the developmental work therefore they distract developmental ideas of opposition. It is listened in discussion; budget is not allocated for important construction and development in the areas where opposition leader is win in the election. Misuse of power is also an obstacle for development.

International Influence for Developmental Impediment

Development of a state is highly influenced by international order, international system, policy, international relations, international interests, allies, intention and other states behavior. Nepal has been facing trade blocked, political interference, market expansion, territorial encroachment (from the south 60 thousand hectors and from the north 60 hectors lands are encroached) , trade deficit, EU black list, resources exploitation (unequal Indo-Nepal hydro agreements) low compensation of land for construction of hydro projects on borders of three rivers Koshi, Gandaki and Karnali, and the flooding by the constructions of the projects have been damaging of cultivated lands, residential areas and losing of people, properties and animals each year.

Leaders have been facing life threatening situation. History is very scary due to assassination of royal family, doubtful assassination of political leaders. Youths' migration is augmenting due to lack of opportunities in the country and foreign country's attractive policy like offer for study, work and diversity Visa program. Nepal is highly vulnerable country to save life and resources due to direct & indirect, ground and underground

international activities. Generally, international activities and issues to disturb state development are interference in internal affairs, mental pressure, assassination of idealistic and patriotic leaders/actors', disunite society, resources exploitation, border encroachment or disputes, border insecurity, human trafficking, drug Trafficking, illegal immigration/ immigration, transnational crime, settlements of refugees, trade blocked, financial crime, cyber-crime, support of rebels/ terrorists and international support to anti-government movement. Most of these influences and interferences have been faced by Nepal.

Possibilities of Promotion of Nepal

Nepal has naturally strong position to be developed. These are population, working population 15 to 64 age group is 78.2% (World Health Organization, 2023), natural resources (airable land, water), climate, natural sceneries, cultural and religious heritages and forest. Instead of all these potentialities for development, Nepal has been a least developed country listed by UN for about 54 years. Many other countries have changed their position from least developed to developing countries for example Botswana (1994), Cabo Verde (2007), Maldives (2011), Bhutan (2023) (UN,2023) and other too. Development is a process of positive change in health, economic, physical development, security and environment through collecting capital honestly, distributing it prudently making policy effectively. Affordable political structure, and bureaucratic arrangement, economic growth, security, quality affordable health services and quality education promotes state's position. Furthermore, the position can be promoted by delivery of better services, procedural

transparency, prevention corruption, working and formatting policy genuinely and a commitment of implementation of all plans on time. Countries are eligible to enter or leave the LDC category if they meet the defined inclusion or graduation thresholds of the criteria (UN) or indicators (economic, social and others). Almost all above mentioned reasons are amendable to elevate social and economic indicators for promotion of Nepal least developed to developing country?

Consequences of Developmental Impediment is influence on national Identity, security, conflict, instability, immorality/ corruption, foreign interference and dignity of residents. The responsibility of national advancement is of all sectors and levels authorized or unauthorized power, professionals, stakeholders, and civilians for their own dignity and security.

Conclusion

Nepal has been failing to collect revenue adequately. Distribute of the budget is not productive. Nor Nepal able to make policy genuinely in all developmental sectors neither implement plan satisfactory on time. Delayed and low-quality constructions sluggish the development.

It has failed to prevent corruption, outflow of capital and human resources. The country has been failing to utilize capital in productive fields such as education, health, quality beneficial physical development, organic productions sufficiently, establishment of industries and security (food, road, control of crime, human trafficking) effectively. Huge amount of budget has been allocating to non-profitable sectors such as administrative sectors, benefits and allowances. Consequently, the country is

compelled to bear high debit and its interest, high trade deficit, development sluggishness, unemployment and poverty. It is remaining as a key cause of other serious non- traditional problems.

There is high potentiality to achieve national interests and enhance its position. These are natural resources and human resources, if they utilized resources prudently, farsightedly, reasonably and honestly. The vision for improvement, ability, independency and commitment of responsible authority are significant to move state forward from least developed to developing countries. The position of Nepal in international arena can be augmented through visionary leadership, organize affordable political structure and bureaucracy reasonably, collection of revenue correctly legitimately, prioritization of physical constructions, quality physical development, quality, applicable and productive professional education, investment to quality health services, emphasis on agricultural production, produce and supply healthy & organic foods, prevent capital outflow, control corruption, stop misuse of capital and human resources, prevent crime, border demarcation, control unhealthy production and trade and through responsible spending, distribution of budget rationally and introduce essential technologies.

Nepal has been bearing time to time ethnic, religious and regional conflicts. Which can worsen the situation of development of Nepal. Nepal is in vulnerable position for ethnic, religious, class and regional conflicts. Conflict due to such divided mentality is difficult to exterminate. Exercise of inclusion, justice,

independency and equality opportunity can prevent such conflicts. Maintain of border security and clear demarcation of border are other key functions of Nepal to prevent encroachment of territory and prevent the border crimes. Most of the reasons of impediment of development of Nepal is amendable. Some international reasons, pandemic and natural disaster are manageable.

References

- Actions. <https://nhrc.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/NCDs-policy-brief.pdf>
- Development 2020: An Analysis of Recent Experiences and Findings (pp. 28–41). Peace Research
- Edusanjal (Feb 04, 2025). Nepalese students spend nearly Rs 56.83 billion on foreign education. <https://edusanjal.com/news/nepalese-students-spend-nearly-rs-5683-billion-on-foreign-education/>
- <https://shorturl.at/Nmrrv>
- https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDP_RPCH@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEO_WORLD
- Ghimire, D. K. (2018). The State of Corruption and Anticorruption in Nepal at a Glimpse. *Contemporary Social Sciences*, 27(4), 72-83
- Ghimire, D. K. (2024). From Historical Context to Contemporary Realities: Illicit Capital Outflows from Nepal
- Ghimire, D. K. (2024). Nepotism and Governance: Analyzing the Trend of Continuity of Administrative
- Institute Frankfurt. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep24494.6>
- International Monetary Fund, (2025). Real GDP Growth Annual Percent Change
- Mahara, J. (2025, Apr 27). 10 billion corruption in Pokhara Airport, immunity to the leadership making policy decisions eKantipur. <https://ekantipur.com/en/news/2025/04/27/10-billion-corruption-in-pokhara-airport-immunity-for-policy-decision-making-leadership-35-43.html>
- Malpractices in Nepal from the Shah to the Republican era. *Journal of National Development*, 37(2), 56–70. <https://doi.org/10.62047/JND.2024.12.31.56>
- Molung Educational Frontier, 14(01), 73–99. <https://doi.org/10.3126/mef.v14i01.67895>
- Myrepublica. <https://shorturl.at/CqlfQ>
- National Health Research Council (2020). Burden of Non-communicable Diseases in Nepal: An Urgent Need for
- National Research Council, (2018). Burden of Non-communicable Diseases in Nepal: An Urgent Need for Actions. <https://tinyurl.com/2h6nxy2r>
- NBSM (2024). NEPAL BUDGET 2081-82 (2024-25) HIGHLIGHTS FROM TAX PERSPECTIVE. <https://www.nbsm.com.np/uploads/large/1717217586693600.pdf>
- O’Neil, P. H. (2007). *Essential of Comparative Politics*. W.W. Norton & Company.
- Paudel, D. (July 11, 2024). Govt fails to spend 43 percent of development budget as FY 2023/24 nears end. <https://shorturl.at/Nmrrv>

-
- Rai, C. M. (2022, Jan. 31). Nagarik News.
<https://nagariknews.nagariknetwork.com/economy/730741-1643710690.html>
- Rijal, Y. R. (2011). Government Institutions and Local Governance. Bhrikuti Academic Publication
- Sharma B. (Dec. 21, 2021). Increasing trend of splitting provincial ministries takes the number to 69.
- Shrestha P. M. (2023, Jan. 13). *Nepal likely to lose Rs. 57 billion in extra taxes from Ncell*. Kathmandu Post.
<https://kathmandupost.com/money/2023/06/13/nepal-likely-to-lose-rs57-billion-in-extra-taxes-from-ncell>
- The Himalayan Times, (22 Feb., 2025). Nepal records Rs 861.38 billion trade deficit in seven months. <https://shorturl.at/kLMzl>
- The Himalayan Times. (22 Feb., 2025). Nepal records Rs 861.38 billion trade deficit in seven months. <https://shorturl.at/zODIn>
- Transparency International (2024). CPI 2024: HIGHLIGHTS AND INSIGHTS.
<https://shorturl.at/CH5uh>
- UN (2014).Country Classification.
https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/wesp_current/2014wesp_country_classification.pdf
- UN (nd). LDC Identification Criteria & Indicators.
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category/ldc-criteria.html>
- UN (2024). Least Developed Country Category: Nepal Profile.
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category-nepal.html>
- United Nations (2023). LDC Identification Criteria & Indicators.
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category/ldc-criteria.html>
- Wolff, J., Witt, A. et. al. (2020). The Development-Peace Nexus: Experiences and Findings. In peace AND
-