

1: Locally Present Land Tenure Typology in Nepal – A Study Report – Global Land Tool Network

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Land Issues in Nepal Land Issues in Nepal In Nepal, land ownership pattern still determines economic prosperity, social status and the political power of an individual or family. The political process, which, throughout the history favoured a certain class of people, and poorly performed state-led land reform initiatives resulted into an unequal, highly skewed land distribution among the land dependent households, institutionalizing the inequalities among the citizens. Historically, Nepali society remained fragmented, economically differentiated, socially hierarchical, and politically divided. Land is probably the most important asset in the rural-agrarian economy. Land policy was very important for the ruling class to maintain old power structures. The exclusion of the poor from access to productive assets, notably land, is one of the primary reasons for perpetuating their poverty, and restricting their full potential as citizens. This exclusion is influenced and exacerbated by class, caste and gender, factors which perpetuate the inequity and power disparity. Inequity in land distribution is brought about by a system of land tenure where the actual tillers of the land tenants do not have land certificates. They use the land without security of tenancy and are at the mercy of landlords, many of whom are absentee owners with other means of income and have no interest in investing in land improvement projects. Those who have no secured formal tenancy or land certificates are denied access to state services, credit and even citizenship certificates. They are also subjected to the political will of the landlords, being forced to cast votes as determined by the landlords. Landlessness impacts both individual rights to food, housing, water, health, and work, and wider social stability and economic development. On both international and national level, policies and programs concentrating on land reform and land access have been viewed primarily through an economic development lens, rather than a rights-based lens. There is an uneven distribution of agricultural land in the country. Class and caste inequality is further aggravated by gender inequality where men predominantly own most productive resources, especially land. Political instability and transition has had major ramifications on the land and agrarian rights movement. The land reform agenda is not accorded priority in the current political milieu. However, even with this accomplished, settling contentious constitutional issues and managing political instability is likely to take more precedence over other issues. Major political parties have been paying lip service to this issue mainly because they either: Thus the political will and commitment to take the final plunge on this issue is lacking. Large bi-lateral and corporate donors have strong influence on policy formulation in Nepal as their aid is primarily attached to compliance with conditions that promote market-led economic models. Such market-led models perceive land as a commodity whose production and productivity is determined by the market. Donor-led economic model do not necessarily support pro land-poor farmer land reform and largely benefit the already privileged at the expense of poor Nepalese farmers.

2: NEPAL: Land tenure reforms "urgently needed" - Nepal | ReliefWeb

1 Land Tenure and Poverty In Nepal Shiva Sharma MIMAP-Nepal 1. Introduction Land is a principal source of income and employment for majority of households in.

After trying out his hand in book and cloth trade in Calcutta, Regmi returned to Nepal just before the end of the Rana regime in February. He began his professional life with the Nepali government in the immediate aftermath of the demise of the Rana oligarchy. He worked for the Department of Industries for several years before being dismissed for unspecified reasons in late 1950s. Looking for something to do, he met an American academic who was researching the agricultural system of Nepal and was looking for someone to translate some documents into English. I tried to translate them and I got interested in this thing, one thing led to another and in 1958 I started this thing. Documents from the above-mentioned sources were collected most intensively in the 1950s and the 1960s and were transcribed into thick volumes. These volumes, which were later referred to as the Regmi Research Collections, filled up the shelf space in his study and became Regmi's personal archive based on which he produced 14 books on the economic and political history of 18th and 19th century Nepal. It was followed by the four-volume study entitled *Land Tenure and Taxation in Nepal*, , , , Institute of International Studies, University of California at Berkeley; reprinted in a single volume in 1980 by Ratna Pustak Bhandar, Kathmandu. The award was granted to him in recognition of his "chronicling of Nepal's past and present, enabling his people to discover their origins and delineating national options. His last book *Nepal: An Historical Miscellany*, Adroit is a collection of various primary and secondary texts, translated into English from the original Nepali with additional commentary. At least ten of Regmi's books are of outstanding quality and it is certain that they will continue to be the most influential texts of economic history of 18th and 19th century Nepal for at least another generation. He is the most appreciated but less read historian of Nepal. Paying for His Work [edit] Regmi's decision to open a private research institute in Nepal of the late 1950s was definitely extremely bold. So the question remains, how did he finance his scholarly operation? Among these, the first four contained information that was useful to both native and foreign academics and members of the expatriate development community in Nepal. The Series, which lasted from 1958 to 1965 contained English translations of important historical documents from the Regmi Research Collection and short historical analyses – often drafts of narratives that later appeared elsewhere – written by Regmi himself. It also contained short articles written by others, often translated from their original Nepali into English. This periodical was of interest mainly to serious researchers of Nepali society. In the interview by Gaenszle, Regmi justified his decision to discontinue the Series in December 1965. It did not generate enough resources to hire people, assistants, things like that. That was the main problem. Another problem was that I couldn't find anyone with the competence to translate the old documents in the style I used. So it was a one-man show. That's not the goal of life. And then I decided to concentrate on my own writing, not just to give up the Regmi Research Series and sit quietly, playing with my grandchildren. What I want to do is spend more time on my own work. The latter had come into contact with Regmi in 1958 when he had come to Nepal to do research on its diplomatic history. Berkeley's grant to Regmi in 1958 was processed through its Institute of International Studies and it allowed him to work on the magisterial four-volume study of land-tenure and taxation. These volumes were published by the Institute between 1960 and 1965. However this connection also brought some controversy for Regmi when it was revealed that the Institute's Himalayan Border Country Research Project through which Rose had channeled funds to him in the mid-1950s was funded by the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the US Defense Department. This sinister university-government connection was discovered in India in 1965. The revelation led the Indian government to immediately terminate the Project's involvement in its Himalayan regions. When asked about this connection by Gaenszle in 1995, Regmi said, "I said: They gave me a grant, they never told me what to do. You can do what you want to do. And I said I want to do land tenure and taxation in Nepal. It started with a one volume project, one became two, two became three, three became four. So they financed all that. However Regmi continued to cherish his friendship with Rose long after this controversy and thanked him on numerous occasions in many of his books for the support given. The Ramon Magsaysay

Award, granted to Regmi near the middle of his career as a historian, also came at a crucial juncture in his life. Apart from the international recognition which, as Regmi has acknowledged, "bolstered both his self-confidence and his credibility", the Award carried a grant of USD 20, This gave him enough economic security to continue with his research and publications, including his book Readings in Nepali Economic History and some of his periodicals. As Regmi told this writer, but for the Magsaysay Award, the Regmi Research Series would have been discontinued even earlier than The People of Nepal, to make extensive use of his original document collection, it seems fair to say that Regmi was not particularly interested in reproducing his "school" of Nepali historiography. It is not clear whether he ever sought to mentor members from the next generation of Nepali historians, but it seemed clear that by the early s, when this writer met him, he seemed little interested. Neither was he interested in socialising with other Nepali academics, some of whom he thought did not deserve the reputation they had garnered on the basis of pedestrian work. Regmi resisted most invitations to participate in other academic forums or seminars, and he rarely contributed articles to journals other than his own. As far as this writer knows, apart from an article published in Asian Survey in the early s, and two articles published in Contributions to Nepalese Studies in and , Regmi did not publish elsewhere, preferring instead to invest his energies in writing his books and producing his periodicals. Scholars including this writer who approached him for contributions often felt frustrated by his unwillingness to accede. In later years, it was also difficult to engage him in conversation, for Parkinsons disease had begun to take its toll. He would answer specific questions and then revert to recalling his past work and current obsessions. In a rare appearance in a seminar entitled "Kathmandu city and the Guthi system today", Regmi presented a paper highlighting the adverse impact on the civic life of Kathmandu resulting from the disappearance or institutional violations of this native mode of endowment-based philanthropy. But this presentation by the foremost scholar of the Guthi system began and ended with an apology. He stated, "The research has been inadequate and the presentation sketchy. The saving grace is that my aim in this paper has been to stimulate thought, not to present cut and dried solutions. If, therefore, the points I have made here provoke you to sit up and think on how we may be able to preserve and build on the initiative and liberality of our ancestors in using a portion of their wealth to construct and maintain temples, shrines, and other public assets in this city of ours, my efforts will not have gone waste. But Regmi himself was much more modest about the use of his work for Nepals development. For me, far more inspiring and ennobling has been the feeling of participation, at whatsoever elementary level it may be, in the eternal quest for knowledge. In the course of exploring and recording a previously unknown and uncharted aspect of the history of the Nepali people and, therefore, of mankind as a whole, I have the feeling of having left my footprints on the sands of time. His spiritual quest in academia was made possible in part by his fierce independence of mind and dedication, and in part by the fact that he could work in his modest study without the distractions provided by vacuous honours and recognitions.

3: NEPAL: Land tenure reforms "urgently needed"

Since the introduction of a land tenure system in Nepal in , laws have afforded tenants scant protection other than for those with money, according to a study funded by the UK Department.

It was a Saturday last April, just before noon, when the earthquake began. The shocking violence of the quake took everyone by surprise. There was devastation everywhere. Nine thousand people lost their lives. In some regions entire villages were flattened. Upwards of , houses and other buildings were destroyed or severely damaged, affecting as many as 8 million people. Right away, the massive international response began. With so many people dead, wounded or displaced, relief agencies across the world started sending funds, equipment and humanitarian aid. For the United Nations Development Programme in Nepal, which McGoldrick also oversees, that meant taking on a huge coordination effort. Thousands of volunteers and professionals from around the globe were pouring into the country, millions of dollars were being donated. With many of the government services cut off and its infrastructure largely destroyed, they needed a way to manage and govern the immense task ahead. Then there are hundreds of thousands of buildings, not just houses but school buildings, hospitals, government offices. It needed his skills. Originally a carpenter and blacksmith, Strode has become a sought-after expert in managing disaster response programs. At this point there are few people in the world who can claim as much experience as Strode in the field of natural disasters and their human, societal aftermath. He was given one day to prepare before taking 30 UN volunteer engineers to a remote location to start demolishing wrecked buildings and clearing them for the rebuilding effort to come. Strode found himself running teams across three villages roughly six kilometers apart. But with elevation gains up to 2, meters, and a local geography already predisposed to landslides exacerbated by a major earthquake, just getting from village to village typically takes an hour and a half. They identify the property owner, record a contact phone number, and secure the signed authorization that gives UNDP the right to demolish the building. Pictures of the building and its owner, along with all of the other relevant details, are added to each file, which is stored securely in the cloud. The app also allows them to calculate the volume of debris that will be moved, the time it will take, any hazards such as medical or biological waste and other specific conditions of the site. All of that information becomes the basis for a demolition plan that lays out the order and sequence of the work, where the hazards are, and who needs to be protected. We have to secure the area, keep the children safe, and do the demolition with school in progress. We have accomplished over 2, safe demolitions. The same app used to keep the debris removal records also coordinates the EEP , tracking payments, authorizations and attendance, forming the administrative backbone of the program to keep local people working. MEDEP provides training and support in entrepreneurship and business, including marketing, technology, microfinance and other services. Sometimes they just need a little push, and they can do a lot. RELRP focuses on seven of the hardest-hit districts, where as many as 90 percent of local businesses were damaged, crippling an already fragile economic ecosystem. The group works to revive entrepreneurship in those areas to help resuscitate the local economy. Proposals and trials include finding new ways to analyze regional markets and talent pools, target new opportunities for participants, and measure their success. Another idea is to create an online marketplace for these micro-enterprises to sell to a broader audience. Recently the Turkish Anadolu Agency profiled the making of a popular textile out of abundant nettles in the area. While making the textile itself is a local technique, MEDEP provided the advanced training in technology and business to help turn it into an enterprise. Known as Himalayan Nettle Products, the woman-owned company now employs more than 3, people, supplying the popular textile to a local carpet factory and also exporting it to Europe and the U. Another company that got its start with MEDEP is making an herbal soap based on a flower that grows in the region. That company is not only supplying its products to the urban areas around Kathmandu, but also exporting to Japan. They are not micro anymore. According to Strode, the amount of debris there reached 20 million cubic meters of material. You just go to work, but as you do that, you realize the magnitude. You realize the importance. He says offering to help with technology was a natural response for his team of local developers. Workers clear debris from the earthquake that destroyed or severely damaged upwards of , houses

and other buildings in Nepal. We work with technology, so that was our way to contribute. Later versions would also incorporate a hybrid storage approach using on-premises servers with backup to the cloud. The end result is a cost-effective, flexible way to oversee a complicated operation that the UNDP had originally feared would require a much more substantial investment. In that way, McGoldrick says, the technology from UNDP and Microsoft has the potential to revolutionize how the world responds to disasters forever. And in fact, the UNDP has recently launched a crowdfunding effort to help make that possible. According to McGoldrick, using the technology on day one of a disaster can create critical efficiencies later on. Instead of waiting for demolition and construction crews to start keeping records, relief workers can begin collecting information immediately, as victims and refugees are being triaged in the field. Those digital records in turn can be used to locate and reunite families, and provide continuity as the relief efforts continue. Storing records securely in the cloud can help rebuild census data, property records, land tenure rights – important needs for developing nations with rudimentary record-keeping systems. It can also allow relief agencies to hand off the valuable records created during the early phases of the disaster to help jumpstart reconstruction, passing them along to reconstruction firms as well as the donors and umbrella organizations in Sweden, the U. With a cell phone, we can change the world.

4: Experiences from Nepal on women's land rights | Water, Land and Ecosystems

'Land and Land Tenure Security' in Nepal with the following aims: To assess the policy and the legal environment regarding access to land and land tenure security.

5: UN and Microsoft aid disaster recovery, economic development in Nepal | UNDP in Nepal

Looking back to the ancient history and present status on land tenure in Nepal, ownership of land, its control and access emerged from the orders declared over land by the crown or rulers.

6: Land Reform Acts in Nepal – Boss Nepal

The evolution of land tenure system in Nepal was quite unique as its history was; and, formal cadastral survey was a recent accomplishment that not only outdated the previous informal and customary tenure systems but also overlooked various locally present tenure types resulting into denial of tenure right of marginalized people and indigenous people in particular.

7: Community Forestry Case Study 9

Failed distribution Since the introduction of a land tenure system in Nepal in , laws have afforded tenants scant protection other than for those with money, according to a study funded.

8: Mahesh Chandra Regmi - Wikipedia

Since the introduction of a land tenure system in Nepal in , laws have afforded tenants scant protection other than for those with money, according to a study funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

9: Land tenure and taxation in Nepal. (edition) | Open Library

The Land Reform Act in Nepal that has been enacted from past to present () in order to reform the land tenure system is mentioned below, Tenure Rights Protection Act () Formation of Land Reform Commission ().

Cooking the nouvelle cuisine in America Flights of the Herons Desi serna fretboard theory Pt. 3. United States policies respecting Canada. Rational numbers test grade 7 Chemistry of essential oils and artificial perfumes. Single homeless women and alcohol Shirley Otto. Gartner magic quadrant for enterprise content management 2013 Daring in the dark Fm 7-21.13 chapter 4 Tissue engineering bernhard palsson Cartesian coordinate system worksheets Instrumental methods of food analysis Granny Grace Nichols More Than a Father Diagnosis of cystic fibrosis Colin Wallis The development of the post-Keynesian research programme KJV Large Print Reference Navy The hero and the king Charlie st cloud book Caligula for president Dimple and rishi Why leadership development programs fail The best of Mayberry Supervised study; a discussion of the study lesson in high school Grieves michael product lifecycle management mcgraw hill 3.10 Mind in Linguistics: summary Unfinished Murder Healthcare quality productivity Conference on Tax Research, 1975, Washington, D.C. July 17 and 18, 1975 Beautiful Cottages and Villas Tax reform : tax policy, reform, and competitiveness in Latin America Mauricio Carrizosa Create and manage your own mutual fund Ancient Order of Foresters Friendly Society, incorporated under the Friendly Societies Acts, S.H.C.M. 188 Medicinal plants of Bangladesh with chemical constituents and uses Hickory dickory k novel Debating institutions and cities Popes supremacy. Straight Talk on Raising Young Children Structure of CP and IP