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Constitutional Connection and Identity of Karnali: After the establishment of Federal Constitution of Nepal.

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Abstract

In general, the emphasis of Constitutional connection, identity and position of Karnali. The social movements tends to be on the democratization of civil society for the equality, but we have argued in this article that the internationalizing state is also vital. Tolerance of diversity and respect for participation in the contestation of fundamental issues depend and development, in part, on a rule of law constitution properly and impartially enforced by states; and urgent problems raised by global social movements concerning violence, environmental damage, and geographical injustice require regulation. Constitutional connections refer to the intricate networks of trade, culture, and communication that link different regions province of the Central power, especially during periods of significant change. In the context of history, these connections highlight how interactions among societies can influence economic, social, and political developments. Understanding Constitutional connections provides insight into the ways cultures exchange ideas and goods, shaping their evolution over time. On the other hand, it is important to understand that state formations are as much a product of cultural politics as any other of social reality. This article of the accelerating development of the internationalizing state of global governance over the last few decades makes the contingency of state formations very evident. In fact, it is this sense of the fundamental contingency of social life that is perhaps the most important contribution of contemporary political sociology. Another world is not only possible; some other world is always in the making.

Key Words: Constitutional, Connection, Identity, Position, establishment, Federal Constitution.

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Introduction

The human capacity to reconstruct learned identities, discover different and conflictual purposes from that imposed by the group, and invent new interpretations of social reality in the course of pursuing those purposes. We think that when people either make rules or break rules they are expressing a fundamental human propensity to try to exert power. To be sure, talk about fundamental human propensities is hazardous, but we believe our focus on rules and power is undergirded by assumptions that are straightforward and uncontroversial. First, we take for granted the sociological premise that people are inherently social and that the experience of collective life profoundly influences the identities people develop, the purposes to which they are oriented, and the interpretations of their reality that informs the actions they take to pursue those purposes. Political change in 1990 did not bring much change in Karnali. It remained a neglected region. Karnali's participation in national politics, bureaucracy and education

remained dismal. By 2004, there were only about 50 persons from Karnali who had worked in government's various organs in officer's capacity (KIRDARC 2005: 23). As a result, development planning or decision making for Karnali was done by a group who had no feeling for this neglected region. Karnali was then left out from the national mainstream. Political leaders spent most of time asking for more quotas of food aid, which then became a part of political agendas. The year 1996/097 was considered the most distressful in the memory of Karnali citizens because of the famine and disease. There was a severe drought in the preceding year, and people had realized that there would be a crisis shortly. At this time, the traditional mechanisms of food supply like sheep caravans and their movements had already been curtailed because of factors like restrictions in grazing in community forests in the middle hills (We use the term "purposeful" with some hesitation. We agree with Giddens (1984:6) that much day-to-day action is routine and as such is subject only to "reflexive monitoring and rationalization." By contrast, "motives tend to



have a direct purchase on action only in relatively unusual circumstances”).

Second, we assume a human capacity to re-construct learned identities, discover different and conflictual purposes from that imposed by the group, and invent new interpretations of social reality in the course of pursuing those purposes. We thus take for granted that human beings are to some extent purposeful and reflective agents. For this reason, and despite the force of group influence, every actor confronts the social constructions imposed by other actors, including collective and institutionalized constructions, as an exterior and constraining force. Social relationships are both a means of cooperation in the pursuit of shared goals and also a means of conflict, of acting on disparate individual and group goals (The oft-cited argument about sociology’s “over-socialized conception of man” is by Dennis Wrong. Both the original essay and Wrong’s contemporary comments on the problem can be found in Wrong (1999)). The global connections established during the medieval period laid foundational patterns for modern international relations and globalization. The intermingling of cultures initiated trade practices that persist today, while the historical movement of peoples continues to influence migration patterns. By understanding these historical ties, we can better comprehend contemporary issues related to globalization, cultural identity, and economic interdependence.

State structure and distribution of identity power according to Constitution 2072 B.S.

Structure of the State: The basic structure of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal shall be three tiers: the federal, provincial and local levels. The state power of Nepal shall be exercised by the federal, provincial and local levels in accordance with this Constitution and the law. The provinces comprising the districts as mentioned in Schedule-4 existing in Nepal at the time of the commencement of this Constitution shall remain. There shall be rural municipality, municipality and district assembly under the local level. The number of wards in rural municipality and municipality shall be as per the federal law. Special, protected or autonomous areas may be established for socio-cultural conservation or economic development in accordance with federal law. The Union, Provinces and Local Levels shall protect Nepal’s freedom, sovereignty, geographical integrity, independence, national interest, all-round development, multi-party competitive democratic republican federal system of governance, human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rule of law, separation of powers and checks and balances, an egalitarian society based on plurality and equality, inclusive representation and identity.

Constitutional identity. The powers of the Union shall be vested in the matters specified in Schedule-5 and the exercise of such powers shall be in accordance with this Constitution and the federal laws. The powers of the Province shall be vested in the matters mentioned in Schedule-6 and the exercise of such powers shall be in accordance with this Constitution and the laws of the Province. The common

powers of the Union and the Provinces shall be vested in the matters mentioned in Schedule-7 and the exercise of such powers shall be in accordance with this Constitution, Federal Laws and Provincial Laws. The powers of the local level shall be vested in the matters mentioned in Schedule 8 and the exercise of such powers shall be in accordance with this Constitution and the laws made by the Village Assembly or Municipal Assembly. The common powers of the Union, the Provinces and the local levels shall be vested in the matters mentioned in Schedule-9 and the exercise of such powers shall be in accordance with this Constitution and the Federal Laws, the Province Laws and the laws made by the Village Assembly or the Municipal Assembly. When making a law pursuant to clause (3) or (5), the Provincial Assembly, Village Assembly or Municipal Assembly shall make it in a manner that is not inconsistent with the Federal law, and if such law made by the Provincial Assembly, Village Assembly or Municipal Assembly conflicts with the relevant law, it shall be invalid to the extent of the conflict. When making a law pursuant to clause (5), the Village Assembly or Municipal Assembly shall make it in a manner that does not conflict with the provincial law, and if such law made by the Village Assembly or Municipal Assembly conflicts with the provincial law, it shall be invalid to the extent of the conflict.

The Union shall have the power over matters not mentioned in the list of powers of the Union, Provinces and autonomous levels or the common list or not specified in this Constitution for the exercise of any level.

Identity of Revenue Sources: The Union, Provinces and Local Levels may impose taxes on matters within their economic jurisdiction and collect revenue from those sources. However, the arrangements for levying taxes and collecting revenue on matters within the Common List and matters not included in any level of list shall be as determined by the Government of Nepal. The Government of Nepal shall make arrangements for the equitable distribution of the revenue collected to the federal, provincial and local levels. The amount of financial transfer to be received by the provincial and local levels shall be as recommended by the National Natural Resources and Finance Commission. The Government of Nepal shall distribute fiscal equalization grants to the provinces and local levels based on expenditure requirements and revenue capacity. The province shall distribute the grants received from the Government of Nepal and the revenue generated from its own sources as financial equalization grants in accordance with the provincial law, based on the expenditure needs and revenue capacity of the subordinate local level. Provisions relating to the distribution of conditional grants, supplementary grants or special grants for other purposes provided by the Government of Nepal from the Federal Consolidated Fund shall be in accordance with federal law. The distribution of revenue between the federal, provincial, and local levels must be done in a balanced and transparent manner. While making a federal act on revenue sharing, attention shall be paid to national policy, national needs, autonomy of the provincial and local levels, services to be provided to the people by the provincial and local levels

and the financial rights granted to them, revenue collection capacity, potential and utilization of revenue, assistance to be provided in development, regional imbalances, reduction of poverty and inequality, ending deprivation, emergency work and assistance to meet temporary needs.

Economic identity: The federal, provincial and local levels shall enact laws, prepare annual budgets, make decisions, prepare policies and plans and implement them on matters related to economic power within their jurisdiction. The Union may formulate necessary policies, standards and laws applicable to the Provinces on the subject of the Common List and other areas of economic rights. The federal, provincial and local levels shall prepare their respective budgets, and the time for submitting the budget by the provincial and local levels shall be in accordance with federal law. The Union, Provincial and Local Levels shall make arrangements for the equitable distribution of benefits derived from the use or development of natural resources. A certain portion of such benefits shall be distributed to the project-affected areas and local communities in the form of royalties, services or goods in accordance with law. When the federal, provincial and local levels utilize natural resources, if the local community wishes to invest, priority shall be given to investing the share as per law based on the nature and size of the investment. The Government of Nepal shall have the right to receive foreign aid and loans. Such aid or loans shall be obtained in a manner that ensures the overall economic stability of the country. The budget deficit management and other financial discipline arrangements at the federal, provincial and local levels shall be in accordance with federal law.

Identity of Karnali Province: In the historical context of Nepali social transformation, after the people's movements 2062/063 and recently that took place at various times and especially the movement for the establishment of Karnali Province. It is the last or seventh federal state of Nepal according to the Constitution of Nepal promulgated in 2072 BS. The Karnali Province was established by encompassing 10 districts, including Humla, Mugu, Jumla, Dolpa and Kalikot of the then Karnali Zone, Dailekh, Jajarkot and Surkhet of the Bheri Zone, and Rukum West and Salyan of the Rapti Zone. The province borders the autonomous region of Tibet of the friendly country China in the north, and Gandaki and Lumbini Provinces in the east and south, respectively, and Sudurpaschim Province in the west (Constitution 2072).

The Karnali province has with a total area of 30,211 sq km, this province is the largest province in terms of area among the seven provinces of Nepal. Covering 21.61% of the total land area of Nepal, this province has 79 local levels, including 25 municipalities and 54 rural municipalities.

The province extends from an altitude of 180 meters (Jamu Kuine in Surkhet, the confluence of the Karnali and Bheri rivers) to 7,348 meters (Churen Himal in Dolpa). Stretching from north to south 250 km. and east to west 265 km., this province has a climate ranging from hot in the Chure region to cold in the Himalayan region. Winters are cold and the rainy

and rainy seasons are warm. About 80 percent of the annual rainfall occurs in the four months between June and August.

Identity of Population: According to the National Census-2078, the total population of this province is 16,88,412, which is 5.79 percent of the total population of Nepal. While the population growth rate of Nepal is 0.92 percent, the population growth rate of the province is 0.70 percent, where the sex ratio is 95.27. With a total of 366,255 households, the average family size in this province is 4.61. While the average population density of Nepal is 198 people per sq km., the average population density of this province is 60 people. In this province, 52.1 percent of the population lives in municipalities and 47.9 percent of the population lives in rural municipalities (CBS 2078).

According to the National Census-2078, there are a total of 124 mother tongues in Nepal, of which 49 are spoken in this province. Nepali (88.85 percent), Khas (6.34 percent), Magar but (1.6 percent), and Magar Kham (0.8 percent) are spoken in this province. Karnali Province, the birthplace of the Nepali language (Sinja Valley of Jumla), has been given a unique identity by its original language, art, literature, historical, archaeological, and cultural heritage. The languages spoken by some indigenous communities in the province, including Dhapalya and Vyasi, have become extinct (CBS 2078).

The average literacy rate of the province is 76.1 percent and the youth literacy rate is 93.8 percent. The neonatal mortality rate is 26 per thousand live births and the one-year infant mortality rate is 36. The maternal mortality rate in the province is 172 per lakh and the anemic rate of five-year-old children is 40 percent. Similarly, the number of households that take 30 minutes or less from home to a health facility is 43.1 percent. The average life expectancy at birth in the province is 72.5 years. According to the Human Development Report 2023, the Human Development Index of Karnali Province is 0.538, which is lower than the national average of 0.601. (CBS 2078).

Identity of religion and culture: Since there are many different ethnic groups living here, there is also diversity in religion and culture. Surkhet's Uttar Ganga Shiva Temple, Kankrevihar, Deuti Bajyai and Siddhapaila, Panchakoshi of Dailekh, Panchadeval, Narayan Mandir, Belpur and Mahanu (Gach), Deuramalika of Kalikot, the district where Rashtraguru Yogi Naraharinath was born, Kalika, Thigelni, Chulimalika, Pugamalika, Khaparmastash, Baddalimamasta, Kalasillomasta, Dudhsillomashta, Simnath, Panchadeval and Mahabu, Chandannath of Jumla, Bhairavnath, Kanakasundari, Pandav Gufa, Thakurjiu and Bistajiu, Chhayanath, Tharpamasto of Mugu, Dofe Mahadev of Rara, Bhigura, Toknam Gyal Gumba of Karmarong, Kharpunath of Humla, Ralinga Gumba, Ringchelinga Gumba, Tripurasundari of Dolpa, Shegumba, Temples, shrines and shrines of deities like Shivalaya in Jajarkot, Khairawad Bhagwati in Salyan and Hipeshad Kumari Bhagwati in Rukum West are the main religious, cultural and touristic heritages in Karnali.

In Karnali Province, 94.7 percent of the population follows Sanatan Hinduism, 3.2 percent follows Bodhism and 1.7 percent follows Christianity. Apart from that, there are also communities in this province that follow Prakriti, Bon and Muslim religions (Dhakal 2068).

The Magar, Tharu, Tamang, Gurung, Raute, Raji and dhimal are the ethnic groups that further contribute to the cultural diversity of the region. Traditional music and dance have played an important role in Karnali's cultural heritage. Various dances, including the Maruni dance of the Tamang community and the Ghatu dance of the Magar, are also an integral part of Karnali's cultural identity. The state boasts a rich tradition of arts and crafts, including intricate wood carvings, pottery and Thangka paintings. Overall, Karnali is a province of natural, religious and cultural richness.

Identity of Resources: More than 38.5 percent of the total area of the province is covered by forests. The forest area, which is a source of valuable herbs and other forest products, is an important natural heritage of this province. Rara Lake, Rara National The province also includes the Shey-Phoksundo National Park, Phoksundo Lake, Kupinde Daha, Syaarnu Lake, Bulbule Lake, and Barah Lake.

The vast water resources in this province have the potential to generate more than 18,000 megawatts of electricity. There is also potential for the production of minerals including precious gems, stones, and petroleum. Valuable herbs such as Yarsagumba, Panchaule, Kutki, Padamachal, Shilajit, Gadallow, Bhuikasturi, Pakhanveda (Pashanbhed), and Bhulle are naturally abundant in this province.

In the fiscal year 2079/80, the total gross domestic product of this province is Rs. 229.14 billion (at consumer prices), of which the contribution of the service sector is 60.5 percent, the contribution of the agricultural sector is 29.4 percent, and the contribution of the industrial sector is 10.1 percent. The main pillars of the service sector of the province are tourism, trade, education, health, and financial services. The development of the industrial sector is comparatively weaker than that of other provinces, so the contribution of this sector is low.

As of the fiscal year 2079/080, Nepal has a provincial and local road network of 66,057 km. Out of which 3,438 km. is in Karnali Province. The national road density per square kilometer. Is 0.45 km. while this province has only 0.30 km. Surkhet Airport with a long runway and 7 airports with short runways are in operation in this province. Under construction, the Bheri Babai Diversion Multipurpose Project, a national pride of Nepal, is being constructed in the province. There is an opportunity for the province to take appropriate benefits from this in coordination with the Government of Nepal.

In the practice of planned development, the periodic plan determines the expected targets of major economic and social indicators for a specified period, estimates and forecasts the investment required to achieve the targets, and identifies the sources of such investment. Economic growth and investment projections are an important aspect of the periodic plan. It

contributes to the management of necessary investments in the identified structural transformations, priority and strategic areas of importance for the development and transformation of the province in line with the long-term vision of the province, in order to increase its aggregate production and productivity, improve employment and income generation.

"In line with the spirit of the concept of a prosperous province, a prosperous province, and a prosperous people, in order to bring about a positive transformation in the overall provincial economy, to increase the province's gross domestic product (GDP), develop social infrastructure, and improve the living standards of citizens, the economic growth rate and investment have been projected for the Second Five-Year Plan (2081/82-2085/86) to scientifically assess the need for future investment and to effectively manage potential resources to support the development of social infrastructure and improve the living standards of citizens."

Identity and Developmental Activities: An effort has been made to make the projection of the macro economic situation of the Second Five-Year Plan as realistic as possible, taking into account the progress of the First Five-Year Plan of the province, the current actual needs and the economic capacity. While projecting the macro economic growth of the Second Five-Year Plan, the past trend and the aspirations of the citizens have been taken as the main basis, while the investment needs and mining operational capacity have also been considered. The data of the Provincial National Income Account published by the National Statistics Office have been used as the basis to analyze the past trend. The current situation of the province and the future roadmap have been taken as the concept paper of the Second Five-Year Plan and suggestions and information received from discussions with stakeholders (Five-Year Plan (2081/82-2085/86).

We think that when people either make rules or break rules they are expressing a fundamental human propensity to try to exert power. To be sure, talk about fundamental human propensities is hazardous, but we believe our focus on rules and power is undergirded by assumptions that are straightforward and uncontroversial. First, we take for granted the sociological premise that people are inherently social and that the experience of collective life profoundly influences the identities people develop, the purposes to which they are oriented, and the interpretations of their reality that informs the actions they take to pursue those purposes.

Third, we think the complex patterns of cooperation that constitute group life shape and constrain peoples' capacities for agency. But group life is also the context in which agency is realized, in which people discover divergent identities, invent new interpretations, and find the power to act on their divergent purposes. The dualism of social action and social structure is an argument that runs through Giddens Work, beginning with Giddens (1976). See also Norbert Elias (1978:94-6) for a parallel argument about "figuration" and the psychological capabilities of actors, and see Sigmund Bauman (1989) for a critical commentary Giddens (1976).

These minimal assumptions allow us to claim that action to

make or break rules can be understood as an expression of the perennial efforts of women and men to use their relations with others in the pursuit of outcomes they desire, to exercise power. We recognize, of course, that everything depends on the concrete character of ongoing social relations, on the specific goals of different parties to those relations, and on the vast accumulated repertoire of institutionalized practices and beliefs within which these concrete relations exist and goals are pursued.

Economic: While projecting the economic growth rate for the Second Five-Year Plan, the progress and achievements of the First Five-Year Plan of the province (2076/772080/81) have been reviewed and lessons learned have been assimilated. The First Five-Year Plan of Karnali Province, formulated with the long-term vision of "Prosperous Karnali Sukhari: Karnali People", has set a target of achieving an average annual economic growth of 14.9 percent, and after the implementation of the plan was completed, an average annual economic growth rate of 3.32 percent has been achieved. Considering the reality that Karnali Province is lagging behind other provinces in terms of economic and social aspects and the need to accelerate the pace of development in the coming years, the economy of the province has been projected to grow by an average annual growth rate of 7.6 percent during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

The gross domestic product of Karnali Province, which grew by 2.0 percent in the fiscal year 2079/80, has expanded by 3.4 percent in the fiscal year 2080/81. Accordingly, the economic growth rate is projected to improve every year during the Second Five-Year Plan period and reach 9.9 percent in the last year of the plan, 2085/86. Overall, the average annual economic growth rate of this province is projected to be 7.6 percent during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

When projecting the regional economic growth rate on a broad sectoral basis as per the National Industrial Classification, the primary (agricultural) sector of the regional economy is expected to expand at an average annual rate of 6 percent, while the secondary (industrial) sector is expected to grow at the highest annual average rate of 11.4 percent. Similarly, the tertiary (service) sector is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 8 percent. The expansion of the secondary sector, which is dominated by manufacturing and processing industries, will contribute to the structural transformation of the regional economy and will also boost the agriculture and service sectors, so this sector has been given priority.

Per Capita Income: Along with the provincial GDP, the per capita income of Karnali people has also been projected for the second five-year plan period. Considering the past trend and the prevailing rate of value-added tax in the projected GDP at basic prices, the GDP has been projected at consumer prices by adding the amount of net indirect taxes at the rate of 15 percent. The GDP projected at the prices of the fiscal year 2080/81 has been adjusted for inflation at the rate of 6 percent annually and the GDP at prevailing prices has been calculated.

According to the National Census, 2078, the provincial population of Karnali Province is projected to be 1.78 million during the plan period, assuming an annual population growth rate of 0.70 percent. On the same basis, the per capita GDP of each fiscal year has been calculated and the per capita income of the province has been calculated in US dollars based on the average exchange rate of the Nepali rupee and the US dollar for the past four years. The per capita income calculated in this way is US dollars 1,066 in the fiscal year 2080/81. Thus, the per capita income is projected to reach US dollars 1,657 in the last fiscal year 2085/086 of the second five-year plan period.

Road and Transport Infrastructure: Road and transport infrastructure has been recognized as a prerequisite and entry point for development and has been included in the responsibilities of all three levels of government in the constitution. Road and transport infrastructure can pave the way for the development and growth of other development infrastructures such as electricity, energy, and communication, as well as the main bases of economic development including agriculture, industry, minerals, and tourism. With the largest area in the country and most of the area being high hilly and mountainous terrain, this province has both immense potential and challenges to accelerate economic and social development by developing and expanding road and transport infrastructure.

It is necessary to expedite the upgrading of the Karnali Highway, which is the backbone of the province's development, in coordination with the Government of Nepal. Similarly, it seems that the construction and upgrading of the Karnali Corridor, Bheri Corridor, and Rapti Corridor, which are the backbone of the province's development, should be expedited. The construction of quality roads to connect the economic centers envisioned in the province is a major need of the province. Similarly, the construction of a fast track connecting the two neighboring countries of the north and south through the province has the potential to make a significant contribution not only to the province but also to national development.

The geographical location of the province and its rapid development and interconnection require the development of air transport as a fast, convenient and reliable means of transport. Due to the still weak road infrastructure in the Himalayan districts, air travel has been used as an easy and reliable means of travel from most districts to the provincial capital, the major trading post Nepalgunj, and the federal capital. The first five-year plan of the province envisioned a Himalayan international airport, but further study, debate, advocacy and efforts are needed to make it a reality. It seems that tourism, trade, business, production and interconnection should be increased by operating air services from the provincial capital to all airports within the province, upgrading Surkhet Airport, and expanding and upgrading Humla, Mugu and Dolpa airports. By making air service accessible and reliable, it is possible to convey a positive message for the development of the province by sustainably

utilizing natural resources including tourism, industry, trade and business, agriculture and herbs.

The province, which has large rivers like Karnali and Bheri, has ample potential for waterway development. If water transport can be developed in the province, it can also contribute to the promotion of adventure and recreational travel and tourism as alternative means of transport. This will attract a large number of tourists to the province. Along with the influx of tourists, there is a possibility that production, employment, and economic growth can be facilitated at the local level. In order to fulfill Nepal's commitment to achieve zero carbon emissions by 2045, it is expected that modern transportation infrastructure development master plans and projects, including electric trains, monorails, cable cars, and ropeways, based on the concept of an environmentally friendly and green economy, will be developed and implemented. Especially since the province has great potential for hydroelectricity production, it is necessary to pay close attention to the development and operation of water and electric transportation means.

As the cable car is popular all over the world as a fast and convenient means of transportation for tourism development, it is necessary to take further initiative by making policy and legal arrangements for its development and operation. These green energy-based transportation options have strong potential to meet the domestic consumption of electricity generated in the province, help in preserving the natural environment of the province, develop eco-tourism, and pave the way for the balanced socio-economic development of the province.

Transport Contemporary Position of Karnali: Among the 10 districts of this province, the district headquarters of Humla and three local level centers (Mugum Karmarong, Charkatadsen and She-Phoksudo) out of 79 local levels have not been connected to the national road network. Dolpa district has only recently been connected to the national road network and further initiatives are needed to develop, expand and facilitate road and transport infrastructure in the district. Currently, the province has 1,265.41 km of blacktop, 1,020.65 km of gravel and 7,401.65 km of unpaved roads, totaling 9,687.62 km of roads (Province Police Office, 2081). Out of this, 182.45 km of blacktop, 620.8 km of gravel and 2883.82 km of unpaved roads have been completed by the provincial government by Kartik 2081. Immediate, urgent and special initiatives are needed to operate vehicles on unpaved roads during the rainy season. It is also necessary to make road transportation more quality, safer, and environmentally friendly by maintaining and upgrading roads within the province to an appropriate standard.

Currently, there are 8 airports in the province. The airport in the provincial capital, Surkhet, is under expansion and is also the largest airport in the province. In the future, it is necessary to use the airports in Nepalgunj and Kathmandu outside the provincial capital to travel to other airports within the province. There is also ample potential for private sector investment in the development, expansion and operation of

the legal basis, infrastructure and facilities by studying the feasibility of the waterway. There is also a possibility of transporting goods imported and exported from the province at a relatively reasonable price by using the waterway. The federal government has recently completed a feasibility study on rafting operations on the Karnali River. Since then, a message of hope has flowed in this region. Similarly, the framework for the development of the Karnali River has been prepared through studies and surveys.

Global Connection and Political Identity: Globalization may be defined very simply as increasing global interconnectedness. It involves flows of goods, capital, people, information, ideas, images, and risks across national borders, combined with the emergence of transnational and international networks. Economic globalization combined with digital communication networks is the main driving force of processes of globalization, especially in terms of developing new products, services, and markets. Migration, however, is also important, and invariably involves the contestation of identities, loyalties, and assumptions about who “we” are when people live in places different from those in which they or their parents were born and brought up. The spread of global media similarly enables settled ways of life to be called into question, as digital technologies and satellite communications bring the world closer together in some ways, whilst at the same time they allow people to opt out of shared systems of communication that contributed to local and national solidarities. Increased perceptions of risks across borders add to uncertainties.

Conclusion

Karnali is Nepal's largest province (by area) in the northwest, named for the vital Karnali River, known for its challenging terrain (high Himalayas, hills) and rich culture, with Birendranagar (Surkhet) as its capital, historically part of the Khas kingdom, and now facing development challenges but gaining identity through federalism and the linking Karnali Highway. The human capacity to reconstruct learned identities, discover different and conflictual purposes from that imposed by the group, and invent new interpretations of social reality in the course of pursuing those purposes. We think that when people either make rules or break rules they are expressing a fundamental human propensity to try to exert power. An effort has been made to make the projection of the macro economic situation of the Second Five-Year Plan as realistic as possible, taking into account the progress of the First Five-Year Plan of the province, the current actual needs and the economic capacity. While projecting the macro economic growth of the Second Five-Year Plan, the past trend and the aspirations of the citizens have been taken as the main basis, while the investment needs and mining operational capacity have also been considered. The data of the Provincial National Income Account published by the National Statistics Office have been used as the basis to analyze the past trend. Dolpa district has only recently been connected to the national road network and further initiatives are needed to develop, expand and facilitate road and transport infrastructure in the district. Currently, the province has 1,265.41 km of blacktop,

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