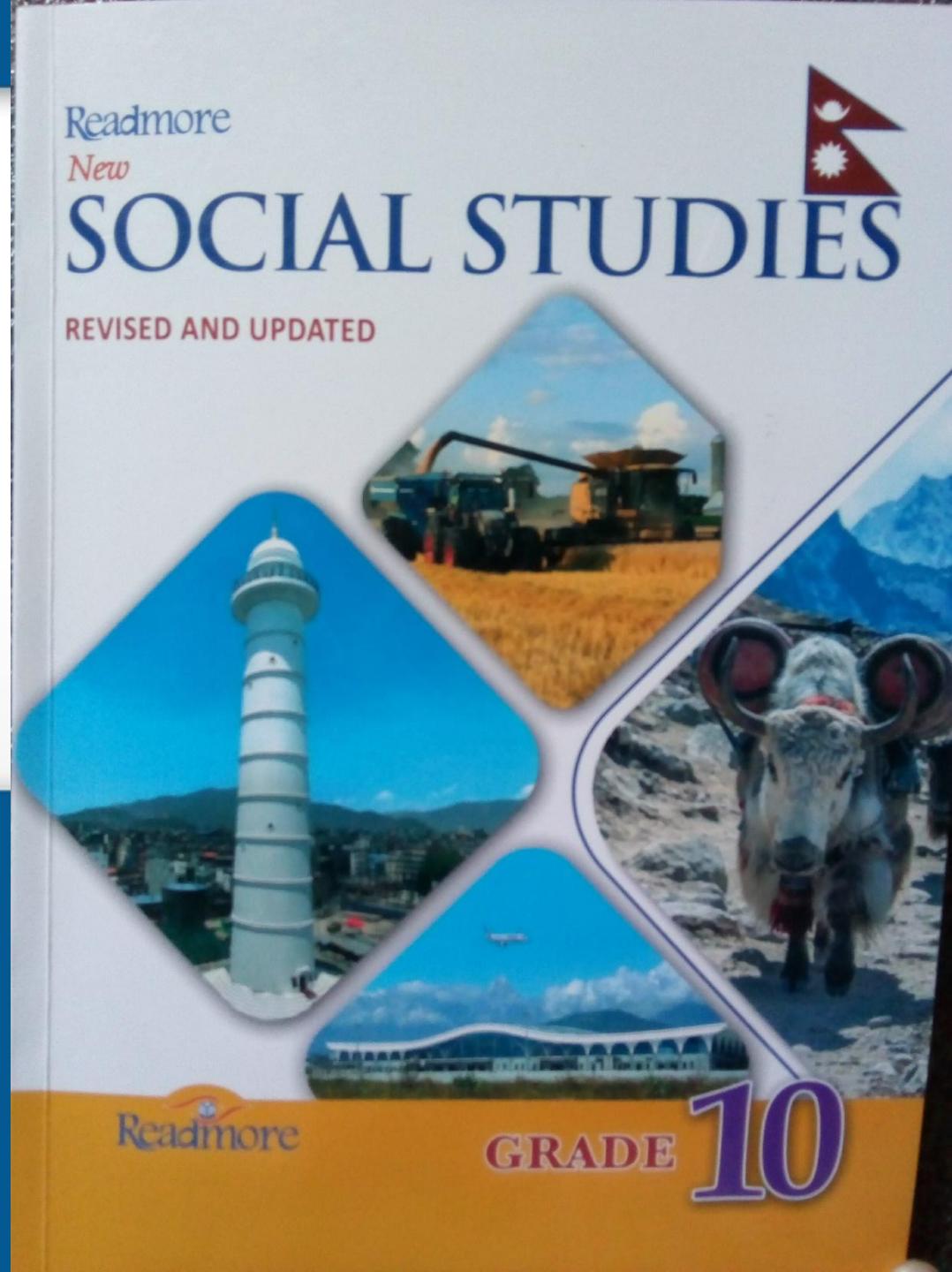


11TH
JULY
2021



WEEKLY LESSON PLAN #9/ SOCIAL STUDIES-#10 [JULY: 11–JULY: 16]

| Lessons | Objectives | Teaching Materials | Teaching Learning Activities | Evaluation | Assignment |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| *Current Plan *Tourism industry, its importance and Prospects *Water : An Important Source of Energy | *Mention the objectives and programs of current plan. *Mention the problems and solutions in tourism industries in Nepal. *Mention the importance and possibilities of development of Hydroelectricity in Nepal. | -Textbook -Pictures - Related Videos | # Give a brief introduction of current plan and its possibilities. #Describe the importance, possibilities, problems and solutions in tourism industries of Nepal. #Discuss about the possibilities of hydropower development and present status of power supply in Nepal. | * Question-answer-discussion sessions and short quiz sessions will be conducted during the classes as per the objectives and subject matters of the determined lessons. | ##Complete all questions from the following lessons. *Current Plan *Tourism industry, its importance and Prospects *Water : An Important Source of Energy |



UNIT -EIGHT

LESSON-ONE

CURRENT PLAN

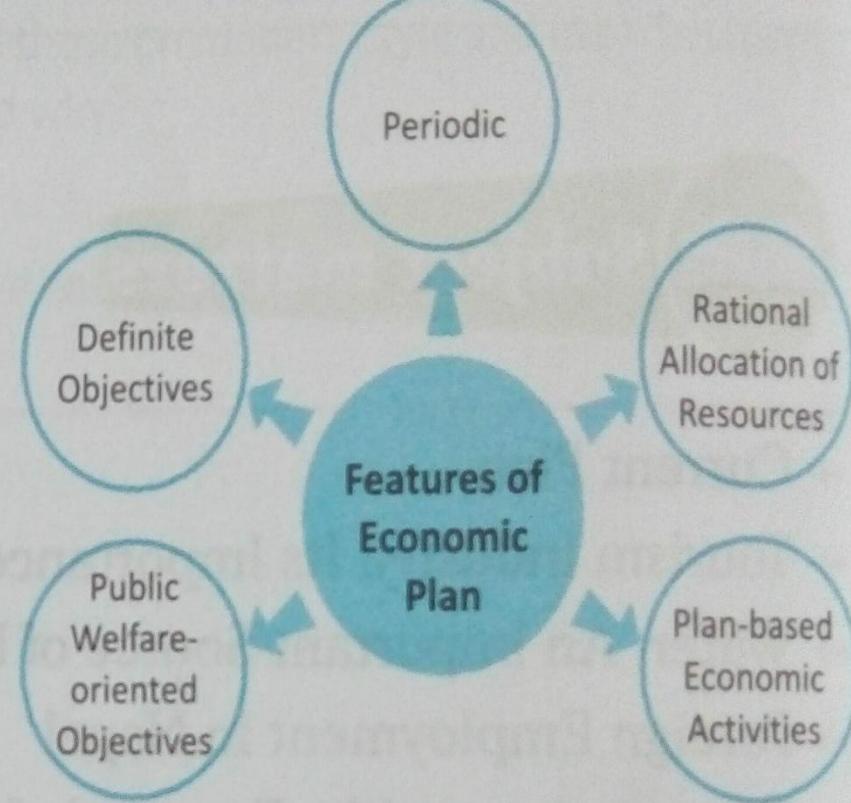
Current Plan

Introduction

In general sense, plan is an idea or strategy of achieving objectives. A good plan is necessary for achieving targeted goals. In a plan, certain goals are expected to achieve within a specified period of time by utilizing estimated means and resource. Every conscious person makes a plan for achieving goal. Similarly, various plans are made for the development of the country. The plan made by the state for the development of country with the appropriate utilization of the available resources and means is known as development plan. The plans related to economic activities aiming at growing country's economy is called economic plan. It is the activity of deciding the best way of using capital, labour and other resources in order to make country's economy stronger.

The history of planned development in the world is not very long. The USSR prepared and implemented the *Five Years Plan* in 1928 AD for the first time. After this, many other countries in the world began to make and implement planned development. In Nepal, planned development began since 2013 BS with the implementation of the *First Five Year Plan*.

The National Planning Commission (NPC) is the apex advisory body of Government of Nepal for formulating a national vision, periodic plans and policies for development. Prime Minister is the Chairperson of the NPC. The NPC calculates the needs of resource, identifies sources of funding, and allocates budget for socio-economic development. It serves as a central agency for monitoring and evaluating development plans, policies and programs.



Need and Importance of Economic Plan

- ◆ To attain steady economic development
- ◆ To remove unemployment, poverty and inequalities among people
- ◆ To provide infrastructural facilities
- ◆ To allocate resources properly between present and future needs, and
- ◆ To attain balanced regional development.

A Review of Fourteenth Plan (2072/073-2075/076)

Fourteenth Plan was Three Years Plan from the fiscal year 2072/073 to 2075/076. It was the first plan prepared after the promulgation of the constitution with federal governing system for the implementation of economic, social principle underlying on it. This plan had aimed at building prosperous Nepal through reconstruction of the damages caused by the devastating earthquake of 2072 BS. This Plan has already been finished. Let's review Fourteenth Plan in its quantitative goals and achievements.

Major economic, social and physical goals of Fourteenth Plan and Achievements

| S. No. | Indicator/Goal | Status of Fiscal Year 2072/073 | Goal of the Fourteenth Plan (by 2075/076) | Achievement till Fiscal Year 2075/076 |
|-----------|---|---|--|--|
| 1. | Annual average economic growth rate (%) | 0.8 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| 2. | Annual average agricultural growth rate (%) | 1.3 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| 3. | Annual average non-agricultural growth rate (%) | 0.6 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
| 4. | Inflation rate (%) | 9.5 | 7.5 | 4.6 |
| 5. | Per Capita GDP Income (In Rs. 1,000) | 79.4 | 116.5 | 117.5 |
| 6. | Population below poverty line (%) | 21.6 | 17.0 | 18.7 |
| 7. | Human Development Index | 0.54 | 0.57 | 0.579 |
| 8. | Gender Empowerment Index | 0.56 | 0.58 | 0.568 |
| 9. | Life expectancy at birth (in years) | 69 | 72 | 69.7 |
| 10. | Population with access to drinking water (%) | 83.6 | 90.0 | 89 |
| 11. | Secondary Level net enrolment rate (%) | 37.7 | 45.0 | 46 |
| 12. | Literacy rate of 15-24 age group | 88.6 | 92.0 | 92 |
| 13. | Electricity generation (Installed capacity, MW) | 851 | 2,301 | 1,250 |
| 14. | Population with access to electricity (%) | 74 | 87 | 88 |
| 15. | Irrigation (1,00,000 hectares) | 13.9 | 15.2 | 14.7 |
| 16. | Population with internet access (%) | 44.4 | 65.0 | 65.9 |

Now, Fifteenth Plan has begun in the country from the fiscal year 2076/077 to 2080/81. This is a Five Years Plan.

Fifteenth Plan (2076/077-2080/081)

Long-term Vision

1. To upgrade Nepal from Least Developed Country to Developing Country by 2079 BS
2. To achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2087 BS
3. To materialize “Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali” by 2100 BS

National Goal

To prepare the base for upgrading to a country of high income by transforming into socialism-oriented welfare state including prosperous economy, social justice and improved life.

Economic Activities

National Objectives

1. To prepare foundation for the prosperity
2. To make citizens attain improved and dignified life
3. To protect self-respect, independence and national interest

National Strategies

1. To grow rapid, sustainable and employment-oriented economy
2. To ensure accessible and qualitative health service and education
3. To develop internal and international interconnectivity and sustainable urban/settlement
4. To increase production and productivity
5. To provide complete, sustainable and productive social security and protection
6. To form just society including poverty alleviation and economic social equality
7. To develop conservation, mobilization and promotion of natural resources
8. To promote national unity, provincial balance and strengthen public service



Quantitative Goals

Some major quantitative indicators, goals and targets set up in the Fifteenth Planing are presented below:

Major National Indicators and Targets

| S. No. | Indicators/Goals | Status (2075/76) | Target (2080/81) | Target (2100/01) |
|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Economic growth rate | 6.8% | 10.3% | 10.5% |
| 2. | GNP Per Capita | US\$ 1,047 | US\$ 1,595 | US\$ 12,100 |
| 3. | Population below poverty line | 18.7% | 9.5% | 0% |
| 4. | Life expectancy at birth | 69.7 years | 72 years | 80 years |
| 5. | Roadways | 7,794 km | 20,200 km | 33,000 km |
| 6. | Railways | 42 km | 348 km | 2,200 km |
| 7. | Family with access to electricity | 88% | 100% | 100% |
| 8. | Internet users | 65.9% | 80% | 100% |
| 9. | Hydroelectricity generation | 1,250 MW | 5,820 MW | 40,000 MW |
| 10. | HDI | 0.579 | 0.624 | 0.760 |



Exercise

Very short answer questions:

1. Define 'Economic Plan' in a sentence.
2. Mention the objectives of making plan.
3. When did the planned development begin in Nepal?
4. When did the current Fifteenth Plan start?

Short answer questions:

1. What are the features of economic plan?
2. Mention the need and importance of economic plan.
3. What are the problems that may occur while formulating plan?
4. Why are not the plans of Nepal being able to achieve expected goals? Discuss.

Long answer questions:

1. Mention the strategies of the current plan.
2. Write a letter to National Planning Commission mentioning the major challenges of the development projects in Nepal.
3. If you were a member of National Planning Commission, what sort of agendas would you like to include in the next economic plan? Write in seven points.

LESSON- TWO

**TOURISM INDUSTRY, ITS
IMPORTANCE AND
PROSPECTS**

LESSON

2

Tourism Industry, Its Importance and Prospects

Tourist and Tourism Industry

The people who travel from one place to another within the country or visit from one country to another for business, pleasure, adventure, spending holidays, pilgrimage, observing culture, etc are called tourists. Similarly, any business activity concerned with providing accommodation, entertainment, supplies or services is called ***tourism industry***. Tourism industry includes the business of hotel, restaurant, travel agency, trekking agency, etc.

Types of Tourists

a. **Domestic or Internal Tourist:** The people who travel from one place to another within their own country for various purposes are called ***domestic tourists***. For example, if the students of Nawalparasi are in Pokhara for their educational tour, they are called domestic tourists. Internal tourism is increasing day by day in Nepal. The new generation likes to travel to different places. Going for trekking, rafting, bungee jumping, etc are also the interest of Nepalese youths.



Domestic Tourist

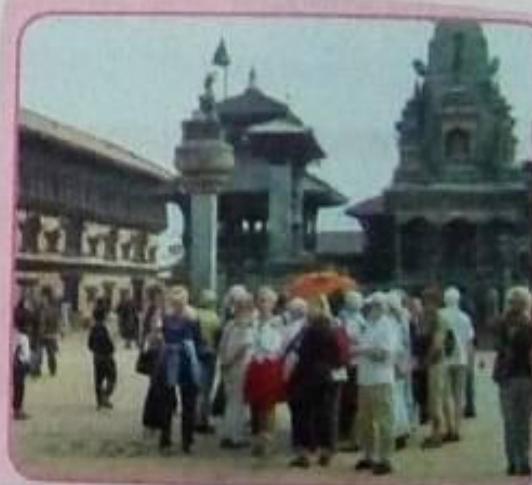
b. International or Foreign Tourist: Those people who travel from one country to another for certain period of time are called *international tourists*. International tourists need visa to go from one country to another. Nowadays number of international tourists has increased due to increase in facilities.

Reasons for Touring

- To enjoy holidays
- To see, observe and learn the lifestyle of other people
- To do official and government work
- To do trekking, mountaineering and business
- To escape from the severe climate
- To visit famous places, and pilgrimage

Importance of Tourism in Nepal

Tourism is one of the biggest and fastest growing industries in the world. Nepal's tourism industry is an important base



International Tourist



Trekking

for the development of the country. Tourism industry contributes about 10% of the GDP. The importance of tourism industry has been discussed below:

a. Source of Foreign Currencies: Foreign currencies are very important for the development of the country. Tourism is the main source of foreign currency in Nepal. Nepal is suffering from trade deficit for a long time. In this situation, Nepal can earn huge amount of foreign currency from tourism industry.

b. Development of Cottage and Small Industries: When foreign tourists visit Nepal, they like to buy local products because they are made in typical Nepali style using local raw materials. It helps to utilize our natural resources and local people can earn extra income. It also develops our cottage and small industries.

c. Publicity of Nepal to the World: Through tourism Nepal has become famous in the world for natural beauty. When more tourists visit our country, international relations will also be extended. There will be more demand of Nepalese product in the world market.

d. Development of Infrastructures: Tourism helps to develop physical infrastructures. When tourists visit our country, we need more flights, tourist buses, hotels, restaurants, trekking and tour guides, etc. All these aspects will be developed in the country.

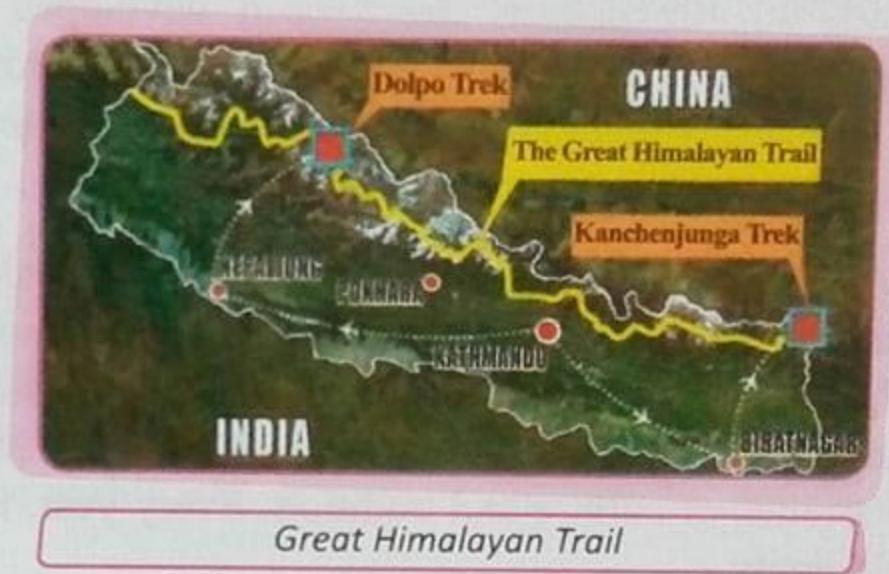
e. Preservation of Arts and Cultures: Tourists like to see our arts, cultures, traditions, historical sites, monuments, etc which ultimately helps to preserve our art and culture.

f. Increase in Trade: When tourists are interested towards the different Nepalese product, they demand such goods in their own country too which helps to develop international trade. They visit different parts of our country, involve in different activities, buy several things which increase economic activities of our country.

Prospects of Tourism Development in Nepal

Although Nepal is a small country, it is rich in natural beauty. Mt. Everest, the highest mountain peak in the world, moderate climate, geographical diversity, etc are the main attractions of Nepal. Cultural and ethnic diversity, art and tradition have added more attraction to develop Nepal as a tourist destination. Many tourist from different parts of the world visit Nepal to observe these things. There are many possibilities of tourism development in Nepal. They are presented below:

a. Great Himalayan Trail: The region from Mt. Kanchenjunga in the east to Mt. Saipal in the west is known as the Great Himalayan Trail. It includes Kanchenjunga Conservation Area, Makalu Barun National Park and Sagarmatha National Park of eastern Nepal. Similarly, mountainous areas like Langtang, Gosainkunda, Gaurishankar located in the middle region of the



country lie in this trail. The touristic destinations of Manang, Mustang, Mugu, Dolpa also come under the great Himalayan trail. Nepal Tourism Board has recommended this area as a touristic destination. By the adequate publicity and development of touristic infrastructures in this region, number of tourist can be increased as expected.

b. High Mountain Peaks: Every year many tourists from different countries of the world come to view Mt. Everest, the highest mountain peak in the world. They can view it by mountain flight. Many individuals and groups also come to climb this mountain. There are 14 mountain peaks in the world with the height above 8,000 meter. Among them eight mountain peaks are in Nepal.

c. Adventure Tourism: Nepal is very suitable place for adventure tourism. There are many fast flowing rivers which are suitable for rafting. Bungee jumping is another attraction for tourist in Nepal. Besides these trekking, mountaineering, kayaking, cycling, rock climbing, canoeing, paragliding, etc are major areas of adventure tourism in Nepal.

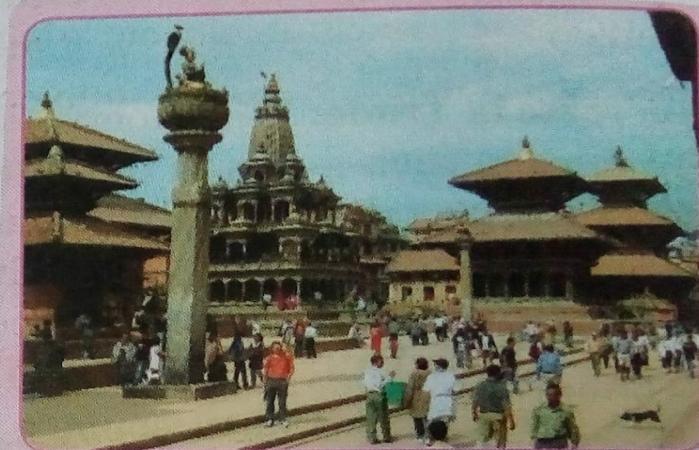


d. Religious and Historical Sites: Nepal is famous as the religious centre for both the Hindus and Buddhists of the world. Lumbini, Pashupatinath, Manakamana, Muktinath, Janaki Temple, Sworgadwari, Ridi, Ugratara, Krishna Mandir, Changunarayan, etc are the famous religious sites. Likewise, there are several ancient monuments and sites in Nepal which attract the tourists. Ashoka Pillar of Lumbini, Changunarayan Temple, Bhaktapur Durbar Square, Basantapur Durbar Square, Krishna Mandir, Patan Durbar Square, etc reflect the ancient art and architecture of Nepal.

e. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife: Though Nepal is small in size, varieties of climate, vegetation and topography are found here. Many parts of the country have been developed as National Parks, Conservation Area and Wildlife Reserves. A huge number of tourists are attracted to observe varieties of animals and birds.

f. Cultural Diversity: The structure of Nepalese society is multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-culture. Every ethnic group has its own distinct culture, festival and way of living. There are 125 castes of people living in Nepal with their varieties of culture and tradition. Every year, many tourists visit to observe this cultural diversity.

Bungee Jumping



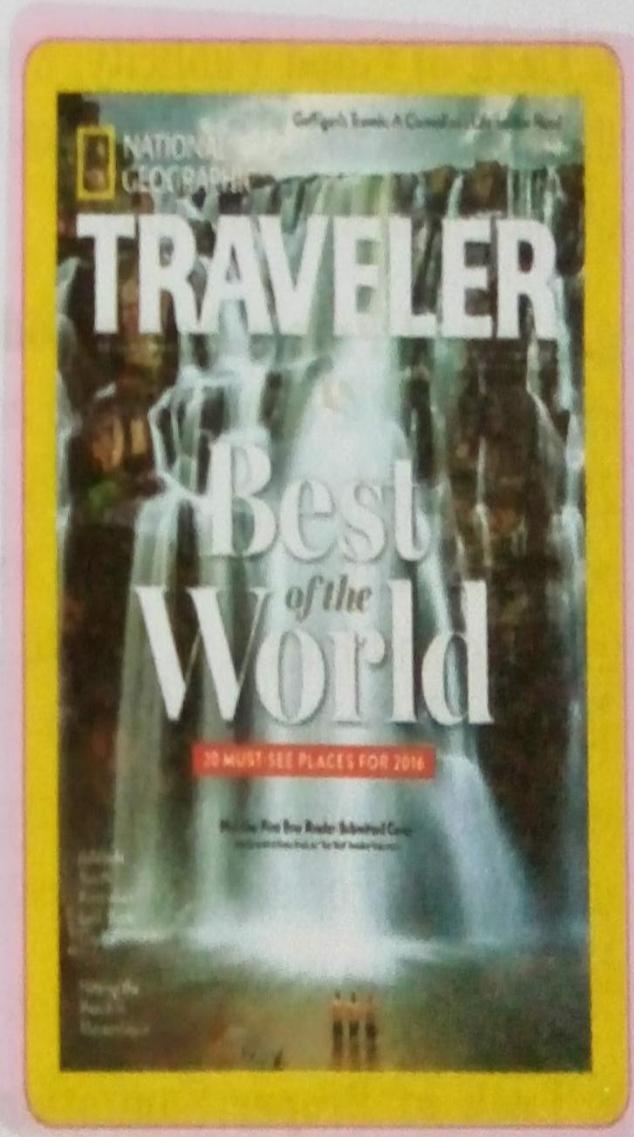
Krishna Mandir



Phoksundo Lake

g. Geographical and Climatic Diversity: Nepal has diversified topography. Many beautiful Himalayas, deep gorges, valleys, plains, hills, fast flowing rivers, etc have made Nepal rich in natural beauty. The climate also differs when one travels from south to north. It is neither too hot nor too cold.

Different international tourism journals have listed Nepal as one of the important tourist destinations of the world which has to be visited at least once in life time. 'National Geographic Traveller' listed Nepal in 6th place as tourist destination that should not be missed to visit. Thus, there is a great possibility of tourism in Nepal. But it has not been able to flourish due to many problems.



problems.

Problems in the Tourism Industry

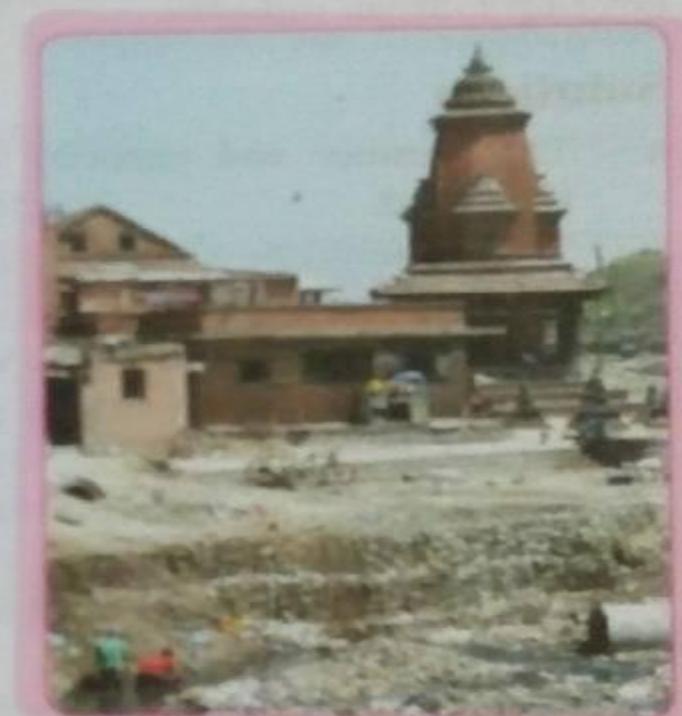
a. **Lack of Proper Transportation and Communication Facility:** Most of the international tourists use air services to come to Nepal. But Nepal is linked with a very few countries of the world through air services. That is why there are not many international flights. Tourists want quick and efficient means of communication to be in touch with their family, friends and relatives. But most of the beautiful remote places lack the facilities of good transportation and communication system.

b. **Lack of Preservation of Cultural and Religious Places:** Nepal is very rich in culture and religion. There are many religious and cultural heritage sites in Nepal but they lack maintenance, preservation and promotion.

c. **Lack of Means of Entertainment:** Another important facility that tourists want is entertainment. Such facilities are not enough due to lack of physical infrastructures. The tourists who come with family need varieties of means of entertainment suitable for all age group. In the absence of these means, tourists do not wish to stay for a long time.

d. **Lack of Organised Tourists Centres:** There is lack of well managed tourist centres which can provide necessary information and help needed by tourists. Therefore, many tourists hesitate and do not want to go to such places.

e. **Lack of Tourists Goods:** Tourists need various goods in their travels but sufficient tourist goods are not produced in Nepal. Such goods need to be imported from other countries and are expensive too. Thus, due to this reason, tourists find it difficult to visit Nepal.



Lack of Preservation

f. Lack of Good Publicity: Many tourist destinations lack publicity. If we could make them known to the world, a number of tourists may visit our country due to the attraction of such tourist destinations.

g. Lack of Proper Accommodation: Tourists expect good and comfortable accommodation. There should be a good provision of accommodation when the tourists go for trekking and hiking in remote areas. There is no guarantee of security for them. So, they are often cheated and their lives are in threat and danger. For all these reasons, tourists are discouraged to visit Nepal.



Lack of Sanitation

h. Lack of Proper Sanitation: Most of the places of tourist attraction in Nepal are dirty and polluted due to garbage thrown everywhere. They cannot walk freely and enjoy the beauty due to bad odour and dirty surroundings. This may cause the number of tourists to decrease.

Nepal is one of the most beautiful and suitable places for tourism. But there are many problems related to tourism sector. In this situation, we should try our best in order to develop tourism industry.

Solutions

- a. The number and capacity of domestic and international air services should be increased.
- b. There should be a good provision of transportation and communication in tourism areas.
- c. Tourists should be provided with the things they need like market, banks and security.
- d. Provisions must be made to produce the things necessary for tourism industry in our own country.
- e. There should be provision of simple and easy access to fulfill the requirements of tourists.
- f. Nepal should be introduced to the world through advertisement of its art, culture and natural beauty.
- g. Cultural and religious places must be maintained and preserved for the development of religious tourism.
- h. Domestic and international investors should be encouraged for the development of tourism industry.

Tourism in the Current Plan

In order to develop tourism sector in Nepal, the Fifteenth Plan (2075/076-2080/081) has made the following vision, goal, objective and strategies:

Vision

To develop Nepal as an attractive, safe and pleasant tourist destination

Goal

To establish Nepal at top position in the world tourism market

Objective

1. To develop Nepal as an attractive tourism centre by making safe, qualitative and tourism friendly place,
2. To increase tourism sector's contribution in economy by diversifying tourism destinations and outcomes, and
3. To extend the benefits achieved from tourism sector upto public level in rightful manner.

Strategies

1. To carry out massive publicity and promotion of Nepal's tourism in the neighbouring countries and major tourism markets,
2. To develop integrated tourism covering the sectors like sports, health, education that have prospects of tourism,
3. To focus on the development, marketization and promotion of modern tourism infrastructures according to the concept of public-private-cooperative collaboration by encouraging domestic and foreign investment,
4. To develop tourism sector as the driving force of economy. For this Local Level will collaborate with private sector in the identification, development and diversification of tourist spots, and
5. To distribute the outcomes of the tourism upto Local Level.

Tourism Indicators and Targets

| S. No. | Indicators/Goals | Status (2075/76 BS) | Target (2080/81 BS) |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Total tourist | 1,197,000 | 3,500,000 |
| 2. | Contribution in GDP | 2.7% | 10% |
| 3. | Employment generated | 200,000 | 382,000 |
| 4. | Per tourist expenditure | US\$ 48 per day | US\$ 100 per day |
| 5. | Nepal stay | 12.7 days | 15 days |



Exercise

Very short answer questions:

1. Who are tourists?
2. What do you mean by tourism industry?
3. Mention any one strategy introduced by 15th periodic plan to promote tourism.

Short answer questions:

1. Mention the importance of tourism in Nepal.
2. Prepare a model of news for a daily newspaper about the Great Himalayan Trail and entertainment to be obtained from it.
3. What are the possible adventurous activities for tourist in Nepal? Discuss.
4. "There is a great prospect of religious tourism in Nepal." Justify this statement.
5. Mention the activities carried out for the development of tourism sector in Nepal?
6. What should be done to increase the number of tourists in Nepal? Present the measures in points.
7. What are the strategies included in the current economic plan for tourism development? Mention.

Long answer questions:

1. Write the roles to be played by the tourism industry, government and local level for the tourism development? Write in points.
2. "The income generated from the tourism industries should be used for the development at local level." Present your logics in support of this statement.
3. Explain the prospects of tourism development in Nepal.
4. Describe any four problems seen in the tourism industry and suggest any three measures for the solution.

LESSON - THREE

**WATER : AN
IMPORTANT SOURCE
OF ENERGY**

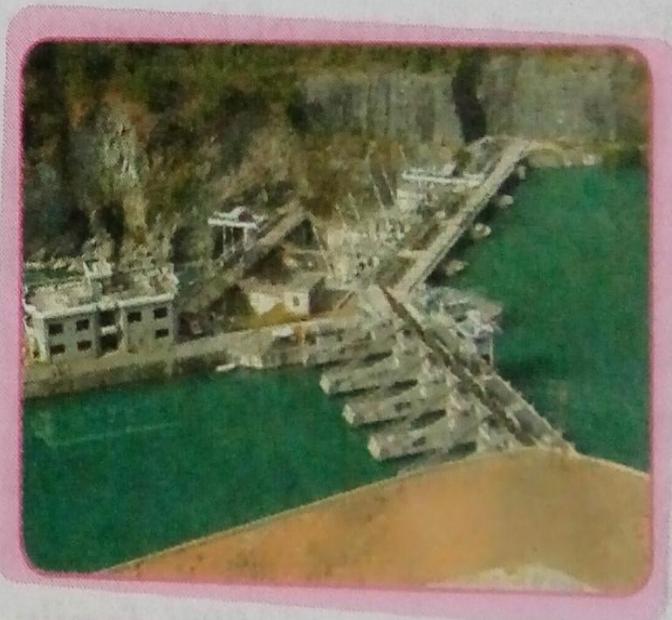
LESSON

3

Water: An Important Source of Energy

Introduction

The power derived from the utilization of physical or chemical resources, especially to provide light and heat or to operate machines is called energy. Energy is obtained from coal, gas, petroleum, hydro-power, nuclear power station, etc. In the context of Nepal, there are two types of sources of energy: traditional and commercial sources. Firewood, animal dung, agricultural residues, etc are the traditional sources of energy whereas petroleum, hydropower, gas, coal, solar energy, wind energy, etc are the commercial or modern sources of energy.



Kaligandaki 'A' Hydro Project

Development of Hydropower in Nepal

Nepal is rich in water resource. There are many underground and surface sources of water. Most of the rivers are snow-fed and fast flowing such as Karnali, Gandaki, Koshi and their tributaries. Such perennial rivers are very suitable for hydropower generation as they flow swiftly down steep slopes carrying high potential. The rivers in the hilly topography can also be used for constructing multi-purpose projects like generation of hydropower; supply of drinking water, irrigation, etc. The estimated *theoretical power potential* is approximately 83,000 MW which is about 2.26% of the world's hydropower generation. However, with the technical and economic point of view its potential has been evaluated to be 44,370 MW.

Potential of hydroelectricity production

| S. No. | Rivers | Theoretical Potential | Technical and Economic Potential |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Koshi | 22,350 MW | 10,860 MW |
| 2. | Gandaki | 20,650 MW | 5,270 MW |
| 3. | Karnali and Mahakali | 36,000 MW | 27,360 MW |
| 4. | Others | 4,000 MW | 880 MW |
| Total | | 83,000 MW | 44,370 MW |

Source: CBS

Benefits from Hydropower Generation to Nepal

- It helps to reduce dependency on petroleum and maintains balance of payment.
- It can be used to operate the factories and industries in the country.

- It helps to reduce the amount of deforestation for fuel and helps in the environment conservation.
- It helps to earn foreign currency by exporting electricity.
- It helps in the development of transportation, communication and generation of employment opportunity.
- It helps in the modernization and commercialization of agriculture.

Present Status of Power Supply

The history of electricity generation is not long in Nepal. It began since 1968 BS with the production of electricity (500 KW) from Pharping Hydropower Station, Kathmandu. Despite being rich in water resource, Nepal is facing power crisis because of being unable to utilize its potential. Common people, industries and factories are struggling with low power supply. As of the fiscal year 2074/075, total hydroelectricity generated in the country just amounts 1,128 MW in which 78% Nepalese family have the access to electricity. The Fifteenth Plan (2076/077-2080/081) has aimed to generate 5,000 MW electricity and make the access of 100% family to electricity. The Government is also trying its best to manage the power crisis by importing electricity from India. Nepal Electricity Authority is also trying to extend electricity supply to all parts of the country and make load shedding free zones even with insufficient production of electricity.

Factors Obstructing in the Hydropower Generation in Nepal

- Lack of sufficient capital for the investment in hydropower generation,
- Lack of hydropower project friendly infrastructures,
- Political instability and lack of visionary leadership,
- Nepotism and favoritism in the hydropower projects, and
- Difficulty in obtaining land for the construction which delays in the implementation of project.

Measures to solve energy crisis in Nepal

- A long-term policy should be formulated and implemented to make the country independent in energy.
- Remittance and national capital should be utilized in the development of hydropower.
- Basic infrastructures such as transportation and communication should be developed.
- There should be political commitment not to interfere in this sector and maintain political discipline.
- The justifiable demands of the local people should be timely addressed.



Exercise

Very short answer questions:

1. Write any two sources of energy.
2. What is the potential of hydroelectricity in Nepal evaluated with the technical and economic point of view?
3. What can be the two ways to utilize the water resources available in your local level? Write.

Short answer questions:

1. Discuss on the traditional and commercial or modern sources of energy.
2. How can Nepal be benefited from the hydropower generation? Mention the ways.
3. "Nepal has huge potential of hydropower." Justify this statement.
4. Is there any possibility that Nepal will earn foreign currency by exporting hydroelectricity? Present your opinion in points.

Long answer question:

Why is Nepal not being able to generate hydroelectricity as per the potential? Mention the reasons. Also mention the measures to solve energy crisis in Nepal.



THANK YOU