

Improving Indigenous Technology for Revitalizing Industrialization in Nepal: A Content Analysis Study

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Abstract

Nepal is a country with substantial space for industrialization since it has the benefit of the 'Catch up Effect' for being a progressive economy utilizing its underused diverse resources and indigenous practices. Applying a qualitative approach that includes a content analysis the study has explored the potential for improving indigenous technology as a means of revitalizing agriculture, handicrafts, energy, tourism, and livelihoods as emerging industries in Nepal. This study has surfaced the current status of indigenous technology in Nepal, identified the key challenges to its development and adoption, and proposed strategies for overcoming the challenges.

The study findings suggest that there is potential for improving indigenous technology in Nepal, particularly in areas of agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing. However, there are several challenges to the development and adoption of these technologies, including limited funding, inadequate infrastructure, insufficiency of research and development, weak policy implementation, transitional mentality, and a lack of awareness and capacity among stakeholders. The study further recommends improving access to financial and technical support, creating partnerships between government, industry, cooperatives, private sectors, and academia, effective implementation of the policies, balancing fair complementarity between indigenous and advanced technologies, promoting knowledge transfer and technology dissemination, and research and improvement of indigenous technologies.

Keywords: *Indigenous technologies, Industrialization, Agriculture, Nepal*

1. Introduction

The Nepalese economy is facing slow growth in its GDP and still falls under the global multidimensional poverty index. The sectorial adjustment program (SAP) was introduced in Nepal in 1985 under the guidance of the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) to liberalize its economy by implementing policies like reducing public spending on employment, subsidies, privatizing state-owned enterprises, and opening its markets for foreign investors. Despite this, the economy has only shown small improvements in education, health, per capita income, employment, and infrastructure. Nepal is still a traditional economy with its economy being monetized around 50%, and it is not accepting advanced technologies nor leaving the traditional technologies.

This study focuses on the role of indigenous technology in revitalizing industrialization in Nepal. Nepal's industrial sector remains underdeveloped, and only contributes

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around 14.29% to the national GDP, with the majority being small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The manufacturing sector is diverse and includes industries such as textiles, food processing, pharmaceuticals, cement, and metals. The textiles and clothing subsectors account for around 40% of the industrial sector's output.

There is a growing importance of industrialization in driving economic growth and development in Nepal, and the manufacturing sector has been identified as a potential area for export growth. The government has implemented policies and initiatives to promote export-oriented industries. Indigenous technology-based industries, employing around 300,000 people, are diverse and include sectors such as agriculture, handicrafts, textiles, and traditional medicine. They have been recognized by the government, with policies and initiatives implemented to promote their growth.

However, indigenous technology-based industries still face challenges, such as a lack of awareness and understanding, limited access to finance and markets, inadequate infrastructure, and a shortage of skilled labor. The COVID-19 pandemic has also had a significant impact on the Nepalese economy and the industrial sector, causing it to lag behind other countries in the region. Despite these challenges, the potential of indigenous technology-based industries to grow the industrial sector and drive economic growth and development in Nepal cannot be overlooked.

2. Literature review

The literature review for this study provides a theoretical foundation for understanding the concepts of indigenous technology and industrialization in Nepal. The review covers academic and non-academic sources, including policies, reports, and statistical data. The reviews are presented below.

Indigenous technology in Nepal

Nepal's indigenous technology comprises a diverse range of knowledge, practices, and skills transferred from generation to generation mostly applied in livelihoods, micro, small and medium-sized industries. These technologies are used in agriculture, construction, textiles, handicrafts, and other sectors. However, lack of modernization and gradation of these technologies has led to a decline in their usage and the loss of valuable knowledge, skills, and livelihoods. (Gurung, 2017).

Indigenous technology and sustainable development

Nepal is rich in cultural and natural diversity, with a wealth of traditional knowledge and technology developed by indigenous communities over generations. Improving indigenous technology has the potential to revitalize industrialization in Nepal, promote sustainable development, and preserve cultural heritage. Indigenous technology has played a significant role in Nepal's history of industrialization, particularly in the areas of agriculture, handicrafts, and traditional medicine. Indigenous agricultural practices such as terrace farming and crop rotation have allowed Nepali farmers to maximize the productivity of their land while minimizing environmental impact (Thapa & Shrestha, 2016). Handicrafts such as pottery, weaving, and metalwork have been transferred through generations, providing livelihoods for thousands of Nepalis (Gurung, 2018). Indigenous medicine, based on the use of herbs and other natural remedies like

Ayurveda, Acupuncture, remains a popular and affordable alternative to modern medicine (Subedi, 2015; Tharakan, 2017).

The incorporation of indigenous technology into industrial development in Nepal has the potential to promote sustainable development and preserve cultural heritage. Traditional agricultural practices, handicrafts, and traditional medicine can all contribute to sustainable industrialization by providing affordable and environmentally friendly alternatives to modern industrial practices (Gurung, 2018; Subedi, 2015). The integration of indigenous technology into the industrial sector can also increase productivity, create employment opportunities, and promote cultural preservation (Acharya, 2019).

However, there are also limitations to the use of indigenous technology for sustainable industrialization in Nepal. Indigenous technology may not always be appropriate or effective in all contexts, and there may be a need for modern technologies to complement or replace indigenous technologies (Altieri, 2004). Additionally, the preservation of indigenous technology may also perpetuate traditional gender roles and inequalities (Bryan & Kortright, 2015).

In conclusion, improving indigenous technology has the potential to revitalize industrialization in Nepal, promote sustainable development, and preserve cultural heritage. However, there are several challenges in incorporating indigenous technology into industrial development programs, including the lack of recognition and support, limited funding and resources, and the lack of collaboration between stakeholders. Despite these challenges, there is growing recognition of the potential benefits of indigenous technology for sustainable industrialization in Nepal, and efforts are being made to promote and incorporate indigenous technology into industrial development programs (Acharya & Pathak, 2019)

Revitalizing industrialization through indigenous technology

The combination of indigenous technology in the industrial sector can increase productivity, create employment opportunities, and promote cultural preservation (Acharya & Pathak, 2019). Furthermore, the use of indigenous technology can reduce the dependence on imported technologies and raw materials, which can improve the country's trade balance (Subedi & Gurung, 2020).

However, several factors hinder the integration of indigenous technology into industrialization in Nepal. These include the lack of proper documentation and preservation of indigenous knowledge, the absence of government policies to support and promote indigenous technology, and the limited resources available for research and development (Subedi & Gurung, 2020). Additionally, lack of awareness among entrepreneurs and policymakers about the potential benefits of indigenous technology is another significant challenge (Bhattachan & Bhattarai, 2019).

Theory of appropriate technology

The theory of appropriate technology is a theoretical concept that has been widely used to guide research and practice in the fields of technology, engineering, and development. The concept of appropriate technology was first introduced in the 1970s by E.F.

Schumacher (1973), a British economist, in his book "Small is Beautiful: Economics as if People Mattered". Schumacher argued that technology should be appropriate to the needs and circumstances of the people using it and that it should be socially and environmentally sustainable.

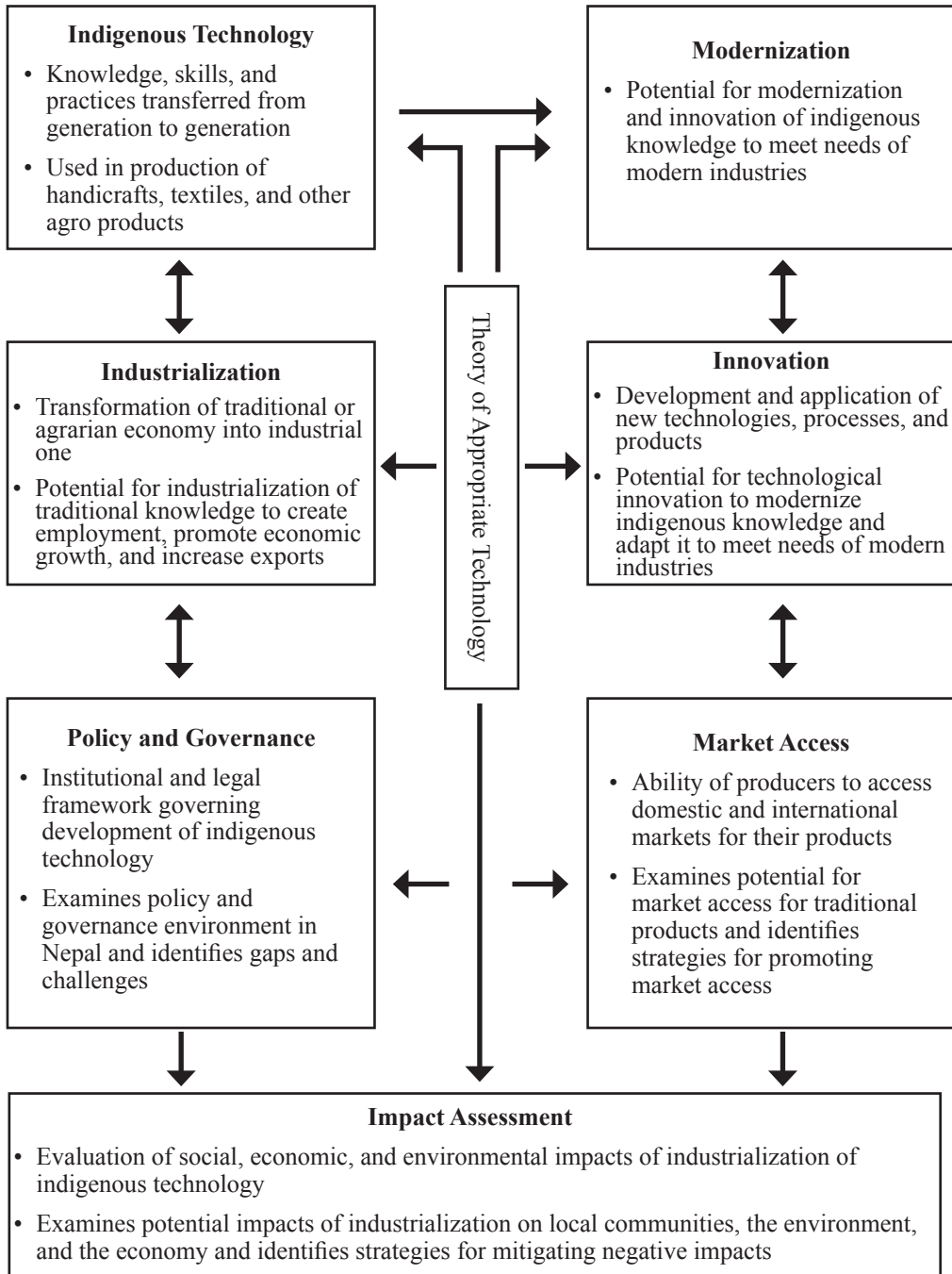
The theory of appropriate technology emphasizes the importance of designing and using technologies that are appropriate to the social, economic, and environmental context in which they are being used. This means taking into account factors such as local knowledge, skills, resources, and cultural values, as well as the ecological impact of the technology. The goal of appropriate technology is to create technologies that are affordable, accessible, and sustainable, and that empower local communities to meet their own needs and goals (Schumacher, 1973),

Several key principles underpin the theory of appropriate technology. One principle is that technologies should be small-scale, simple, and easy to maintain so that they can be produced and used locally. Another principle is that technologies should be environmentally sustainable, minimizing their impact on natural resources and ecosystems. A third principle is that technologies should be socially and culturally appropriate, taking into account local customs, traditions, and values. Finally, appropriate technology emphasizes the importance of participatory approaches, involving local communities in the design, development, and implementation of technologies (Schumacher, 1973 cited in Spencer, 2021).

The theory of appropriate technology has been applied in a range of contexts, from agriculture and energy to healthcare and education. In Nepal, appropriate technology was used to develop technologies such as improved cook stoves, water filters, and solar panels, which are affordable, sustainable, and accessible to local communities. Gradually this has been declined in indigenous practices because of the mounting desire for using advanced technology and modern life with less care of its holistic impact in Nepalese economy (Sherpa, 2023). In addition, the theory of appropriate technology also faces challenges, including the need to balance the competing goals of affordability, sustainability, and cultural appropriateness, and the need to ensure that technologies are not simply imposed from the outside, but rather are developed in collaboration with local communities.

Overall, this theory could provide a theoretical basis for understanding the potential of indigenous technology to contribute to industrialization in Nepal, and for identifying the factors and challenges that need to be addressed to facilitate its development and use. By drawing on this theory, the study was provided a deeper understanding of the role of indigenous technology in vitalizing industrialization and offer recommendations for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and researchers on how to support its development and use in Nepal.

Conceptual Framework



Research gap

The review of the literature draws policy gaps as the lack of a comprehensive policy framework for the development of indigenous technology, limited investment in research and development, uneasy access to markets, insufficiency of education and training, and the lack of collaboration between stakeholders such as the government, private sector, industrial sector, and local communities in Nepal.

The review of the research draws research gaps in Nepal as lack of study on the documentation and preservation of traditional knowledge and practices, the potential for modernizing and marketing traditional handicrafts, the impact of industrialization on local communities and the environment, the identification of areas for technological innovation in traditional technologies, and the development of a comprehensive policy framework to support the industrialization of indigenous technology.

3. Methodology

The study on improving indigenous technology and revitalizing industrialization in Nepal utilized a systematic methodology to conduct the research. The approach involved qualitative content analysis as a tool to identify and analyze relevant data sources, including previous research, government and other organizations' reports, and unpublished research works. The study design included research design, data collection and analysis, quality standards, and ethical considerations. The content analysis approach allowed for a comprehensive analysis of the current state of industrialization and indigenous technology in Nepal, as well as the challenges and opportunities for promoting the use of indigenous technology in the industry. The purposive sampling technique was applied to select the most relevant research documents, government, and other organizations' reports for the study.

To ensure the quality standards of the study, credibility, transferability, dependability, confirmability, and transparency were considered. The findings from the content analysis were synthesized and organized into key categories and themes, which were interpreted to identify patterns, relationships, and trends related to indigenous technology and industrialization in Nepal. In addition, ethical considerations were also taken into account during the content analysis process, including informed consent, confidentiality, valuing the authors and publishers, and citing authentic references.

Overall, the methodology used in this study provided a systematic approach to identify and analyze relevant data sources, synthesize findings, and ensure the quality and ethical standards of the study. The use of content analysis allowed for a comprehensive analysis of the current state of industrialization and indigenous technology in Nepal, which could help identify potential areas for improvement and explore strategies for mitigating the challenges faced by stakeholders.

4. Results and findings

The objectives of this study were to explore the current state of indigenous technology in Nepal, identify challenges to its use and adoption, and develop strategies to revitalize its use for industrialization. The study was guided by the study questions designed based on knowing the current state of indigenous technology, identifying challenges in

using and adopting indigenous technology and exploring strategies to revitalize the use of indigenous technology for industrialization in Nepal. I present the results and their interpretation in a thematic way.

Indigenous technology and sustainable development

Dangol and Pyakurel (2020) and Khadka and Adhikari (2021) suggest that the use of indigenous technology in Nepal is linked to sustainable development. Indigenous technology is environmentally friendly, low-cost, and locally available, making it suitable for small-scale enterprises and community-based initiatives. It also promotes the conservation of natural resources and fosters a sense of community ownership and self-reliance, contributing to environmental sustainability, economic development, and social inclusion (Manabete & Umar, 2014). Substantially, the indigenous technology contributes for the sustainable development of underprivileged societies (Imoro et al., 2022).

Indigenous technology faces several challenges, including the lack of recognition and support from government policies and programs, erosion of indigenous knowledge, and marginalization of indigenous communities. However, there are opportunities for the use of indigenous technology in sustainable development mostly through the development of micro, small and cottage industries, such as the promotion of cultural diversity and the creation of new markets for traditional products ((Kharel & Upadhyaya, 2021).

The government and institutions play a critical role in supporting and promoting indigenous technology in Nepal by creating policies and programs that facilitate the development and dissemination of indigenous technology, providing financial support for research and development, and establishing centers for the documentation and preservation of indigenous knowledge (Subedi & Gurung, 2020). Institutions such as universities and research centers can also contribute to the development of indigenous technology through research, training, and capacity building (Bhattachan & Bhattarai, 2019).

Several challenges hinder the integration of indigenous technology into industrialization in Nepal, such as the lack of awareness and recognition of indigenous technology, inadequate funding for research and development, and the absence of a supportive policy environment. However, several opportunities exist for the integration of indigenous technology, such as the growing demand for sustainable and locally produced products and the availability of digital technologies to facilitate the dissemination of indigenous knowledge (Khanal et al., 2021; Bhattachan & Bhattarai, 2019).

Indigenous technology and development of tourism

Gurung (2020) discusses the relationship between indigenous technology and the development of tourism in Nepal. The article highlights the potential benefits of integrating indigenous technology into the tourism sector, including the development of unique and authentic tourism products, community-based tourism initiatives, and sustainable tourism practices. The use of traditional techniques in pottery making, weaving, handicrafts, cooking, honey production, beekeeping, agriculture, and forestry can lead to the development of tourism initiatives that showcase the local culture, traditions, and way of life. When the existing indigenous technologies are

improved, the cost-efficiency, and quality of products can be enhanced that increase income, all time- employment occupancy, utilization of local resources, research and innovation for further improvement. However, the article also identifies several challenges hindering the integration of indigenous technology in tourism, including the lack of awareness and recognition of indigenous technology, inadequate funding for research and development, the absence of a supportive policy environment, and limited market opportunities for indigenous tourism products. The article concludes that the government and institutions need to provide support and funding for research and development, and awareness campaigns to promote the potential of indigenous technology for the development of sustainable tourism in Nepal.

Indigenous technology and industrialization

Karki (2021) conducted an in-depth study on the relationship between indigenous technology and the development of industries in Nepal. The study found that the integration of indigenous technology can play a significant role in the development of micro and small-scale industries in Nepal. Indigenous technology is closely linked to the local resources available in a particular region, making it a cost-effective and sustainable option for micro and small-scale industries. The integration of indigenous technology can lead to the utilization of local resources, innovation, employment generation, cultural preservation, and sustainable development. The improvement of indigenous technologies expands opportunities of employment and income in the rural areas creating a wider space for innovation in micro and small industries. This supports the country to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs) of inclusive and sustainable industrialization (Economic Survey, 2021/22). However, the lack of awareness, funding, and a supportive policy environment are significant challenges that hinder the integration of indigenous technology. The governments and institutions need to provide support and funding for research and development, awareness campaigns, and policy initiatives to promote the potential of indigenous technology for the development of micro and small-scale industries in Nepal.

Indigenous technology and employment opportunity

The integration of indigenous technology has the potential to create employment opportunities in Nepal, particularly in rural areas (Thakur, 2017). Indigenous technology is developed based on local knowledge and skills, making it suitable for employment generation in Nepal. The integration of indigenous technology can lead to the development of skills, entrepreneurship opportunities, and employment generation in sectors such as handicrafts, agriculture, and tourism. However, challenges such as the lack of access to credit and finance, limited market opportunities, and inadequate support for research and development hinder its integration. Therefore, the government and institutions need to provide support and funding for research and development, awareness campaigns, and policy initiatives to promote the potential of indigenous technology for employment generation in Nepal.

Indigenous technology and advanced technologies in Nepal

The integration of indigenous technology can serve as a pathway to advanced technologies in Nepal, as it can lead to innovation, the development of new products

and services (Dhakal & Dhakal, 2016), and the foundation for the development of more advanced technologies. Additionally, the integration of indigenous technology can lead to the development of skills and knowledge that are necessary for the adoption and implementation of advanced technologies (Dhakal & Dhakal, 2016). However, the lack of access to capital and resources, skilled labor, and infrastructure pose significant challenges to the integration of indigenous technology and advanced technologies in Nepal (Dhakal & Dhakal, 2016). To overcome these challenges, the government and institutions need to provide support and funding for research and development, awareness campaigns, and policy initiatives.

Indigenous technology and agriculture growth for industrialization

Agriculture is a significant contributor to Nepal's economy, and the integration of indigenous technology can play a vital role in its development. Indigenous technology in agriculture includes practices such as crop rotation, intercropping, and indigenous irrigation methods (Shrestha et al., 2019). The integration of indigenous technology can lead Nepalese economy towards improved yields, increased resilience to climate change, and the development of sustainable farming practices. Additionally, agriculture can serve as a foundation for industrialization in Nepal by providing new sources of raw materials, and investment, employment opportunities, and increasing the value of agricultural products that the agriculture sector can step up into commercialization for increasing its competitive power through increasing productivity and output (Poudel, 2016). However, the integration of indigenous technology and agriculture for industrialization faces challenges such as the lack of access to capital and resources required for research and development and infrastructure (Karki, 2021). Therefore, the government and institutions need to provide support and funding for research and development, awareness campaigns, and policy initiatives to promote the integration of indigenous technology and agriculture for industrialization in Nepal.

Indigenous technology and growth of gross domestic product

The improvement of indigenous technology can have a significant impact on GDP growth and promote prosperity in Nepal. By integrating indigenous technology in various sectors, such as agriculture, tourism, and handicrafts, innovative products and services can be developed, leading to increased productivity, new sources of income, and employment opportunities. The preservation of cultural heritage and identity can also be achieved through the integration of indigenous technology. However, the lack of access to funding and resources, as well as infrastructure challenges, are significant obstacles to the integration of indigenous technology and GDP growth for prosperity in Nepal. To address these challenges, the government and institutions need to provide support and funding for research and development, awareness campaigns, and policy initiatives to promote the improvement of indigenous technology and GDP growth for prosperity in Nepal (Karki, 2021).

5. Discussion

The use of indigenous technology is vital for sustainable development in Nepal and globally, promoting economic, social, and environmental sustainability while preserving cultural heritage. However, government policies, academia, and civil society support

are necessary to promote traditional knowledge and practices, empower indigenous communities, and integrate indigenous technology into industrialization and tourism sustainably. Integrating indigenous technology into micro and small-scale industries presents an opportunity for innovation, employment, and cultural preservation. Addressing challenges like inadequate funding, lack of awareness and recognition, and a supportive policy environment can enable the successful integration of indigenous technology in Nepal. The government and institutions need to support research, development, awareness campaigns, policy initiatives, and market access to maximize the benefits of indigenous technology.

However, the analysis also highlights the challenges of the digital divide, lack of research and development, and inadequate support for innovation, which limit the integration of advanced technologies in Nepal. To overcome these challenges, the government and institutions need to provide support for research and development, innovation, and skill development to promote the adoption of advanced technologies that are suitable for Nepal's context. Furthermore, the integration of advanced technologies should be done in a way that does not undermine the potential benefits of indigenous technology. The preservation and recognition of indigenous technology should remain a priority, as it can contribute to the development of advanced technologies and the sustainable development of Nepal. Therefore, a balanced approach that recognizes and integrates both indigenous and advanced technologies is crucial to achieving sustainable development in Nepal.

This study emphasizes the challenges and potential benefits of integrating indigenous technology and advanced technologies in Nepal. It highlights the importance of innovation and the role of indigenous technology in facilitating it. The study also highlights the potential benefits of integrating indigenous technology in agriculture and promoting industrialization, such as sustainable farming practices and new sources of income and employment opportunities. However, the challenges of integrating indigenous technology, such as lack of access to capital, resources, skilled labor, and infrastructure, need to be addressed through government and institutional support for research and development, awareness campaigns, and policy initiatives.

The analysis highlights the potential benefits of integrating indigenous technology into various sectors in Nepal, including agriculture, industrialization, tourism, micro and small-scale industries, and employment generation. However, the lack of access to funding and resources, as well as infrastructure, poses significant challenges that need to be addressed through government and institutional support for research and development, awareness campaigns, and policy initiatives. The integration of indigenous technology can contribute to sustainable economic development, preserve cultural heritage, and improve the standard of living in Nepal. The study recommends that the government and institutions provide support and funding for research and development, awareness campaigns, and policy initiatives to fully realize the potential of indigenous technology and promote its utilization in various sectors to generate employment opportunities and contribute to the development of the Nepalese economy.

6. Conclusion and recommendation

The study highlights the potential of indigenous technology in Nepal for sustainable

and inclusive economic development by reducing dependence on imported technology, creating local jobs, and promoting environmental sustainability. The study also identifies several strategies for improving the development and use of indigenous technology, including investing in research and development, building partnerships, promoting awareness and adoption, improving infrastructure and technical skills, and strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks. However, significant challenges need to be addressed, such as a lack of investment, limited awareness and adoption by industry, inadequate infrastructure and technical skills, and weak policy and regulatory frameworks realizing the potential benefits of leveraging indigenous technology.

The development and use of indigenous technology are vital for the economic growth and sustainable development of a country. To achieve this, it is necessary to have a collaborative effort between the government, private sector, and academia.

Firstly, these stakeholders should increase investment in research and development of indigenous technology that is adapted to the local context. This would require identifying the technological needs of the industry and the country and conducting research to develop technology that can address those needs. By doing so, it would be possible to build a strong technology base that can cater to the specific requirements of the industry and improve the country's overall technological capability.

Secondly, the government, industry, and academia should work together to build partnerships and networks that facilitate the development and adoption of indigenous technology in the industry. Such collaborations would bring together the expertise and resources of each stakeholder to develop and promote the use of indigenous technology in the industry. This would also encourage the development of new innovations and ideas and foster a culture of entrepreneurship.

Thirdly, it is important for the government and private sector to promote awareness and adoption of indigenous technology by industry through training, information sharing, and incentives. Training programs and workshops can be organized to educate industry stakeholders about the benefits of indigenous technology and how it can be incorporated into their business processes. Information sharing can be facilitated through technology fairs, exhibitions, and seminars. Incentives such as tax breaks or subsidies can also encourage the adoption of indigenous technology by industry players.

Fourthly, the government and private sector should invest in improving infrastructure and technical skills to support the development and use of indigenous technology. This would require building technical and research facilities that can support the development and testing of indigenous technology. It would also require training and development programs for technical and research staff to ensure they have the necessary skills to support the development and use of indigenous technology.

Fifthly, the government should strengthen policy and regulatory frameworks to support the development and use of indigenous technology in the industry. This would involve developing policies that promote the adoption and use of indigenous technology and regulations that ensure the quality and safety of such technology. It would also require the establishment of standards and guidelines for the development and use of indigenous technology.

Finally, Nepal should collaborate with other countries and learn from their experiences in developing and using indigenous technology in the industry. By sharing experiences and best practices, Nepal can learn from other countries' successes and failures and develop a roadmap for the successful adoption and use of indigenous technology in the industry. This would also provide an opportunity for Nepal to showcase its own indigenous technology and promote its adoption in other countries.

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दोस्रो राष्ट्रिय अर्थशास्त्री सम्मेलनका निष्कर्षहरू

- [१] स्टार्ट अप बिजनेस, नवप्रवर्तनकारी योजना तथा आइटी प्रशिक्षार्थीहरूका लागि लगानी गर्ने रकमको अभाव भइरहेको सन्दर्भमा यिनीहरूलाई फाइनान्सिङ गरी उद्यमशीलता विकास गर्न सरकार, सहकारी क्षेत्र, निजी क्षेत्र र विकास साभेदारहरूलगायतको लगानीमा एउटा इन्ोभेसन फण्ड स्थापना गर्ने र उक्त फण्डमार्फत् सहूलियत ब्याजदरमा न्यूनतम ५ वर्षको लागि ऋण दिने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- [२] विद्यमान आयात र निर्यातको असमान अनुपात घटाउँदै नेपाली अर्थतन्त्रको परनिर्भरता कम गर्न कृषकलाई उत्पादन र उत्पादनलाई बजारसँग जोड्दै सिजन अनुसारका मल, बीउ र सिचाइको व्यवस्था मिलाउने । कृषि क्षेत्रको उत्पादकत्व वृद्धि गर्न एकल, सामुहिक वा सहकारीमार्फत लागत साँभेदारी मोडेल अवलम्बन गर्ने साथै खाली तथा बाँभो रहेको सार्वजनिक जमिनलाईसमेत कृषि उत्पादनका लागि प्रयोगमा ल्याउनु पर्ने । कृषि अनुसन्धान केन्द्रका उपलब्धिहरूको प्रसार सुदृढ बनाउन कृषि ज्ञान केन्द्रको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने साथै ज्ञान केन्द्र र अनुसन्धान केन्द्रबीच प्रभावकारी समन्वय विकास गर्ने ।
- [३] कृषिजन्य उत्पादनको बजार व्यवस्थापन प्रणाली नहुँदा स्वदेशी उत्पादन बारी मै कुहिने स्थिति रहेकोले देशभरका मुख्य-मुख्य बजारसम्म सोभै पुऱ्याउने गरी किसानमैत्री आधुनिक प्रविधिमा आधारित आपूर्ति व्यवस्थापन प्रणाली विकास गर्ने । यो प्रणालीमार्फत प्रत्येक स्थानीय तहका कृषकहरूको बजार केन्द्रसँग सोभै सम्पर्क हुने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- [४] कृषिजन्य तथा स्थानीय स्तरमा उपलब्ध कच्चा सामग्री सदुपयोग हुनेगरी कृषि-उद्योगबीचमा सम्बन्ध स्थापना गर्दै औद्योगिकरणको पुनरजागरण शुरुवात गर्न संघीय, प्रदेश र स्थानीय सरकारको साभेदारीमा “कृषि-औद्योगिक क्रान्तिको आधारशीला” कार्यक्रम ल्याउने ।
- [५] अनौपचारिक अर्थतन्त्रलाई औपचारिकीकरण गरी राजस्वको दायरासमेत विस्तार गर्न व्यवसायिक फर्म दर्ता, नवीकरण तथा खारेजी प्रक्रियालाई सरलीकृत र अनलाइनमा आधारित बनाउने । दर्ता नभइ संचालनमा रहेका फर्म तथा कम्पनीलाई दर्ता हुन प्रोत्साहन प्याकेज तथा कर छुटको व्यवस्था गर्ने
- [६] वित्तीय पहुँचलाई व्यापक बनाउन बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाले प्रवाह गर्ने कुल कर्जाको ४५ प्रतिशत रकम अनिवार्य रुपमा उत्पादनमूलक क्षेत्रमा लगानी गर्ने तथा हालको कर्जा नीतिमा सुधार गरी कर्जा प्रवाहलाई सहज, परियोजनामुखी, पहुँचयोग्य तथा व्यवसायमैत्री बनाउनु पर्ने । साथै, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाले प्रवाह गरेको कर्जा तोकिएको क्षेत्रमा सदुपयोग भएको सुनिश्चित गर्न ऋणीलाई थप जिम्मेवार बनाइ बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थालाई स्व-नियमन र स्व-सुपरिवेक्षण गर्ने व्यवस्थामा कडाइ गर्दै नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको सुपरिवेक्षकीय क्षमता थप सुदृढ बनाउने ।
- [७] वित्तीय साधनमाथि निश्चित व्यक्ति वा समुहको एकाधिकार हुन नदिन, वित्तीय प्रणालीलाई

जोखिममा पर्न नदिई वित्तीय स्थायित्व सुनिश्चित गर्न, वित्तीय सुशासन अभिवृद्धि गर्न बैकर्स र व्यवसायी छुट्याउनको लागि एक घराना वा व्यक्तिको संलग्नतामा उद्योग, बैक, वित्तीय संस्था वा बीमा कम्पनी खोल्न दिन नहुने वा उक्त संस्थामा बस्न नपाइने व्यवस्था मिलाउनुपर्ने ।

- [८] वित्तीय बजारलाई थप खुल्ला बनाउँदै प्रतिफलयोग्य क्षेत्रमा लगानी हुने वातावरण बनाउने साथै अर्थतन्त्रको निश्चित क्षेत्रहरूमा सार्वजनिक लगानी बढाउने गरी नेपालको अर्थव्यवस्थाको मोडल र बजार अर्थतन्त्रलाई पुनः परिभाषित गर्दै समाजवादउन्मुख अर्थतन्त्रमा रुपान्तरण गर्ने क्रियाकलापहरू गराउनु पर्ने ।
- [९] आत्मनिर्भर अर्थतन्त्रमा योगदान गर्ने गरी तोकिएका उत्पादनमूलक क्षेत्रमा प्रवाह हुने कर्जाको ब्याज दर अन्य क्षेत्रका कर्जाको तुलनामा कमिमा ३ प्रतिशतले कम हुने गरी ब्याजदर निर्धारण हुने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- [१०] चोरी पैठारी तथा अन्डर बिलिडमार्फत माल सामान भित्र्याउने र भ्याट बिल नकाटी सामान बेच्ने प्रवृत्ति निरुत्साहित गर्न, भन्सार नाका वा बाहिरबाट सेटिडमा राजस्व छल्लेर माल सामान भित्र्याउने प्रवृत्ति रोक्न आन्तरिक राजस्व कार्यालयले बजार अनुगमनमा तिब्रता ल्याउनु पर्ने र भन्सार सिमा नाकामा प्रहरी सुरक्षाबलको सहयोगमा भन्सार विभागले कडाईका साथ नियन्त्रण गर्ने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- [११] अनावश्यक सरकारी खर्च घटाउन सार्वजनिक प्रशासन प्रणालीमा व्यापक सुधार गर्ने, थोरै तर दक्ष कर्मचारीको व्यवस्था गर्ने, प्रशासनिक सेवामा डिजिटाइजेसन गर्ने र प्रशासनिक खर्चमा मितव्ययिता ल्याउने । परिपक्व विकास परियोजनाहरू मात्रै बजेटमा समावेश हुने प्रणाली विकास गरी विनियोजन भएको पुँजीगत बजेट खर्च हुने सुनिश्चितता गर्ने ।
- [१२] वर्तमान विश्व आर्थिक मन्दी र नेपालको वास्तविक अवस्थाको विश्लेषण गरी नेपालले आर्थिक मन्दीसँग सामना गर्दै दिगो आर्थिक वृद्धिका लागि अपनाउनु पर्ने क्रियाकलापका लागि रणनीति तथा कार्यक्रम स्पष्ट रूपमा तय गर्नुपर्ने ।
- [१३] विद्युत उत्पादनलाई उच्च प्राथमिकता दिई सस्तो दरमा स्वदेशमा खपत हुने व्यवस्था गर्ने । ठूला जलविद्युत परियोजनामा बैदेशिक लगानी आकर्षित गरी विद्युत उत्पादनको सम्भाव्यतालाई सदुपयोग गर्ने । विद्युतीय चुल्हो, विद्युतीय सवारी साधनलगायत सामग्रीको उत्पादन र प्रयोग बढाउन कच्चा पदार्थ (व्याट्री, मोटर, चार्जर आदि) मा कर सहूलियत र पूर्वाधार विकासका लागि प्रविधि, पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट, माग सिर्जना लगायतका प्रोत्साहनमूलक कार्ययोजन ल्याई कार्यान्वयन गरिनुपर्ने । ग्याँस वितरण प्रणालीलाई घरायसी र व्यवसायिक गरी वर्गीकरण गर्दै घरायसी ग्याँस प्रयोगलाई विद्युतीय चुल्होले विस्थापित गर्ने । साथै विद्युतीय यातायात आन्तरिक खपत नभएको विद्युत भारत, बंगलादेशलगायत अन्य मुलुकमा निर्यातका लागि समझदारी गर्ने ।
- [१४] नेपालमा ७०० भन्दा धेरै प्रजातीका जडिबुटीको पहिचान भएकाले वार्षिक ८० हजार टन भन्दा बढी जडिबुटी संकलन गर्न सकिने भएकोले यसको व्यवस्थापन र उपयोग नीतिलाई सरल बनाउनसके नेपालले वार्षिक ८.५ अर्ब रुपैयाँ भन्दा बढी आमदानी गर्ने संभावना देखिएकोले यस सम्बन्धी ठोस कार्ययोजना तयार गरिनुपर्ने । साथै काठ लगायत स्वदेशी वनजन्य उपजको बैज्ञानिक उपयोग गर्ने नीति बनाइ अविलम्ब कार्यान्वयन गरिनुपर्ने ।

- [१५] कोभिड १९ को विश्व महामारी तथा रुस-युक्रेन युद्धले निम्त्याएको संकट र बढ्दो बेरोजगारी, उच्च मूल्य वृद्धि, कर्जाको बढ्दो व्याजदर जस्ता समस्याबाट अर्थतन्त्र नराम्ररी प्रभावित बनेकाले **बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थालाई विलासी उपभोग र रियलस्टेटका क्षेत्रमा कर्जा प्रवाह कम गर्ने र उत्पादनमूलक क्षेत्रमा कर्जा विस्तार गर्न अभिप्रेरित गर्ने नीति बनाउनु पर्ने ।**
- [१६] अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय व्यापार प्रवर्धन गर्न तेस्रो मुलुकमा वस्तु तथा सेवा निर्यात बजारको दायरा बढाउन स्वदेशी श्रम तथा सीप, उत्पादन र बजारिकरणको लागि प्रभावकारी संयन्त्र बनाउने । नेपालको वैदेशिक व्यापार नीतिबमोजिम निकट छिमेकी देश र अन्य देशलाई हेर्ने स्पष्ट दुरदृष्टि तय गरी वैदेशिक व्यापार प्रवर्द्धन गर्ने ।
- [१७] दिगो विकासका लागि औद्योगीकरण र औद्योगीकरणका लागि उपयुक्त प्रविधिको चयन र प्रयोग गर्न राज्यबाट खोज तथा अनुसन्धान कार्यमा गर्ने लगानी बढाउनु पर्ने साथै उद्योगको उत्पादन क्षमता बढाउन सरकारले थप सहजिकरण गर्नुपर्ने । उद्योग-व्यवसाय लागत कम गरी प्रतिस्पर्धी क्षमता बढाउन सरकारले औद्योगिक पूर्वाधारमा लगानी बढाउने तथा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रहरुको विकास गर्ने । निजी क्षेत्रले ठूला उद्योगहरुलाई पब्लिक कम्पनीमा लैजाने, यस्ता उद्योगको लागि वित्तीय लगानी बैंक कर्जामा मात्रै भर नपरी सेयर, डिबेन्चरलगायतका बैकल्पिक लगानीका स्रोत समेत प्रयोग गर्ने वातावरण सिर्जना गर्ने ।
- [१८] नेपालको भौगोलिक अवस्थिति, स्थानीय कच्चा पदार्थ, जनशक्ति, पुँजी, परम्परागत सीप समेतलाई दृष्टिगत गर्दा यहाँ लघु, घरेलु तथा साना उद्योगको प्रचुर सम्भावना छ । त्यसैले स्थानीय बजार तथा निर्यातमूलक वस्तुहरु समेत उत्पादन गर्न राज्यले स्वदेशी उद्योग विस्तार, रोजगारी वृद्धि, अर्थतन्त्र सुदृढ, गरिवी न्यूनीकरण तथा राष्ट्रिय उत्पादनको वृद्धिका लागि पहल गर्नुपर्ने । साथै स्वदेशमै उत्पादन हुने वस्तु तथा सेवा एवं त्यस्ता वस्तु उत्पादनमा प्रयोग हुने कच्चा पदार्थ आयातमा लाग्ने कर तयारी वस्तुको तुलनामा कम हुनुपर्ने ।
- [१९] विश्वव्यापी रुपमा भएको भौतिक विकास र जनसंख्या चापले गर्दा पर्यावरणीय असन्तुलन र जलवायु परिवर्तनको समस्या सिर्जना भई वातावरण, बोटबिरुवा, जीवजन्तु तथा मानव जीवनमा प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पारेको हुनाले उक्त समस्या समाधानको लागि **पर्यावरणीय सन्तुलन अनुकुलन हुने गरी एकिकृत रुपमा जैविक विविधता संरक्षणसहितको व्यापक जनचेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम संचालन गरी सामाजिक आर्थिक क्रियाकलापलाई वातावरणमैत्री बनाउन पहल गर्ने ।**
- [२०] आर्थिक कटनीतिलाई परराष्ट्र नीति र राष्ट्रको कटनीतिक सम्बन्धको स्तरले निर्धारण गर्ने भएकोले नेपालको आर्थिक कटनीतिक सम्बन्धलाई भौगोलिक परिप्रेक्ष्यतामा निकट छिमेकी देश भारत र चीनबीचको समस्त क्षेत्रियता शान्ति, सुरक्षा, र समृद्धिलाई आधार बनाइ उदीयमान आर्थिक शक्तिहरूसँग **त्रिपक्षीय समतामूलक सहकार्यतामार्फत नेपालको दीर्घकालीन आर्थिक विकासको मोडल बनाउनु पर्ने ।**
- [२१] स्वदेशी उत्पादन प्रयोग वर्षको नारालाई कार्यान्वयन गरी **सरकारी कार्यालय तथा सबै सार्वजनिक निकायमहरुमा स्वदेशी उत्पादन प्रयोग गर्न अनिवार्य गर्ने ।** निजी र सहकारी क्षेत्रलाई पनि स्वदेशी उत्पादन प्रयोग गर्न प्रोत्साहित गर्ने । स्वदेशी उद्योग र व्यवसायको प्रवर्द्धन एवं विकासका लागि **नेपाली उत्पादन नेपालीको रोजाइ कार्यक्रम** बनाइ लागु गर्ने ।

- [२२] सरकारी सेवामा गुणस्तर र खस्किएको सुशासनको अवस्थामा सुधार ल्याउन कार्ययोजना बनाई अविलम्ब लागु गर्ने । सरकारी कार्यालयमा संस्थागत भ्रष्टाचार, काम कारवाहीमा ढिला सुस्ती र कमिसन तथा नीतिगत भ्रष्टाचारमा सून्य सहनशीलता अपनाउने । राष्ट्रिय अनुगमन तथा मुल्यांकनका लागि प्रभावकारी निकायको व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- [२३] उत्पादन र रोजगारीको प्रवर्द्धन गर्न छुट्टै गुरु योजना बनाउने । यस योजनामा कुन कुन क्षेत्रमा कति माग छ र कति उत्पादन गर्ने र राष्ट्रिय स्रोत साधन तथा स्वदेशी लगानी र आवश्यक पर्ने वैदेशिक लगानी के कति आवश्यक पर्ने भन्ने एकिन गरी सोही अनुसार जनशक्ति परिचालन र फाइनान्सको खाका तयार गर्ने ।
- [२४] दिगो विकास लक्ष्य हासिल गर्न सरकारी, निजी र सहकारी तीनवटै क्षेत्रहरुको सहकार्य/समन्वयमा जोड दिने । **कोभिड-१९ तथा रुस-युक्रेन युद्धको कारण दिगो विकास लक्ष्य हासिल गर्न परेको कठिनाईलाई तथ्यपूर्ण रुपमा प्रकाश पाउँ विकास साभेदारहरूसँग बढी प्रभावित क्षेत्रहरुमा थप विकास सहायताको लागि कुटनैतिक पहल गर्ने ।**
- [२५] विद्यमान नीति, नियम, कानून, योजना तथा कार्यक्रमलाई कार्यान्वयनमा लैजाँदा उस्तै उद्देश्य र कार्यक्षेत्र भएकालाई एकिकृत र समन्वय हुने गरी पुनरावलोकन गरी प्रभावकारी बनाउनु पर्ने ।
- [२६] संविधानको मर्मअनुसार समाजवादउन्मुख अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माणका लागि विभिन्न अर्थतन्त्रका अवधारणाहरुलाई छलफल, बहस तथा अध्ययन अनुसन्धान गरी ठोस मोडेल तयार गर्ने ।