

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES:

With Special Reference to Nawalparasi District

**A Thesis Submitted to
The Central Department of Rural Development,
Tribhuvan University,
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree of the Master of Arts (MA)
in
Rural Development**

**By
MOHAN RAJ GYAWALI
Central Department of Rural Development
Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu
TU, Registration No.: 3587-92
Exam Roll No.: 281489
March 2017**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **Local development Planning Issues and Challenges: with Special Reference to Nawalparasi District** submitted to Central Department Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

Mohan Raj Gyawali

TU, Registration. No.: 3587-92

Date: 09-03-2017
26-11-2073 (B.S.)

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

The thesis entitled **Local development Planning Issues and Challenges: with Special Reference to Nawalparasi District** has been prepared by **Mohan Raj Gyawali** under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

.....

(Prof. Prem Sharma, Ph.D.)

Thesis Supervisor

Date.: 09-03-2017
26-11-2073 (B.S.)

APPROVAL LETTER

The thesis entitled **Local development Planning Issues and Challenges: with Special Reference to Nawalparasi District** submitted by **Mohan Raj Gyawali** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree (MA) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee

.....

(Prof. Prem Sharma, Ph.D.)

Head of Department and Thesis Supervisor

.....

(Prof. Neelam Kumar Sharma, Ph.D.)

External Examiner

Date: 09-03-2017
26-11-2073 (B.S.)

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Mohan Raj Gyawali
Central Department of Rural Development
TU, Kirtipur

ABSTRACT

Plan is framework that details the methods and tasks that are to be implemented in order to achieve the goal. Good Planning indicates good result. Simply plan includes who, what, when, how does the task to achieve the desire goal. Local Self Governance Act 2055 and related regulations, guidelines and different bylaws are providing the legality to establish the practice of decentralization. Function, Fund and functionaries are provided to the local level elected mechanism by the concept of devolution. Conceptually local people elect their representatives on these units and they will take action on local level development planning for the happiness of local people. But unfortunately there are no elected representatives in local bodies since 2054. So there are difference practices in local level.

The main objective of this study is to find out issues and challenges of local development planning of Nawalparasi district and the specific objectives are: to assess the present practices of local development planning, to analyze the demand and supply side perception on local development planning, to analyze the gaps of right holders and duty bearers on local development planning, to identify the problems, issues and challenges of local development planning.

This study will be based on descriptive research design. Descriptive research design has been used to gather information about the research area used for collecting information about respondent's views and ideas. This study has been focused on present practices, gaps, issues and challenges of the local development planning.

This study measures that about half of the total programs at local level were demand base and rest were supply based. It also varies between local bodies, line agencies and NGOs. Most of the supply base programs have been also supporting to meet the public needs.

Some gaps of right holders and duty bearers on local development planning has been found due to lack of sensitization of planning process of different development agencies. Variation on the participation of public in local development planning of different development agencies has been found where local bodies were found more participatory in comparison with line agencies and NGOs. The satisfaction level of right holder and duty bearer on local development planning process did not coincide. Right holders were less satisfied than duty bearers and it varies on different

development agencies at local level. Public satisfaction level had been lower than the duty bearers and it differs in terms of the local bodies, line agencies and NGOs..

There are other so many issues found in terms of study relating to local development planning are mismatch of planning process of local bodies and line agencies, lack of elected local bodies, elite capture in every steps of local development planning, , lack of well targeting for development, lack of resources at local level, high administrative cost in NGOs, no sustainability of NGOs programs, lack of uniformity of expenditure norms at local level for all development agencies, and to mouth problems for ultra poor for participating in local development process, lack of harmonization of local development interventions, so many Structures/ groups at community level, lack of public ownership on development interventions.

There are some challenges found at local level relating to local development planning which can be changes as opportunity for the local development planning are harmonization of local development interventions according to the LSGA by district development committee, well targeting of the beneficiaries for the development interventions of different local development programs, cost benefit analysis of local development programs planning and implementing by local bodies as well as NGOs, elimination of elite capturing in local development process, making permanent structure at community level to drive community level development interventions, development and implementation of unified norms for all development intervention at local level.

This study has been recommended to launch sensitization programs targeting to the ultra poor and marginalized groups/community and planning and implementation should be made more participatory and inclusive at community level. The issues can be do upsized by establishment of well targeting mechanism through wellbeing ranking as well as updated database system at local level and implement capacity building programs for deprived and marginalized groups. It is better to harmonize the local development planning according as local self governance act and related guidelines and apply unified expenditure norms at local level and establish cost benefit analysis system of the projects at district level.

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ABBREVIATION/ACRONYMS

DDC	District Development Committee
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
GoN	Government of Nepal
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
LSGA	Local Self Governance Act
LSGR	Local Self Governance Regulation
FY	Fiscal Year
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
GO	Government Organization
LA	Line Agencies
LGCDP	Local Governance and Community Development Program
HHs	Households
VDC	Village Development Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment
INGOs	International Non Government Organizations
HDI	Human Development Index
ODF	Open Defecation Free
LDO	Local Development Officer
LBs	Local Bodies
POLSAN	Political Science Association Nepal
PDDP	Participatory District Development Program
LGP	Local Governance Program
LGIs	Local Governance Institutions
MCPM	Minimum Condition and performance Measure
LBRMMG	Local Bodies Resource Mobilization and Management Guideline

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Plan is framework that details the methods and tasks that are to be implemented in order to achieve the goal. It is well known that planning is the most important part. Good Planning indicates good result. Simply plan includes who, what, when, how does the task to achieve the desire goal. There are different thoughts about Planning. Conceptually People have so many needs. According to the principal of economics human needs do not complete for ever. According as the changing concept of the development Happiness of human beings is taken as a development indicator. There are so many factors which have important roles on fulfilling the needs of human beings. In the ancient Period, Human beings had unknowingly used to take practice immediate planning for searching the food to fulfil their immediate need. By the time, human life style is being changed due to civilization and the nature of human needs are also changed. They tried to fulfill their needs by joint efforts. They started to organize together and manage the resources to fulfill the needs. In this way different actors and institutions were generated which directly or indirectly influence the needs of human beings. Peoples are means and ends of development. People participation is involvement of people in the process of making decision which directly or indirectly influences their lives (Sharma P. 2000)

Lately the government has ultimate responsibility for the development by which peoples are trying to fulfill their needs. Different organizations United Nation related and other regional organizations are playing different roles for development. Different development agendas such as Millennium Development Goals-1990-2015) recently introduced Sustainable development goals (2016 -2030) guides for development planning globally.

In Nepal, Development Planning formally started since 2013 B.S. through the 1st periodic plan. By this series, 14th plan is in implementation phase is going on now. People participation is hallmark of national development (Sharma P. 1998). According as the principal of planning, Nepal also practicing the different types of planning such as periodic planning, strategic planning, sectorial planning, annual planning etc. as the level of planning there are two levels of planning in Nepal. The first is local level planning which includes village level and district level planning which is leading by village development committee and district development

committee respectively and the second is central level planning leading by National Planning Commission. This study is specially focuses to local development planning.

Local Self Governance Act 2055 and related regulations, guidelines and different bylaws are providing the legality to establish the practice of decentralization. Function, Fund and functionaries are provided to the local level elected mechanism by the concept of devolution. There are different development as well as administrative units like ward, village development area, ilakas, electoral zones, district etc are established in local level. Conceptually local people elect their representatives on these units and they will take action on local level development planning for the happiness of local people. But unfortunately there are no elected representatives in local bodies since 2054. So there are difference practices in local level in or out track of the legal provisions. So, this study is designed to find the status of the practice, issues and challenges in local development planning.

1.2. Statement of Problem

There are many agencies they are implementing various development intervention in local level. Local bodies such as district development committee, municipalities and village development committee, different line agencies and NGOs are planning for the fulfillment the needs of local people. Many development interventions are can be categorized as supply driven and demand driven activities. Even though all the development activities are intended to fulfillment of the people.

All the development intervention are intended to supply the support to fulfilment of need of poor people. But we can find the gap between the expectation of people and the supply of the intervention. So the researcher feel some problems on this matter. The planning practices of local development planning. The gap on the perception of right holder and the duty bearer on local development planning. What can be the meeting point of both sides for local development? So, the researcher is concentered on the above problems.

1.3. Objective of study

The main objective of this research is to study and analyze the issues and challanges of local development planning of Nawalparasi district and the specific objectives are as follows:-

- To assess the present practices of local development planning.
- To analyze the demand and supply side perception on local development planning.

- To analyze the gaps of right holders and duty bearers on local development planning.
- To identify the problems, issues and challenges of local development planning.

1.4. Rational of study

All the development intervention are intended to supply the support to fulfilment of need of poor people. But we can find the gap between the expectation of people and the supply of the intervention.

This study has attempted to find out the local development planning practices, its problems, issues and challenges on local development planning of the study area. It is also very important and useful even for planners, policy makers. NGO\INGO and other organization, in relation to the introduction and formulation of planning for progress thinking pro-poor planning. It may be reliable and useful for the students of development planning and such people who are willing to understand planning.

1.5. Limitations of the study

This study will be based on limited area with certain indicators. Due to the time and cost bound this study cannot cover the broader area. This study takes some of local bodies, some selected line agencies and some selected NGOs. Furthermore the capacity and the understanding level of responder on subject matter also effects the study. So, the limitation of this study can be summarized as following

- The cost and the time bound.
- Coverage.
- Understanding of responder on the subject matter
- Capacity of responder on subject matter etc.

CHAPTER – II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study has attempted to find out the local development planning practices, its problems, issues and challenges on local development planning. Various literatures will be reviewed in terms of the study. At district level various roles and responsibilities are given to the district development committee for development of the district. So many responsibilities are given to the local bodies such as agriculture, rural water supply, rural transportation, education, sports, irrigation, landslide and river control, physical development, health, forest and environment, language and culture, tourism, cottage industry, human capital development, social harmony etc. (LSGA-2055/LSGR-2056)

Local self-governance act and regulation guides the local bodies for systematic and scheduled planning for local development activities. Local bodies planning process starts from aswin by collecting and analyzing the related database for planning. There are fourteen steps of local development planning. Starting from that point the local planning ends at vdc level in end of Paush by VDC council and ends at district level in falgun by DDC council. These all process and time frame is managed in the act, regulations and guidelines.(LSGA-2055,LSGR-2056,LBRMMG-2069)

All the above provisions given by the acts regulations and guidelines are compelled to follow by the minimum conditions and performance measures guidelines of ministry of federal affairs and local development. If the local bodies do not follow the provisions the MCPM evaluation refers for the subsidy of local bodies (MCPMG-2065)

The planning of line agencies also tied up to this planning by act through the concept of devolution. The coordinating and monitoring role is given to local bodies for the development intervention of nongovernment organization at local level. Even though buttum up planning is preferred for approval and agreement of the national/ international non-government organization by social welfare council.

Thakur,S.B. and et.al,2000; Review of decentralization in Nepal with reference to PDDP/LGP/UNDP provokes that LGIs at all levels are not fully capable to carryout all the devolved function like participatory planning, fiscal management, judicial arrangement, and

resource mobilizations. The finding glimpses that district based database has been created and used by DDCs for planning but data generated are not analyzed and transferred as information for planning process at VDC and ward level. It concluded that PDDP/LGP support DDCs and VDCs in developing their skill in planning process through education, training and information support activities.

Bihari Krishna Shrestha in his study titled Empowering People for democracy and development (a critical assessment of proposed legislation on local self governance) published on POLSAN, 1986 finds that NGOs have been observed that program handled by them are more effective than government. But cost benefit analysis has not been done in this study. He suggested that NPC should provide necessary technical support and guidance to DDC in formulating annual integrated district development plan based on district needs, potentialities and priorities in the districts. But it not checked whether it is done or not on 14 step planning of local bodies.

Sharma S. 1998, Decentralization and local participation for development: Policy and realities in Nepal has raised some immediate issues regarding the successful enforcement of the project planning and implementation. The issues are the LDOs must be highly development oriented, lacking in monitoring and evaluation, user committee related issues on project implementation and many political party disputes.

Kafle S.K. & Karkee K. 2004; Towards ideal local governance: Strengthening participatory Development in Nepal indicates that major drawbacks in decentralization process in recent years has been the absence of locally elected bodies at local levels and political conflict. The link between people and local authorities cutoff, citizens are passive and there lack of democratic exercise at local level. The study also pointed out the negative implication. These are the decreasing trends of people participation in planning and monitoring, information gap between people and local authorities.

Pradhan K.M. 2004; in an article "Capacity building of local bodies" published in Spotlight weekly (17th September 2004) recommends that participatory planning guidelines are necessary to resolve the present problems of local development planning.

Matinussen J., 1993; Local Authorities in Nepal (An Assessment of their present position and proposals for strengthening of democracy at local level) finds that elaborate procedure of

planning is not fully implemented because the planning procedure of village level is such a vague that these local authorities also far to follow. Similarly at district level, the project screening is on the base of the prioritization but these procedures are applied in much more complex context.

Raut R.B., 2010; local development planning process in Nepal (A study on Formulation and Implementation of Annual District Development Plan of Bajura District) concludes that pre-planning homework has been performed in order to make the planning bottom up and to increase the involvement of development stakeholders in local level planning process of district. The district based line agencies which are under the umbrella off DDC planning needs to conduct the feasibility study and proposed the plan to DDC in timely. Planning of NGOs is well but their implementation is not sustainable.

Sharma, P. (2000), Peoples Participation in Local Development: a case study of five district of western development region of Nepal concludes that software programs needs for human resource development. Physical development is static and limited but human resource development is dynamic and progressive which emphasizes the need to put people, their needs, their aspiration and their capabilities at the center of development. He also concludes that physical infrastructure and imamate and animate resources are there but optimum utilization is lacking. People participation is involvement of people in the process of making decision which directly or indirectly influences their lives. People participation is found capacious in implementation of development activities and benefit sharing but less in development planning. He suggested that peoples are means and ends of development. So local institutions and people should make capable and autonomous to participate at every steps of local development planning as well as local resource mobilization.

Adhikari, D. (2006), Towards local democracy in Nepal: power and participation in district development planning explores and analyses on some critical issues. He finds that weak capacity of local government, the centralized mind set of bureaucrats and politicians, weak internal democracy of political parties, limited fiscal decentralization, and absence of elected representatives in local bodies are the fore most challenges. He finds decentralization on Nepal is immature and prone to recentralization. There weak linkage between decentralization and poverty reduction. Bottom up planning excludes poor and marginalized groups but benefits are grabbed by local elites. Participatory planning and representative democracy do not go well together. Bottom up planning needs open minded officials having internalized democratic

values. He recommends that to redefine the Nepalese polity, restructuring and reorganizing function of central and local level institutions, reorienting the mindset of officials, focusing on development equity, improving the capacity of local government and democratizing the practices of local government and political parties.

Sharma, P.(1998) Rolle of local government on local planning: A case study of Rupandehi and Chitwan district concludes that local planning authorities are capable to manage and handle the local projects. But the main constrains, besides others, are poor awareness of people, inadequate budget, scarcity of technical help, untimely budget release, absence of devolution of power and authority or lack of empowerment. Untrusted to local from central authority. Instability of central government and immaturity of multiparty system may causes the above issues on local development planning.

CHAPTER – III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is an essential part of the academic thesis paper, which form the structure for obtaining all necessary inputs of the study. In the present study, the methodology includes research design, nature, and sources of data, sampling procedure, data collection tools and techniques data processing, analyzing methods and presentation.

3.1 Research Design

This study will be based on descriptive as well as exploratory research design. Descriptive research design will be used to gather information about the research area and exploratory research design will be used for collecting information about respondent's views and ideas. This study has focused on present practices, gaps, issues and challenges of the local development planning.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

This study mainly based on primary and secondary data. The study has mainly focused in collecting primary data in Nawalparasi district. Data will collect by key informal interviews and focus group discussion using the checklist, structured questionnaire, and semi-unstructured questionnaire on the selected sample units. All the secondary data has collected from different published and unpublished official records, reports of government and non-government organizations.

3.3 Study area

The study area is located in the western part of Nepal, Lumbini zone. Being Terai district there are three types of geographical pattern. Mountain, inner tarai and tarai region is located in the study area (See Appendix-D).

3.4 Universe and sampling

The different government and non-government organizations intervening the development works in Nawalparasi districts as well as the development planner are the universe of this study. Among the different agencies working in the district such as district development committee, village development committee, different line agencies and ngos some organization will select

as sample using purposive sampling method from duty bearer side and some community level networks and organizations such as ward citizen forum, citizen awareness center, user committee in selected vdc using simple random sampling. The purposed samples are: DDC, 3 VDC, 1 Municipality, 5 line agencies, 5 NGOs from duty bearers side and 9 ward citizen forum, 3 citizen awareness center, 3 users committees, 3 local political as well as natural leaders will be chosen as sample for information collection.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

Different techniques are applied to obtain data which are as under:

3.5.1 Questionnaire and Focus Group Discussion

The Questionnaire will be used to obtain data regarding their understanding, views and ideas on the local development planning which provides the researcher present practices, issues and challenges of development planning from different sectors.

The survey will be conducted by using both structured and unstructured questionnaires (See Appendix-A, Appendix-B and Appendix-C). Due to the knowledge and understanding level of the respondents the questionnaire will be used. Basically, the duty bearer are given the questions to answer and questions will be orally asked to the right holders to respond through focus group discussion and fill up by the researcher.

3.5.2 Interview Schedule and Checklists

Questionnaires will be used for the interview of respondents. Some interview checklist also used to collect the information in order to support to meet the objectives of the study.

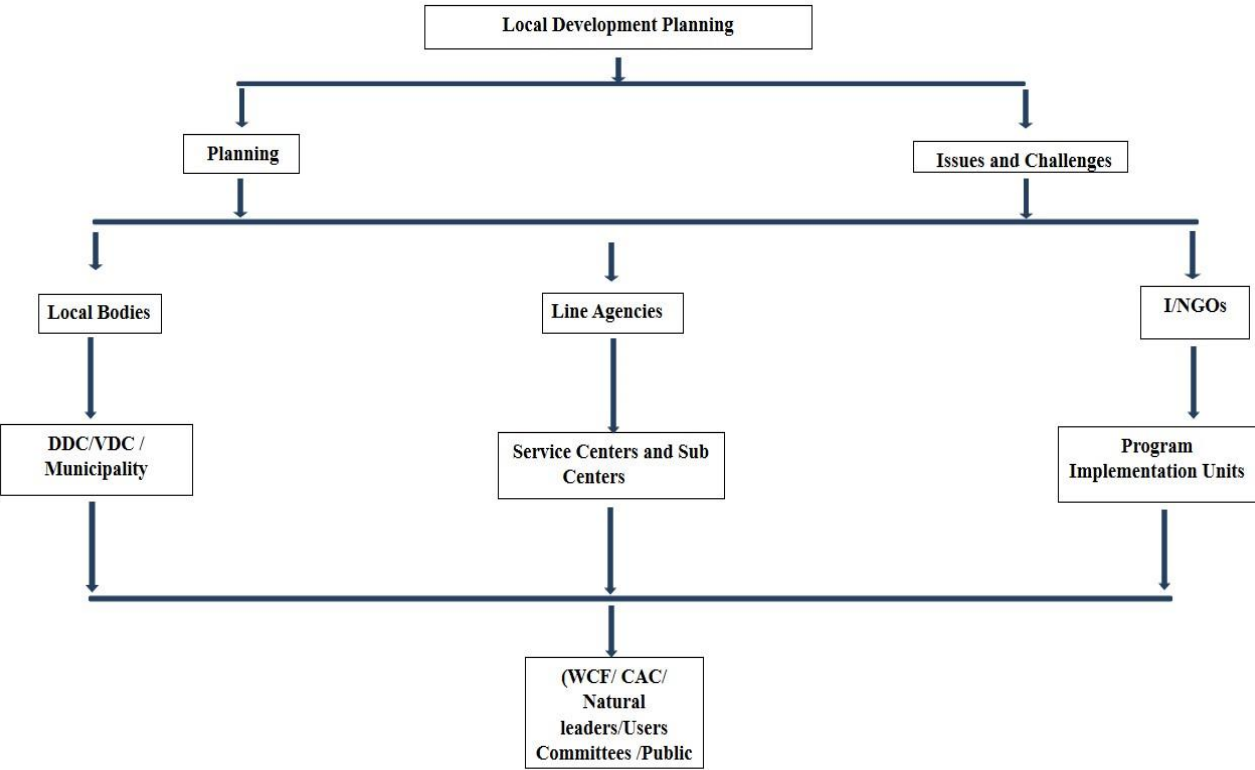
Furthermore, the secondary data will be collected as per necessity to obtain the objectives of the study from related agencies.

3.6. Reliability and Validity of Data

The more suitable and reliable research work will be characterized by reliability and validity of the collected data. To test the reliability of data the test and rest method will be used while content validity method is used to test its validity. In order to know its authenticity and to make research more reliable and logical it will be discussed with concerned and scholars.

3.7. Data Processing and Analysis

After collecting the data, help of computer program for its analysis and interpretation will be taken. The data collected from the field through data collection tools. The data will be interpreted and classified as necessary to meet the objectives of the study. The systematic analysis was made using quantitative techniques. The quantitative data fundamental operation along with simple statistical tools also used for the presentation of the finding. The study is mainly descriptive, analytical and exploratory, so descriptive method will be used for the examination of the qualitative data to find the objective of the study. The conceptual framework of this study is presented as below.



CHAPTER – IV

GENERAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

Nawalparasi is a district within the 16 district of western region of Nepal. It is divided by a Daunne mountain in the east and west part. It occupies about 99 KM distance of East- West high way. Its area is 2162 sq. km. geographically, it covers mountain, Inner terai and terai so it s taken as a diverse district from different prospective. It lies within the 27°21'-27°47' north latitude and 83°36'-84°25' east longitude. Also Chitwan district in the east, Rupandehi district in west, Palpa and Tanahu in north and Uttar pradesh and Bihar of India. It lies within the 300-1936 m height. Average temperature lies between 5 -37 degree Celsius. Annual Average rainfall is 2145 mm.

This district that falls under the western development region, lies in Lumbini Zone of Nepal and Parasi as a district headquarter. District headquarter of Nawalparasi is 500 m height from sea level and varies up to 1936 m Devchuli Peak. According to National Census held in 2011, the total household is 128793 and total population is 643508 among them 339833 (53%) are women and 303675 (47%) are men. The population details can be seen as follows:

Table: 1 : Population details of study area :

Total Population	643508
female	339833 (52.8%)
male	303675 (47.2%)
household	128793
population growth rate	1.34%
gender ratio	89.36
average family size	5
HHs Density_ per square metre	59.6
population density	298
urban population	28973 (4.5%)

Source: District Profile of Nawalparasi 2072

Similarly, total HHs of this district is 128793 and literacy rate is 70.76%. Recently, this district has been declared as ODF and Full Literate. Likewise, this district has already been declared as Fully Immunized. This district is also known as four tier district where this district divided into 6Constitutional Area and 15 Illakas,7 municipalities, 56 VDCs. Among these 17 VDCs are in hill region, 10 VDCs and 4 Municipalities in inner madhesh, 32 VDCs and 3 Municipalities in TeraiMadhesh and one VDC named Triveni is only access from India. Similarly, this district is

surrounded by Rupandehi, Palpa, Tanahu, Chitwan and UP and Bihar of India from west, north, east and south respectively.

This district is enriched with more than rivers and streams. Narayani, Turiya, Jharahi, Girubari, Binayi and Arunkhola are the major rivers. Likewise, RamgramStup, TriveniDham, PalhiBhagwati, Sitamani, RadhakrishnaMandir, MaulakalikaMandir, BardgoriyaKuti, Kumarwanti, Shivamandir are major spots for promoting tourism in Nawalparasi district. Gaindakot Bazar, Beldiya Bazar, Sorah Number Bazar, Rajahar Bazar, Dumkauli Bazar, Daldale Bazar, Kawasoti Bazar, Danda Bazar, Chormara Bazar, Arunkhola Bazar, Bardghat, Jamuniya Bazar and Triveni Bazar are are the major markets area which play vital role in economic development of district. The midpoint of east to west lies in this district and also covers 99 KM from Gaindakot to Sunawal.

This district is a different in comparison of other district due to the geographical location. It has mountain, Inner terai and terai. It has different natural resources. The Local bodies in district has differences in internal Income generation. Due to being Churia region and different rivers local bodies are mobilizing local fund for development works.

Table 3 :10 years of age and over Population by activity performed

Activity performed	
Total Person	510,153
Own agriculture	220,257
Wage/salary earning	88,421
Own non-agricultural	54,853
Extended economic	82,948
Seeking job	18,257
Household chores	202,413
Study	150,861
Non of activity	72,879
Activity not stated	3,410

Source: District Profile of Nawalparasi 2072

The HDI of the district is 0.493, average life expectancy is 67.81 yrs. And per capita income is 1157\$.Different development agency are working in the Nawalparasi district. Local bodies like: DDC, VDC and Municipality, district level line agencies such as district agricultural development office, district livestock service office, district education office, district health office, women and children office, water supply and sanitation division office as well as related government agencies related to irrigation, road, urban development etc. are also working for development of district. All the agencies are intended to fulfill the need of people of the district. Furthermore various I/NGOs are also working in the district for development.

CHAPTER-V

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN NEPAL: AN OVERVIEW

5.1. Concept of development Planning

Development means the overall up-liftment of the standard of the people in a sustainable way. Local level planning normally means the planning within the local government administrative boundary. At this level, physical, social, economic planning are prevalent. Local level planning is normally based on the local problems to formulate objectives and finally draw out detailed plan, programmers and projects proposals to solve the identified problems. The plans at this level are very detailed in order to facilitating implementation. It is necessary to contribute to sustainable development, Contribute to reduce overcome regional disparities, helps to solve the problems of poverty at local level, explore situation to develop rural-urban linkages, bring active participation of local people in their development, determine facilities needed for development based on local context analysis, provide convenient base for program planning and management.

Local Development Planning should be shifted from the national/regional to the district, i.e. in a smaller spatial and administrative unit. The district development planning should emphasize endogenous local development based on local resources for small-scale industrial development, agriculture, trade and handicraft, Mobilize private investors and human know how for development, Encourage the use of appropriate technologies to fulfill basic needs (a precondition for the development process), Initiate dialogue between the most important interest groups of the local-region for development, Mobilize region wide participation on the local level as an important input for district development plans and programs, Support the development of small and medium sized settlements with the objectives to improve the locational conditions, Create the access of farmers to productive and social infrastructure facilities, Prepare an overall framework for development as a main guideline to integrate and to coordinate actions of line and local agencies, Produce a basic document (the district plan) to identify the annual development budget of the district, Prepare plan and programs locally and seek acceptance by the local authority (to be the official document).

Procedures by the planning body should provide a general framework of the situation, a structural framework for overall policies to guide sectoral agencies for development, an overall

development program in close co-operation with sectoral agencies, an overall implementation design.

The planning cycle and its output wise activities should be as follows: In data and situation Analysis Phase: Internal organization arrangement, job descriptions and allocation, identify district development actors, both public and private sector, analyze existing data, identify further information needs, rapid district appraisal, compile data, prepare district profile, Conduct district platform (to bridge the information gap from different interest groups' perspective), identify district problems with cause and effect relationships, identify development potentials: basic and derived, formulate district development objectives with means and ends relationships, identify development alternatives, and forecast scenarios, prepare final report of analysis and policy recommendations for discussions. In Planning Phase it is necessary to prepare the district development policy statement, set up district development goals, objectives and development strategies, prepare district development plans and programs in a logical design, and identify areas of action based on medium-term district development programs, present for discussion, modification and approval. Similarly in implementation Phase it is better to form an implementation team, prepare annual plan of operation, allocate activity-wise budget, prepare monitoring and evaluation plan. And finally, in monitoring and Evaluation Phase we have to prepare and organize monitoring team, conduct project monitoring and prepare/submit report, prepare and organize evaluation team, conduct project evaluation and prepare/submit report, provide input for next planning cycle.

Planning is a tool to enhance the quality of policy decisions in improving the living standards of the people. An efficient and rational planning seeks to achieve coherence between policy objectives and policy tools.

Local bodies are collective decision-making institutions. Participatory development affirms the hypothesis that knowledge is essentially a "social construction" and that people have the ability to think, acquire and utilize the local knowledge, skills, resources and cooperation to define their own priorities, make decisions and thereby produce the desired change. As a result, many INGOs, NGOs, donor agencies and local authorities started to use participatory planning, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) as research and development tools to enlist and consult local people and communities in the decision-making regarding social mobilization, poverty alleviation, natural resource management and

sustainable development. Continuous participation of people in the culture of planning provides them the necessary social consciousness to seek and sustain the spirit of scientific inquiry to solve the problems of the society. Participatory planning is especially designed to form Community Organizations (CO) at the local level, mobilize their savings and invest them for launching common programs. Critics, however, reveal a number of inconsistencies in this program. For example, in the way participatory planning is devised, the central authority treats local bodies as mere implementing agencies with no power of self-governance.

Such planning, may be well designed by national and international consultants, but does not bear the potential of sustainability or relevance. A regular updating of village needs is necessary which provides the basis for periodical annual village level plans. This is much easier if a prepared village profile exists. What are the demands of the locals from VDCs- schools, health posts and land for settlement, rules for using public resources like fishing, agricultural inputs like fertilizers and seeds etc.? Village level database and GIS, charts, maps and records, household and settlement level data, demographics, land use, service, infrastructure, transport facilities, education, social characteristics like migration, local markets, natural disasters, natural resources catalog, database of individual technical and managerial skills, available voluntary labor, local construction materials, privately held tools and equipment, realistic estimation of available cash etc. facilitate local level planning without much external assistance, although help may be necessary to develop such a database.

There are a number of tasks in sequence in a planning process-- from need identification, priority setting, explanation of context, feasibility studies, information sharing, collective discussion of options, cost handling, assessment of results and monitoring to evaluation. A VDC can formulate periodic and annual plans on the basis of following considerations: production-oriented low cost projects, poverty alleviation projects, projects that promote people's participation, projects that use local means, resource and skills, projects directly benefiting poor, women and backward classes and children, projects that can protect and promote natural environment and its regenerative capacity as well as those that revitalize indigenous cultural resources. Yet, the local body has to put up with certain conditionalities, e.g. each VDC should take guidelines from the DDC and consult NGOs, INGOs, and consumer's committees as well as carry the burden of instructions of the National Planning Commission and the DDC. The planning process has to adjust with the overall necessities implicit in periodic plans. Based on these considerations, a VDC first prepares a resource map, undertakes the feasibility study of the project and then selects the projects for implementation with the help of NGOs and

consumer groups. Similar conditions are applied to municipalities. In the case of the DDC, the LSGA stipulates that it must formulate participatory "periodical" and "annual" development plan for the district. Before plan formulation, the DDC has to estimate the costs borne by itself, grants from GoN, grants obtained from sectoral ministries and cooperation received from other sources. The DDC also has to prepare the resource map of the district, conduct a feasibility study, fix priority and finally select the project. The plan should be finalized in consultation with the service center, Sectoral Plan Formulation Committee, the Integrated Plan Formulation Committee, the DDC and the District Council.

In the formulation of periodic plans, these components must be incorporated: a) geographical, economic and natural heritages of the district and their uses; b) possibilities of production in various sectors on account of comparative cost benefit; c) areas comprising backward castes, tribes and poorer people and various development works done or required to be done in such areas; d) income-generating and skills-oriented development works for the women and children; e) description of the completed projects under various sectors and provision on the operation and maintenance; f) various sectoral short-term and long-term development works on the basis of development possibility; and g) plans of human resource development in various sectors to be formulated by the local people themselves.

While formulating the annual plan, the DDC has to take into account: a) directives of the NPC and concerned ministry on national development policy; b) district level policies and goals set on the basis of national goal and policy; c) overall necessities indicated by periodic plans; and d) plans received from the Village Councils and the Municipal Council. On the basis of plans, GoN and the NPC provide financial grants and the implementation part goes with the concerned local bodies depending on their jurisdiction. The plan should be aimed at balancing the development investment pattern among the various needs. Too ambitious a project not only suffers from unsustainability, but also remains undone in most cases. That is why matching project with local capacity is essential.

lately, GoN has prepare a local bodies resource mobilisation and management guideline 2069 to manage the local level development planning. even though the government also established the civic loose forum ie, ward citizen forum for the continuation of the practices of participatory local development planning. It is now contributing on promoting civic participation on local development planning and monitoring of local development plans and programs. This mechanism is helping to ingage the local people in local development process in absence of the local elected representatives.

5.2. Development Planning In Nepal: Historical Overview

Decentralization is very important to promote the democratization, equality and people participation in development. Decentralization is essential for local leadership, maximum participation, the mobilization of local resources and for lessening the burden of the central government. Local development planning incorporates the people's participation on the local development activities from planning, implementing and monitoring. Nepal has many attempts on local development planning since early stage of the history. The decentralization was knowingly and unknowingly more or less practiced in Rana period, panchayat period and earlier. Many development activities was performed by government for the welfare of the people by rulers at that time. At the prior time, the development planning were mostly trickle down. The local development planning practices can be studied in two eras as follows.

Before 1990s, the grass root development realized better right after the opening up of Nepal to the outside the world in 1950. The decentralization process was started since 1919 when the municipality concept was raised for Kathmandu. Subsequently the Manyajan Kachahari, a local level institution were established in 1926 at village level throughout the country. The village, municipality and district panchayat were established by an Act in 1947 and related authorities are given to these institution for local level planning. As bottom level development planning Trivuban Village development planning was initiated in 1952. But in 1960, this was stopped by panchayat but local governance system continued in 1962 by the establishment of village, municipal panchayat. Small grants, some local authority, financial and technical assistance, authority of local resource mobilization was provided to local panchayat for local level developments works.

In 1966, the 1st amendment of the constitution of Nepal 1962, legally included the decentralization as directive principle of Panchayat system.

Different practices and efforts on decentralization like: formation of decentralization commission under chairmanship of Biswa Bandhu Thapa, Decentralization Plan 1964 which dismissed the Bada Hakim of 35 administrative district by establishment of 75 district with CDO, decentralization Act 1965, decentralization committee formed in chairmanship of Bhoj Raj Ghimire (by his suggestion Anchal Adhish in 14 Anchals were recruited).

The district administrative plan 1974 was another innovation in decentralization which tried to integrate the district and village level planning process by integrating the all district level agencies with district panchayat.,

A committee of Randhir Subba 1981, suggested that village level planning should be incorporated by village panchayat and all the development related agencies should be kept in district. District level development plan should be formulated and implemented by district panchayat. The monitoring, supervision and direction should be given by anchal level.

An act in 1984, provided for the devolution of planning and resource allocation authority the district and village bodies. By provisioning Human resource in local bodies, forecasting the resources for the next year plan at local level by line ministries, establishment of subdistrict level service centers, involvement of users groups in planning and implementation, the local level development had been practiced.

The local development planning in past 1990s can be analyzed in this way. The village development committee Act, Municipality development Act and district development act were implemented in 1992 as new initiatives in local development. Different practices made under these acts in local development planning and a high level decentralization coordination committee headed by prime minister Sher Bahadur Deuba formed in 1996. According to the suggestion and recommendation of this committee Local self governance act 1999 and local self governance regulation 2000 were initiated.

5.3. Legal and Policy Framework of Local Development Planning in Nepal

The constitution of Nepal 2072 has a provision for the welfare of the people. For the purpose this constitution has provisions for development like civic rights, directive principle of the country, the policies of country and the responsibility of the country. The directive principle of Nepal indicates the use of democratic rights on the basis of decentralization. It also divides the rights of different layers of country. More power is given to the lower layer of the country in comparison with previous constitutions for the local self governance. The directive policy in constitution indicate for the development planning in central as well as at local level.

Local self governance act 2055, Local Self Governance Regulation 2056 has been providing so many functions for local bodies. The Act pursue the following principles and policies for the development of local self governance system :- (a) Devolution of such powers, responsibilities, and means and resources as are required to make the Local Bodies capable and efficient in local self governance. (b) Building and development of institutional mechanism and functional structure in Local Bodies capable of considering for local people and bearing responsibilities. (c) Devolution of powers to collect and mobilize such means and resources as are required to discharge the functions, duties, responsibility and accountability conferred to the Local Bodies.

(d) Having the Local Bodies oriented towards establishing the civil society based on democratic process, transparent practice, public accountability, and people's participation, in carrying out the functions devolved on them. (e) For the purpose of developing local leadership, arrangement of effective mechanism to make the Local Body accountable the people in its own areas. (f) Encouraging the private sector to participate in local self-governance in the task of providing basic services for sustainable development.

This act has managed three types of local bodies. They are District development Committee, Municipality and Village Development Committee. This act and related regulations also has provisions for the fund functionaries and their functions. The functions, duties and powers of the Village Development Committee shall be as follows :- (a) Relating to Agriculture : (1) To carry out or cause to be carried out agricultural development programmes within the village development area. (2) To arrange for agricultural Haats (weekly temporary bazaar), markets and fairs or to assist in organizing such fairs within the village development area. (3) To operate or cause to be operated veterinary hospitals, as per necessity, for the prevention and control of animal diseases within the village development area, and to arrange or cause to be arranged for pasture areas, as required, for cattle grazing. (b) Relating to Rural Drinking Water : (1) To prepare drinking water projects for the supply of drinking water required within the village development area and to implement and operate the same, and to arrange or cause to be arranged for their maintenance. (2) To construct, maintain and repair or cause to be constructed, maintained and repaired wells, deep water, ponds, taps etc. within the village development area. (3) To preserve or cause to be preserved the sources of water within the village development area. (c) Relating to Works and Transport : (1) To prepare projects on tracks and trails, and rural roads required within the village development area and to implement the same and make arrangement for their maintenance and repair. (2) To maintain and repair bridges, twines, ghats (embankments) and culverts handed over by various agencies. (d) Relating to Education and Sports : (1) To establish pre-primary schools with own source, to give permission to establish them and to operate and manage the same. (2) To supervise and manage the schools being operated within the village development area. (3) To assist in providing primary level education in mother tongue within the village development area. (4) To make programmes on adult education and informal education and to carry out or cause to be carried out the same. (5) To establish and operate or cause to be established or operated libraries. (6) To formulate plans on the development of sports and to implement the same, and to extend support to the development of sports by constituting village level sports development committee. (7) To make arrangements for providing scholarships to the students of oppressed ethnic communities who

are extremely backward on economic point of view. (e) Relating to Irrigation and Soil-erosion and River Control : (1) To prepare projects of irrigation, dams, canals, water channel, water bank (Panighat) etc. required within the village development area and to implement or cause to be implemented the same. (2) To prepare programmes on soil-erosion and river control that affects the village development area and to implement or cause to be implemented the same. (3) To generate and distribute electricity and to cause to be generated and distributed the same. (f) Relating to Physical Development: (1) to build community buildings, rest houses and public toilets. (2) To prepare criteria for houses, buildings, roads and other physical infrastructures etc. to be constructed within the village development area, and to grant approval as prescribed for the construction of them. (3) To formulate land-utilization plans of the village and to implement or cause to be implemented the same. (4) To make or cause to be made arrangements for necessary sewerage and drainage in settlement areas. (g) Relating to Health Service: (1) To operate and manage village level health centre, health post and sub-health posts. (2) To prepare programmes on primary health education and sanitation and disposal of wastes and garbages in the village development area and to implement the same. (3) To provide assistance in the development and expansion of herbs. (4) To launch programmes on family planning and maternity and child care. (h) Relating to Forests and Environment : (1) To afforest or have afforestation in barren land, hills, steppe and steep land and in public land. (2) To prepare programmes in respect of forests, vegetation, biological diversity and soil conservation and to carry out or cause to be carried out the same. (3) To make various programmes on environment protection and to carry out or cause to be carried out the same. (i) Relating to Language and Culture : (1) To keep records of religious places and rest houses, inns, shelters etc. within the village development area and to look after and preserve them or cause to be done the same. (2) To preserve or cause to be preserved various languages, religions and cultures and assist in their development. (j) Relating to Tourism and Cottage Industries : (1) To preserve, develop and expand tourist areas and to make or cause to be made arrangements for preventing pollution in such places. (2) To act as a motivator for carrying out cottage industries in the village development area. (k) Miscellaneous : (1) To develop human resources, to make arrangements for making available employment and self-employment oppor-tunities. (2) To provide assistance for cooperativeness. (3) To keep records of population, houses, land and livestock within the village development area. (4) To carry out or cause to be carried out necessary works in respect of controlling natural calamities. (5) To register birth, death and other personal events in accordance with the prevailing law. (6) To maintain the inventory of the helpless, orphan and disabled children within the village development area and to make arrangements for

keeping them in appropriate place. (7) To prepare necessary plans for the upliftment of women within the village development area and to implement the same. (8) To carry out activities regarding the protection of orphan children, helpless women, aged and old, disabled and incapacitated persons in line with the national policy and to carry out or cause to be carried out acts regarding the wiping out of social ill-practices and the protection of girls and women. (9) To protect movable and immovable properties which are under ownership and control of the Village Development Committee. (10) To frame bye-laws of the Village Development Committee and submit them to the Village Council. (11) To control immoral activities like sale and distribution of intoxicating substances and gambling and playing cards within the village development area. (12) To encourage or cause to be encouraged to carry out cooperative, industrial and commercial activities generating income to the Village Development Committee with the investment of private sector as well. (13) To formulate various programmes based on cooperativeness and to carry out or cause to be carried out the same. (14) To evaluate the performance of the Secretary and forward it with recommendation to the authority. (15) To carry out such other functions as are prescribed by the prevailing law.

According to the act each Village Development Committee shall formulate periodical and annual plans for the development of the village development area. In formulating the plans, the Village Development Committee shall have to give priority to the following projects:- (a) Projects which are production-oriented and from which consideration may be obtained sooner. (b) Projects raising living standard, income and employment of, and giving direct benefits to, the rural people, and contributing to the alleviation of poverty. (c) Projects which can be operated with low cost and larger people's participation. (d) Projects to be operated through local means, resources and skills. (e) Projects providing direct benefits to the women as well as backward class and children. (f) Projects that can contribute to protect and promote the environment.

To formulate the plans to be launched in the forth-coming year, it shall be required to do as follows in the current year:- (a) The Village Development Committee shall be required to obtain the guidance and prior estimation of the resources and means from the District Development Committee and other concerned agencies for the forthcoming fiscal year until the month of Marg of each year. Even the Village Development Committee itself shall have to provide guidance on selection of projects and formulation of plans to the different Ward Committees for the formulation of service and development programs for the forthcoming fiscal year. (b) Projects shall have to be invited from the Ward Committees, consumers' committees

and non-governmental organizations in the village development area, and plans shall have to be formulated on the basis thereof.

In formulating periodical plans, VDC shall have to be included matters such as Geographical, economic and natural heritages of the village and present uses thereof, Possibilities of production in various sectors on account of comparative cost benefit, Areas comprising backward castes, tribes and poor people and various development works done or required to be done in such areas, income-generating and skills-oriented development works for women and children, description of the completed projects under various subjects and sectors and provision on the operation and maintenance thereof, various sectoral short-term and long-term development works on the basis of development possibility and pollution controlling works, plans on human resources development in various subject areas to be formulated by the local people themselves.

In formulating annual plans, the following matters shall have to be taken as the basis of planning. The basis are directives received from the District Development Committee on national development policy, overall necessities indicated by periodical plans.

Similarly the act has similar provisions for municipalities even though there is quite different provisions due to the being urban sector local bodies. Likewise this act and related regulation are also providing the provisions for District development committee. In addition to implement and cause to be implemented, the decisions and directions of the District Council, the functions and duties of the District Development Committee shall be as follows :- (a) Relating to Agriculture: (1) To make District level policy on agriculture and livestock development, and formulate and operate programmes in consonance therewith, and inspect and monitor, and cause to be inspected and monitored, the programmes operated. (2) To arrange for, and cause to be arranged for, the seeds, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs required in the District. (3) To provide, and cause to be provided, the services relating to agriculture extension in the district development area. (4) To promote, and cause to be promoted, the agricultural Haat markets and fairs. (5) To manage and cause to be managed, the markets for agricultural products. (b) Relating to Rural Drinking Water and Habitation Development: (1) To formulate and implement, and cause to be implemented, such drinking water plans as are to benefit the people in more than one village development area in rural areas of the district development area. (2) To formulate plans on habitation and market development in rural areas of the district development area, and implement and cause to be implemented them. (c) Relating to Hydropower: To formulate, implement, operate, distribute and maintain and repair projects on

mini and micro hydropower and other energy, and cause to be done the same. (d) Relating to Works and Transport: (1) To prepare a master plan of district-level roads in the district development area and get it approved by the District Council. (2) To build, operate, monitor, evaluate and maintain and repair the approved District level roads, and cause to be done the same. (3) To formulate, build and maintain and repair the plans of suspension bridges required in the district development area, and cause to be done the same. (4) To make necessary arrangements on the means of transport to be operated within the district development area. (5) To give licence to "D" class contractors and cancel and renew it pursuant to the prevailing law. (6) To develop and promote the water-ways and ropeways. (e) Relating to Land Reforms and Land Management: To protect and promote the Ailani (unregistered) land and governmental barren land situated within the district development area. (f) Relating to Development of Women and Helpless People: (1) To prepare and implement a plan required for the upliftment of the women in the district development area. (2) To carry out acts on the protection of the orphans, helpless women, the aged, disabled and incapacitated persons as per the national policy, and to carry out or cause to be carried out acts on the wiping out of social ill-practices and the protection of the girls and women. (g) Relating to Forest and Environment: (1) To prepare plans on forests, vegetation, biological diversity and soil conservation, and implement and cause to be implemented the same. (2) To protect and promote, and cause to be protected and promoted, the environment. (h) Relating to Education and Sports: (1) To set priority for establishing schools in the district development area and make recommendation therefor. (2) To make recommendation, setting out rationale and reasons, for the approval and dissolution of the schools in the district development area. (3) To supervise and monitor the schools in the district development area and assist in their operation and management. (4) To formulate policies and programmes on the District level adult education as well as informal education. (5) To set programmes relating to sports and physical development, and implement and cause to be implemented them. (6) To form a District level sports development committee. (i) Relating to Wages for Labour: (1) To determine rate of wages for labour and rate of workmanship at the district level. (2) To set and operate programmes on abolition of child labour and rescue of the children, (j) Relating to Irrigation and Soil-erosion and River Control: (1) To formulate, implement, operate and maintain and repair programmes on irrigation, ditch, embankment, and small ditch providing facility to more than one village development area in the district development area, and cause to be done the same. (2) To formulate plans on prevention of soil-erosion, river cutting etc. in the areas affected from such acts, and implement and cause to be implemented the same. (k) Relating to Information and Communications: (1) to give approval

to set up cinema halls in the district development area except the Municipality area. (2) To open district level libraries, reading rooms and information centers in other rural areas except the Municipality area in the district development area. (l) Relating to Language and Culture: (1) To keep records of culturally and religiously important places located within the district development area and to preserve and promote them by having them repaired and maintained. (2) To promote, and cause to be promoted, various languages, religions and cultures, (3) To preserve, promote and use, and cause to be preserved, promoted and used, the archaeological objects, languages, religion, art and culture within the district development area. (m) Relating to Cottage Industry: (4) To maintain records of the cottage industries to be establish within the district development area. (5) To identify and develop an industrial zone in the district. (n) Relating to Health Service: (1) To operate and manage, and cause to be operated and managed, the district level health posts, hospitals, Ayurvedic dispensaries, health centres, health offices etc. (2) To formulate and implement the programmes such as family planning, mother child welfare, extensive vaccination, nutrition and population education and public health. (3) To give approval to open sub-health posts in the village development areas under the district development area and inspect and monitor them. (4) To make arrangements for the supply of such medicines and materials and equipment relating to treatment as required for the district development area, and inspect and monitor the quality standards thereof. (5) To prohibit or remove the public use of the things injurious to the public health in the district development area. (6) To prohibit the sale, distribution and consumption of such consumable goods as may cause adverse impacts on the public health. (o) Relating to Tourism : To protect, promote, expand and utilize the natural, cultural, historical and touristic heritages in the district development area, and cause to be done so. (p) Miscellaneous: (1) To maintain data of the district development area. (2) To carry out necessary acts in respect of controlling natural calamities. (3) To protect the movable and immovable properties remained under the ownership and control of the District Development Committee. (4) To draft the bye-laws of the District Development Committee and submit it to the District Council. (5) To carry out such other functions as prescribed under the prevailing law.

Each District Development Committee shall have to formulate periodical and annual development plans for the development of its District. The National Planning Commission and Government shall have to provide grants and necessary policies and guidelines to the District Development Committee within the month of Kartik.

In formulating periodical plans, the following matters shall have to be included Geographical, economic and natural heritages of the District and present uses thereof, Possibilities of production in various sectors on account of comparative cost benefit, comprising backward castes, tribes and poorer people and various development Areas works done or required to be done in such areas, Income-generating and skills-oriented development works for the women and children, Description of the completed projects under various sectors and provision on the operation and maintenance thereof, Various sectoral short-term and long-term development works on the basis of development possibility, Plans on human resource development in various sectors to be formulated by the local people themselves.

In formulating the annual plan, the following matters shall have to be taken as the basis: Directives received from the National Planning Commission and the concerned Ministry on national development policy, District level policies and goals set on the basis of national goal and policy, Overall necessities indicated by periodical plans, Plans received from the Village Council and the Municipal Council.

Prior to formulating the annual plan, the District Development Committee shall have to prepare the estimation of the following sources and means :- Own labour, resources and means of the District Development Committee, Lump sum grants obtained from His Majesty's Government, Lump sum means obtained from different sectoral Ministries of His Majesty's Government for sectoral investment, Assistance obtained from other organizations.

In formulating the district development plan, the District Development Committee shall have to follow the process of participatory planning formulation. In formulating the district development plan, the act of formulating the plan shall be carried out after holding necessary discussion on it in the service centre, subject-wise plan formulation committee, the integrated plan formulation committee, District Development Committee and the District Council.

There shall be an integrated plan formulation committee at the district level. The committee shall comprise the following members : President of the District Development Committee – Chairman, Parliamentarians within the concerned district development area - Ex-officio Member, Coordinators of the subject-wise plan formulation committees – Member, Other persons, as prescribed- Member. The committee shall coordinate and set the priority of, the projects obtained from the subject-wise plan formulation committees and give them a form of the integrated district development plan.

Each District Development Committee shall, for the development of the district, have to collect the objective data of the district and prepare a resource map reflecting the situation of the

district. In the course of implementation of the district development plan, the District Development Committee shall have to undertake or cause to be undertaken a feasibility study of the project also setting out the matters as Objectives of the project, The number of people to be benefited from the project and the type of benefit, Whether the project to be selected is new or incomplete, Whether the necessity or the problem can be fulfilled or solved through any other means without operating the project, The estimate of the expenditures and cost of the materials, and amount of time required to complete the project, The cash, labour in-kind and similar other contribution which can be made by the users, Charge or maintenance and repair expenditures which can be collected from the users lateron, or operational system, Any other matter, if any, required to be set out.

In formulating the district development plan, the following projects shall be given priority :-

- (a) Programmes which give direct benefit to the general public and are employment and income generating ones
- (b) Programmes which can contribute to increase agricultural products.
- (c) Projects which can be operated through local means, resources and skills and capacity.
- (d) Programs which can contribute to protect and promote the environment.
- (e) Income-generating and skill-oriented programs for the backward and down-trodden tribes, communities and the women and children.

CHAPTER-VI

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Procedures by the planning body should provide a general framework of the situation, a structural framework for overall policies to guide sectoral agencies for development, an overall development program in close co-operation with sectoral agencies, an overall implementation design.

The planning cycle and its output wise activities should be as follows: In data and situation Analysis Phase: Internal organization arrangement, job descriptions and allocation, identify district development actors, both public and private sector, analyze existing data, identify further information needs, rapid district appraisal, compile data, prepare district profile, Conduct district platform (to bridge the information gap from different interest groups' perspective), identify district problems with cause and effect relationships, identify development potentials: basic and derived, formulate district development objectives with means and ends relationships, identify development alternatives, and forecast scenarios, prepare final report of analysis and policy recommendations for discussions. In Planning Phase it is necessary to prepare the district development policy statement, set up district development goals, objectives and development strategies, prepare district development plans and programs in a logical design, and identify areas of action based on medium-term district development programs, present for discussion, modification and approval. Similarly in implementation Phase it is better to form an implementation team, prepare annual plan of operation, allocate activity-wise budget, prepare monitoring and evaluation plan. And finally, in monitoring and Evaluation Phase we have to prepare and organize monitoring team, conduct project monitoring and prepare/submit report, prepare and organize evaluation team, conduct project evaluation and prepare/submit report, provide input for next planning cycle.

The present practices of local development planning process differs within different development agencies intervening the development interventions at local level. Even though LSGA is guiding the provisions for unified and collaborative participatory bottom up planning for different agencies, such practice is lacking at local level. Local bodies, line agencies and NGOs have their own planning practices.

Local bodies are following fourteen step Inclusive participatory bottom up planning process. Within that process local bodies does works on n collecting and updating the latest information

before starting the planning and follows the following fourteen step Inclusive participatory bottom up planning process.

- Getting budget ceiling and guidelines from National Planning Commission and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development.
- Meeting of District Development Committee for estimation of the internal revenue and to review budget ceiling and guidelines.
- Pre-planning workshop at district level.
- VDC Meeting.
- Ward/settlement level need assessment workshop.
- Ward/ WCF meeting for plan prioritization.
- IPC/VDC Meeting
- Village/Municipal council meeting
- Illaka level planning workshop.
- Sectoral committee meeting at district level.
- IPC meeting at district level.
- DDC meeting.
- District council meeting and approval of the annual district development plan.
- Forwarding the annual district development plan towards central level agencies/Implementation.

Line agencies and divisional offices at local level legally following the local bodies bottom up planning process but in practice they are using their own structure and framework given by the line ministries/departments. Even though they claim that they have been assessing the public needs on their subjective sector through their structures and have been using their specialized knowledge while planning on the basis of need within the given framework for planning. Similarly the NGOs are planning and designing their projects being based on the data of the related location and the observation of the locality. Even though most of NGOs do not go to ask the public about their demand at planning time. They used to design the projects on the basis of data of GoN and the different related reports of different government and non government agencies as well as the observation of locality and experience gained while implementing the previous projects.

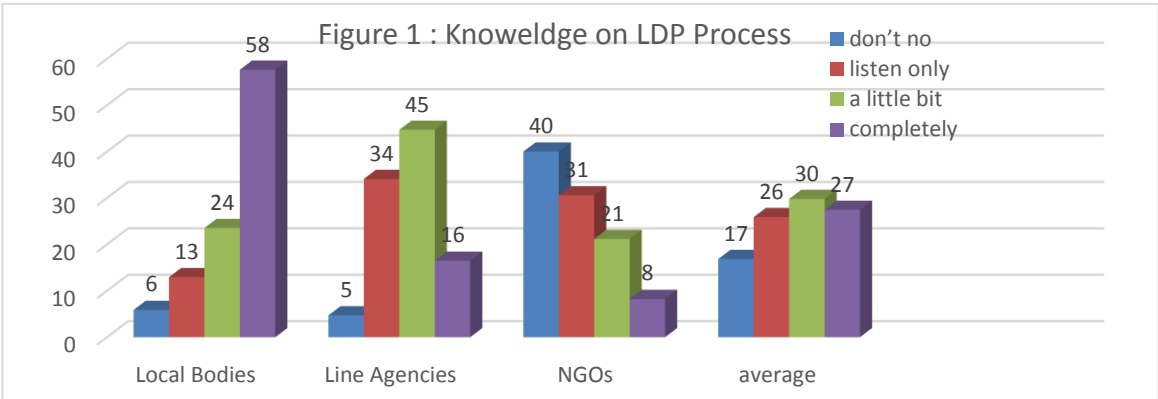
This study is intended to observe the situation of local development planning process, the perception of right holder and duty bearer on local level planning process. To meet the objective

of this study being on the constrains of the certain limitation some information have been collected and these are presenting in this chapter.

	don't no	listen only	a little bit	completely
Local Bodies	6	13	24	58
Line Agencies	5	34	45	16
NGOs	40	31	21	8
average	17	26	30	27

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From above diagram we can see that the sensitization of local development planning process. Out of the total responder 58% knows very well about the planning process of local bodies, 16% knows that of about line agencies and 8% knows that of about NGOs. Whether the 40% never knows about the planning process of NGOs. In average 17% don't know, 26% listen only, 30% knows a little bit and 27% knows completely about the local development planning process. This shows that the sensitization of planning process is very low of NGOs, average of line agencies and well of local bodies comparatively.



Source: Field Survey, 2016

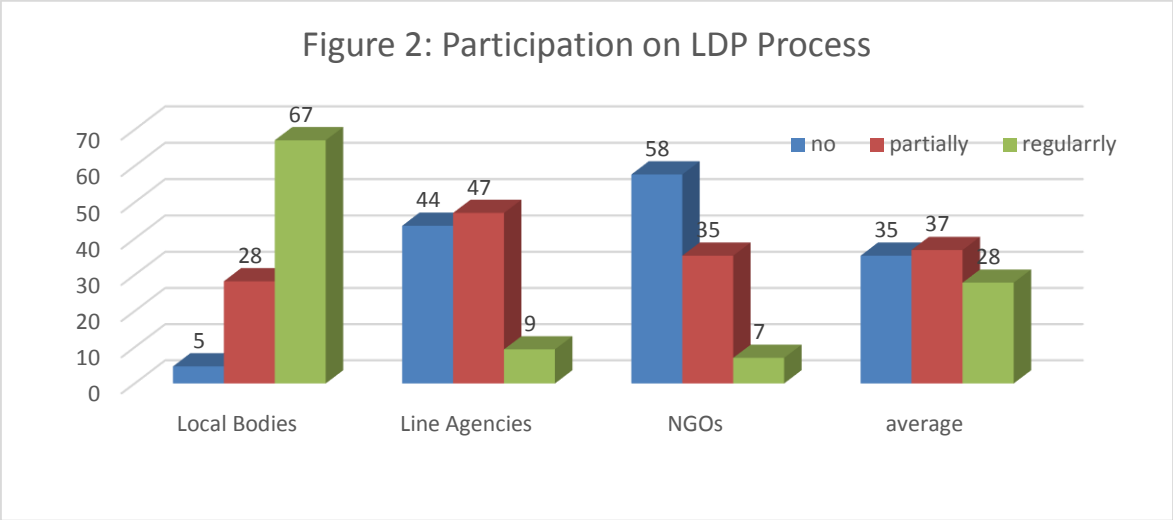
The public participation on Local development planning process has been given in following table.

	no	partially	regularrly
Local Bodies	5	28	67
Line Agencies	44	47	9
NGOs	58	35	7
average	35	37	28

Source: Field Survey, 2016

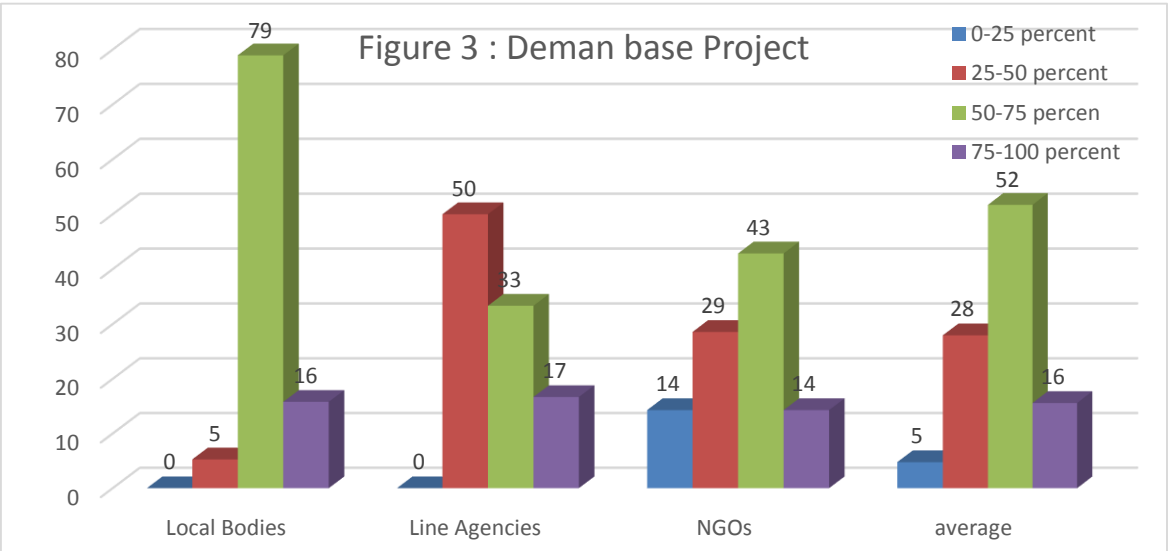
This table and diagram below presents that the public participation on the planning process of local bodies, line agencies and NGOs is strongly varies. Out of them 67% have been regularly participating in the planning process of local bodies but that of line agencies and NGOs are 9% and 7% respectively. But average data shows that 35% are not participating, 37% are partially

participated and only 28% people are participating regularly in local development planning process. The participation on local development planning of local bodies is very high in comparison of the line agencies and NGOs. Comparing the participation of public on planning process of three agencies we found that local bodies planning is more participatory, that of line agency is a little bit participatory and that of NGOs is least participatory.



Source: Field Survey, 2016

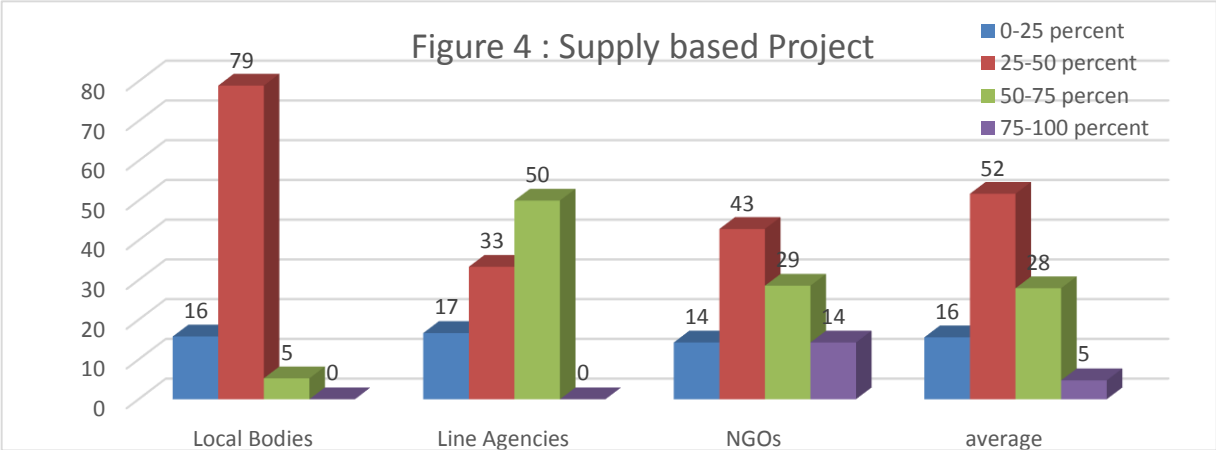
This study is also intended to measure the perception of duty bearer on demand base and supply base program of these development agencies.



Source: Field Survey, 2016

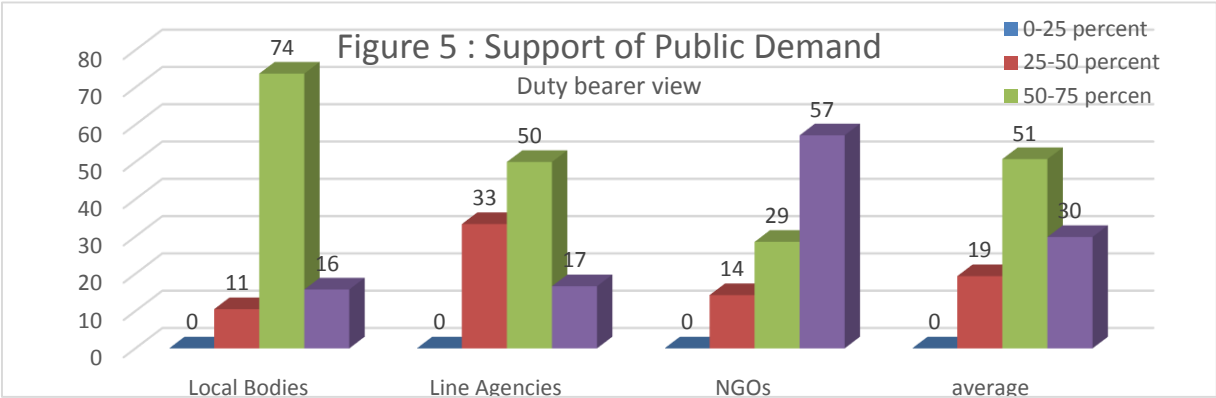
Above diagram shows the response of Duty bearer about their demand base program. Local bodies claim that most of their programs are demand base which lies on 3rd quartile, line agencies claim most of their demand base program lies on 2nd and 3rd quartiles, similarly NGOs

claims their programs are in average. The average presentation shows that half of the total programs are demand base at local level.



Source: Field Survey, 2016

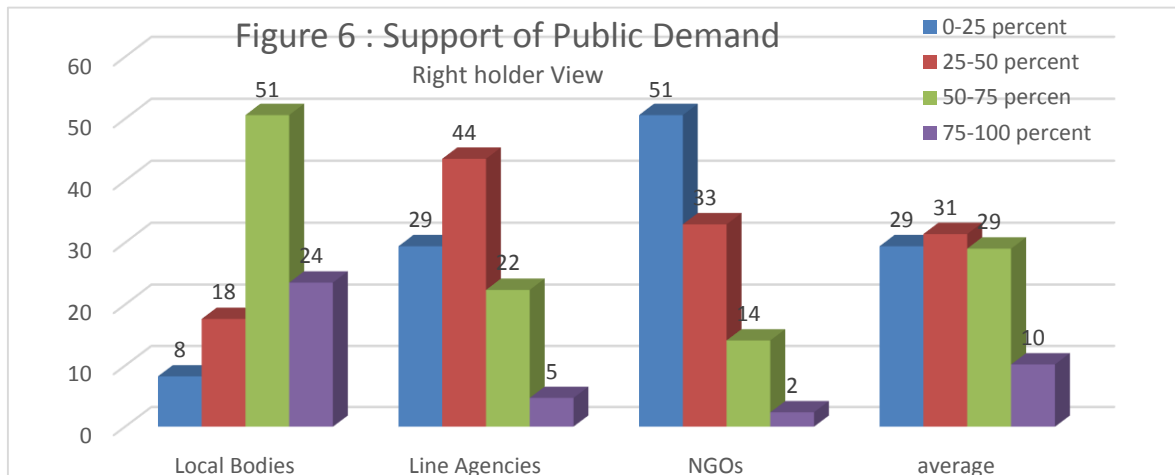
Above diagram shows the response of Duty bearer about their supply base program. Local bodies claim that least of their programs are supply base which lies on 2nd quartile, line Agencies claim most of their supply base program lies on 2nd and 3rd quartiles, similarly NGOs claims their programs are in average ie, they lies on 2nd and 3rd quartiles. The average presentation shows that half of the total programs are supply base at local level.



Source: Field Survey, 2016

There are unlimited demand of public. This study also trying to measure the perception of right holder as well as the perception of duty bearer in which level the local level plans have been supporting the public demand.

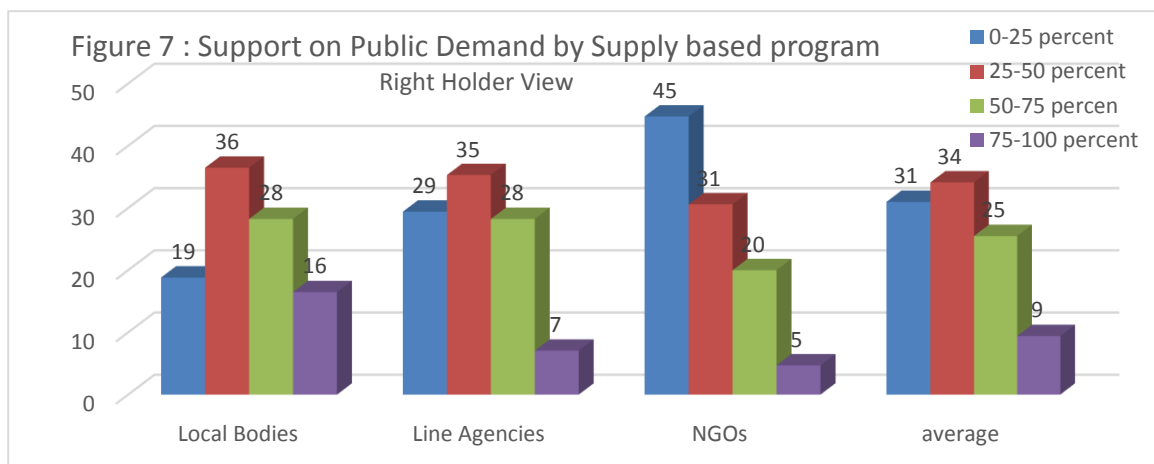
Above diagram shows that most of Local body claims that the support of public demand by their programs lies on 3rd quartile, that of line agencies is in 2nd and 3rd quartiles, similarly that of NGOs lies on 4th quartile. But in average, duty bearer claims that half of public demand have been supporting by present local development programs implementing by the different local level agencies.



Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above diagram shows that right holder views on supporting of their demand by the programs of different agencies at local level. Local bodies program supports more than half of the public demands, that of line agencies lies on 2nd quartile but varies on other quartiles also and that of NGOs mostly lies on 1st and 2nd quartiles. But in average public satisfaction on support of their demand lies on 1st to 3rd quartiles.

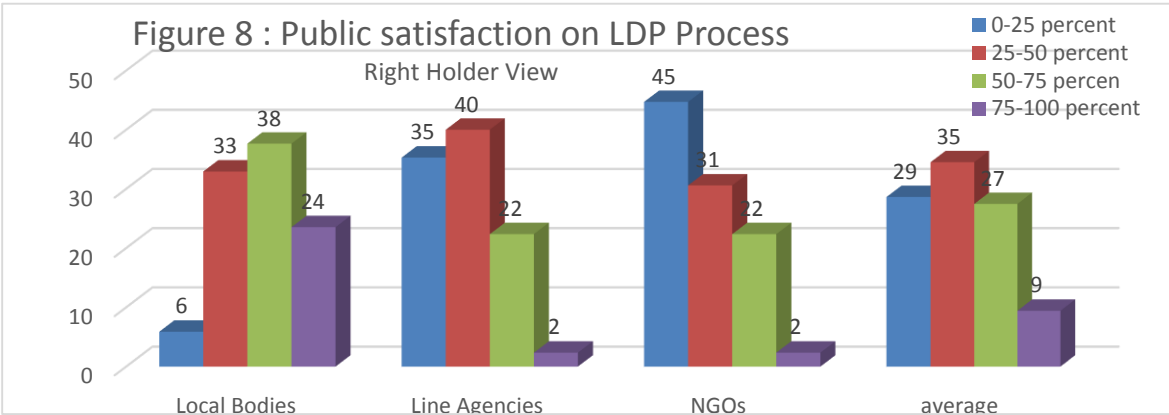
Some of the programs at local level are implementing without asking to the beneficiaries at planning. Such programs may be planned in the basis of the relevant data of the locality. This study is also trying to observe the public view on these supply based programs.



Source: Field Survey, 2016

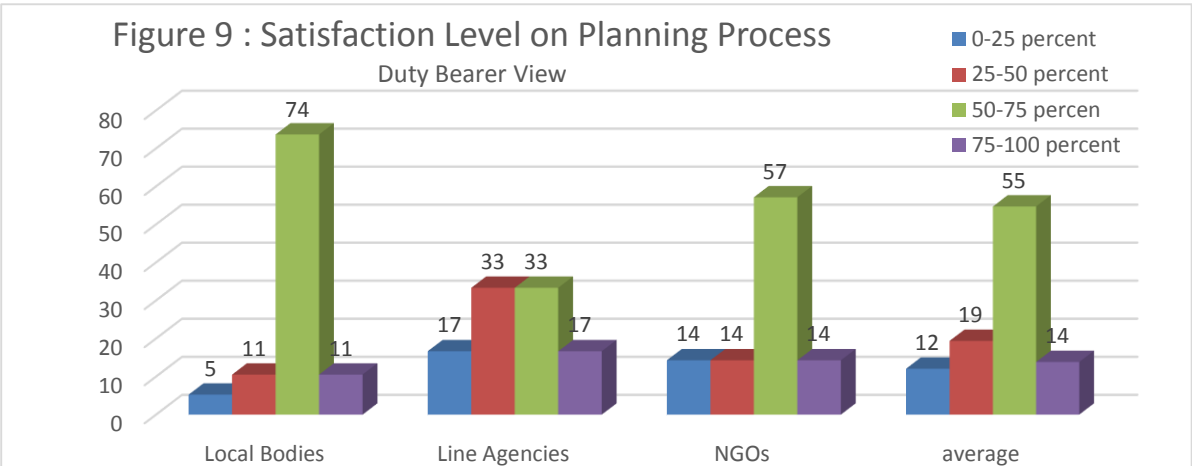
It shows that most of the supply based programs implemented by local bodies support the the public demand lies in 2nd and 3rd quartiles, that of line agencies varies from 1st to 3rd quartiles and that of NGOs is in decreasing order from 1st to 4th quartiles. Average response shows that the average support of the public demand. In comparison of the three agencies there may be questions on the sustainability of the programs implemented by NGOs.

Different agencies are following different process of planning at local level. This study measures the public satisfaction on the local development planning process and also observes the duty bearers perception on the satisfaction about local development planning process.



Source: Field Survey, 2016

The public satisfaction on the planning process of local bodies varies from 2nd to 4th quartiles, that of line agencies varies from 1st to 3rd quartiles which is in average position Source: Field

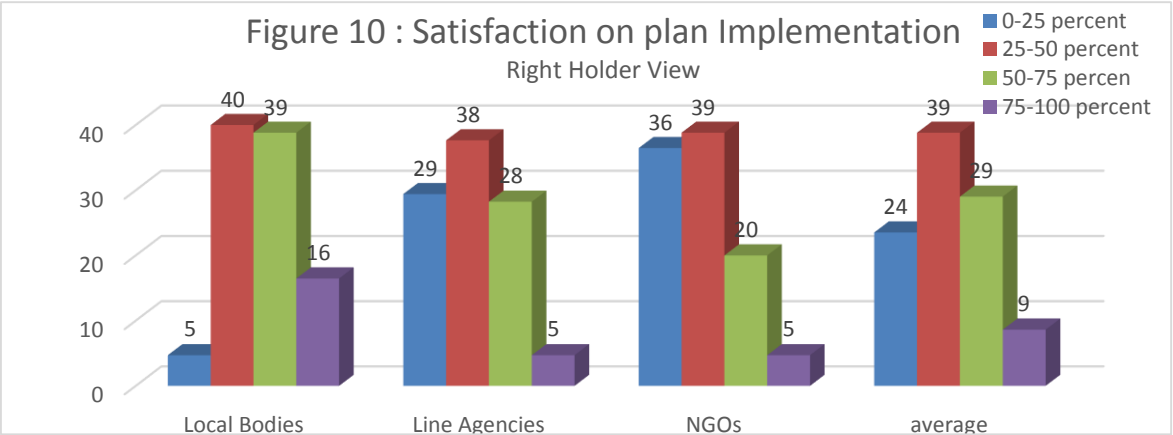


Survey, 2016

and that of NGOs decreases from 1st to 3rd quartiles. In average, the public satisfaction is in average varying from 1st to 3rd quartiles. Most of Local bodies satisfies on the local level planning process which lies in 3rd quartiles, that of local bodies mostly varies in 2nd and 3rd quartiles and that of NGOs lies in 3rd quartiles. In average, it shows that development agencies at local level responds their satisfaction level in 3rd quartile.

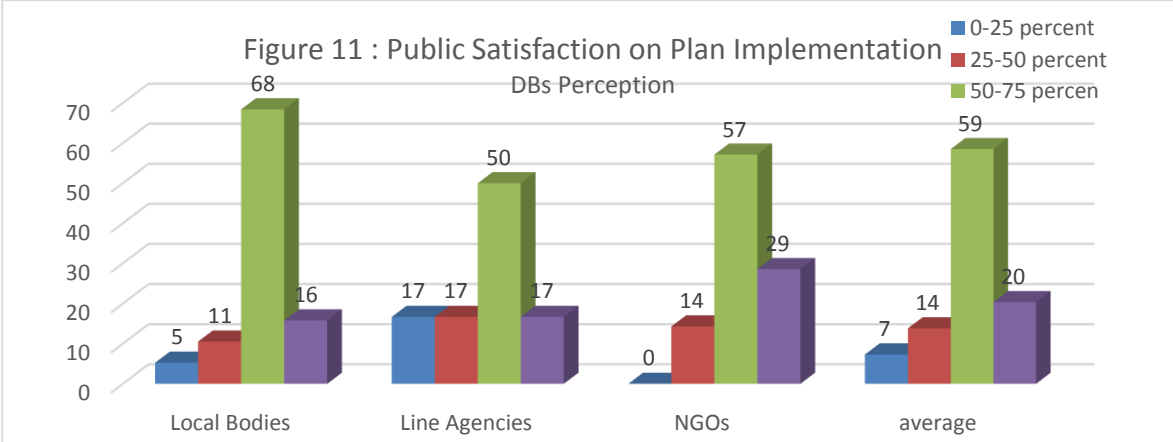
There is gap on satisfaction level between right holder and duty bearer where right holder varies their satisfaction from 1st to 3rd quartiles and duty bearer mostly satisfies on 3rd quartiles.

Many development agencies are implementing different development activities at local level. This study observes the satisfaction level of public and duty bearer about local development interventions.



Source: Field Survey, 2016

The public satisfaction on plan implementation by local bodies mostly lies on 2nd and 3rd quartiles, that of line agencies varies from 1st to 3rd quartiles and that of NGOs varies from 1st to 3rd quartiles. But in average it varies from 1st to 3rd quartiles. The average satisfaction of public on plan implementation varies 1st to 3rd quartiles.



Source: Field Survey, 2016

From the duty bearer side, the data shows that local bodies, line agencies and NGOs personals mostly feels that the public satisfaction on local development plan implementation lies on 3rd quartiles. It shows that there is a little bit mismatch on satisfaction of public and perception of duty bearer on local development plan implementation.

Some issues on local development planning is found on the data collection process. These are listed as below.

- Mismatch of planning process of local bodies and line agencies
- Lack of elected local bodies.

- Elite capture in every steps of local development planning, implementation and benefit sharing.
- Lack of well targeting for development.
- Lack of resources (human, financial, Information capacity etc) in local bodies.
- Lack of resources at local level.
- High administrative cost in NGOs.
- No sustainability of NGOs programs.
- Lack of uniformity of expenditure norms at local level for all development agencies ie, local bodies, line agencies and NGOs.
- One person in each and every structure.
- Hand to mouth problems for ultra poor for participating in local development process.
- Lack of harmonization of local development interventions.
- So many Structures/ groups at community level.
- Lack of public ownership on development interventions.

There are some challenges found at local level relating to local development planning which shows us for the improvement on the local development planning leading for local development. Such challenges are listed as below.

- Harmonization of local development interventions according to the LSGA by district development committee.
- Well targeting of the beneficiaries for the development interventions of different local development programs.
- Cost benefit analysis of local development programs planning and implementing by local bodies as well as NGOs.
- Elimination of elite capturing in local development process.
- Making permanent structure at community level to drive community level development interventions.
- Development and implementation of unified norms for all development intervention at local level.

CHAPTER – VI

MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Major Findings of the Study

There are so many development intervention being held at local level. Local self governance act and related guidelines are providing apex role for district development committee at district level, municipality/village development committee at local level. But in present context, local level development planning is going on transitional arrangement. In this context this study is focused to find the present practice of local level planning, to analyze the demand and supply side perception on local development planning, to analyze the gaps of right holders and duty bearers on local development planning, to identify the issues and challenges of local development planning. The summary of this study is presented as following.

Local bodies are following fourteen step Inclusive participatory bottom up planning process. Within that process local bodies does works on collecting and updating the latest information before starting the planning and follows the fourteen step Inclusive participatory bottom up planning process local body Gets budget ceiling and guidelines from National Planning Commission and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, meeting of District Development Committee for estimation of the internal revenue and to review budget ceiling and guidelines, Pre-planning workshop at district level, VDC Meeting, Ward/settlement level need assessment workshop, Ward/ WCF meeting for plan prioritization, IPC/VDC Meeting, Village/Municipal council meeting, Ilaka level planning workshop, Sectoral committee meeting at district level, IPC meeting at district level, DDC meeting, District council meeting and approval of the annual district development plan, Forwarding the annual district development plan towards central level agencies/Implementation. Line agencies and divisional offices at local level legally following the local bodies bottom up planning process but in practice they are using their own structure and framework given by the line ministries/departments. Even though they claim that they have been assessing the public needs on their subjective sector through their structures and have been using their specialized knowledge while planning on the basis of need within the given framework for planning. Similarly the NGOs are planning and designing their projects being based on the data of the related location and the observation of the locality. Even though most of NGOs do not go to

ask the public about their demand at planning time. They used to design the projects on the basis of data of GoN and the different related reports of different government and non government agencies as well as the observation of locality and experience gained while implementing the previous projects.

The sensitization of planning process of NGOs is very low, that of line agencies is average and that of local bodies is well. Participation and sensitization on planning process of local bodies and NGOs is vice versa. That of line agencies is average. It is creating for the sustainability and ownership of the NGOs program. The data shows that 35% are not participating, 37% are partially participated and only 28% people are participating regularly in local development planning process. The participation on local development planning of local bodies is very high in comparison of the line agencies and NGOs. Comparing the participation of public on planning process of three agencies we found that local bodies planning is more participatory, that of line agency is a little bit participatory and that of NGOs is least participatory. The demand base and supply base programs of development agencies are about half of the total programs.

Some of the programs at local level are implementing without asking to the beneficiaries at planning. Such programs may be planned in the basis of the relevant data of the locality. This study is also trying to observe the public view on these supply based programs. Average response shows that the average support of the public demand. In comparison of the three agencies there may be questions on the sustainability of the programs implemented by NGOs. In average, the data shows that development agencies at local level responds their satisfaction level in 3rd quartile. There is gap on satisfaction level between right holder and duty bearer where right holder varies their satisfaction from 1st to 3rd quartiles and duty bearer mostly satisfies on 3rd quartiles. Many development agencies are implementing different development activities at local level. This study observes the satisfaction level of public and duty bearer about local development interventions. Duty bearers claims the public satisfaction by their programs is lies on 3rd quartile but public view varies to 2nd and 3rd quartiles. Line agencies claims that case in 3rd quartile but public view on that matter varies 1st to 3rd quartiles. Similarly NGO claims mostly on 3rd and 4th quartile but public reply their satisfaction on that matter lies on 1st and 2nd quartiles. It shows the gap on meeting public demand by the programs of different development agencies.

Some issues and challenges collected in terms of the study are mismatch of planning process of local bodies and line agencies, lack of elected local bodies, elite capture in every steps of local development planning, implementation and benefit sharing, lack of well targeting for

development, lack of resources (human, financial, Information capacity etc) in local bodies, Lack of resources at local level, high administrative cost in NGOs, no sustainability of NGOs programs, lack of uniformity of expenditure norms at local level for all development agencies ie, local bodies, line agencies and NGOs, one person in each and every structure, hand to mouth problems for ultra poor for participating in local development process, lack of harmonization of local development interventions, so many Structures/groups at community level, lack of public ownership on development interventions, harmonization of local development interventions according to the LSGA by district development committee, well targeting of the beneficiaries for the development interventions of different local development programs, cost benefit analysis of local development programs planning and implementing by local bodies as well as NGOs, elimination of elite capturing in local development process, making permanent structure at community level to drive community level development interventions, development and implementation of unified norms for all development intervention at local level.

6.2 Conclusion

Local bodies are following fourteen step Inclusive participatory bottom up planning process. Line agencies and divisional offices at local level legally following the local bodies bottom up planning process but in practice they are using their own structure and framework given by the line ministries/departments. Even though they claim that they have been assessing the public needs on their subjective sector through their structures and have been using their specialized knowledge while planning on the basis of need within the given framework for planning. Similarly the NGOs are planning and designing their projects being based on the data of the related location and the observation of the locality. Even though most of NGOs do not go to ask the public about their demand at planning time. They used to design the projects on the basis of data of GoN and the different related reports of different government and non government agencies as well as the observation of locality and experience gained while implementing the previous projects.

This study measures the demand and supply side perception of local development planning. About half of the total programs at local level are demand base and rest are supply based. It also varies between local bodies, line agencies and NGOs. Most of the supply base programs are also supporting to meet the public needs.

There are some gaps of right holders and duty bearers on local development planning are found as lack of sensitization of planning process of different development agencies, there is variation

on the participation of public in local development planning of different development agencies where local bodies are more participatory, line agencies are a little bit participatory and NGOs are less participatory at planning level, the satisfaction level of right holder and duty bearer on local development planning process do not coincide. Right holders are less satisfied than duty bearers, the satisfaction level of right holders and duty bearers varies on development agencies done by different development agencies at local level supporting the public needs. Public satisfaction level is lower than the duty bearers and it differs in terms of the local bodies, line agencies and NGOs, there is problems of sustainability and ownership of the programs implemented by NGOs.

There are other so many issues found in terms of study relating to local development planning are listed as below.

- Mismatch of planning process of local bodies and line agencies
- Lack of elected local bodies.
- Elite capture in every steps of local development planning, implementation and benefit sharing.
- Lack of well targeting for development.
- Lack of resources (human, financial, Information capacity etc) in local bodies.
- Lack of resources at local level.
- High administrative cost in NGOs.
- No sustainability of NGOs programs.
- Lack of uniformity of expenditure norms at local level for all development agencies ie, local bodies, line agencies and NGOs.
- One person in each and every structure.
- Hand to mouth problems for ultra poor for participating in local development process.
- Lack of harmonization of local development interventions.
- So many Structures/ groups at community level.
- Lack of public ownership on development interventions.

There are some challenges found at local level relating to local development planning which can be changes as opportunity for the local development planning are are listed as below.

- Harmonization of local development interventions according to the LSGA by district development committee.
- Well targeting of the beneficiaries for the development interventions of different local development programs.

- Cost benefit analysis of local development programs planning and implementing by local bodies as well as NGOs.
- Elimination of elite capturing in local development process.
- Making permanent structure at community level to drive community level development interventions.
- Development and implementation of unified norms for all development intervention at local level.

6.3 Recommendation

Besides the presentation of elected bodies at local bodies, the participatory planning process is going on practice at local level. The inclusive structures like ward citizen forum at ward level and integrated planning commission at VDC level are helping to make planning of local level more participatory and inclusive. Furthermore, citizen awareness centers at backward community of every VDC is helping to capacitate and encourage the disadvantaged and marginalized people for participating in planning process and increase their access to the different development agencies. Different development agencies are intervening their development interventions indifferent manner in order to fulfill the needs of target people at local level. Even though livelihood and the capacity of disadvantaged and marginalized people is not uplifted in comparison of the investment. So, being based on the findings of this study following actions will be better to take in action.

1. More sensitization programs should be launched at local level targeting to the ultra poor and marginalized groups/community who are not participating at local development planning by different development agencies at local level.
2. Planning and implementation should be made more participatory and inclusive at community level.
3. Establish well targeting mechanism through wellbeing ranking as well as updated database system at local level and implement capacity building programs for deprived and marginalized groups.
4. Harmonize the local development planning according as local self governance act and related guidelines.
5. Apply unified expenditure norms at local level and establish cost benefit analysis system of the projects at district level.

APPENDIX "A"

Questionnaire on "Local Development Planning; With Special Reference to Nawalparasi District" for Right Holders

स्थानीय विकास योजना तर्जुमा प्रक्रिया तथा सो सम्बद्ध समस्या तथा चुनौती विषयमा प्रश्नावली

उत्तरदाता व्यक्ति वा समुहको नाम ठेगाना : गाविस : वडा नं.:

नोट: विकल्प भएका प्रश्नहरूको ठिक उत्तरमा ✓ चिन्ह लगाउनु हुन र अन्य प्रश्नका हकमा विद्यमान खाली ठाउँमा उत्तर उल्लेख गरिबिनु हुन अनुरोध छ।

१. तपाईंलाई तलका मध्ये कुन कुन निकायको योजना तर्जुमा प्रक्रियाद्वारे कत्तिको जानकारी छ ?

क स्थानीय निकाय

अ) जानकारी नै छैन आ) ठिकै (सुनेको मात्र छ) इ) केहि जानकारी छ ई) पूर्ण जानकारी छ

ख) विषयगत कार्यालय

अ) जानकारी नै छैन आ) ठिकै (सुनेको मात्र छ) इ) केहि जानकारी छ ई) पूर्ण जानकारी छ

ग) गैर सरकारी संस्था

अ) जानकारी नै छैन आ) ठिकै (सुनेको मात्र छ) इ) केहि जानकारी छ ई) पूर्ण जानकारी छ

२. तपाईं तलका निकायका योजना तर्जुमा प्रक्रियामा सहभागी हुनुभएको छ ?

क स्थानीय निकाय

अ) छैन आ) आंशिक (कहिले काहि) इ) सधै (पूर्ण)

ख) विषयगत कार्यालय

अ) छैन आ) आंशिक (कहिले काहि कुनै कुनै कार्यालयको) इ) सधै (पूर्ण)

ग) गैर सरकारी संस्था

अ) छैन आ) आंशिक (कहिले काहि कुनै कुनै संस्थाको) इ) सधै (पूर्ण)

३. तपाइका माग तथा आवश्यकता वमोजिमका वा मागेका योजनाहरू कत्तिको पर्ने गरेका वा कार्यान्वयन हुने गरेका लाग्छ ?

क स्थानीय निकाय

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

ख) विषयगत कार्यालय

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

ग) गैर सरकारी संस्था

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

४) तपाईंले माग गरी नपठाए पनि कतिपय योजना तथा कार्यक्रमहरू तपाईंको गाउँमा संचालन भएका होलान । त्यस्ता योजना तथा कार्यक्रमहरूले तपाइहरूका माग तथा आवश्यकताहरू कत्तिको समेटेको वा पुरा गरेको ठान्नुहुन्छ ?

क स्थानीय निकाय

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

ख) विषयगत कार्यालय

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

ग) गैर सरकारी संस्था

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

५) तपाईं ती निकायहरूका योजना तर्जुमा प्रक्रियाबाट कत्तिको सन्तुष्ट हुनुहुन्छ ?

क स्थानीय निकाय

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

ख) विषयगत कार्यालय

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

ग) गैर सरकारी संस्था

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

६) तपाईं ती निकायहरूबाट संचालन हुने कार्यक्रम तथा योजनाबाट कत्तिको सन्तुष्ट हुनुहुन्छ ?

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

ख) विषयगत कार्यालय

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

ग) गैर सरकारी संस्था

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

७) तपाईंहरूलाई ती निकायहरूले योजना तर्जुमा गर्दा वा कार्यक्रम बनाउदा के के गरिदिए हुन्थ्यो भन्ने लाग्छ ?

स्थानीय निकाय	विषयगत कार्यालय	गैर सरकारी संस्था

धन्यवाद

APPENDIX "B"

Questionnaire on "Local Development Planning; With Special Reference to Nawalparasi District" for Duty Bearers

स्थानीय विकास योजना तर्जुमा प्रक्रिया तथा सो सम्बद्ध समस्या तथा चुनौती विषयमा प्रश्नावली

उत्तरदाताको नाम, पद, कार्यालय(ठेगाना) :

नोट: विकल्प भएका प्रश्नहरूको ठिक उत्तरमा ✓ चिनी लगाउनु हुन र अन्य प्रश्नका हकमा विद्युतको खाली ठाउँमा उत्तर उल्लेख गरिबिनु हुन अनुरोध छ ।

१. तपाईं कार्यरत कार्यालय/संस्थाबाट संचालन गरिने विकासका योजनाहरू के कसरी तर्जुमा गरिन्छ ? तर्जुमाका कानुनी व्यवस्था वमोजिमका चरणहरू के के होलान ?

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२. हाल योजना तर्जुमाको व्यवहारिक अभ्यास कसरी भैरहेको छ ?

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३. तपाईंको कार्यालय/संस्थाबाट संचालन गरिने क्रियाकलापहरू मध्ये माग र आपूर्तिमा आधारित क्रियाकलापहरू के कति छन् ?

क) मागमा आधारित :

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

ख) आपूर्तिमा आधारित :

अ) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत आ) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत इ) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत ई) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

४. तपाईंको कार्यालय/संस्थाबाट संचालित क्रियाकलापहरूले स्थानीय जनता उपभोक्ताहरूको माग कतिको सम्बोधन गरेको ठान्नुहुन्छ ?

क) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत ख) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत ग) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत घ) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

५. तपाईं आफ्नो कार्यालय/संस्थाको हालको योजना तर्जुमा प्रक्रियासंग तपाईं कतिको सन्तुष्ट हुनुहुन्छ ?

क) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत ख) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत ग) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत घ) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

६. तपाईंको कार्यालय/संस्थाबाट संचालन हुने योजना तर्जुमा प्रक्रियाबाट उपभोक्ता जनता कतिको सन्तुष्ट छन् भन्ने ठान्नुहुन्छ ?

क) ० देखि २५ प्रतिशत ख) २५ देखि ५० प्रतिशत ग) ५० देखि ७५ प्रतिशत घ) ७५ देखि १०० प्रतिशत

७. तपाईंको कार्यालय/संस्थाको योजना तर्जुमा प्रक्रियाका कमी कमजोरी/समस्याहरू र समाधानका उपायहरूका के के होलान् ?

समस्या तथा कमी कमजोरीहरू	समाधानका उपायहरू

९. तपाईंको कार्यालय/संस्थाको योजना तर्जुमा प्रक्रियाका चुनौती र अवसरहरू के कस्ता होलान् ?

चुनौतीहरू	अवसरहरू

धन्यवाद

APPENDIX "C"

Questionnaire on "Local Development Planning; With Special Reference to Nawalparasi District" for FGD and Key Informant Interview

१. योजना तर्जुमावारे सवैलाई किन थाहा नभएको होला ?
२. तपाईंको गाउमा के कस्ता मानिसहरु कार्यक्रमहरुमा बढी सहभागी हुन्छन त ? किन त्यसो भए होला ?
३. के कस्ता वर्ग समुदायका मानिसहरु यस्ता विकास प्रक्रियाका वारेमा जान्दैनन, सहभागी हुदैनन र किन ?
४. तपाईंहरुले माग गरे बमोजिमका योजनाहरु सवै किन नपरेका होलान ?
५. तपाईंले नमागे पनि सरकारी गैससले आफै ल्याउने कार्यक्रमले तपाईंलाई के कस्तो फाइदा पुर्याएको छ ?
६. अब सरकारी र गैर सरकारी निकायहरुले के कसरी योजना बनाए हुन्थ्यो भन्ने लाग्छ ?

APPENDIX "D"

MAP OF NAWALPARASI DISTRICT

