

## NEPAL (Geographical Account)

Nepal is located on  $26^{\circ}20'$  to  $30^{\circ}10'$  north latitude and  $80^{\circ}15'$  to  $88^{\circ}12'$  eastern longitude. Nepal measures about 800 km (497 miles) along its Himalayan axis by 150 to 250 kilometers (93 to 155 miles) across. Nepal has an area of 147,181 square kilometers (56,827 sq. mi.).

Nepal is landlocked by India on three sides and China's Tibet autonomous region to the north. West Bengal Narrows Siliguri Corridor or Chicken's Neck separate Nepal and Bangladesh. To the east are India and Bhutan. Nepal depends on India for good transport facilities and access to the sea even for most goods imported from China.

### Surface:

Nepal is a diversified country. Mainly, Nepal is a mountainous country which has <sup>been</sup> geographically divided in three regions:-

- ① Greater Himalayan Region
- ② Region of Inner Himalayan
- ③ Terai Region.

Nepal is separated from other countries by Great Himalayan Region. The Himalayas include over 50 mountains exceeding 7200 meters (23,600 ft.) in elevation including ten of the fourteen 8000m peaks. The Greater Himalayan is bordered on the northwest by the Karakoram and Hindu Kush ranges, on the north by Tibetan plateau. Along south to north transect, Nepal can be divided into three belts: Terai, Pahad and Himal in the other direction. Terai is a low land region containing some

hill ranges. The Outer Terai is culturally more similar to adjacent parts of India's Bihar and Uttar Pradesh than to Pahar of Nepal. The Outer Terai ends at the base of the first range of foothills called Siwaliks or Churia. Pahar is a mountain region which doesn't generally contain snow. It is situated south of the Himal, the Pahar is mostly below altitude. This region begins at the Mahabharat range.

### Climatic Conditions:-

Climatic conditions of Nepal vary from one place to another in accordance with their geographical features.

In the Terai (South Nepal), summer temp. exceeds  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  and higher in some areas, winter temperature ranges from  $7^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the Terai. In mountain region hills and valleys, summer are temperate while winter can plummet under sub zero. The Kathmandu valley has pleasant climate with average summer and winter temp. of  $19^{\circ}\text{C}$  -  $35^{\circ}$  and  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  -  $12^{\circ}\text{C}$  respectively.

### Natural Vegetation:-

The main types of natural vegetation in Nepal are sub-tropical evergreen forest in which the sal tree, teak, sisau, can etc are found in northern Terai to Chure regions. The Bamboo and elephant grass is also grow here. In Deciduous forest, Pine, beech, elm, rhododendron are found here. In Temperate Coniferous evergreen forest vegetation grow in Mahabharat ranges. ~~The trees are cones,~~ are in cone shaped trees. Pine, fir, oak are found here.

## Agriculture:-

Nepal, the economy is dominated. The production of crops fluctuated widely as a result of these factors as well as weather conditions. Fertile lands in the Terai region and hardworking peasants in the Hill region provided greater supplies of food staples (mostly rice and corn), increasing the daily caloric intake of the population locally to over 2000 calories per capita in 1988 from about 1900 per capita in 1975.

Rice is the most important cereal crop. Rice production in Nepal is very common because of changes in rainfall. Other food crops are wheat, millet, barley, and coffee. Sugarcane and tobacco also showed considerable increases in production from so many years. Potatoes and oilseeds production had shown moderate growth.

### Agriculture in NEPAL (2009)

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Production (000' tonne)</u>
Rice	3403
Corn	1126
Wheat	1065
Sugarcane	1627
Potato	1296
Millets	29

## Minerals:-

Nepal is not rich in minerals. Nepal is the poorest country in Asia. Lignite is found in Terai region. In middle Nepal, Iron, bronze, zinc, mica and cobalt are found. Limestone and marble are also found here but in less amount. Large chunks of limestone are found in Lalitpur district of Nepal.

## Industries :-

The industrial sector in Nepal is very undeveloped. Nepal suffers from lack of both internal and external investment. This stems from low domestic savings, a small domestic market, a severe shortage of skilled labour, chronically corrupt and inefficient public administrations.

Cotton are exported from India to Nepal for manufacturing of cotton cloths. In Kathmandu valley, in Patan, Kathmandu and Bhadgaun inscriptions are carved on wood. Brass and Bronze pots are made in Kathmandu, Pokhara, Tansen and Bhojpur.

## Population :-

The population of Nepal in 2010 is 580 lakh

The population density is 177 per/km<sup>2</sup>. There is no any population in the Great Himalayan region whereas in the Kathmandu valley, population is found to be 500 to 600 persons/sq. mile. Maximum it goes to 2000 persons/sq. meter. The ~~high~~ <sup>dense</sup> population are found in two regions. First is south-eastern Terai and 2nd is ~~spreaded~~ <sup>spread</sup> upto the boundary of mid-western Nepal. Less population is found in mountain region. Most of the Nepals are from Tibet and they ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~mong~~ belong to Mongol caste. ~~and~~ People who are from south Nepal are in black colour and long in height whereas north Nepal are in fair in colour in short height. Most of the Nepali people are the ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> follower of Hinduism and rest are Buddhism.