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Key developmental issues, Challenge and Potential of Karnali Province.

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Abstract

This article describes key development issues, challenges and Potential of Karnali. The major issues and challenges for the economic prosperity, social change, and development of this province are as the economy should be subsistence-oriented and self-reliant, quality, professional and skilled human capital, safe road infrastructure, multidimensional poverty and income-based absolute poverty are high, youth and intellectual migrate, weak revenue base and low internal revenue, infrastructure, services, and facilities. Weak development management and good governance, Public service delivery, structure and investment are not strong, competitive, transparent and people-friendly, the impact of climate change and the persistence of disaster risks, including seismic risk, failure to timely reconstruct and recover from damage caused by earthquakes, floods, landslides and other disasters and increasing urbanization and existing settlements are major problems of karnali Province. Key development prospects and opportunities are in Karnali. The main prospects and opportunities for economic prosperity, social change, and development. It is believed that it will make a meaningful contribution to the areas of expansion and sustainable development, as well as the promotion and enhancement of Karnali's unique language, culture, literature, and art.

Key Words: Challenge, Potential, Development, Causes, world System and Periphery. Social policy, Socio-economics condition.

Introduction

Karnali province lies between 80°58'58" & 83°40'57" East longitude and 28°10'7" & 30°26'50" North latitude. It has an area of 30,211 sq.km i.e 21.6% of the total area of the country. Out of which 38% land is covered by forest. Including 12.8% of graze land and 3.2% bush area total forest area of Karnali Province is 41%. It is bordered by Lumbini Province in the south, China in the north, Sudurpaschim Province in the west and Lumbini Province and Gandaki Province in the east. The Province is stretched 265 km east-west and 250 km north- south. This articles aims to explore the issues and challenges of development and practice in Karnali Nepal. It is based on the synthesis of secondary sources of information for generating and validating the previous writing. Development and Modernization are indeed an essential aspect of socio- economic growth and progress. Karnali, being a developing State, faces numerous challenges in its pursuit of development. We are going to discusses the key challenges encountered in the process of development,

including infrastructural limitations, sociocultural, social barriers, hegemony political leadership and environmental sustainability. How to understand and addressing these challenges in karnali likewise Nepal can effectively navigate its path toward sustainable development and ensure the well-being of its citizens. It therefore concludes with the immediate correction of the mainstream paradigm of development making it more micro, small and people-friendly. This article could contribute to the wider spectrum of development studies in the particular context of Karnali Nepal including research scholars, policy makers and development practitioners.

In general terms, economic development means economic growth plus positive changes in the country or economy. Kendlberger says 'Development means 'more output and changes in the technical and institutional arrangements by which it is produced. Development also implies 'changes in the structure of output and in the allocation of inputs by sectors. Michael P. Todaro says that economic development must be conceived of as a multi-dimensional process



involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes, and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction in inequality, and the eradication of poverty (1995). Amartya Sen says "Economic growth cannot sensibly be treated as an end in itself. Development has to be more concerned with enhancing the lives we lead and the freedom we enjoy". Therefore 'capability to function' is what really matters for status as a poor or non-poor person.

This article critically analyses economical, sociological and infrastructural Perspective on the causes of poverty and discusses contested concepts that relate to how we might understand poverty from a sociological, economic and sociotechnical theoretical perspective. The review is, necessarily. Hence, the review concentrates on what the authors deemed the most relevant debates for understanding poverty sociologically. For Giddens it is sociology's ability to 'bear most directly on issues that concern us in our everyday lives' that makes 'sociological thinking indispensable in contemporary society' (1996). It allows us to cast a critical focus on issues that may otherwise be interpreted simplistically or misinterpreted. Sometimes, its criticality makes it a 'discomforting' subject, as it 'challenges assumptions' and 'raises hackles that other academic subjects fail to reach'. This is especially relevant when we look at poverty where myths and misconceptions dominate both popular and political discussions on the topic. The paper shows that, given the failure of current social policy to address poverty and inequality, especially given that post-recession conditions are likely to be less favorable than in the last decade, there is an urgent need for bold, new policy thinking. Pinning all hopes on education – and seeing solutions only in terms of individuals' skills and aspirations, without critical consideration of the nature of the internal market – cannot be accepted as the best way forward.

World-systems theory is a multidisciplinary approach to world history and social change which emphasizes the world-system as the primary unit of social analysis. World-systems theorists argue that their theory explains the rise and fall of states, income inequality, social unrest, and imperialism. Poverty, development and structural transformation for this. Based on the mixed achievements obtained from the review and conclusions of past policies, plans and programs, lessons have been learned that progress and the expectations of citizens can be achieved only through structural transformation and planned development.

World-systems theory or core-periphery theory is a fundamental unit of analysis for social evolution. Also known as world-systems analysis or the world-systems perspective, it is a multidisciplinary, macroscale approach to world history and social change. In contrast to the nation-state, which for decades was the dominant unit of analysis, the main idea behind world-systems theory (WST) is that it takes up a more inclusive unit of analysis, the "world system," which reflects a particular understanding of history and a set of questions people pose related to it (Chase-Dunn and Grimes 1995: 388).

Immanuel Wallerstein (1930–2019) The first major articulation of the world-systems theory and a classic example of this approach is associated with the late Immanuel Wallerstein. He grew up in a politically conscious family in which world affairs were discussed on a daily basis. He became interested in world affairs as a teenager in New York, and his interest grew when he was admitted to Columbia University in 1947, where he attended the public meetings of the American Veterans Committee (AVC) (Wallerstein 2000: xv) In spite of its various criticisms, in a globalized world where corporations are more powerful than ever, transcending boundaries and imposing on nation-states and national governments, WST provides an interesting and thought-provoking theoretical perspective for understanding the modern world.

The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal has provided guidance to move forward in the direction of building a national economy committed to socialism while achieving sustainable peace, good governance, social justice and prosperity. To achieve the larger goal of building a capable and progressive economy in this direction, structural transformation and planned development are necessary, while embracing the fundamental concepts of inclusiveness, regional balance, environmental protection and sustainable development.

Methodology and Objective

The article aims to compare first and second plan of karnali applied social policy approaches to rural poverty and economic inequality, the latter being mainly operationalized in the Karnali in terms of social mobility. The size of the field under consideration, coupled with time and resource constraints, did not allow for a complete or systematic review of all of the relevant literature. The article considers the theoretical stance underpinning New Labour's approach towards social policy, with particular reference to "individualization", and reviews Government strategies towards tackling poverty and economic inequality. Sociology provides a powerful lens through which to view poverty. As C. Wright Mills argues, 'the sociological imagination enables us to grasp history and biography and the relations between the two within society' (2000), hence, 'thinking sociologically' can help us to better understand social issues and problems. More specifically, it affords us the capacity and privilege to understand 'personal troubles' as part of the 'economic and political institutions of society, and not merely the personal situation and character of a scatter of individuals' (Wright Mills, 2000). Using unemployment (a key cause of poverty for many) as an example, Wright Mills offers the following analysis

Results and Discussion

The idea for this article came from the Karnali contemporary society and Poverty. The poverty and inequality, a subject fundamental to social policy but one notably understated in New planning and social policy agenda. The paper compares policy in relationship to economic inequality and poverty – the latter being the primary focus of new causes of poverty,

challenge and policy agenda. This discussion is set in the context of a growing sense of impasse in current social policy. Despite unprecedented political motivation, progress has stalled in reducing poverty of Karnali and improving economic inequality. As recession unfolds in the Nepal, some commentators have suggested that the progress made in the last decade is “"Prosperous Karnali: Prosperous Karnali people” for the foreseeable future (Hills et al., 2009).

The outcome – and the value – of comparing applied policy in relation to poverty and economic inequality is that it highlights the narrowness of the Government's strategy to break the impasse in progress, and a dependence on education as being the clinching factor, underpinned by a questionable rationale about the future National market.

Developmental Programme in Karnali Province

Although Nepal has been pursuing planned development efforts in phases for the past seven decades, the planned development efforts of the province began only after the implementation of the Constitution of Nepal in 2072 BS and the transformation of the country into a federal structure. The Karnali Provincial Government has already implemented the Plan (2076/077-2080/081) by putting forward the vision of "Prosperous Karnali: Happy Karnali Residents". This plan has laid the foundation for realizing the vision of "Prosperous Karnali and Happy Karnali Residents" through a civilized, secure, just and dignified society, a clean and balanced environment, good governance and advanced democracy, national unity and respect.

The Second Five-Year Plan of the Province has been formulated by absorbing the policies reflected in the Constitution of Nepal, the directive principles of the state and the fundamental rights guaranteed, the long-term vision of the Government of Nepal 2100, the goals and objectives set by the same plan in accordance with the vision of good governance, social justice and prosperity, the Karnali Vision 2100 and the achievements of the First Five-Year Plan, the responsibilities that the provincial government must fulfill to upgrade Nepal from a very underdeveloped to a middle-income developing country and achieve sustainable development goals, the provincial policies, plans and programs, the provincial agenda and the needs and development expectations of the people. To move forward on the roadmap for structural transformation specified by the Constitution, the Government of Nepal has set an ambitious goal of upgrading Nepal from a least developed country to a developing country by 2100, BS 2083 (2026), and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2087 (2030), with the "Prosperous Nepal: A Long-Term Vision with a National Goal of Happy Nepalis".

After the establishment of the provincial structure in accordance with the roadmap of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, the provincial government has implemented the First Five-Year Plan (2076/77-2080/81) to present a roadmap for the development of the province, including the Karnali Vision 2100 for 25 years (2075-

2100). To provide continuity and acceleration to this development, the Second Five-Year Plan has been formulated for the next five years (2081/82- 2085/86) as a roadmap for the structural transformation and prosperity of the province. The same idea has been continued in the second plan as well. This plan envisages the economic, social and cultural transformation of the province through sustainable, broad and rapid economic development by continuing the successful aspects of the first five-year plan and formulating additional and effective strategies and programs. This plan is basically guided by the fundamental rights of the Constitution of Nepal, the directive principles and policies of the state, the individual and common rights of the province.

The achievements and lessons of the first five-year plan of the province, the policies and priorities of the provincial government, the prospects, capabilities and sustainable development goals of the province, and national and international commitments. This plan aims to increase production, employment and income, build quality and environmentally friendly and resilient physical infrastructure, quality and vocational education, universal access to health, nutrition and food security, comprehensive social security, proper utilization of natural resources of comparative advantage, and develop eco-tourism. It is believed that it will make meaningful contributions in the areas of expansion and sustainable development, as well as the promotion and enhancement of Karnali's unique language, culture, literature, and art.

The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal has provided guidance to move forward in the direction of building a national economy committed to socialism while achieving sustainable peace, good governance, social justice and prosperity. To achieve the larger goal of building a capable and progressive economy in this direction, structural transformation and planned development are necessary, while embracing the fundamental concepts of inclusiveness, regional balance, environmental protection and sustainable development.

Although Nepal has been pursuing planned development efforts in phases for the past seven decades, the planned development efforts of the province began only after the implementation of the Constitution of Nepal in 2072 BS and the transformation of the country into a federal structure. The Karnali Provincial Government has already implemented the First Five-Year Plan (2076/077-2080/081) by putting forward the vision of "Prosperous Karnali: Happy Karnali Residents". This plan has laid the foundation for realizing the vision of "Prosperous Karnali and Happy Karnali Residents" through a civilized, secure, just and dignified society, a clean and balanced environment, good governance and advanced democracy, national unity and respect.

The Second Five-Year Plan of the province (2081/082-2085/086) has been formulated by absorbing the policies reflected in the Constitution of Nepal, the directive principles of the state and the fundamental rights guaranteed, the long-term vision of the Government of Nepal 2100, the goals and

objectives set by the Vision 2100 for good governance, social justice and prosperity, the achievements of the Karnali Vision 2100 and the First Five-Year Plan, the responsibilities that the provincial government must fulfill to upgrade Nepal from a very underdeveloped country to a middle-income developing country and achieve sustainable development goals, the provincial policies, plans and programs, the provincial agenda and the needs and development expectations of the people.

According to the Constitution of Nepal, in accordance with the roadmap for the implementation of federalism and the federal structure, the elected governments at all three levels have been formed for the second term and are continuously making efforts to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies, plans and programs in their respective areas of jurisdiction and bear accountability. In accordance with the constitutional provisions, an environment of coordination, consensus and cooperation is being created among the stakeholders to fulfill the common aspirations of planned development and prosperity, including sustainable peace, good governance, structural transformation. With the practice of a federal democratic republic, political parties are gradually moving towards the roadmap for economic-social development and prosperity. Along with the activities of the government at all levels, economic, social and infrastructure development activities in the target groups and areas from the private, cooperative, non-governmental and other sectors are increasing day by day.

The basis for the strengthening of fiscal federalism practice has been prepared. In accordance with the constitutional provisions, fiscal federalism is being practiced in revenue mobilization, distribution, financial transfer and loan mobilization along with the distribution of authority and responsibility and institutional arrangements at all three levels of government. As policy and legal management and institutional capacity are being developed at the provincial and local levels, service flow and development work are being carried out through coordination, partnership and collaboration between intergovernmental, general citizens and communities and stakeholders. With the expansion of transportation, water resources and energy, irrigation, drinking water and sanitation and industrial infrastructure, there is an increase in industry, trade and business. As educational unemployment, migration from villages to cities and markets and brain drain increase, a situation has also been created that is driving investment in the productive sector.

The country has adopted a governance and political system based on a federal structure to promote the interconnectedness created by the unprecedented development in economic and social infrastructure, information and communication technology, and the geographical, natural, cultural, and social diversity of the country. This has created a suitable environment and opportunity to give concrete shape and significance to the aspirations of good governance, social justice, and progress by focusing on the needs, aspirations, and thinking of the general public, especially the backward classes and regions, the growth seen in the field of international relations and cooperation, the equitable

distribution of state resources, and the sustainable development of the multilateral sector. A favorable political, policy, and structural environment is emerging to upgrade Nepal to a developing country by 2026 and to a middle-income country by 2030 and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

During the first term of the elected officials at the local level, as in the local levels of other provinces of the country, in this province too, as provided in Schedule-8 (List of Powers of the Local Level) and Schedule-9 (Common List of Powers of the Provincial, Provincial and Local Levels) of the Constitution, the local government is active in policy, law and plan formulation, human resource and institutional development and administration, service delivery and infrastructure foundation building. During the second term of the local government, the local government is active in governance, service delivery and development work based on the needs and demands of the people by strengthening institutional capacity development in accordance with the concept of agile government.

After the formation and operation of the local government in this province, there has been ease in addressing the small needs of the local community, disaster risk reduction including earthquakes, preparedness, response, reconstruction and recovery, health, nutrition, education, drinking water and sanitation, agricultural extension and enterprise and business promotion, and regulatory service delivery. The provincial government has been coordinating, collaborating and partnering with the local government in capacity development related to infrastructure construction and expansion, technology and skill transfer, knowledge management, service standard development and technical assistance, policy, plan and program formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, learning and accountability enhancement. Recently, however, policy approaches towards the more immediate goal of eradicating poverty and the longer term project of improving social mobility have merged in their emphasis on education.

The karnali province had set 7 priorities and 10 development drivers, including infrastructure development, social development, production and industry, tourism and environment, science, technology and research, digital Karnali and good governance, to embody the idea of "prosperous Karnali, happy Karnali people". This plan had set 441 indicators targeting areas including economic, physical, social and human development, good governance, environmental protection and sustainable development. This review statement has been prepared based on the review of the first five-year plan conducted during the preparation of the second five-year plan, data obtained from various sources and information and data available from thematic ministries and related bodies. The first five-year plan laid the foundation for the planned development of the province and has achieved mixed achievements in terms of subject areas, while some of the tasks that could not be completed due to the setting of very ambitious plans in the initial phase of federalism need to be revised and reconsidered. It seems that the second plan

should continue some of the tasks set by the first plan and in line with public expectations. The first A brief review of the plan is as follows:

The gross domestic product of the province in the base year 2075/076 of the first five-year plan was Rs. 19.26 billion, while the gross domestic product in the last year of the plan period is estimated to reach Rs. 241.1 billion. In the fiscal year 2079/080, the expenditure was Rs. 29.14 billion and in the fiscal year 2080/81, it reached Rs. 244 billion. The average economic growth rate target of the first five-year plan was 14.9 percent, while the estimated average economic growth rate in the last five years has been 3.32 percent. The first periodic plan of the province has been completed and the target is ambitious due to the assessment that Karnali province is productive in terms of development and investment and that a small investment can yield significant returns. However, the target has not been achieved due to the failure to attract the expected investment due to the pandemic including COVID-19, global economic slowdown, high- ambitious targets, and disasters such as the Jajarkot earthquake (Economic Servay 2081/082.)

Key development issues and challenges of Karnali

The major issues and challenges for the economic prosperity, social change, and development of this province. The economy should be subsistence-oriented and self-reliant, Karnali faces several key development challenges including widespread poverty, lack of physical infrastructure, unemployment, stagnation of agriculture, economic dependency, political instability. The quality, professional and skilled human capital, safe road infrastructure, multidimensional poverty and income-based absolute poverty are high, Youth and intellectual migrate, weak revenue base and low internal revenue, access to infrastructure, services, and facilities, weak development management and good governance, Public service delivery, structure and investment are not strong, competitive, transparent and people-friendly, the impact of climate change and the persistence of disaster risks, including seismic risk, failure to timely reconstruct and recover from damage caused by earthquakes, floods, landslides and other disasters, Increasing urbanization and existing settlements are major challenges and development issues of karnali .

Poverty

Everywhere “poverty” and “economic inequality” are closely related terms, they refer to distinct and different concepts. The Government’s anti-poverty policy – by which I refer primarily to policies 16th Plan targeted at eradicating rural poverty – reflects the concept of individualization. Because of the way it operationalizes the concept of poverty, current economic and social policy constructs the problem of poverty as being “the poor”. Until recently, antipoverty policy has been exclusively about lifting people in poverty from below to above the income poverty threshold. In this sense poverty leads to a relatively individualistic approach in current applied social and economic policy: a focus only on

people in poverty, rather than the processes and structures which lead and keep them there. In contrast, economic inequality refers to the disproportionate distribution of financial resources across the whole population. By definition, the problem here is the processes and structures which mediate fair access to resources. The Government has not developed policy to address economic inequality as such. The closest it comes to economic inequality is a policy agenda aimed at improving social mobility by promoting equality of opportunity through education.

The impasse in reducing the poverty rate has been attributed to two factors. First, the rate of increase in benefits and tax credits leading up to 2003 were not sustained over the next five years (Hirsch, 2009). The 2008 budget – as part of the Government’s “renewed approach” to child poverty – committed an additional £1 billion in Child Benefit, Child Tax Credit and Housing and Council Tax Benefit (HMT, 2008). However, this has been offset by the recent increase in child poverty and costs of the recession and it has been estimated that a further £4.2 billion a year in benefits and tax credits will be required if the 2010 target is to be achieved (Hirsch, 2009). The second factor relates to the nature of the employment market and the dynamics of poverty. The Government has repeatedly asserted that employment is the best route out of poverty and it is true that entry into work is significantly associated with an exit from income poverty (Smith and Middleton, 2007; DWP, 2009b). However, from the perspective where movement above the income threshold at a single point-in-time is interpreted as movement out of poverty, too much can be read into these exits.

Major Challenges are

To develop a manufacturing and export-oriented economy based on comparative advantage, to build quality, productive, and skilled human capital. Ensure access to quality and vocational education for all. Ensuring access to affordable and quality health services for all, Expand the North-South River Corridor based level road network. Expanding quality and safe road infrastructure network to all local levels and ward centers, Accelerating the pace of industrial production and tourism development, Develop and expand alternative transportation systems based on air, electricity, and water, in accordance with the geographical characteristics of Karnali, reduce poverty by developing and expanding employment and entrepreneurship, Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Increasing revenue mobilization capacity, Create an investment-friendly environment in sectors of comparative advantage such as energy, organic agriculture, and tourism. Ensure accountability, transparency and good governance in public service delivery and development management. Creating quality and sustainable employment by encouraging private sector investment in productive sectors, Promote a disaster-resilient and green economy by implementing climate change and seismic risk-sensitive land-use plans, Structures damaged by the earthquake in Jajarkot and Rukum West districts in 2080 BS. Complete the reconstruction and rehabilitation program on time.

Key development prospects and opportunities of Karnali

The main prospects and opportunities for economic prosperity, social change, and development of this province. It is believed that it will make a meaningful contribution to the areas of expansion and sustainable development, as well as the promotion and enhancement of Karnali's unique language, culture, literature, and art. The major prospects and opportunities for economic prosperity, social change, and development of this province are as follows:

Unique natural heritage and cultural splendor, Extensive and unique geographical structure, Diverse climate and weather, Low population density and high demographic dividend, Abundance of original and rich languages, arts, literature and heritage, Practice of indigenous skills, technology and organic production, Availability of valuable mineral resources and mines, Diverse tourist destinations and products, abundance of water, forests, herbs and biodiversity and local production, trade, employment and economic development.

"Prosperous Karnali: Prosperous Karnali people" The vision is to develop Karnali Province into a province of happy citizens living in a safe and clean environment with high economic growth and basic physical facilities by 2100 BS, with respectable employment for all. The long-term goal is to implement the long-term vision of a prosperous Karnali and a prosperous Karnali people by achieving rapid economic growth through inclusive, balanced, and sustainable development based on social justice. For this, the following goals of prosperity and prosperity have been determined. Identification and mobilization of potential economic sectors, universally accessible modern equitable distribution human capital development and full utilization of potential Sophisticated and refined life, sustainable production and product development based on a green economy.

To achieve rapid economic and social development by achieving special achievements in basic infrastructure construction, education, health production, and employment. Based on the 11 indicators of prosperity and 23 indicators of happiness determined by the Government of Nepal, a strategy has been adopted to achieve the vision of making Karnali Province a prosperous Karnali with its own unique characteristics: happy Karnali people by increasing investment and collaboration with the public, private, cooperative, community sectors and development partners. This long-term strategy is planned to be completed in 25 years through five five-year plans. To manage governance to achieve sustainable development goals, develop sustainable and reliable physical infrastructure, ensuring quality and accessible education and health services, increase production and productivity and industrialize based on a green economy, to conserve and appropriately mobilize human resources and natural resources (water, forests, land, herbs), and strengthening the public service delivery system.

Development of Karnali

The development model has been proposed with the expectation of successfully addressing the existing challenges by making maximum use of the development potential and opportunities of Karnali Province, including the vision of the constitution, the desires and needs of the people of Karnali Province, the latest global knowledge and experience of development, natural and cultural resources, and human resources. In the presented framework, it is expected that through the successful implementation of this plan, the economy, good governance and social justice sector of Karnali will be Strengthening the justice sector is expected to help achieve the vision of "Prosperous Karnali, Happy Karnalist" by 2100. For that, the plan has set the main strategic destinations for building a prosperous Karnali oriented towards productive and employment-oriented economy, innovation, technology and human capital, social justice and good governance, and socialism, and has adopted 13 sectoral strategic pillars as presented in including development priority areas including infrastructure and interconnection, innovation, production and employment, industry, tourism and environment, human capital and social development, and digital technology and good governance, as well as a strong regional economy and competitive capacity, climate-friendly, commercial and organic agriculture, market-oriented and clean production, and sustainable tourism. It is expected that development will gain momentum by creating a positive environment for participation and investment in the development areas identified by the province through good governance practices and initiatives of the government, collaboration and partnership with the community, private sector and development partners. For this, the government will create a private sector and development partner-friendly environment along with community inclusion, empowerment and collaboration.

In this way, it is expected that by developing productive infrastructure through facilitation and encouragement of development partners along with the necessary infrastructure, it will help in achieving economic and social transformation of the society, social justice and sustainable development goals. The government will create an investment environment by facilitating physical infrastructure (transportation, settlement and urban development, water resources and energy, irrigation and water-borne disaster management, drinking water and sanitation, and information and communication technology development, etc.) and social infrastructure (education, health, social security, inclusion, etc.), focusing on various economic growth centers in the province. This will help people to develop their potential through physical infrastructure and human resource development.

Conclusion

Despite a decade of unprecedented investment, there is an impasse in reducing rural poverty and economic inequality has increased. Policy now relies on education as being the clinching factor to break this impasse. Education is vital but education alone will not tip the balance in eradicating rural

poverty. The assumption that education will facilitate social mobility, by serving to position the Karnali at the high end of the global labour market, fails to address the prevalence of the “low-pay-no-pay” cycle associated with the flexible labour market of India. Further measures are necessary to ensure that the labour market accommodates the needs of those entering Karnali Province and others Provinces. In general terms, economic development means economic growth plus positive changes in the country or economy. Kendeberger says 'Development means 'more output and changes in the technical and institutional arrangements by which it is produced. Development also implies 'changes in the structure of output and in the allocation of inputs by sectors. Michael P. Todaro says that economic development must be conceived of as a multi-dimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes, and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction in inequality, and the eradication of poverty (1995). Amartya Sen says” Economic growth cannot sensibly have treated as an end itself. Development has to be more concerned with enhancing the lives we lead and the freedom we enjoy”. Therefore ‘capability to function’ is what really matters for status as a poor or non-poor person.

It is expected to help prepare the basis for three-pronged economic development according to needs and priorities. On the one hand, this will attract more investment in areas of comparative advantage in resources such as water resources, forests, land, herbs, people, etc., and on the other hand, sustainable economic growth will be achieved by developing enterprises and businesses in the industry, tourism, organic and commercial high-value agricultural crops, hydropower, mining and mineral sectors. Investment in social infrastructure development and economic growth in areas of comparative advantage are expected to lead to increased investment in education, health, employment, agriculture, industry and service sectors, social security, food security and nutrition, and as a result, significant progress in social and human development.

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