

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COMMUNITY BASED  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN WOMEN: A CASE STUDY OF  
NEWA LAHANA, KIRTIPUR MUNICIPALITY**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted to**

**Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the**

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**In**

**Rural Development**

**Submitted by:**

**TARA DEVI MAHARJAN**

**Symbol No: 6503**

**TU Regd. No: 6-2-22-533-2002**

**Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University,**

**Kirtipur, Kathmandu**

**May, 2019**



## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research entitled **Socio-economic Impact of Community Based Entrepreneurship in women: a case study of Newa Lahana, Kirtipur Municipality, Kathmandu District** has been prepared by me under the close guidance and supervision of lecturer **Mr. Prajwal Man Pradhan** in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Rural Development at University Campus, Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal. This research work has been entirely prepared by me under the guidance and supervision of the supervisor. The findings of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or any other purpose. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

.....

Tara Devi Maharjan

Degree Candidate

Date: 2075-10-03

(3 Jan, 2019)

## RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled **Socio-economic Impact of Community Based Entrepreneurship in Women: a case study of Newa Lahana, Kirtipur Municipality, Kathmandu District** has been prepared by **Ms. Tara Devi Maharjan** under my guidance and supervision in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development. Therefore, this is recommended for the final evaluation and approval to the thesis evaluation committee of the Central Department of Rural Development.

.....

Prajwal Man Pradhan

Thesis Supervisor

Lecturer of University Campus

Central Department of Rural Development

Date: 2075-10-06

(20 Jan, 2019)

## **APPROVAL LETTER**

The thesis entitled **“Socio-economic Impact of Community Based Entrepreneurship in Women: a case study of Newa Lahana, Kirtipur Municipality, Kathmandu District”** submitted by **Ms. Tara Devi Maharjan** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master in Arts (MA) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

### **Evaluation Committee**

---

Prof. Pushpa Kamal Subedi, PhD  
Head of the Department

---

Suman Kharel  
External Examiner

---

Prajwal Man Pradhan  
Thesis Supervisor  
Date: 2075-10-10  
(24 Jan, 2019)

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This thesis entitled **Socio-economic Impact of Community Based Entrepreneurship in Women: a case study of Newa Lahana, Kirtipur Municipality, Kathmandu District** has been prepared for partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree in Rural Development.

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With Regards

Tara Devi Maharjan

Degree Candidate

Date: January, 2019

## **ABSTRACT**

Nepal is a beautiful country with multi-cultural diversity within different indigenous communities. Community Based Entrepreneurship is an alternative for the community development. Still women are neglecting as effective human resource in the rural area in the economic activities. Community based entrepreneurship can mobilize the women effectively.

In this context, the general objective of the study is to examine the socio-economic impact of community based entrepreneurship on the local community and participation of women. The study site was purposefully selected community based entrepreneurship, Newa Lahana at Kirtipur municipality, Kathmandu district. Newa Lahana is being run as community based entrepreneurship by Newar community of Thambahal, Kirtipur. In this connection, this study has evaluated the current status of women, socio-economic impact of CBE in women and the challenges that have been facing in the study area. Hence, the study had been designed under quantitative and qualitative approach of a case study methodology in which required data had been collected from 71 sample respondents that is whole universal sample populations who are significantly benefitted from study area (Newa Lahana). Data was collected through household survey questionnaire and key informant interview techniques. Similarly, the collected data has been analyzed statistically by using SPSS-20 and by blending qualitative information.

The findings of the study reflect that there was the positive socio-economic impact of community based entrepreneurship (Newa Lahana) in the local women. Being married and mostly illiterate women were found to earn good income and become economically independent. The women became more active participation in social activities as well as family decision making. The relationship with community is harmonized and united as result social capital was increased and development of local women and community supplementary occurred.

Despite of many positive impacts there were some challenges too which were faced by women during their working time in Newa Lahana. So, the first challenge was insufficient training to working women. Likewise, low salary, lack of holidays, communication gap, stress due to work were other major challenges found in study area.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION .....	i
RECOMMENDATION .....	ii
APPROVAL LETTER.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES .....	ix
LIST OF FIGURES .....	xi
ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS.....	xii
CHAPTER I.....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem .....	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study .....	4
1.4 Significant of the Study.....	5
1.5 Limitation of the Study .....	5
1.6 Organization of the Study .....	6
CHAPTER II.....	8
LITERATURE REVIEW .....	8
2.1 conceptual review.....	8
2.1.1 Concept of Community Development .....	8
2.1.2 Concept of Entrepreneurship .....	11
2.2 Historical Review .....	14
2.2.1 History of Community Development.....	14
2.2.2 History of Entrepreneurship.....	15
2.3 Theoretical Review .....	17
2.3.1 Social Capital Theory .....	17
2.3.2 Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) .....	18
2.4 Constitutional Review and Policy Review.....	20
2.4.1 Nepalese Constitution 2047 .....	20

2.4.2	Nepalese Constitution 2063 .....	21
2.4.3	Nepalese Constitution 2072 .....	21
2.5	Review of Plan and Policy .....	21
2.5.1	Plan and Policy of Community Development .....	21
2.5.2	Plan and Policy of Entrepreneurship.....	23
2.6	Empirical Review .....	25
2.7	Theoretical Framework .....	27
CHAPTER III .....		29
METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY .....		29
3.1	Research Philosophy: Ontology .....	29
3.2	Epistemology.....	29
3.3	Description of the Study Area.....	30
3.4	Research Design.....	31
3.5	Population and Sampling .....	32
3.6	Data Collection Techniques and Tools .....	32
3.6.1	Household Survey Questionnaire .....	32
3.6.2	Key Informant Interview.....	32
3.7	Data Analysis and Presentation.....	33
3.8	Ethical Issues.....	33
CHAPTER IV .....		34
DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION .....		34
4.1	The Current Status Of Women In Study Area .....	34
4.1.1	Age Distribution of Respondent .....	34
4.1.2	Religion of the Respondent.....	35
4.1.3	Education of the Respondent .....	35
4.1.4	Source of Primary Income .....	36
4.1.5	Marital status.....	37
4.1.6	Land Ownership and Food Sufficiency of Respondent .....	37
4.1.7	Engagement of Respondent's in Occupation before Joining Newa Lahana .....	38
4.2	To Assess The Socio-Economic Impact of CBE on the Local Women.....	39
4.2.1	Status of Respondent in Engagement with Various Department.....	39
4.2.2	Time Management .....	40
4.2.3	Role in Family Decision Making.....	41

4.2.4	Status in Social Activities .....	42
4.2.5	Status of Family Support .....	43
4.2.6	Status of Salary .....	44
4.2.7	Contribution of Earning at Household Level.....	45
4.2.8	Saving Status.....	46
4.2.9	Personal Relationship with Community Members .....	46
4.2.10	Freedom in Expenditure.....	48
4.3	Challenges Faced by Women in the Study Area.....	49
4.3.1	Status of Training.....	49
4.3.2	Status of Received Training.....	49
4.3.3	Effectiveness of the Training .....	50
4.3.4	Problems Faced by Women in Organization .....	51
CHAPTER V .....		52
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS .....		52
5.1	Summary .....	52
5.1.1	Findings of the study .....	54
5.1.1.1	Socio-demographic Status of Respondent .....	54
5.1.1.2	Socio-economic Impact in Women.....	54
5.1.1.3	Challenges Face by Women .....	55
5.2	Conclusion.....	56
5.3	Recommendation.....	57
REFERENCES .....		58
ANNEXES:.....		60
ANNEX 1.....		60
ANNEX 2.....		69
ANNEX 3.....		<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>
MAP OF STUDY AREA.....		<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:Age of the Respondent.....	34
Table 2: Religion of Respondent .....	35
Table 3: Source of Income.....	37
Table 4: Land Ownership of Respondent and Food Sufficiency.....	37
Table 5: Involve in Occupation before Joining Newa Lahana .....	38
Table 6: Engagement with kinds of Occupation.....	39
Table 7: Time Management with Family Members .....	40
Table 8: Status of Involvement in Family Decision Making Process.....	42
Table 9: Changes Occurred to Participate in Social Activities.....	42
Table 10: Family Support after Job .....	44
Table 11: Salary Receive in a Month.....	44
Table 12:Contribution of Earning at the Household Level.....	45
Table 13:Saving Account Before and After the Job .....	46
Table 14: Relationship with Community Members.....	47
Table 15:Freedom in Expenditure .....	48

Table 16: Skill Development Training Provided by Organization .....	49
Table 17:Types of Training .....	50
Table 18:Effectiveness of the Training.....	50
Table 19:Problems Faced by Women in Organization .....	51

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

<b>Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of the Study .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Figure 2: Map of the Study Area.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Figure 3: Education of the Respondent .....</b>	<b>36</b>

## **ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS**

CBE	=	Community Based Entrepreneurship
CSIDB	=	Cottage and Small Industrial Department Board
DCSI	=	Department of Cottage and Small Industries
DOI	=	Department of Industry
DTI	=	Department of Trade and Industry
FDI	=	Foreign Direct Investment
MDGs	=	Millennium Development Goals
MOI	=	Ministry of Industry
NEF	=	New Economics Foundations
NIDC	=	Nepal Industrial Development Corporation
PCRW	=	Production Credit for rural Women Program
SDGs	=	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDP	=	Small Farmer Development Programs
SME	=	Small and Medium Enterprise
TRIMS	=	Trade Related Investment Measures
WTO	=	World Trade Organization

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

To alleviate poverty, development agencies and multinational organizations have been greatly involved in interventions in the developing world for many decades. It has been observed that the most widely adopted approaches have often been paternalistic, even if unintentionally, while ignoring the strength of local institutions (Davis, 1993). Without active participation of local community in their socio economical activities no sustainable development is possible. So, local empowerment and capacity enhancement should be focus applying Bottom-up approach.

People, in general, are faced with issues related to poverty, illiteracy, lack of skills, poor health care systems, etc. These are problems that cannot be tackled individually but can be better solved through group efforts. There is a need to organize the poor and marginalized to come together for solving individual or collective problems (Yunus, 2008). Community-based entrepreneurship is now seen as a viable alternative for development processes. To enhance collective development, it has been identified that focus should be on the creation of sustainable economic activities rather than welfare projects (Parwez 2016).

Community-based enterprises have emerged as specific form of social enterprise (Anderson, 2006). Most of the poverty alleviation programs have degenerated into “charity” rather than building the local and durable self-reliance (Burkey, 1993). Community-based entrepreneurship is considered to be an important instrument for the realization of potential among marginal and deprived communities isolated from the mainstream economy and is important in bringing social upliftment. Cultural values, shared resources, linkages, and mutual trust work for the community, nurtured through close personal relations for the functioning of economic activities.

Since 1990s, the global developmental discourses, such as, the UN Agenda 21 (1992), Millennium Development Goals [MDGs] (2000), and Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs] (2015) shifted focus from economic growth to sustainability. The essence of sustainability is to maintain the capacity of ecological system so that it can support and improve social and economic systems (Berkes, 2006), and associated conditions. The implication of this system's view of sustainability for community based entrepreneurship system is that, it must consider the ecological conditions in order to continue supporting economic and social conditions.

Economic survey fiscal year 2016/017 shows that 512 thousand active youths are estimated to enter Nepal's labor market annually. A total of 3,201,268 Nepalese left the country for the foreign employment between 2006 -2015 and 3,065.462 are men and remaining 135,806 are women. To address the unemployment problem and reduce the foreign migration different enterprise are playing the vital role. Community Based Entrepreneurship (CBE) is an alternative social enterprise model geared towards the pursuit of a community's economic and social goals. It is managed and governed in a manner that is meant to yield short and long term sustainable individual and group benefits (Peredo and Chrisman, 2006).

As in any development project, the lack of grassroots participation can threaten the long run sustainability of the enterprise (Boyce, 2002; World Bank, 1996). Conversely, grassroots participation can be one of the strengths of a CBE given its endogenous nature. Community participation can permit local people experiencing poverty to address a wide range of economic and social issues while enhancing members' sense of ownership .A CBE's governance structure is typically rooted in cultural traditions. Ancestral traditions of community management and decision-making are frequently revitalized to play an important part in the communal life into which enterprise is woven (King, 1995). Arguably, crises amplify the community orientation in a CBE's societal inheritance.

“Entrepreneurship is the purposeful activity of an individual or a group of associated individuals, undertaken to initiate, maintain or aggrandize profit y production or distribution of economic goods and services.” Arthur H. Cole. Entrepreneurship is the innovative and creative process to empowering and maximizing the economic profits.

Despite efforts exerted by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) through its Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Plan, benefits from the individual entrepreneurship programs have not yet trickled down to grassroots level. Such is proven by collated responses from the municipalities, cities, and provinces. Thus, non-traditional entrepreneurship models involving the community should be implemented for sustainable local development to take its course. A recent research and theory on transitional economies, together with growing interest in micro-credits, has an effect on community issues as principal elements of entrepreneurial activity among underprivileged people (Parwez 2015).

CBE emerges as a prospective strategy for the sustainable alleviation of poverty partly because it is holistic and integrates so many different aspects -economic, social, cultural, environmental and political - of the community. In CBE, the community's cultural identity, embodied in its cooperative traditions, can be a driving force, impelling social, economic and environmental initiatives concurrently. At the same time, it is the local culture that may endow the CBE with flexibility and the comparative advantage necessary to compete in a global economy.

CBEs are the community innovation and community owned creative business venture with emphasizing the active participation of local people. Best mobilization the locally available assets for common goal is possible through CBE only. Therefore, the study was focused on the community based entrepreneurship (Newa Lahana) at Kirtipur municipality in Kathmandu district to assess the socio-economic impact in women in the study area.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Although community based enterprises playing the significant role for transforming the socio-economic condition of the local communities, there is lacking of fact information about the CBEs of Nepal. Therefore, the researcher had tried to analysis the empirical case study about socio- economic impact of CBEs in the local women. The expansion of entrepreneurial activities is an important tactic for the overall strategy of economic development (Jonathan, 2010). Community-based

entrepreneurship is fairly simple, management, sustainable and their investment is on intensive entrepreneurial processes. The purpose is limited by unsatisfactory institutional support from finance to technical assistance and affects ability to fulfill basic requirement of entrepreneurial activities. Despite efforts exerted by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) through its Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Plan, benefits from the individual entrepreneurship programs have not yet trickled down to grassroots level. Thus, the researcher had chosen the study area to analysis the detail information and impact about the CBEs.

This study had tried to examine a community-based entrepreneurship through a case study approach with an implicit research question on how it can lead to livelihood of local women and eventual empowerment of the community at large. This paper is comprised of a conceptual and empirical analysis, with the application of a case study method in a community-based entrepreneurship (NEWA LAHANA) at Thambahal, Kirtipur. Newa Lahana is also one of cultural and traditional based CBEs. There was no any research in the CBEs like NEWA LAHANA. Therefore, the researcher had tried to study about this CBEs and its socio-economic impact in the local women.

Keeping these views this research had been focused on answering the following research questions:

- ) What was the current status of the women in the study area?
- ) What was the socio economic impact of Newa Lahana in women?
- ) What were the major challenges of women in the study area?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of the study is to examine the socio-economic impact of community based entrepreneurship on the local community and participation of women. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- ) To identify the current status of women in study area.
- ) To assess the socio-economic impact of Newa Lahana on the local women.
- ) To analyze the challenges of the women in the study area.

## **1.4 Significant of the Study**

Community-based enterprises are increasingly been considered by rural and indigenous communities as a way to maintain autonomy by decreasing their dependence upon transfer from central authorities and as a way to negotiate with other corporate actors. Although community based enterprises playing the significant role for transforming the socio-economic condition of the local communities, there is lacking of fact information about the CBEs of Nepal. So this study would bring detail information about CBE of the study area and its contribution in the local women. More than 70% new jobs are also offered and reduced the unemployment in the local level. Therefore, global level entrepreneurial activities are increasing day by day. Newa Lahana is one of the community based entrepreneurship which is also cultural and traditional entrepreneurship. The researcher had chosen the study area because it is very unique and a one in the whole country. Major principle of these enterprises helps to eradicate the unemployment problem in the society and beneficiaries are shared in the grassroots level. That why the study is very significant.

The findings that the researcher got from the study were significant due to the following reasons:

- ) It could be a prominent guideline to NEWA LAHANA at Kirtipur (Community-Based Entrepreneurship).
- ) It evaluated and measured the performance and current status of CBE in study area.
- ) It evaluated the contribution of CBE in local community women for their socio-economic betterment.
- ) It explored the challenges facing by the women in the study area.
- ) The output of the study served as springboard for their other interested researcher to understand wider scope and in-depth analysis on the same/related issues.

## **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

This study was conducted only in Kirtipur municipality with special focus the establishment of CBE and its impact on local women. So the study is concentrated the

role of CBE through especially for empowering local women for their better living standard at the local level. At least this research can represent the real situation of the existence of CBE in study area and socio economic status, impact and challenges of local women through the CBE.

The following are the some limitation of the study:

1. The study is a micro level study of CBEs (NEWA LAHANA) .Thus the study may not present the role of all remaining private entrepreneurships in women status.
2. It is just an academic research designed for the partial fulfillment of the requirement of the Master's Degree in Rural Development.
3. There are many actors and factors that affect women empowerment and their status. So, all there are not covered in this study.
4. The study conducts within the given time period and financial constraints.

## **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This study has been divided into five chapters; which are

First chapter includes background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significant of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study.

Second chapter deals with extensive literature review. The study is based on the published or unpublished thesis, articles, books, journals, and magazines that was read and present its sum and substances.

In the third chapter the research methodology is presented. The sources of primary and secondary date, selection of sample and sample size and tools and techniques is presented about the study.

In the fourth chapter information and date is presented and analyzed which were obtained from various sources. Date is analyzed by required method and appropriate

tools are used in necessary place. A brief introduction of the study is given in front of the chapter.

In the fifth chapter summary, conclusion, and suggestions are presented. This part concludes the overall findings of the study. The researcher's perception and conclusion is included in this chapter.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Conceptual Review

##### 2.1.1 Concept of Community Development

The United Nations (2014) defines community development as "a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems." It is a broad term given to the practices of civic leaders, activists, involved citizens and professionals to improve various aspects of communities, typically aiming to build stronger and more resilient local communities.

The role of the community development is to support people and community groups to identify and articulate their needs and to take practical, collective action to address them. Similarly, it works with communities of place, interest and identity, helping drivers and competing community voice to be heard. By addressing issues of power, inequality and social justice, it aims to bring about change that is empowering, fair and inclusive. (Community Development Foundation)

Community development is also understood as a professional discipline, and is defined by the International Association for Community Development ([www.iacdglobal.org](http://www.iacdglobal.org)), the global network of community development practitioners and scholars, as "a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes participative democracy, sustainable development, rights, economic opportunity, equality and social justice, through the organization, education and empowerment of people within their communities, whether these be of locality, identity or interest, in urban and rural settings".

Globally the concept of community development was emerged after the Second World War (Sapkota and Tharu, 2015). It was just the welfare approach for the reestablishment of the human civilization and betterment of the basic necessities the people. Community development approaches are recognized internationally. These methods and approaches have been acknowledge as significant for local social, economic, cultural, environmental and political development by such organization as

the UN, WHO, OECD, World Bank, Council of Europe and EU. Most of the scholars from mainstream approach argue for the essentialism of community development that would act as panacea of solutions for the rampant poverty and inequality.

Community development involves changing the relationships between ordinary people and people in positions of the power; so that everyone can take part the issues that affect their lives. It starts from the principle that within any community. There is wealth of knowledge and experience which if used in creative ways, can be channeled into collective action to achieve the communities' desired goal. Community development includes there fundamental principles:

### **Community Participation**

Everyone has a valuable contribution to make and community members can join in at any level. Volunteers and community members are integral to the decision-making, evaluation, provision, participation and direction setting at all levels of the organization.

### **Community Ownership**

Members are actively involved in decision-making and have ownership of the center's activities. A voluntary management committee comprising elected members who live, work or participate in the local community governs each Centre. The governance model is developmental, working co-operatively and collaboratively with staff, volunteers, center participants and the wider community, thus generating a range of community benefits.

### **Empowerment**

A process that respects, values and enhances people's ability to have control over their lives is put into practice. This process encourages people to meet their needs and aspirations in a self-aware and informed way which takes advantage of their skills, experience and potential. Change and growth occurs through informing and empowering individuals and communities.

## **Lifelong Learning**

Learning is integrated into all aspects of center activities, thus building and supporting the personal skills, knowledge, abilities and resilience of people. They develop the health, wellbeing and connection of people and their families, through formal and informal pathways in education, employment and self-development.

## **Inclusion**

The diverse contributions that people make are valued, no matter what their background or varying abilities. Individual and local needs are acknowledged and addressed, often through informal interaction. Identifying these needs and issues through a range of methods is instrumental to informing the planning and development of activities and programs.

## **Access and Equity**

Centers are accessible and welcoming. They promote a fairer distribution of economic resources and power between people by aiming to improve the social, environmental, economic and cultural infrastructures within their communities.

## **Social Action**

Internal and external factors that impact on the local community are analyzed and relationships between individuals, groups and organizations and within the community transformed through collective action

## **Advocacy**

In meeting individual and group needs center's act with, or on behalf of, community members.

## **Networking**

Linking, forming alliances, collaborating and working with individuals, groups, other agencies, government and business are crucial, with interaction between formal and informal methods to achieve connections within the local communities.

## **Self Help**

Individuals are supported in coming together in a caring group environment to share information, knowledge, skills and life experience in order that each participant can reach their own personal goals.

### **2.1.2 Concept of Entrepreneurship**

The term “entrepreneurship” was first used in 1755 by French economist Cantillon. Modern scholars identify entrepreneurship as a process of innovation, creation of artifacts such as firms and enterprises, and economic or social change. The word “entrepreneur” derives from the French root word entrepreneur, meaning “to undertake”. In the early 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century, it was applied to those who were engaged in military expeditions.

Entrepreneurship involves the creation of value, the process of starting or growing a new profit making business. It is the process of providing the new product or service, and the international creation of value through organization by an individual, a small group of partners or the effort of the community.

J.A. Schumpeter “Entrepreneurship is the based on the purposeful and systematic innovation. It included not only the independent businessman but also company directors and managers who actually carry out innovative functions”.

Arthur H. Cole “Entrepreneurship is the purposeful activities of an individual or a group of associated individuals, undertaken to initiate, maintain or aggrandize profit by production or distribution of economic goods and services”.

Entrepreneurship is the act of being an entrepreneur. It is a process that involves various actions to be undertaken to establish an enterprise. It is thus a process of giving birth to innovative enterprise. Innovation and risk-bearing are two basic elements involved in the entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship creates jobs, stimulates innovations, and provides opportunities for diverse people in the community. It is very important and essential for the socio-economic development of the community in the regional, nationally and the globally.

It is important distinguish between the conventional conception of entrepreneurship as driven by a single, motivated, and creative individual with a desire to maximize profits, yielding at most a trickle-down benefit to the poor, and the more nuanced notion of entrepreneur as collective creative process directed by the actions and interactions of agents, and their physical, social, and historical environments (Johannisson, 2011).

Community based enterprises use business to improve the life of a community. They are different from private enterprise because their business activity is undertaken as a means of achieving community benefit, not private gain.

Community economic development (CED) is an inclusive and participatory process by which communities initiate and generate their own multiple bottom-line solutions to economic problems. Community economic developers focus on stabilizing local economies; creating long-term employment; building on local resources and capacities; increasing community control and ownership, and the health of the environment.

Key characteristics of community enterprises are that they aim to be

- ) *Community owned*: All the assets belong to the community and cannot be sold off for private financial gain.
- ) *Community-led*: People who are local stakeholders in the area of benefit play a leading role in the enterprise.
- ) *Community controlled*: The local community is represented on the Board of Directors and makes sure that the enterprise is accountable to the community. They are able to generate profits or a surplus. Those profits can be re-invested or distributed for community benefit.
- ) *Socially and environmentally responsible*: The communities members are acknowledge about the social and environmental problems in their area and they are highly responsible.
- ) *Financially self-sustaining*: The community is being fostered financially self-reliance and sustaining.

### **Community-Based Entrepreneurship as alternative community development:**

The institutions of both community and entrepreneurship are frequently employed by governmental and non-governmental agencies, as well as foundations, in the effort to fight unemployment and generate economic growth in poor regions. Selsky and Smith use the term “community entrepreneurship” to describe entrepreneurial leadership that arises within non-profit organizations (Selsky and Smith, 1994). By contrast, as indicated earlier by our definition of CBE, we focus instead on local communities, which create collective business ventures, and, through them or their results, aim to contribute to both local economic and social development.

As indicated earlier, we mean by a “Community-Based Enterprise,” or “CBE,” a community acting corporately as both entrepreneur and enterprise in pursuit of the common good. Entrepreneurship is understood as the creation of a new organization, arising as a result of combinations of familiar or new elements, in pursuit of opportunity (Schumpeter, 1934). The community acts as an entrepreneur when its members, acting as owners, managers, and employees, collaboratively create or identify a market opportunity, and organize themselves in order to respond to it. The response combines familiar or new elements-goods or services, methods of production, markets, sources of supply and/or organizational structures. The community acts as an enterprise when its members work together to jointly produce and exchange goods and services using the existing social structure of the community as a means of organizing those activities. Thus, “CBE” represents both the entrepreneurial process of venture creation and the venture created through the process.

It is essential to understand that the term “community” is used to refer to an aggregation of people that is not defined initially by the sharing of goals or the productive activities of the enterprise, but rather by shared geographical location generally accompanied by collective culture and/or ethnicity and potentially by other shared relational characteristic. The community may be delineated by political boundaries;e.g. it may also be a village or a municipality-but it need not be. There is no reason why, for instance, an ethnic enclave in a larger community could not

constitute a CBE, provided its members are involved in the appropriate way. So in some cases, communities, as we define them, may be part of larger communities, but are distinguished by a shared sub-location and a common relational bond, such as ethnicity or culture.

**CBEs are highly dependent on community participation.**

As the stock of a community's social capital is critical for the formation of a CBE. However, social capital also has a profound effect on the way a CBE is governed and managed. Building effective and innovative forms of community involvement in decision-making is one of the major challenges of any form of local development (Hall & Hickman, 2002). As in any development project, the lack of grassroots participation can threaten the long run sustainability of the enterprise. Conversely, grassroots participation can be one of the strengths of a CBE given its endogenous nature. Community participation can permit local people experiencing poverty to address a wide range of economic and social issues. Members of CBEs typically regard the enterprise as a naturally evolved social and economic form, adapted to the realities and pressures of the market economy while integrating their own cultural traditions.

In summary, CBEs are built upon the collective skills and resources of the community. They have multiple social and economic goals, with the former often taking precedence over the latter.

## **2.2 Historical Review**

### **2.2.1 History of Community Development**

There are a number of studies to claim for the historical existence of community development practices in Nepali society (Sapkota and Tharu, 2015). Pre-unification and post-unification political era was socially structured with community development orientation which was based on welfare sharing strategy but not participatory in nature. As formal approach community development was introduced in Nepal only in 1951 in the name of village development. Though the community development concept was not new for Nepalese but yet the program brought by the

externally for community development lack the integration of local wisdom, values and aspiration thus, were found unsustainable and unsuitable to the community.

Community development is a dynamic process for increasing choice and option. It is the advanced form of small group welfare such as organization of BhanjanMandali, KuloSamitee. These groups are just limited within charity program, social work and welfare without contributing on constructive and productive activities. Therefore, it results for the emergence of new concept of community development like people's participation, capacity building and social inclusion.

The practice of community development in Nepal can be analysis categorically before 1951 to till date; promulgation of new constitution of Nepal 2015. The community development is a supportive form of development though in Nepal it was practice as community development. There is very hard to find out distinctive community development program. Without knowing about the program related community development we cannot generalize that Nepal has not been implemented the community development programs. Except the government others organizations like NGOs/INGOs have been lunching and implementing community development programs in various name like community drinking water, sanitation, campaign of injection against the diseases.

### **2.2.2 History of Entrepreneurship**

Economic activities of the country will be increased with the development of entrepreneur and entrepreneurship. It helps to eliminate unemployment problems. The history of entrepreneurship development programs in Nepal is quite recent. As industrial activities started from the established Jute mill in Biratnagar in 1936, the thought of entrepreneurship was widen spread.

Nepal's industrial policy can be roughly divided into two time-periods, pre-1985 and post-1985. Before 1985 policies were guided by inward looking protectionist strategies. Domestic industries were treated as 'infant industries' and were protected from foreign competition by high tariff and quota restrictions. The government was directly involved in the economy and provided essential products and services.

Liberalization initiated in 1985 and accelerated after the 1990s, sought to modernize the economy and accelerate structural changes by creating an environment appropriate for private sector participation. The government began to withdraw from the economy, and policies were implemented to promote private and foreign investment.

A new liberal Industrial Policy was formulated in 1992. One of the major objectives of the Industrial Policy of 1992 is to privatize public sector industries. The policy seeks to create an open and competitive economy by curtailing government interference in price fixing of industrial goods. In addition, the policy aims to strengthen linkages between manufacturing and agriculture sectors and promote labor intensive, local resource based, export oriented industries. Private sector participation is also encouraged in community and private forest development, generation and distribution of hydro-electricity and in construction and management of nursing home, hospital, power propelled railway, roads, bridges, tunnels, ropeways etc.

Nepal's industrial policy and environment suggests that the government has been able to attain macroeconomic stability in terms of inflation, interest rates and exchange rate. However, Nepal's industrial policy seems unable to provide incentives for both domestic and foreign investment.

Despite policy initiatives to attract investment, the flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to Nepal is very low. Investment is limited to products that require low technology and most foreign investors of Nepal are individuals rather than corporations. In terms of trade, despite efforts to promote exports and reduce the trade deficit, the trade deficit has been widening over the years, and Nepal's export is still concentrated in a few products and destinations. Dependence on a narrow export base not only makes export led growth harder but also makes the economy susceptible to global economic volatility.

In this context an active industrial policy to promote structural change of the economy is desirable. The World Trade Organization (WTO) provides flexibility to LDCs like Nepal to adopt Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) to provide incentives to industries. The government should therefore take the lead and target and promote industrial development by balancing regulations with incentives. The first step would be to update the industrial policy to make it relevant to the current environment. The

government should also focus on co-ordinated learning and sharing with the private sector to understand the constraints and potentials of different sectors of the economy, and formulate sound policies.

Our constitution also has acknowledged public, private and Cooperative partnership-three pillar model for the development of Nepal.

By 2009, we were able to organize and develop 393 enterprise-oriented community forest user groups and 1,166 economic entities, which generated US \$6.82 million in annual total monetary benefits to 78,828 individuals and, at the same time, brought over 100,000 hectares of forests and meadows in Nepal Himalaya under improved community management.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 2063 (2006) was amended to companies in order to bring about dynamism in the economic development of the country by promoting investment in the industry, trade and business sectors through economic liberalization and make the incorporation, operation and administration of companies much easier, simpler and more transparency. Company Act 2017 is also amended as moderate form of the company act 2006. From the recoded history of company registration office (2017) there are 1350 public limited companies and 150894 private limited companies in Nepal.

## **2.3 Theoretical Review**

### **2.3.1 Social Capital Theory**

Social Capital theory was propounded by a famous sociologist and scholar Ronald J. Husteddeis. It is one of the important theories to understand the community development and community-based entrepreneurship.

Social capital is seen as a necessary ingredient for economic development (Flora, 1998). Social capital may be defined as those resources inherent in social relations who facilitate collective action. Social capital resources include trust, norms, and networks of association representing any group which gathers consistently for a common purpose. A norm of a culture high in social capital is reciprocity, which

encourages bargaining, compromise, and pluralistic politics. Another norm is belief in the equality of citizens, which encourages the formation of cross-cutting groups.

Community developers can integrate social capital theory into their initiatives. In some cases, they may have to bring nurturing ‘Bonding social capital ’ creating different opportunities for people to get to know each other in the communities. After strong bonding the social capital in the community, that community needs the bringing social capital to interact with other communities for their socio-economic benefits. It helps as supportive strength for the community to create best network and linkages with ‘best and brightest in community entrepreneurship’ from around the world, nation and the region (Hustedde, 2006).Social capital was built though the mutual support of multi-country mini-grant ventures consisting of international and domestic travel seminars in which participants shares rooms, buses, seminars and programs. These activities led to new forms of bonding and bringing social capital which stimulated not only entrepreneurship but and entrepreneurial culture in any communities

### **2.3.2 Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD)**

This approach referred to as ‘ABCD’ to differentiate from the broader definition of asset-based approaches to community development. The term ABCD was coined through the work of Jody Kretzmann and Jon McKnight in the United States and through the ABCD Institute. The ABCD Institute has produced many documents and case studies exploring ABCD in many contexts. Presented here is a very brief summary of the approach.

Asset-based community development builds upon what the community identifies as ‘valuable’ and also the people within the community and their strengths and skills to accomplish the community-identified changes they would like to see happen. Assets can be hidden treasures; certain alchemy needs to happen before the asset become visible, like connecting it with something or someone else, exchanging it, sharing it, and/or reframing it from liability to resource. In addition, what is valuable to one person in the community may not be seen as valuable to others. Recent work by the New Economics Foundations (NEF) has explored more in-depth the categorizationand value placed on assets within communities. It is important to note

that an asset-based approach does not happen simply by giving a ‘positive twist’ to an already existing approach. In addition to focusing on strengths, there are several values that underpin asset-based community development:

- ) Local Leadership: The community leads its own development and community leaders are themselves capable of opening doors to the wider citizenry. Local leaders are therefore defined by the relationships they have within the community, by their social, rather than political or financial capital.
- ) Equality and Social Inclusion: All community members, regardless of gender, age, ability (or disability), race, culture, language, sexual orientation, or social and economic status have equal opportunity to become engaged in the community development process and are able to access its social and economic benefits.
- ) Transparency and Accountability: This framework encourages and requires government, NGO and any other outside involvement in community development to be transparent, accountable, and participatory. In turn Communities hold each other to the same values of other than of external agencies.
- ) Focus on Community Assets: Community development starts from existing community capacity and assets, building on what we have.
- ) Balance: Community development builds on a balanced approach that addresses and integrates economic, social, environmental and cultural considerations.
- ) Appreciation and celebration of past successes. This strengthens people’s confidence in their own capacities and inspires them to take action
- ) The recognition of the importance of relationships and its importance as an asset referred to as ‘social capital’. This includes a focus on the power of relationships and informal linkages within the community, and the relationships built over time between community groups and external institutions.
- ) The recognition of the power of association. In association we join our gifts and strengths together and they become amplified, magnified, productive, and celebrated (McKnight, 2009). Essentially, the whole is greater than the sum of the individual parts.

- ) Participatory approaches to development, which are based on principles of empowerment and ownership of the development process.
- ) Efforts to strengthen civil society. These efforts have focused on how to engage people as citizens (rather than clients) in development, and how to make local governance more effective and responsive (IACD, 2007; Braithwaite, 2005), and
- ) A Focus on social change. Asset-based community development is about change for the better as defined by the community itself.
- ) A focus on local communities. Asset-based community development is a place-based approach focusing on the assets of an identified geographic area, a place residents describe as ‘home’.

## **2.4 Constitutional Review and Policy Review**

### **2.4.1 Nepalese Constitution 2047**

On the Nepalese constitution 2047 in article 26 policies of the state article clause 6 the State shall pursue a policy of increasing the participation of the labor force, the chief socio-economic force of the country, in the management of enterprises by gradually securing employment opportunities to it, ensuring the right to work, and thus protecting its rights and interests.

Likewise, clause 7 states that the State shall pursue a policy of making the female population participate, to a greater extent, in the task of national development by making special provisions for their education, health and employment.

Similarly, clause 10 states that the State shall pursue a policy which will help promote the interests of the economically and socially backward groups and communities by making special provisions with regard to their education, health, and employment.

At clause 12 states that the State shall, for the purposes of national development, pursue a policy of taking measures necessary for the attraction of foreign capital and technology, while at the same time promoting indigenous investment.

## **2.4.2 Nepalese Constitution 2063**

On the Nepalese constitution 2063 in article 35, policies of the state article 35 and clause 4 the State shall pursue a policy of according priority to the local communities while mobilizing the natural resources and heritages of the Country in such a manner as to be useful and beneficial to the interests of the nation. Likewise, clause 7 the State shall pursue a policy of ensuring the right to work of the labor force, which remains as the major social and economic strength of the Country, by providing them with employment and raising their participation in the management of enterprises, while at the same time protecting their rights and interests.

## **2.4.3 Nepalese Constitution 2072**

On the Nepalese constitution 2072 in Part 4, policies of the state article 51 and clause regarding finance, industry and commerce of sub-clause 1 states that Strengthening national economy through the participation and free development of public sector, cooperative sector and private sector.

Likewise, sub-clause 2 states that achieving economic prosperity with the maximum utilization of available resources and means by stressing on the roles of private sector in the economy;

Similarly, sub-clause 8 states that prioritizing domestic investment based on Nepali labor, skill and raw material for the development of the economy of the country through the protection and promotion of national industries and resources and means.

At sub-clause 9 states that according priority to domestic investment in service sector to promote it a competitive industry for development of national economy.

## **2.5 Review of Plan and Policy**

### **2.5.1 Plan and Policy of Community Development**

The community development programs were based on the community. There were different community based organizations like Dhikur, Rodhi, Bheja, Parm and Holi groups practicing in Nepal. These organizations are very much important to empower

the community people, to build capital of the community all the aspect of the development.

After the dawn of the democracy in Nepal in 1951, the First plan introduced the budgeting in 1952. Since then there were different community development programs/projects within different strategies including rural development, regional development and participatory development.

Community development was implemented as the village development in 1952 with the help of the US and Indian government. Its core aspects were coordination, institutionalization of the development and attitude change. These aspects prioritized to mobilize the community people.

During the Panchayati System in Nepal administrative development took place properly such as local level institutions were established as District level and village level in the name of District Panchayat and Village Panchayat.

Land Reform Act 1964 was issued for the well distribution of land so as to increase the agriculture production for the betterment of the rural community.

Community Forestry Program was started in 1976. It provided the ownership of the forest to the community but due to lack of good governance, transparency and accountability this program was ineffective.

Small Farmer Development Programs (SFDP) was another attempt to develop community in Nepal. It was started in 1976 from the Dhunche of Nawakot district and Mahendra Nagar district. Similarly, Production Credit for rural Women Program (PCRW) was implemented in 1983 with the collaboration of Ministry of Local Development and Rastriya Bank of Nepal to provide institutional credit for the empowerment of women operating commercial activities.

With the political movement in 1990, democracy was restored again. It played a significant role in development in all sectors including the community development. With this change there were many community based programs launched. "Build Our Village ourselves" and Rural Infrastructure Program was launched in 1991. Likewise, Community Underground Irrigation Project and Area Development

Program and Community Underground Irrigation Project were in 1999. However, due to moist civil war various form of community development could not be implemented successfully.

Due to moist conflict in Nepal for a decade (1996-2006) community development activities become conflict sensitive. In 2006 people movement took place and it established democratic republican government of Nepal. After that various approach-based community development programs have been implemented.

## **2.5.2 Plan and Policy of Entrepreneurship**

For the development of Entrepreneurship in Nepal there were different policies and acts to bring about development in the industrial sector. With the first plan, the process of entrepreneurship was flustering by establishing the different industries such an Jute mill, cement, paper sugar and cigarette in particular. In the same period the government amended the company act 1936 to bring about development in the industrial sector. Nepal Industrial Development Corporation(NIDC) was established in 1959. Industrial policy also announced and Nepal Factory and Factory Worker's Act was enacted in 1961.

### **In the Eight plan**

Industrial policy 1992 and Industrial Enterprise Act 1992 were introduced in the eight plans. This plan focused to promote the indigenous raw materials based labor intensive industries.

### **The Ninth plan**

The Ninth plan emphasized for creating non- agricultural employment through expanding small and cottage industries. From this plan there were more private and public enterprises. In order to develop healthy and competitive market and establish corporate good government, there were many acts were announced by the government. Company Act 2007 was amended similarly, Competition Act, Bankruptcy Act, and Cyber Act also announced in the same period plan.

### **Thirteenth Plan (2013/14-2015/16)**

This thirteenth plan focused towards securing this upgrade in status as well also attaining the millennium and SAARC development goals; promoting sustainable development, human rights and adaptation to climate change. Likewise, it also preferred for alleviating poverty by promoting green economy. It sets the long term vision to covert Nepal least developed country into developing country by 2022. This plan prepared the strategy to achieve inclusive, broad-based and sustainable economic growth by enhancing the contribution of private, government and cooperative (community) sectors to development process.

### **The Fourteenth plan**

This plan sets the following major targets for socio economic development through entrepreneurship in the country:

- ) The average growth rate from fiscal 2016-17 to fiscal 2018-19 will reach 7.2 percent per annum if the government is able to achieve its target.
- ) These growth rates will increase the per capita income of Nepalese to Rs116, 500 by 2018-19 from Rs79, 370 in 2015-16, says the plan. In order to achieve these targets, an investment of Rs.2, 425 billion at constant prices will be required over the three-year period. The plan expects 39.4 percent of this capital to come from the government, 54.7 percent from the private sector and 5.9 percent from cooperatives.
- ) A big chunk of this money will be used to increase domestic production by transforming the agricultural sector and expanding tourism, industry and small and medium enterprises.
- ) The plan also aims to spend a considerable amount on developing infrastructure related to energy, road, air travel and information and communications besides strengthening the country's social security and social protection systems.
- ) Other objectives include introducing reforms in the economic and social sectors, ensuring sound and accountable public finance, delivering quality public services in a transparent manner and promoting good governance by

protecting and promoting human rights. Moreover, focus has been laid on cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, inclusive society, environmental protection and capacity development of different institutions. ( Kathmandu Post, 2017)

- ) For the development of industry sector, Industrial Entrepreneurial Act 2016 and Economic Zone Act 2016 have been enacted.

According to the above policies and Acts related to entrepreneurship, there are some important institutions to support the Entrepreneurship Development in Nepal. Ministry of Industry (MOI) is the key institute for designing and implementing industrial policies with its subsidiary departments. They are:

- ) Department of Industry(DOI)
- ) Department of Cottage and Small Industries(DCSI)
- ) Cottage and Small Industrial Department Board(CDIDB)
- ) Company registrar's Office
- ) Nepal Bureau of Standard and Metrology

## **2.6 Empirical Review**

Going through the empirical review the researcher has reviewed the research from India SazzadParwez had submitted his research report in Indian Institute of Health Management Research, in titled “Community-based entrepreneurship: evidences from a retail case study” he had set the objectives as to assess the major focused of the study to find out the effectiveness of CBEs for marginal Muslim community. He applied qualitative research in the single case study. This study tries to emphasize on the development of a comprehensive approach towards community-based enterprising to enhance livelihood prospects for local population. The study showed the gap of capacities enhancement orientation for marginal community and suggestion towards few policy initiatives need to be taken for fostering a positive attitude towards entrepreneurship among members of weak communities and encouraging the catalytic role towards further development.

Going through the empirical review the researcher has reviewed the research from Nepal Parbati Kumari Bhusal had submitted her thesis in T.U, in title “*Women’s Participation in Community Forestry*” in 2017 B.S. She had set the objectives to assess overall socio-economic condition of the local women and the socio-economic factors that affect women participation in community forestry management. From her research it is concluded that overwhelmingly women were motivated to participate in Community forestry management due to requirement of forest products. In this scenario if they are not imparted knowledge on sustainable forest management, the objective of project would not be achieved. Therefore, the role of education and training is very vital. On the other hand, active participation of women from the very beginning of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community development activities is urgent to increase the feeling of ownership.

Going through the thesis entitled *the importance of community participation in development project* by Marsela N. Mwiru on Dodoma Municipal council on Makole and Ombe ward submitted to Local government Management of Mzumbe University in 2015, his main objective of the research is to identify benefits of community participation in development project and to examine challenges influencing poor community participation in development project in local level. The researcher revealed that there were community participation but citizen involvement in decision making is very low and not aware of the right, role and responsibilities which were caused by lack of citizenship education, miscommunication between leaders and local people.

Pokharal (2014) conducted research for academic requirement for the degree of the Master of Arts in Rural Development entitled *Women Entrepreneurship and Empowerment through Homestay Tourism* in Barpark VDC, Ghorkha with the objective to identify the role of homestay tourism in women entrepreneurship and women empowerment and also check its benefits over the community host. Methodologically, the study was qualitative and quantitative in nature. It is descriptive and explanative research. He used three techniques to collect the primary data. Basically they are Questionnaire Survey, Key Informant Survey and Focus Group Discussion. He concluded that Home stay as the entrepreneurship has also

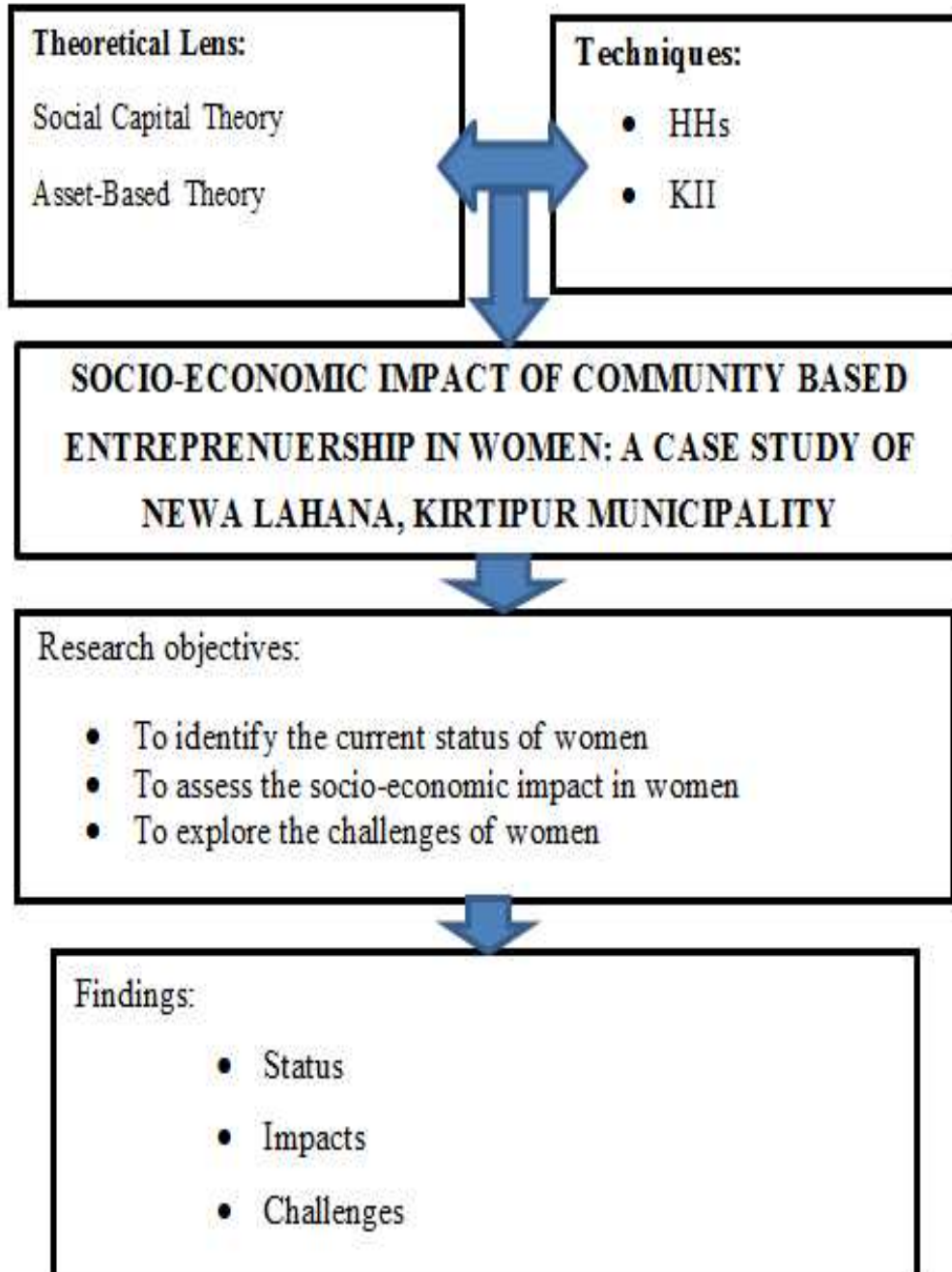
brought positive changes in the attitude and behaviors of Ghale of Barpark regarding the ownership of the home stay income and active role in decision making process in the family. It was also found that the family members are sending their daughters regularly to school and the elderly women are also enrolled in evening adult classes. The study found out that the major problem of Barpark are that the home stay operators are not well acquainted about the new trends of home stay as the entrepreneurship and they also need different levels of trainings.

By the literature review of the study, there are innumerable researches on entrepreneurship practiced but no research in Community Based Entrepreneurship. The researcher tries to interlink two theories like: Asset Based theory and Social Capital theory which is the new interlinking with theory and findings. Going through methodologically, study is mixed method of qualitative and quantitative approach of single case study design which is research gap.

## **2.7 Theoretical Framework**

Theoretical framework is to clarify with theory and community based entrepreneurship in frame. Research objectives and theory is related and justified with theory. CBE will be foster for the sustainable community development if CBE follow the Social capital theory. Social capital theory creates the social harmony and solidarity in the community and bridge with the other community for the socio-economic development. Similarly, the CBE is been run under the theory of Asset based community development, it will create entrepreneurship environment in the community with active participation of the community people in order to established the ideal and successes community.

**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of the Study**



*Developed by Researcher*

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

#### **3.1 Research Philosophy: Ontology**

Ontologically, the researcher believed that a performance of CBE is social and economic phenomena that can be analyzed through establish the relationships between studied variables. That is why I as a researcher assumed on the existence of objective nature of reality that can be analyzed through qualitative approach. Thus, it is easy to understand and explain and how reality is being existed in experiential world. It helped researcher to sensitize and conceptualizes about existence of reality in researching phenomena (Creswell, 2009). Hence for explaining the nature of reality, the researcher will be guided by the thought system that the knowledge is out there and that can be measured objectively (Creswell, 2012).

To be more specific, selected members of Community Based Entrepreneurship were asked about overall performances of the CBEs to analyze tangible reality in the field. The evidences of the overall performance of CBEs are an objective reality which can be validated by every researcher as a truth in the field. Thus, the ontology of this research is explanation of the falsifiable truth lied with the selected members through the objective measurement of the evidences through the qualitative case study methodology.

Procedural technical parts of the study are the stated in this chapter. It consist of the research design, sources of the date, method of the date collection, sampling procedure, site selection, date analysis and presentation, classification of the respondent and sample size.

#### **3.2 Epistemology**

Epistemologically, the researcher believed on hypothetic-deductive logic of generating/testing the existing truths (Creswell, 2009). In this research, assessment of overall performances of community based entrepreneurship as an empirical knowledge, which relies on objective facts, were tried to establish and demonstrated.

In general, there are different sources of knowledge like intuitive, authoritarian, logical and empirical knowledge where researcher had tried to apply deductive (logics from general to particular) reasoning methods to excavate truth i.e. generalized form of knowledge (Cohen, 2007). In this research, all the selected members of CBE were supposed to be benefited from performances of CBE in community. Though there might be various other factors contributing to perform betterment but this study tried to evaluate overall performance of CBE through three different aspects like; status of women, socio-economic impact and challenges faced by women at Newa Lahana (See in figure 1). On the basis of this logical assumption, the researcher had measured the relationship between studied variables.

### **3.3 Description of the Study Area**

Kirtipur is one of the oldest settlements in the Kathmandu Valley. This small town is recorded as an ancient capital of Nepal. Kirtipur means “a famed town” in Nepali language is also known as “kipu” and “kyapu”. The location of this small town is different from the other main towns of the valley in the same that occupies the top of a steep rocky hill. This city of glory is inhabited by Newars, which are the earliest settlers in the Valley with their own language and culture. It is a great escape from the heavy pollution and noise of central Kathmandu, with cooling winds and good views of the mountains. There are several temples to see and small car-free streets climbing up and down the hill where inhabitants perform their daily rituals, and very few tourists. Kirtipur Municipality is part of the Kathmandu District and lies in the hilly region in province no. 3. Geographically, Kirtipur lies in between longitude 27° 38’ 30” and 27° 41’ 30” E and latitude 85° 13’ and 85° 19’ N, at altitudes ranging from 1284m to 1524m above mean sea level. The general decline of elevation is from south-west to north-east. The Kathmandu Metropolitan City lies in the northern side, while the Bagmati River separates the Lalitpur District with the Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City on the eastern side. Chalnakhel VDC borders Kirtipur Municipality in the south and Macchegaun VDC in the west. The study was concentrate in Community-Based Entrepreneurship (NEWA LAHAN means Newari civilization) which is cooperated by Newari community at Thambahal.

Figure 2: Map of the Study Area



### 3.4 Research Design

This study carried out on the basis of descriptive and explanatory research design that based on the quantitative and qualitative data. As the main objective of the study was conducted to explain the socio-economic impact of community based entrepreneurship in local women. This study also found the present status of the women and its major challenges. The study was based on the primary data conducted field survey and after processing and then analyzing data and information, the report of the study was prepared as in the form of dissertation for the master's degree.

The research design as a strategy, followed sequential activities from problems identification, introduction, statement of problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study, organization of the study, literature review, research methodology, data collection techniques and tools, data collection from the field, data analysis to interpretation, summary, conclusion to finally suggestions.

### **3.5 Population and Sampling**

In the Kirtipur municipality there are many private enterprises but my study was based in community-based entrepreneurship that was NEWA LAHANA which was run by Newar community of Kirtipur. These community-based enterprises included 71 households who were directly and indirectly beneficiaries in the community. Thus, the researcher had tried to find out the socio-economic impact of CBE in local women and there were all total 40 women engaged at Newa Lahana as employees. Thus, whole universe was taken as sample population therefore; total women were the theoretical sample population of study.

### **3.6 Data Collection Techniques and Tools**

In this study, researcher had applied household survey and Key Informant interview techniques for collecting data. In this regard, questionnaire sheet for household survey and interview guidelines tools had been applied to pick the data from the field. Thus, to verify the data ranging from qualitative and quantities and primary to secondary hence following techniques had been applied to collect the data from the field.

#### **3.6.1 Household Survey Questionnaire**

For the collection of the primary data, semi-structure questionnaire schedule had prepared. There were all together 71 households who were the shareholders in the community based entrepreneurship at NEWA LAHANA. Furthermore, the questionnaire was attaining with all women members of NewaLahana. In case of respondent illiteracy researcher filled questionnaire her-self to help illiterate respondents.

#### **3.6.2 Key Informant Interview**

Key informant interviews were taken with the chairperson of Newa Lahana and manager of the CBEs (NEWA LAHANA) at Kirtipur. KII guidelines were prepared to run the discussion smoothly. This fulfilled the objectives of research about the present status of women in the Kirtipur community and challenges facing by the

women in the study area. The researcher had applied KII to triangulation check the data.

### **3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation**

The researcher collected both Quantitative and Qualitative data. Quantitative data was analyzeby using basic statistical measurement like percentage and Mean etc. Qualitative data wasanalyzeby using thematic analysis method. The different statistical tools wereusedfor data analysis and presentation. Then, descriptive method was applied to qualitative data and data presented by using simple methods like as tables and bar bar-diagram.

### **3.8 Ethical Issues**

Conducting a research is a complete work of honesty and dignity (Creswell, 2009). It must be scientific and assistive for its stakeholders. Honesty, Integrity, Objectivity, Carefulness, Openness, and Respect for Intellectual Property, Confidentiality, Responsible Publication, and Legality was highly considered while conducting research.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data based upon collected data. Therefore, the findings are related with the major three objectives via: present status of women in NewaLahana, socio-economic impact in women of NewaLahana and the challenges faced by women of NewaLahana.

#### 4.1 The Current Status of Women in Study Area

The current status of women in study area is the very first significant objective of the scientific study. The age, religion, educational status, source of primary income, land ownership, engagement of respondents in occupation before NewaLahana and engagement of respondent's at different department of organization are applicable variables in the objectives. Many other variables were not recognized because they were not applicability in study.

##### 4.1.1 Age Distribution of Respondent

The age factor is directly related with efficiency in work. So, economically active population is known as the key strength for the socio-economic betterment in any community. Hence, the researcher has selected age factor as the important variable to find the socio-economic demographical study of the respondents in the study area. Regarding to this view, following findings were found and presented below.

**Table 1: Age of the Respondent**

<b>Distribution of Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
21-31	1	2.5
32-41	18	45.0
42-51	16	40.0
52-61	4	10.0
above 62	1	2.5
Total	40	100

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

From above table, the age groups between 32-41 was highest numbers of working women by 45%. Following this, the age groups of 42-51 was by 40%. Similarly, age group of 52-61 was by 10%. Likewise, the age group of 21-31 and above 62 was lowest age group of working women by similar frequency and percentage of 2.5%.

*Mean: 2.68*

#### **4.1.2 Religion of the Respondent**

Religion of the respondent is another important variable to identify the current status of respondents. Thus, the researcher had presented the following table.

**Table 2: Religion of Respondent**

<b>Religion of Respondent</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Hindu	31	77.5
Buddhist	9	22.5
Total	40	100

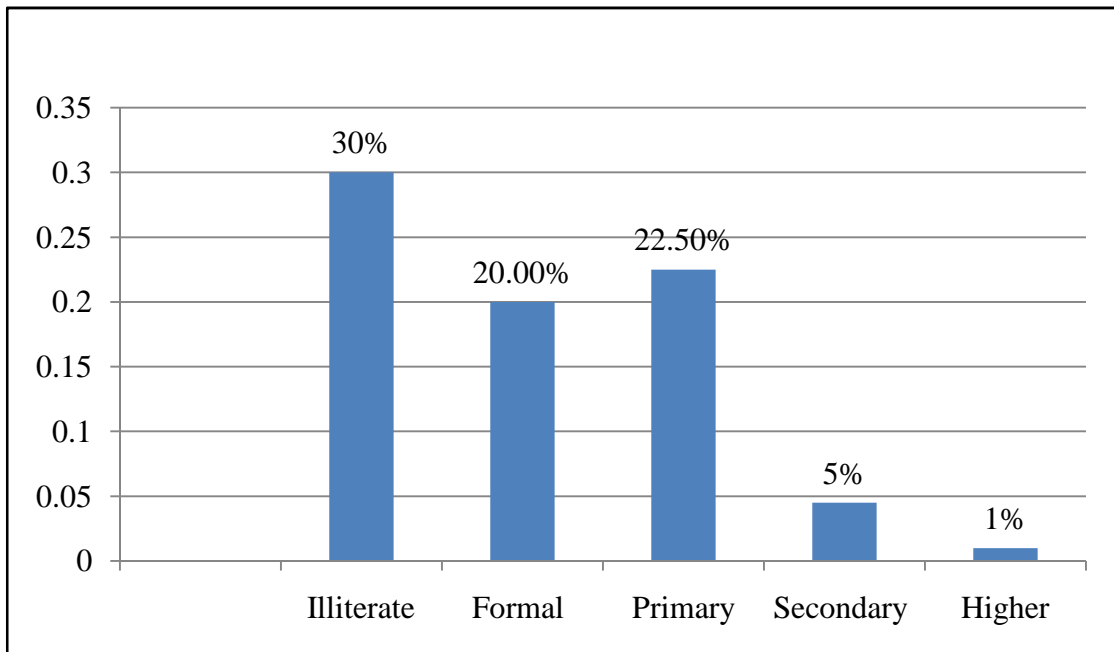
**(Field Survey, 2018).**

The above table shows that the respondent of Hinduism was high by 77.5 %. Similarly, the respondent of Buddhism was by 22.5%.

#### **4.1.3 Education of the Respondent**

Education is one of the major indicators of women socio-economic status. This is crucial factor not only for employment opportunities created in the process of modernization but also for supporting women in communicating with outside world. Therefore, the researcher has selected the education status of the women which has been presented in the following table

Figure 3: Education of the Respondent



(Field Survey, 2018).

According to above figure, 30% respondents were Illiterate with high rank. Following this 22.50% respondent acquired primary education. Similarly, 20% respondents were posing formal education and then after secondary education by 10%. Likewise, 1% respondents acquired higher level of education in lowest rank.

Community based entrepreneurship is based in the indigenous knowledge and using their own cultural food items, therefore the researcher has found that the women of the study area are more practicable and capable in involving in the entrepreneurship with low literacy.

#### 4.1.4 Source of Primary Income

The occupation is another vital factor for demographic study. The researcher presented the table of primary occupation of family to know the background about the prime occupation of women family.

**Table 3: Source of Income**

<b>Income</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agriculture	2	5.0
Service	28	70.0
Wage/ laboring	6	15.0
Business	4	10.0
Total	40	100

*Mean: 2.10*

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

According to the above table, the highest source of the income of the respondents was service by 70%. Similarly 15% respondents' source of income was wage/labor. Likewise, 10% women respondents' source of income was business. Only 5% respondents got the income through agriculture.

#### **4.1.5 Marital status**

Marital status is very crucial variable to identify the respondent status in the social life. Marriage is the social phenomena for the active participation in the social activities. Marital status plays important role to get the family support in the career of the women.

According to the field study, all the respondents were found married in the study area. The researcher had noticed that Newa Lahana has given prioritize to the married women in involvement the socio economic activities for the betterment of their life.

#### **4.1.6 Land Ownership and Food Sufficiency of Respondent**

Land ownership is another important variable to know the economic status of the women respondent. Therefore, the ownership of land to the women and the sufficiency had been presented in the blow table.

**Table 4: Land Ownership of Respondent and Food Sufficiency**

Land ownership of respondent	Food sufficiency					Total
	less than 3 months	3 months	6 months	12 months	Landless	
Below ropani	2	12	2	0	0	16
1-5 ropani	0	0	6	2	0	8
above 5 ropani	0	0	0	1	0	1
Landless	0	0	0	0	15	15
Total	2	12	8	3	15	40

(Field Survey, 2018).

Above table shows that, highest 16 respondents had found access to land below ropani of food security at three levels like: less than 3 months, 3-6 months and 7-10 months. Similarly, 8 respondents had found access to 1-5 ropani of food security at two levels: 7-10 and > 10 months. Likewise, 1 respondent had found access to > 5 ropani of food security for more than 10 months. Thus, data shows that 25 numbers of respondents had had access to land and 15 respondents had no access to land.

#### 4.1.7 Engagement of Respondent's in Occupation before Joining NewaLahana

Engagement in occupation shows activeness of the respondents. It also reflects the economic participation of the women. Therefore, the researcher had presented the table about engagement of respondents in occupation before joining Newa Lahana.

**Table 5: Involve in Occupation before Joining NewaLahana**

Involve in Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Yes	28	70.0
No	12	30.0
Total	40	100

(Field Survey, 2018).

The above table represented that before joining the Newa Lahana 28 women out of 40 were involved in other occupation. In another word 70% women were engaged in other different jobs. 30% women respondents were unemployed.

## 4.2 To Assess the Socio-economic Impact of CBE on the Local Women

To assess the socio-economic impact of CBEs on local women is the another crucial objectives of the study. It includes the social aspects as well as economic aspects. It includes time management, personal relationship, role in family decision making, status in social activities, family support, status of salary, saving status, personal relation with community, and freedom to expenditure to assess the socio-economic status of employee women at NewaLahana.

### 4.2.1 Status of Respondent in Engagement with Various Department

The different departments wereset up in the Newa Lahana to engage the community women for the betterment in their socio-economic status. The status of respondents in various departments is important to know the respondents engagement which had represented in the following table.

**Table 6: Engagement with kinds of Occupation**

<b>Kind of Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Kitchen Department	25	62.5
Bakery Department	3	7.5
Tailoring Department	3	7.5
Shopkeeper department	2	5.0
Drinks department	6	15.0
Manager	1	2.5
Total	40	100

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

The above table reflects the engagement of 40 women respondents at various departmental-posts in Newa Lahana. Out of that highest 62.5% respondents found enrollment in Kitchen department. Following that 15% respondent found enrollment in drinks department. Similarly, equal percent were found in two departments, they were beaky department and tailoring department by 7.5%. Likewise, 5% respondent found enrollment in shopkeeper department and 2.5% respondent found enrollment in

manager department. The data indicate that only one respondent enrolled in manager post at Newa Lahana.

#### 4.2.2 Time Management

Time management plays vital role in anyone's success and progress. Without effective time management no productivity could be achieved. Thus, time management with family is very important for the successes working women. Unproductive more time is less valuable than the productive and precious moment. Therefore, time management with family has been shown in the below table.

**Table7: Time Management with Family Members**

Management of time	Time management with family members			
	Time management before job		Time management after job	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
More	30	75	14	35
Less	10	25	26	65
Total	40	100	40	100

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

Above table shows that, the changes of respondents' time management with their family members before and after the job. Before to joining the job 75% of respondents spent more time with family whereas only 25% respondents spent less time. Similarly after involving the job 65% of respondents gave less time to the family and 35% of respondents spent more time with their family members.

The researcher had found that after engaging in the job fewer respondents could spend more time to the family due to their busyness in the work but there found good relation with the family and no conflict in family. It indicated workable and economically capabilities of respondents were less time with family but precious for their life.

### **4.2.3 Role in Family Decision Making**

There should be gender equality in family decision. Women should be active participation in family decision making. The women could be more capable and confident through the job which makes them freedom in decision making. So, the researcher had taken role in family decision making as an important variable to show the social impact in the respondents in the study area. Role in family decision making of respondents has preset in the following table.

**Table 8: Status of Involvement in Family Decision Making Process**

Involvement in family decision making process	Status of involvement in family decision making process			
	Involved in Family decision before job		Involved in Family decision after job	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	25	36	90
No	30	75	4	10
Total	40	100	40	100

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

The above table shows that 25% of respondents were involved in decision making in household before joining the Newa Lahana whereas the percentage of respondent is increased after involving the job by 90%. Similarly, 75% respondents had not involved in family decision making process before joining Newa Lahana but only 10% of women respondents are still silence participant in family decision making process.

#### **4.2.4 Status in Social Activities**

The participation at social level reflects the women enrollment at social activities. The more involved at social activities the greater exposedness will flourish. Thus, researcher has presented the table below.

**Table 9: Changes Occurred to Participate in Social Activities**

Changes to participate in Social activities	Changes occurred to participate in Social activities			
	Participation in Social activities before Job		Participation in Social activities after Job	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Difficult	13	32.5%	3	7.5%
Comfortable	27	65.5%	37	92.5%
Total	40	100	40	100

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

The above table represented that the changes in respondents' participation in the social activities before and after joining the job. Before joining the job there were 32.5% respondents who felt difficult to participate in the social activities. Similarly, 60% respondents felt good in participating in social activities and only 7.5% respondents were comfortable in participation.

After joining the job the researcher found more changes in women participation in the social activities. The respondents feel difficult to participate in the social activities by only 7.5%. Likewise, 55% working women feel good in participation and 37.5% respondents feel comfortable in participation in social activities.

*I'm the share member of Newa Lahana as well as the employee. After joining this entrepreneurship I and my other friends become friendlier and our confidence level has increased. I do not feel afraid to talk in front of all, be able to take decisions by myself, get involved in many social activities, feel free to put our opinion in front of our family and others etc. Likewise, there are many sanitation programs conducted by Newa Lahana in different places at the program I got a chance to speak in front of all and it was the first time I internally felt confident and also can do many things for myself. Thus not only me but all women were getting involved in other different social activities; water management and road reconstruction for our community.... [S. Maharjan, Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 (based on the field conversation)].*

#### **4.2.5 Status of Family Support**

Family support is another important variable to know the social impact on the women in the study area. Family support plays a vital role in empowering and motivating whether it is men or women to participate in economic activities. So this variable is shown in the below table.

**Table 10: Family Support after Job**

<b>Kind of Family support</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Family help	23	57.5%
No support	17	42.5%
Total	40	100

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

Above table indicates that majorities of women respondents were supported by their family in doing their household activities by 57.5% whereas 42.5% were not getting support of their family in their household activities.

#### **4.2.6 Status of Salary**

Salary is the most important variable for socio-economic impact in women. It plays vital role to women to become economically independent and make them capable to support their family economically. The salary received in a month by respondents has presented in blow table.

**Table 11:Salary Receive in a Month**

<b>Salary receive in a Month(Rs.)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
5,000-10,000	31	77.5
11,000-16,000	8	20.0
Above 16000	1	2.5
Total	40	100

*Mean: 1.25*

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

According to the above table the salary betweenRs. 5000-10000 was received by the highest respondents by 77.5%.Similarly, salary between Rs.11000-16000 was received by 20% of the respondents and there was 2.5% respondents to receive salary above Rs.16000.The data reflects that maximum employee women had earned good payment.

For the triangulation check of the data, the researcher had taken KII with the lady manager of Newa Lahana.

*I am the manager of Newa Lahana I should have detail information about all the staffs. There are majorities of female employees than male in the organization. The salary is determined as their working years. The majorities of women have salary between Rs.5000-10000. There is no any discrimination and conflict among the friends due to the salary variation. Income makes them more economically capable in expenditure....(Lalita Maharjan KII person on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2018)*

In addition to this the Assets based theory assumed that if the locally available resources are used economic growth could achieve. In this case, the theory match with community based entrepreneurships because it had used human resources of which women employee had gained good relationship, economically freedom in expenditure, self-independent, etc. As a result CBE has been gaining economic growth.

#### **4.2.7 Contribution of Earning at Household Level**

Contribution of earning is the one of the crucial variable to know whether the women are being able to expenditure at household level too or not. In this regard the researcher presented the table below.

**Table 12:Contribution of Earning at the Household Level**

<b>Contribution at different Properties</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Clothes	2	5.0
Clothes & gold	1	2.5
Children education	6	15.0
Furniture's	1	2.5
Gold	1	2.5
Kitchen utensil	29	72.5
Total	40	100

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

According to the above table the most of the respondent women contributed their earning in the kitchen utensil by 72.5%. There was 15% women respondents who contributed the earning in children education and 5% women respondents contributed earning in the clothes. Similarly, 2.5% women respondents had contributed earning in different topics like clothes furniture and gold.

#### 4.2.8 Saving Status

Saving is another important variable to find the socio-economic change in the women. Saving status makes women more economically supported and independent. It also helps women for their economic safety in future. Saving is the money and it is power of the socio economic strength. In this regard Status of saving before and after the job has been presented in the table.

**Table 13: Saving Account Before and After the Job**

Saving account	Status of saving			
	Saving before job		Saving after job	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	15	37.5	40	100
No	25	62.5	0	0
Total	40	100	40	100

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

Above table shows that before joining Newa Lahana 62.5% of respondents had no saving account and 37.5% respondents had their saving account.

After joining Newa Lahana there is drastically changes in saving of the respondents. 100% respondents had saving account with regular saving

#### 4.2.9 Personal Relationship with Community Members

Social relation among the community members is very important social capital in any community for the socio- economic progress and development. Therefore, the researcher has used the personal relationship with community as an important variable

to indicate the socio-economic impact in the women respondents in the study area. Therefore, the changes in personal relationship with community before enrolling in Newa Lahana had been presented in the table.

**Table 14: Relationship with Community Members**

Family relationship	Personal relationship with community members			
	Community relationship before job		Community relationship after job	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Good	28	70	34	85
Worse	12	30	6	15
Total	40	100	40	100

(Field Survey, 2018).

The given table presets that the respondents' relationship with Community found improved after the job. Before to enrolled as employee at the Newa Lahana 70% of respondent Community relationship found good and 30% of respondents' relationship found worse. After joining the Newa Lahana 85% of respondent community relationship found well and only 15% of remaining respondent community relationship found worse. The data implies positive relationship with community membership.

*I am the employee at Newa Lahana. The relationship with communities was not as good as now. Newa Lahana helps to strengthen the social capital .I mean we become more harmonized, cooperative and feeling united among the community members. In my opinion better relationship is a vital aspect for socio-economic progress and development...(S. Maharjan, Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 [based on the field conversation]).*

Social capital theory assumed that bonding among community members gained solidarity, harmony, mutual support and unity that will helps to bridging within community. As a result community will be developed. In this regard the social capital theory matched with this study because the study had shown rise of community relationship and economically women were empowered after engagement in CBEs (Newa Lahana). Thus, it has been the perfect platform and the mediator to strengthen the social capital in the community for the socio economic development.

#### **4.2.10 Freedom in Expenditure**

Freedom in expenditure is most important variable to shows the economically independency of the male or female in any society. Freedom brings positive changes in any community and its people. It also shows the gender friendly environment in the community. Thus, Status of freedom in expenditure has been shown in below table.

**Table 15: Freedom in Expenditure**

<b>Freedom to expenditure</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	39	97.5
No	1	2.5
Total	40	100

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

The above table depicts that majority of women respondents had found freedom in expenditure by 97.5% after joining the Lahana whereas only 2.5% working women were found still no freedom in expenditure of their own earning.

The data indicated the positive impact of Newa Lahana in the local women in the study area. Likewise, those majorities' respondents women became more economically freedom in expenditure. Thus, they were capable to buy things and goods as their choice and wants.

### 4.3 Challenges Faced by Women in the Study Area

To analysis the hidden challenges facing by the respondents women in the study area is another significant objective of the study. It is true that opportunities come with the challenges but challenges could be transformed into strength and future guideline. It included status of the training, status of received training, effectiveness of the training and major problems faced by women in Newa Lahana.

#### 4.3.1 Status of Training

Training is very essential for enhancing the capabilities and for the betterment of the performance. The trained human resources could give the productive result and efficiency in the working. Therefore, the researcher has depicted the table of skill development training provided by organization to the women respondents in the study area.

**Table 16: Skill Development Training Provided by Organization**

<b>Skill development training</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	5	12.5
No	35	87.5
Total	40	100

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

According to the above table there found majorities of respondent women by 87.5 had not provided skill development training by the organization whether only 12.5% working women were given training. So, the data indicated lack of training as the challenge for the respondents women in the study area.

#### 4.3.2 Status of Received Training

To run the enterprises sustainably and effective result with high productivity there need various training for the employee. Newa Lahana had been providing different types of training to the respondents women like Bakery, cooking and nutrition. Status of received training had been presented in the below table.

**Table 17:Types of Training**

<b>Types of Training</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Bakery making	1	2.5
Bakery related	2	5.0
Cooking	1	2.5
Nutrition related	1	2.5
Not get training	35	87.5
Total	40	100

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

Above table indicates about various training; Bakery, Cooking and Nutrition were provided to the working women in the study area. 5% respondents were provided Bakery training where as 2.5% respondents were training in Cooking, Nutrition and Bakery related.87.5% respondents had not provided any training but the researcher had found that those respondents were also capable in the study area.

#### **4.3.3 Effectiveness of the Training**

Effective training increases the efficiency in the work of the employees and help in socio economic development and growth. In absence of the proper training it would be challenge. So, the researcher had presented effectiveness of the training in the table below.

**Table 18:Effectiveness of the Training**

<b>Training fruitful to work</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	5	12.5
No	35	87.5
Total	40	100

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

From above table it is clearly that only 12.5% respondents were fruitful from the training given by the organization whereas 87.5% working respondents were not got fruitful of the training.

#### 4.3.4 Problems Faced by Women in Organization

Problem is the obstacle in the work as well as in effective performance. It is also the dissatisfactory with the organization which should mitigate and solve in the right time. Problems faced by the women respondents were one of the important variables. Therefore, the researcher had presented the problems faced by women in the organization in the table below.

**Table 19:Problems Faced by Women in Organization**

<b>Challenges</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Communication gap	10	25%
Lack of holiday in feast/ Saturday	9	22.5%
Low salary	15	37.5%
Stress due to work	6	15%
Total	40	100

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

From table there were four major challenges facing by the women in the study area. The highest challenge was low salary faced by respondents by 30%. Holiday/ leave were found another challenge for women by 22.5%. Similarly, as respondents were Newar, there found 20% women were faced problem as the communication gap. Likewise, 15% respondents were found facing stress due to work.

*I 'am the staff of this Newa Lahana. It is been seven years for me doing this job. But still we do not get holiday during festivals. The lack of holidays is the problem felt by me and other women-staff. Therefore, the proper management of holidays for staff likes us would be a best part of this CBE.... (K. Maharjan, Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 [based on the field conversation]).*

## **CHAPTER V**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter deals with the summary of the findings and draws the key conclusions upon the research objectives. Following this, it offers a list of recommendations based on the previous chapters and subsequent findings.

#### **5.1 Summary**

This study was based on assessing the socio-economic impact of Community Based Entrepreneurship in the women. CBE is an alternative for the socio-economic development of the community and its people.

Major principle of the community based entrepreneurship helps to eradicate the unemployment in the society focusing active participation of the community members for the socio-economic upliftment. Newa Lahana is one of the community based entrepreneurship run by the Newars of Thambahal-1, Kirtipur. Altogether seventy one households were actively participate and shareholders of the Newa Lahana. It is the traditional Newari food and culture based entrepreneurship. Therefore, Newa Lahana is also known as Living Museum of Newars' Civilization.

In the context, the study set the objectives to assess the socio- economic impact of community based entrepreneurship in the local women, identify the current status of women in study area and to analyze the challenges of the women in the study area. Methodologically, the study was based on the descriptive and explanatory research design using both quantitative and qualitative data and information. Forty households were taken as whole universe sampling for the study. Household survey and KII were used as the techniques for getting objectives and Survey Questionnaire and KII Guidelines were applied as research tools.

The study was concentrated only in the women respondents in the study area. Mostly women were found actively participation in the socio economic activities before and after the Lahana. All the women were active age group of population and married. Before joining Newa Lahana the local women were poor in social interaction, self-

confident. Traditional and cultural based entrepreneurship supported them in the low literacy rate. Hindus women were found in high range as working in Lahana. Most household were involved in the service as their primary source of income and low land ownership.

The socio-economic conditions of the local women were changed after joining the Newa Lahana. Women got more family support in their household work and given high priority in family decision making process. The relation and the coherence among the community were found better and there found harmonized and ideal society. The women were free in the expenditure decision and they had regular saving account for their future. Women were happy and satisfied in supporting their husband and household contributions.

Although there found lots of positive impact of Newa Lahana in women, the researcher had also found some challenges facing by the women in the study area. The women were lacking training for more effective performance as well as due to their illiteracy they had to face the problem of communication with the customers. The leadership quality was very poor in the women and they were not found in the decision making process of the organization. The main challenges of the women facing in the study area are low literacy, lack of training and holidays, working stress and communication gap.

### **5.1.1 Findings of the study:**

#### **5.1.1.1 Socio-Demographic Status of Respondent**

- ) Regarding to age group of respondent, active age 32-41 found highest working age of women whereas age above 62 found lowest working age women.
- ) Regarding to religion of respondent, Hinduism was high by 77.5 % but respondent of Buddhism was by 22.5% at lowest rank.
- ) Regarding to the education status, majorities of respondent by 30% found illiterate.
- ) Regarding to the source of family income Service is main source of income by 70%.
- ) Regarding to access of land, majorities by 16 respondents found below ropani land access whereas 1 respondent found above 5 ropani land access.
- ) Regarding to women engagement before job, majorities of 70 % respondents found engaged in occupation.

#### **5.1.1.2 Socio- economic Impact in Women**

- ) Regarding to engagement with various departments, out of 40 majorities of 62.5% respondents found enrollment in Kitchen department.
- ) Regarding to time management with family, majorities by 75% respondents found easy to manage time with family before job but after job only 35% of respondents found easy to manage time.
- ) Regarding to role in decision making, majorities by 90% respondents found increase in family decision making after job.
- ) Regarding to participation in social activities, majorities of respondent feel difficult before job whereas after job comfortable level found increased.
- ) Regarding to family support majorities by 57.5% respondents found support from family.
- ) Regarding to salary of respondent majorities by 77% respondents found salary between Rs. 5000-10000.
- ) Regarding to contribution of earning at household level, majorities by 72.5% respondents invest earning in Kitchen utensil.

- ) Regarding to saving status before to involve in job, 37.5% respondent found saving accounts whereas after job 100% respondents found capable for saving.
- ) Regarding to the relationship with community, after joining the Newa Lahana 85% of respondent found better but only 15% of remaining respondent community relationship found worse.
- ) Regarding to the freedom to expenditure, majority of women respondents had freedom in expenditure by 97.5% after joining the Lahana.

### **5.1.1.3 Challenges Faced by Women**

- ) Regarding to the status of training given to the women, only 12.5% women respondents had been provided skill development training by the organization.
- ) Regarding to the types of training provided to the respondents, 5% respondents were provided Bakery training whereas 7.5% respondents got training like: Cooking, Nutrition and Bakery related.
- ) Regarding to the effectiveness of the training, only 12.5% respondents were fruitful from the training given by the organization.
- ) Regarding to major challenges facing by the women, the highest challenge is low salary faced by respondents by 30%. Leave is another challenge for women by 22.5%. Similarly, as respondents are Newar there is 20% women are faced the communication gap. Likewise, 15% respondents are faced stress due to work.

## 5.2 Conclusion

In NewaLahana women of active age group between: 32-41 were married and found high involved in job. Among religion the Hinduism found at the high majorities including service as their main prime occupation. Going towards economic access it was found that the majorities of women had access to land of *blew ropani*, it triggered that people had access to land assets. Similarly, the one third of women found engaged with job before to involve in NewaLahana, this indicates that women was active from before too, although in majorities women were illiterate. So, main reason behind most of women found illiterate could be generalized that CBE has been focusing and involving their own local human resources as their most priority.

In NewaLahana, there were all together six different department. Along with that majorities of women found involve at kitchen department. After involvement in job the data shows the positive impacts on women social status such as: rose of decision making role in family, increased of participation in social activities and got the full family supports, whereas at the same time due to job women felt difficult to manage time for their family as well for themselves, the very reason could be generalized that there rose more working load to women of NewaLahana. Going towards the economic impacts on respondent, majorities of women used to earn good salary between Rs.5,000-Rs.10,000 which had been mostly used for kitchen utensil and also had made all women to save their capital in saving-groups. Similarly, after job the women relation with community members found more improved and all women had got freedom to expenses as per their want. Therefore, in absence of social capital and human assets the very process of economic growth and development could not be possible. So, the both theory equally do supplementary for the development of any CBE and to its people.

Despite of many positive impacts there were some challenges too which were faced by women during their working time in NewaLahana. So, the first challenge was insufficient training to working women. Likewise, low salary, lack of holidays, communication gap, stress due to work were other major challenges found in study area.

### **5.3 Recommendation**

A further study is needed to fill the research gap about the community based entrepreneurship like Nawa Lahana and its effectiveness in the community and its people socio-economic betterment. With the conclusion, the researcher has recommended some key suggestions which can be fruitful to the organization and the further studies in the same thematic ideas. Empirically, the study offers the following recommendations:

- ) Adult education and motivational programs could provide to the women of study area.
- ) Skilled enhancement trainings should be managed for effective result.
- ) Facility of leave should be maintained for refreshment to the women which helps to reduce the stress of working load.
- ) Basic level of salary should provide to the devoted performance of the women.

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**contitution 2047**

**contitution 2063**

**contitution 2072**

**ANNEXES:**

**Annex 1**

**Semi-structured Questionnaire for Exit Poll**

Date:

Annex I: Household Survey Questionnaire

Socio-economic information of Women:

1. Name of Respondent:                      Age:                      Ward No.:

Date:                      Occupation:                      Sex:

Caste:                      Religion:                      Education:

Marital Status:

**1.1 Details of the family members of the household**

S. No.	Name of Member	Age	Sex	Level of Occupation	Marital Status	Education
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1.2 Land Ownership:

How much land does your family have?

- a. Below ropani    b. 2-5 ropani    c. above 5    d. Landless

1.3 Source of Income

- a. Agriculture    b. Service    c. Wage/laboring    d. Business

1.4 Production of Agriculture Crops

S. No.	Crops	Production (in Muri/Kg.)
1.		
2.		
3.		

1.5 Food Sufficiency in Month

- a. 3 months    b. 6 months    c. 12 months    d. others

2. Do you involve in any occupation before joining Newa Lahana?

- a. Yes    b. No

3. If yes, which occupation?

4. How many years have you been involved in the job?

- a. Less than 1years    b. 2-5 years    c. more than 5 years

5. What factors influenced you to involve in this jobs?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

6. How much time do you involve in the job in a day?

.....  
.....  
.....

7. Do you feel any difficult to manage the time due to your job?

- a. Yes            b. No

7.1 How much time do you spend with your family before and after getting the job?

- | Before  | After   |
|---------|---------|
| a. More | a. More |
| b. Less | b. Less |

7.2 How is your relationship with family members, before and, after the job?

- | Before  | After     |
|---------|-----------|
| a. Good | a. better |
| b. Best | b. Worse  |

9. Is there any family conflict due to your work?

- a. Yes
- b. No

9.1 If yes, what is the reason behind your conflict?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

10. Do you feel any changes doing household activities after involving in the job?

- a. Yes
- b. No

10. 1 If yes, what are the changes?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

11. Have you involved in family decision making process before the job?

- a. Yes
- b. No

11.1 Do you involve in family decision making process after the job?

- a. Yes
- b. No

11.2 How often do your family members appreciate your decision?

- a. Always
- b. Occasionally
- c. Never

13. Have you participate in any social activities?

- a. Yes
- b. No

13.1 If yes, what types of activities?

- a. Road construction
- b. Sanitation
- c. others

13.2 How do you feel to participate in any social activities before and after the job?

- | Before         | After          |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. Difficult   | a. Difficult   |
| b. Good        | b. Good        |
| c. Comfortable | c. comfortable |

14. Have you taken Leadership in any activities?

- a. Yes
- b. No

14.1 If yes, what types of activities?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

14.2 How do you feel to take a leadership?

- a. Difficult
- b. Good
- c. Easy

14.3 Have you taken leadership in any activities?

a. Yes

b. No

14.4 If yes, in which areas?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

15. Do you think is your confident level is raising now?

a. Yes

b. No

15.1 If yes, what is the reason behind rising confident level?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

15.2 If no, why?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

16. Have you been provided any skill development training by organization?

a. Yes

b. No

16.1 If yes, what types of training?



.....  
.....

20. Do you contribute your earning at the household level?

- a. Yes
- b. No

20.1 If yes, in which sectors?

- a. For education
- b. Household activities
- c. For health
- d. Others

21.2 If no, what do you do with your salary?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

22. Do you have saving account after the job?

- a. Yes
- b. No

22.1 If yes, do you save regularly?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

22.2 If no, what is the reason?

.....  
.....

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.....  
.....

23. What properties have you bought after getting job?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

24. Are you feeling freedom for your expenditure?

- a. Yes
- b. No

25. What is the present schooling status of your children?

- a. Government school
- b. Private school
- c. Community based

26. What was the previous schooling status of your children?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## **Annex 2**

### **Semi-structured Interview Schedule**

#### **Guideline for KII (Key Informant Interview)**

1. When was Lahana established?
2. How did you get the idea about to establish such business?
3. What was the initial investment of the Lahana?
4. How many shareholders are involved there?
5. What are the major objectives to run this Lahana?
6. How many people getting employed in this business?
7. What is the average income of woman in a month?
8. In your opinion, what is the present status of women in Lahana?
9. What changes do you find in local women?
10. According to you opinion, what is the socio-economic condition of the community women before and after Lahana?
11. What is the major challenges/problem focusing by Lahana as well as the women?
12. What types of facilities are needed to improve the condition of the woman in Lahana?
13. Are you planning to expand this business for the betterment of the local community? (If yes, specify how? )
- 14. What is your future plan?**