

Computer fraud

- For abetment fine up to 50,000 and up to 6 months imprisonment

For accomplice

- Half of the main convicted

## Implementation in the Land Reform

Land reforms played a key role in the national economic development of those countries. Land reforms paved the way for agricultural development, which in turn led to industrial development in these countries. Nepal has passed through a similar phase, too.

Since the late 1950s governing administrations of all political hues have pronounced land to the tiller redistribution necessary to abolish feudalism and advance economic transformation. And yet they have as recurrently failed to achieve these objectives. Although overlord powers of landlords and colonizing agents have been successfully diminished, other destructive characteristics of feudal land relations continue to flourish. These include high levels of absentee landlordism, large areas of under utilized farmland, and failure to reform the conditions of those who farm others' land, some of whom, extraordinarily, remain in debt peonage until today and despite repeated legislation against this. Insecurity of tenure afflicts the entire farming sector, a main cause of its stagnation. Farming has become one of the least appealing ways to survive and yet continues (and will of necessity continue) to underwrite the economy. This is itself truncated through failures to restructure farm tenure relations and force idle landlord capital into off-farm productive enterprise. Breaking out of this cycle has become paramount to post-conflict and now republican New Nepal. Recommitment to abolition of feudalism through land reform has been given declamatory constitutional force. Reform is now termed scientific land reform, seemingly to reflect what is fast emerging as its dominant focus upon the commercialization of agriculture. Land Reform in Nepal – Where is it coming from and where is it going?

### Overview

This is a summary of a book which reports upon a review of land reform in Nepal. The book finds that state-led reformism is far from new in Nepal. Since the late 1950s governing administrations of all political hues have pronounced land to the tiller redistribution necessary to abolish feudalism and advance economic transformation. And yet they have as recurrently failed to achieve these objectives. Although overlord powers of landlords and colonizing agents have been successfully diminished, other destructive characteristics of feudal land relations continue to flourish. These include high levels of absentee landlordism, large areas of underutilized farmland, and failure to reform the conditions of those who farm others' land, some of whom, extraordinarily, remain in debt peonage until today and despite repeated legislation against this. Insecurity of tenure afflicts the entire farming sector, a main cause of its stagnation. Farming has become one of the least appealing ways to survive and yet continues (and will of necessity continue) to underwrite the economy. This is itself truncated through failures to restructure farm tenure relations and force idle landlord capital into off-farm productive enterprise. Breaking out of this cycle has become paramount to