

Challenges and Prospects of Utilizing Natural Resources of Nepal For Sustainable Development

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Abstract

One prominent challenge is the socioeconomic disparity prevalent in the country. As natural resources are often concentrated in specific regions, ensuring that development initiatives align with local values and aspirations. Environmental degradation poses other formidable challenges, agricultural practices contribute to ecological imbalance. A sociological lens helps unravel the intricate web of human–environment interactions, exploring how societal norms and behaviors impact the environment and in turn, affect the sustainability of natural resources. Amidst these challenges, the study also uncovers abstracts or innovative approaches that hold promise for sustainable development. Collaborative community-based models, incorporating local knowledge and fostering social cohesion, emerge as potential solutions. Moreover, promoting education and awareness of sustainable practices can empower communities to actively participate in resource management. The role of social science. Sociology is one of the vacuumed spaces which is zero. The sociology component of social phenomena is wide of the ranch. Studying sociology is different from other subjects. Law of sociology also starts from zero and reaches zero value Barren land and mining resources. Control outgoing skilled youth force and follow Human science: Human civilization called human science is the center of sociology. Apart from humans, other animals also have their kind of society. For that reason, this study concludes that it is necessary to use natural resources for the development of sociology related to this study.

Keywords: *natural resources, utilized, challenge, economic growth, sustainable development, political, outgoing skilled youth force, use barren land, cultivate kiwi fruits*

Introduction

Sociological study on the challenges and opportunities of utilizing natural resources for sustainable development in Nepal unveils a complex interplay of social, economic, and environmental factors. Nepal, nestled in the Himalayas, boasts rich diversity and abundant natural resources that are crucial for the well-being of its people. However, harnessing these resources for sustainable development poses intricate challenges. One prominent challenge is the socio-economic disparity prevalent in the country. As natural resources are

often concentrated in specific regions, the unequal distribution exacerbates social inequalities.

Nepal is the underdeveloped and landlocked Country situated in between China in the north and India is the south. Since Nepal is an agricultural country and according to the geography of Nepal, the steep land of the high and middle hilly areas is used for commercial kiwi cultivation and kiwi plants can be planted even in low-lying fields, so commercial kiwi cultivation is important. The importance of this cultivation is high as it can easily improve the social and economic conditions

through commercial kiwi farming. From 2017 and 2016, a program of Kiwi Zone and Kiwi Block has been established for commercial Kiwi cultivation under the Agriculture Program of the Government of Nepal. Which is providing 50 to 80% subsidy for commercial kiwi growers. Jiri Municipality is emphasizing on Kiwi fruit cultivation, beekeeping and goat rearing with the objectives of Green Jiri, Organic Jiri and Clean Jiri.

Studying sociology is different from other subjects. Within sociology there are day-to-day or long-term effects that all types of society experience. There are many problems and difficulties to study sociology because different themes are connected in every society. Every animal and plant on this earth relates to human civilization. Social science includes all subjects that are consumed by social beings or society. The real meaning of being born, living and dying. All creatures on earth are born from living creatures. After birth, they move forward in the process of life with a long or short lifespan and die on a certain day. We humans are also born from a living person and one day that living person dies. Reincarnation after death is just a fantasy. Nothing goes away when a person dies. Some people say that the breath is gone, some scriptures say that the soul goes out and that soul enters another form. When all the systems of the body are activated and the life-like fire is completely extinguished, the body parts remain in the same state as they are. Someone's mouth is open, someone's eyes are open, someone's other senses are open. And people assume that the life has gone out of that open part. That is not true, there is nothing to get out.

Every kind of developed or undeveloped things or creatures produced on this earth starts from the zero and finally turns into Zero. Sociology be a kind of mirror. A glass mirror shows a beautiful face until it breaks, but after it breaks, nothing can be seen. Therefore, the law of sociology also starts from zero and reaches zero value. According to the

rules of sociology, every event happens directly or indirectly within seconds. The law of sociology relates to nature. Social rules change by the second. Sociology, biology and flora and environment are related to nature.

If we look at it in another sense, all the scriptures are connected to the social scriptures. For example: natural resources including geography, astronomy, environmental development resources etc. Similarly, all kinds of sciences including health, education, science, and physics relate to sociology. Because of that, it becomes very difficult and difficult to study sociology. The nature of sociology is concretely formed from various elements.

Challenges and Problem

To study sociology, one must face many exceptions. While studying social science, we must take a deep look at all kinds of situations in the society. Sociology includes all the subjects and objects in the society, for the study of which it is necessary to deal with the microscopic objects.

Sociology begins with society and operates within society. Sociology is not only applied to human society but also to animals in this world. Because all kinds of social creatures need to fulfill their basic needs to survive. Basic air, water, temperature, grass, housing, cotton, health, education, electric road, etc., include various physical and biological elements. Measure problem and challenges about the world geo-politics and atomic wars.

The main reason our country's natural resources are not used and the economy is weak is the weak mentality, corruption, and the exodus of young and intellectual manpower in Nepal's politics. The general objective of the present study is to study the social and economic impact of Natural resources and commercial kiwi farming for growth agro-forestry on community families, and its specific objectives are as follows:

- How can use barren land and Natural resources in Nepal?
- To identify why is the sociology vacuum space?

Significance of Study

The politics of Nepal would be stable and the youth and intellectual manpower would be prevented from migrating abroad and policies and rules would be prepared to use the natural resources in the country and a good development plan would be made, the economy of the state would be strong.

Economy is needed for sustainable development. Sustainable development can only happen if the economy is strong. Since Nepal is an agricultural country and according to the geography of Nepal, the steep land of the high and middle hilly areas are used for commercial kiwi cultivation and kiwi plants can be planted even in low-lying fields, so commercial kiwi cultivation is important. The importance of this cultivation is high as it can easily improve the social and economic conditions through commercial kiwi farming.

Literature Review

Review theoretical perspective, empirical perspective and policies review article, journal and related books, archives and other. The literature review study of the research is the use of forest resources Agroforestry, Agriculture and horticulture, kiwifruit into the productive technological processes means the direct consumption of resources for satisfaction of needs of products and services (Kaphle, 2020). The main theme of the research study is forest and agroforestry and horticulture like kiwifruit plants management in Nepal. According to the article 2013 about Kiwi fruit by Dhan Bahadur Thapa, Fruit Officer of Horticulture Center Kirtipur, Kiwi fruit was first known as Yang Tao in the Yangtze Valley of South East China, introduced internationally as the national fruit in New Zealand. (Thapa, 2010)

Although there are no theorists related to kiwi fruit yet, New Zealand's Isabelle Fraser and Hayward

Wright can be considered as the theorists of kiwi fruit. Kiwi fruit is a kind of multi-useful fruit from the Yangtze Valley in South China. Which in Chinese was called yangtao instead of kiwi fruit. The same Yangtao fruit was selected by Hayward Wright and named Hayward. According to the Paudel, various concepts of development, the concept of modernization is a major principle. After the 1950s until the 1970s, this theory was at the peak of discussion. The principle of economic development was emphasized to improve the economic situation of the world, which was devastated in the Second World War. The modernization theory emphasizes the concept of social (cultural and economic development) (Paudel, 2017). According to the article 2013 about Kiwi fruit by Dhan Bahadur Thapa, Fruit Officer of Horticulture Center Kirtipur, Kiwi fruit was first known as Yang Tao in the Yangtze Valley of South East China, but later it was named Gooseberry because it was like the taste of gooseberry, but in 1924 Hayward Wright named it as Hayward variety. was Since 1940, Hayward started the kiwi fruit business in his garden, but it was not until 1974 that kiwi fruit cultivation was introduced internationally as the national fruit in New Zealand (Sharma et al., 2020).

Jiefang ZHU (2018) Natural resources are an indispensable element of social production and the first sources of social material wealth. They can provide unpaid services for social production, save people's production costs and increase profit, with the development of economy in the society, and science and technology.

People are increasingly using natural resources. However, the scarcity of natural resources has become increasingly restrictive for economic development. Therefore, when people use natural resources, they must anticipate the possible serious consequence and take practical measures to economically use and comprehensively develop natural resources and prevent the severe destruction of natural resources (Chaudary, 2018)

Research Methods

In this study descriptive format and exploratory format have been used. The social and economic statistics related to kiwifruit traders and entrepreneurs have been described, while the effects of the commercial cultivation of kiwifruit have been investigated and analyzed. The social and economic conditions of the respondents are described. When studying the social condition of the respondents in the study area, it was found that the families in that area have a mixed residence of Jirel, Sherpa, Chhetri, Bhujel and Vishwakarma etc. It is customary for these castes to mix with each other and cultivate crops, while some families go in search of various jobs as wage earners. Although there are different customs and religions in this society where different castes live, there is a sense of cooperation among each other.

The role of the researcher has been fully encouraged to present ideas and viewpoints from entrepreneurs such as individual, collective and different firms such as Kiwi fruit traders. In this chapter, the title of the research, the justification of the choice of the study area, the structure of the study, the totality, the selection of the sample, the source and type of data, the method of data collection, the value and its measurement, the method of data analysis, the obstacles of data collection, etc. have been explained and analyzed.

Discussion and Analysis

Efforts to utilize natural resources and agroforestry initiatives, such as kiwi farming, have promising economic and social benefits for Nepalese communities. The success of these efforts depends on the sustainable management of resources, equitable access, and active community participation. Addressing the sociological vacuum involves by encouraging community involvement, forming cooperatives, and fostering strong social networks can empower local families and create a sense of ownership.

Ensuring fair distribution of income and resources among community members can reduce disparities and promote collective growth. Providing education, training, and resources will enable communities to fully participate and benefit from sustainable development initiatives. Effective policy-making and enforcement ensure that resource use and agroforestry projects are environmentally sustainable, economically beneficial, and socially inclusive. The sociological challenges and maximizing the utilization of barren lands and natural resources, Nepal can harness these opportunities for sustainable development and the betterment of community livelihoods.

Utilizing Barren Land and Natural Resources in Nepal

Nepal has vast areas of barren land that hold immense potential for development through sustainable resource use. Incorporating commercial farming of high-value crops like kiwis can revitalize unused or degraded lands, fostering economic growth. Kiwi farming, for example, benefits from Nepal's varied topography and climate. Planting suitable tree species, including those with commercial value such as medicinal plants, fruit trees, and fodder species, can restore degraded lands, enhance soil fertility, and increase biodiversity.

Introducing sustainable grazing practices can improve the productivity of barren lands, reducing soil erosion and boosting soil quality through managed livestock rotation. Likewise, utilizing water resources responsibly for hydroelectric projects without compromising natural habitats can support local economies and reduce energy poverty.

Promoting eco-tourism around natural sites encourages local investment and involvement, improving livelihoods while protecting resources. And when resources like minerals are present, controlled extraction can provide economic benefits while minimizing environmental damage through strict regulation and community engagement.

Why is there a Sociological Vacuum Space?

The term "sociological vacuum" refers to a lack of connection, engagement, or integration within and between communities, which could lead to isolation, inequality, and marginalization. This issue is significant in Nepal's context for several reasons. When communities are not fully involved in planning and decision-making regarding natural resource use, they may feel disconnected or resistant to initiatives like commercial kiwi farming. The other one is social stratification, caste-based discrimination, and gender inequalities contribute to a gap in participation and economic benefits from development projects.

Many rural families face challenges accessing basic resources like land, water, and credit, making it difficult to leverage natural resource projects for socio-economic improvement. There is also inadequate Education and Training: A gap in awareness, skills, and education can prevent communities from effectively participating in sustainable resource use, agroforestry, or new economic ventures like kiwi farming. The development and modernization efforts are often centered around urban areas, leaving rural regions with fewer opportunities and limited development initiatives.

Conclusion

It was found that there will be positive changes in the social and economic aspects of those who engage in kiwi business, and because eating kiwi fruit is good for health, the number of people attracted to kiwi business is increasing. Since all the families engaged in commercial kiwi farming are under 65 years of age, they were found to be more attracted to kiwi business.

But some families changed their religion and adopted Christianity due to social and economic reasons. In this process, it was also found that the respondents were attracted towards Kiwi cultivation in their fields in addition to doing daily wage work.

Also, the respondents have saving habits, but none of the respondents have bad habits like gambling and playing cards. Similarly, he was not found to be drinking at any time other than dinner.

For this reason, the first requirement in the country is the end of the current status quo and a people's revolution with a clear roadmap for the all-round development of the country is the first condition. Defense of the country's borders adopting the path of development based on its own culture, geography and social characteristics. The highest development of national sentiment in the people, It is as clear as the sun that the country will develop when we protect and use our forest resources, rivers, herbs and tribal social customs and culture, and in the absence of these things, the path of the country's development will be blocked.

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