

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Social and economic development is necessary to uplift the life standard of people. So, thousands of village development programmes have been conducting for years in underdeveloped countries like; Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Sudan etc. It brings sustained improvement in their living condition through an increase in their income and access to social goods. 70 percent Nepalese people live in rural areas as well as 30 percent live in urban areas (Population Census, 2011). The Government of Nepal has been working a numbers of village development programmes for the better improvement of rural people. This study has tried to assess socio-economic effect of VDP.

In context of SAARC, VDP was introduced in Pakistan in 1990 in a trial basis. Its impact was positive. For example, the main focused area of VDP were basic health care, HIV/AIDS Education, Safe drinking water and Capacity building in rural community at that time. It helps human and institutional development. Since 1999 Pakistan Village Development Programme (PVDP) has under taken a number of successful human and institutional developments (*Human and institutional development, 2001*). In Pakistan VDP has been an active force in facilitating and providing basic education sector. In the areas such as Swat, Kohistan, Buner. It helps also operations in the earth quake, Reproductive primary health. India starts VDP 1990 in Maharashtra state, Nashik which is ancient city and place of Hindu. It has becoming an important industrial center of Maharashtra. The progamme has focused surrounding Nashik which consists of 12 villages with around 2000 people trail members. Who are mostly landless and labored, most of population depend on agricultural. Most of people favor of this programme. It helps o improve computer literacy, to assists schools with

funding for basic materials programme for woman health and environmental sector. It also support for drinking water, irrigation mid day means to school children.

First of all, the model of Tribhuvan Village Development Program was initiated in 1953 and this development program initiated in multi-sectored approach. This program was based on the concept of technological diffusion through human and financial assistance. The basic elements of the program were people's participation, benefits of scientific knowledge and use of democratic methods. But the program was found ineffective due to limited coverage and lack of people's participation. The program included primary. Education, construction of play grounds drinking water, inns and ponds, distributions of chemical establishment of cottage industry and co-operatives. Even today, people say that it was the best village development program launched so far and if it had continued the face of Nepal would have changed in better shape-unfortunately it was lost with the withdrawal of democratic system in 1960.

The Village Development Program was changed into 'Panchayat Development Model' after the political change of 1960s. Other programs regarding rural development in this period were: Integrated Panchayat Development Model, food Distribution Program, Nutritious food Program, Joint Nutrition Support Program, Employment Creation Program etc.

In the beginnings of 1970s, the concept development was shifted from economic development to integration of economic and social dimension. Thus, a new strategy under the name of "Integrated Rural Development Program was initiated. IRDPs were implemented in Nepal with the assistance of bilateral and multilateral agencies. Although six IRDPs were launched in Nepal, but most of them have painful record with no improvement in household income or nutritional status (*Sharma-1993*).

The low level of economic development is reflected in the lesser range of energy consumption. Per – capita energy consumption in Nepal is 336 kg of oil equivalent (BSP bulletin, December 2004.). Energy consumption pattern is divided into three parts by their sources, namely traditional, commercial and renewable. Large proportion of energy consumption is met by traditional energy resources with increasing pressure on forest resources leading to environmental imbalances to rise with increasing pressure of population growth. Nations demand for fuel is increasing at an alarming rate. About 86-90% of total energy demand is met by firewood, animal dung and Agriculture residue (*NPC, 2002*).

Nepal faces complex social and economic problems based on diverse physiographic conditions, delicate ecological balances, open international borders, a multi faceted social structure and skewers of resource ownership and wealth distribution (*Shah, 1991*).

Nepal is ranked as one of the least developed countries of the world where 70 percent of people live in rural areas and the nature of poverty is rural oriented. Therefore, the development target needs attention for rural areas and its people. Unless the villages developed there is no meaning of development. The issues and challenges of the country are poverty reduction, human governance, implementation of pro-poor policies, people participation in development and people's empowerment. All these issues and challenges indicate the need of rural development and rural development has got high priority in the national development agenda since the beginning of the development programs in Nepal.

Besides different kind of strategic has been adopted for the community development in the country with focusing, community based development programs. Now days, the community development has become popular for train streaming disadvantage people in national development efforts.

Community developed approach is helped to promote self-help development activities and fostering people's participation in decision making process in the various states of development. It is widely agreed that the community people are the key decision-making and masters of their own development. For the developing country like Nepal, only governmental effort in community development is not sufficient. Hence the support from NGOs and INGOs and donor agencies are also found helpful in strengthening community development (*Kunwar, 2002*).

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Decentralized Local Governance Support Program is a major program supporting decentralization, capacity building and social mobilization. DLGSP with its reach spread in 60 districts and 662 VDCs of the country have played an extremely important role in supporting the goal of poverty reduction strategy adopted by its two main components of capacity building and social mobilization (*Sharma, 2003*).

The poverty in Nepal has remained severe mainly due to low productivity of land owned by small farmers and lack of alternative employment for them. The poorer households in rural economy are severely handicapped than others, because the median landholding of the bottom 25 percent of households is only 0.51ha, within that, the position of ploughed land suitable for growing rice is only about 37 percent, moreover year round irrigation facility covers only about 11 percent of the land. The poor people often use traditional inputs and get victim of local landlord and sahu when they need credit. The low literacy rate, tradition-bound culture and lack of information or institutional help, the poverty simply remains acute in rural area. The growth of agriculture is stagnant for last 10 years (*NPC, 2003*).

Dhuseni VDC also reflects the condition of the country. Moreover, the economic status is highly skewed in favor of handful of people. Lack of off-

farm employment opportunity, bad traditions, illiteracy, ill health, small and marginal land holdings and low productivity are perpetuating poverty in Nepal and particularly in the area. To avoid the acute poverty, at least living standard should be improved, and to improve the living standard, economic activities must take a progressive course.

The present study is an effort to assess the socio-economic effect of Village Development Program initiated by UNDP. Now, UNDP has handed over the programme to the government of Nepal under Local Development Ministry since 2008. Without a detail and sincere study of socio-economic effect, we can't assess the sustainability, women empowerment, and group dynamism of the program. The study will confine to the following issues:

- i. What is the current socio-economic status of the people in Dhuseni?
- ii. What is the change in socio-economic status of people due to the VDP?

1.3 Objectives of the study

The major objective of this study is to analyze socio-economic effect of village development program in Dhuseni VDC of Lamjung district carried out by CHOICE Humanitarian Nepal. However the specific objectives are:

- i. To study the current socio-economic status of people Dhuseni VDC.
- ii. To analyze the changes in socio economic status of people due to the VDP.

1.4 Significance of the study

The study provide a guideline for other organization that are related to the development. There are numbers of NGOs and INGOs in the country. There are working in the village. But they are now in search of spot and procedure for the implementations of the programme. The study will present a detail vision of VDP as well as the detail profile of Dhuseni VDC. So, every organization need it. Even NPC and the line agencies will benefits and drawbacks of the

programme. Then they can correct in the implementation phase if mistakes appear in the practical field.

1.5 Limitations of the study

It is not possible to include all VDC in the study who are scattered all over the country. Thus the first limitation is that, the size of population under the study was very small. Only household heads are selected as respondents and the study focuses only socio-economic effect of VDP of Dhuseni VDC. The main other limitation are as follows.

- i. The study concerns only village development programme in Dhuseni VDC and its socio-economic and cultural status and changes before and after VDP in the community.
- ii. There are many VDCs where village development programme is running. But the study covers only the Dhuseni VDC of Lamjung.
- iii. The sample number of the proposed study is 50 households. Limited sample size may not be representing for entire VDP.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study in total consists of six chapters. The first chapter of the study includes background of the study, Statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study. In the second chapter, literature review is presented. The third chapter includes methodology, where research design, nature of data, sample size and procedures, data collection tools and techniques and method of data analysis are given. Chapter four deal with presentation of physical and socio-economic status of Dhuseni VDC and Chapter-five deals with presentation and analysis of data. At first, the analysis about the effective management of the program in Dhuseni VDC is described or how VDP effect after launching. It contains how properly manpower, money, material and information are utilized. With the findings and analysis and Summary, conclusion and recommendations are given in chapter six.

CHAPTER - II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, focus has been made on the conceptual framework and the review of literature relevant to the Village development Programme. The ultimate aim of VDP is alleviate the poverty using local resources from the rural society. There were many problems for poverty alleviation in under development countries. Among them village development programme (VDP) is one of the most important and popular one.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

Village Development Program is a major component of program under Decentralized Local Governance Support Program (DLGSP). It focuses on people- centered development for poverty reduction by mobilizing the communities into self- governing, broad-based and multipurpose Community Organizations (COs). Its main trust is on improving livelihood of household at settlement level through an effective use of concepts and principles of social mobilization. COs enhance their capacities to effectively plan and manage participatory development to boost up their income.

Households dispose of three powers-institutional, social and psychological. The social power gives access to household production, information, participation in social organizations and finance. The institutional power gives access to decision- making affecting the living standard of the people. The psychological power boosts self-confidence of the people. Poverty defined in terms of social and institutional disempowerment means lack of access to the social base of power and productive wealth. Access to social power enhances access to institutional power, while increase in productive wealth leads to improved livelihood. Social mobilization in VDP has two key components: institutional development and social and economic development. The primary requirement

for institutional development process is that people organize themselves into COs to create a collective approach in planning and implementing development activities. The community's continued social and economic interests are best served participation, without any restriction or discrimination, to move together in consensus and build social capital at the community level.

Social and economic development component provides COs with a mechanism to harness the full potentials of social and economic growth. In order to build up their economic capital, the group members are encouraged to save and contribute to the group saving account for starting up micro-enterprises on their self- initiation. COs also supplement their income by enhancing their skills to prop up economic growth. Skill development training activities are provided to create village experts and specialists relevant to economic growth.

COs have access to credit capital facility from Local Development Fund for establishing micro- enterprise and other income generating activities. They also have access to grant for increasing productivity, improving infrastructure and enhancing COs resource management capacity. The seed grant is matched with cost sharing contributions from DDCs, VDCs and COs. DDCs and VDCs also tap resources from the district line agencies and other sources for implementing prioritized small-scale projects.

LDF, formerly known as local trust fund, supports VDP with the joint efforts of VDC and DDC. The provision of credit capital through LDF helps CO members start micro-enterprises after they develop the required skills and capacity. The availability of such credit means villagers need not depend on local moneylenders who charge exorbitant interest and local commercial banks, which have cumbersome loan process. LDF supports institutional and economic development through credits targeting mainly the poor and needy.

LDF has been strengthened and institutionalized with staff orientation, training and equipment for effective management of its operations. All the 60 program districts have endorsed their LDF by laws for institutionalizing VDP through the proven concept and principles of social mobilization. LDF is now managed by local executive secretary while the program provides technical assistance in pro-poor and positive discrimination, improved monitoring, etc. (LGP/PDDP-2003). Executive secretaries are fully trained in planning, managing and monitoring VDP.

2.1.1 Village Development Programme Theories/Models

2.1.1.1 Gateway Model

The gateway model propounded by Burghardt (1971) provides a framework about evolution of town and their associate hinterland. The fundamental features of gateway center are their strategic location, which is usually located at the entrance to an extended hinterland.

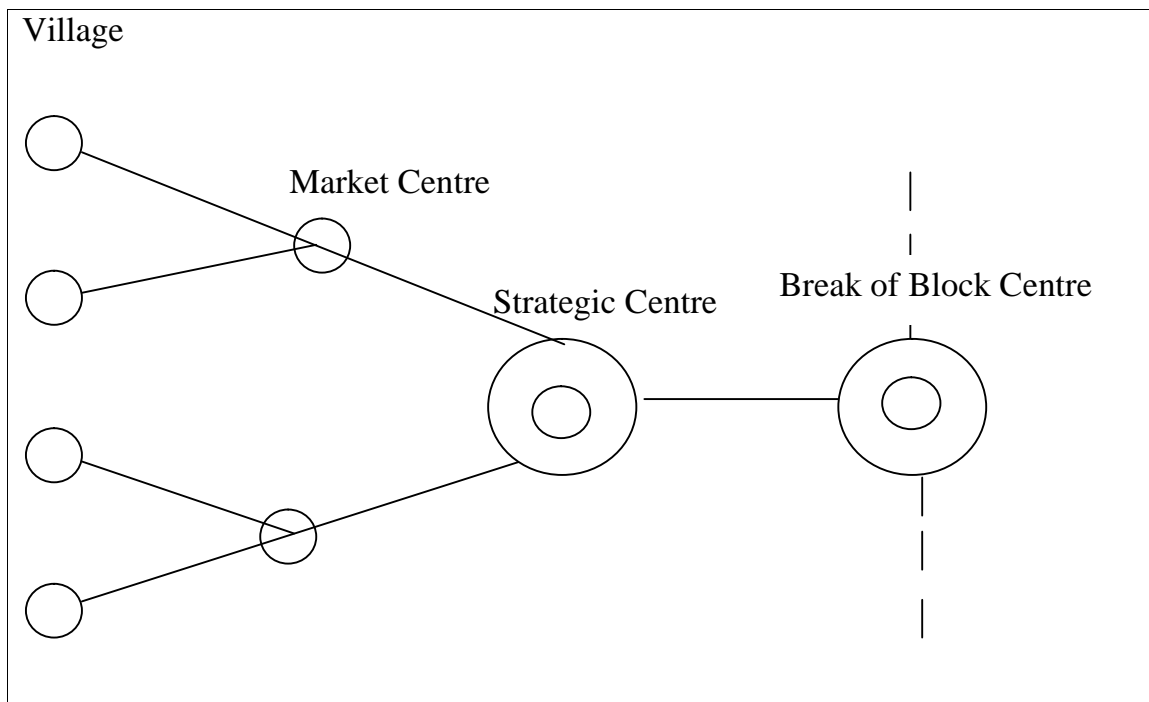
The gateway centers tend to make a connection between hinterland and national core. Such centers often develop as transport centers in the contact zones between areas of differing intensities or types of production. Functionally, gateway towns tend to develop in response to long distance trade or the setting of sparsely populated frontier areas. These towns derive advantage from heterogeneous productive regions, differential distribution of natural resources and population. A gateway centre is connected by transport lines that radiate from the centre outward usually in one direction to connect individual centers along the lines of communication in terms of relative importance of break-of-bulk (*Pradhan, 2003*).

locations, a hierarchy of gateway centers such as secondary and tertiary may develop along the lines of transport linkage. Such term of hierarchy of gateway centers may be called as dendrite market network (in figure-2). Such hierarchy of market network tends to occur particularly in the region characterized by

underdeveloped economic region. In case of extensive and productive hinterlands, many large central places may eventually develop and displace the gateway centre system (*Messerschmidt, 1980*).

The model has elucidated the utility in understanding the process of growth and change in market town in Central-Western Nepal.

Figure 2.1
Dendrite Gateway Market System



(Source: *Messerschmidt, 1980*)

2.1.1.2 Spatial Development Models

The spatial development model concerns with the identification of a set of dynamic focal points or growth centers, which can generate development at centers as well as local areas. A focal point within the predominant rural area is the location of its main traditional commercial centre.

Several spatial or regional development models have been developed during the past decades. The basic purpose of these models is to operationally the effective and balanced relationship between urban and rural areas.

2.1.1.3 Growth Centre/Growth Pole Concept

The growth centre concept assumes development of a region as a function of national economic development. The proponent of growth pole concept is that regional growth is promoted mainly by the capacity of a region to produce goods and services demanded by markets located outside the region. It is through such exports that financial capital flows into the region. This is the export-based regional growth concept. Success of the export-based economy is usually the determining factor in the rate of growth of regions. As the inflow of income increases, the aggregate demand increases and it takes the continuous upward direction. The main conclusion of growth pole concept is that economic progress does not appear everywhere at the same time. It has two fundamental components. The first component is spatial structure, which refers to physical arrangement in space of productive facilities, settlements, transport routes, land uses, and social institutions. The second component is spatial process, which includes activity patterns such as capital flows, labor movements, commodity flows and communication that link the structure together in space.

F. Perroux first introduced the growth pole concept in the 1950s. The model was operational as a spatial development strategy in developing countries after 1960s.

Growth pole is referred to a non-spatial polarization of the economy, such centers are the centers of attraction that are capable of generating new growth attraction.

Hirschman (1958) and Myrdal (1957) advocated that development spreads over surrounding areas as the result of growth in the centre. They have developed the concepts: spread effects and backwash effects.

Spread effects refer to the mechanisms by which the economic prosperity generated at a growth centre is transmitted to the surrounding areas or the growth space. This effect includes stimulation of agricultural production in the growth space for the urban-industrial workers, expansion of demand for industrial raw materials and hence higher income to producers of such materials. On the other hand growth centers may in fact set in motion a set of negative effects, which may very well impoverish the surrounding region. Such backwash forces relate specifically to the tendency for the factors of production to be drawn from periphery to centre. It concentrates the resources at growth centers creating polarized development. The growth pole model has been used as a development instrument in many developing countries. Here the noticeable point is that the backwash effect is minimized via strengthening spread effects.

2.1.1.4 Agro-Politian Model

The agro-Politian approach to rural development in China was originated with Mao Tse Tung during the early 1960s. The approach got revitalized in the late 1970s in the work of Friedman and Douglas (1975). The principal feature of the model lies in the fact that regional development occurs from an enclosure territorial unit, i.e. agro Politian district. This is essentially a basic needs strategy for territorial development through bottom-up planning process, where agriculture is the main source of livelihood. The model emphasizes the planning process in terms of a high degree of self-sufficiency in decision-making and popular participation at local level in order to strengthen the agro Politian economy diversification of rural employment.

The model emphasizes on growth of small-scale industrialization, utilization and evaluation of local resources and technologies.

Pradhan (2003) describes other approaches similar to agropolitan model and that have been adopted throughout Asia. They are such as communes (China), Samuel Undong (Korea), Village Development Program and Accelerated Rural Development (Thailand), Kabupaten Program (Indonesia), Integrated Rural Development and Block Development (India), Small Area Development Program (Nepal), Village Production Committees and Sarvodaya Sharamadana Movement (Srilanka), and Agovilles (Pakistan).

2.1.1.5 Integrated Village Development Program

Past few decades have witnessed several strategies for integrated rural development. This kind of rural development strategy is expected to serve a broad set of economic and socio-political objectives such as direct attack on poverty by increasing the productivity of the poor, social control over rural resources allocation and mobilization, and so on.

In 1980s, several developing countries adopted the Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) as the strategy of rural regional development model. The integrated rural development requires services as health, education, marketing, transportation, and communication and other institutions in the area. In rural planning, where the problem is one of providing an efficient organization of economic and service functions for the community, these concepts are of great value.

This is the most common approach practiced in most of the developing countries. Though content and focus of IRDP varies from country to country, the main objective is to alleviate rural poverty by strengthening rural economy. However, evaluation studies carried out in those countries indicate that this approach also has appeared to have little impact on the improvement of living condition of mass rural people. As the Phenomenon of bringing balanced urban rural development is complex one, the concepts and strategies evolved and practiced so far in different countries are neither adequate nor appropriate to

some extent. So it is still desired to search for better strategies to alleviate rural poverty.

2.1.2 VDP Socio-economic Variables or Indicators Linkages

To assess the socio-economic impact of VDP on local people, some of the variables or indicators stated by Sharma in 'The Economic Journal of Nepal, 1992' are employed. They are as follows (*Sharma, 1992:9-10*):

House Hold Indicators:

- i. An expense on medicine-decline indicates better health.
- ii. An expense on education- increase is a good indication.
- iii. Eradication of disease-a reflection of healthy environment and health awareness.
- iv. Expenses on cattle and the number of cattle owned-increase indicates high propensity to save.
- v. An expense on dresses- increase is a manifestation of modernization.
- vi. Change in food habit-other than cereals such as vegetables, fruits, meat, milks, etc, is an indication of economic transformation.
- vii. Expenses on consumption-increase reflect better way of living.
- viii. Expenses on travel cost- increase the relation with an urban to rural area & the internal tourism.
- ix. Expenses on communication- increasing a manifestation of modernization and technology transfer.
- x. Expenses on fertilization & hybrid seed- increase modernization on agriculture farming.

Technological Diversification Indicators:

- i. Change in farming practice- application of modern but diversified culture.
- ii. Increase in marketable surplus- indicates the conversion of subsistence farming into commercial farming.

- iii. Increase in industrial, commercial and service units. Increase in number of livestock of improved variety.
- iv. Increase on means of communication- increasing a consciousness of modernization and technology transfer.
- v. Increase the use of trained technicians – increasing a consciousness on technology.
- vi. Increase the use of kerosene, gas & electricity- increasing use and transfer of modern technology.

Social Indicators:

- i. Change in banking habit-deposit to currency ratio, the use of organized source of fund, and the number of financial organization.
- ii. Change in woman involvement on CBOs and their empowerment.
- iii. Change in literacy rate.
- iv. Change in Insurance habit.
- v. Change in situation of usage of drinking water.
- vi. Change in habit for using Toilets.
- vii. Change in style of house building.
- viii. Change in training pattern.
- ix. Change in the number of technical hands.
- x. Availability of physical infrastructures like road, school, and health posts etc.

Target Group Indicators:

- i. Training and education: number of programs, types of training and education, expenses or budget for training and education, etc.
- ii. Asset formation- including the purchases of assets like livestock, firms, land, equipments, equities, bank deposits, insurance, bonds and debentures.
- iii. Construction of CBOs at VDC under VDP.

Capacity Indicators: The measurement of the difference between targets and achievements gives an indication of absorptive capacity. Following indicators are noted as the enhancing factors of social absorption for modernization:

- i. Training and education- No. of trainees and educated people and amount spent in training.
- ii. Institution building or local institutions for service delivery.
- iii. Revenue generation at the local level.
- iv. The size of matching fund- the local participation rate and Formation of durable social assets. Apart from above mentioned indicators, women participation in HH decision- making is assessed.

2.2 Review of International Empirical Studies

Mukharjee, (1979), studied the “*Socio Economic Impact of VDP in Underdeveloped Country*”. The methodology of this study especially for data collection is based on both primary and secondary data. In his research found that Social and economic development is the main aim of village development for rural peoples, especially to bring about sustained improvement in their living condition through an increase in their income and access to social goods. Development is a multidimensional process involving social, cultural and economic change. Thus, in enhancing gradual amelioration of mass population, Developing countries have experienced it for about 50 years. But in the lapse of time, the philosophy as well as agents of development, in the process of development have found in flux. Economic development alone used to govern the holistic concept of development in the initial period of development administration. But the experience of developing countries and the conclusions drawn by development economists showed insufficiency of economic development and shed light on the concept of all-round development; it includes economic, social, cultural and humanitarian concepts.

Jain, (1981), had conducted a research on “*Socio-economic Impact of Rural Development Programme in Nepal*”. He started to systematically discuss

alternative development strategies, such as the integrated development approach, the basic need approach, community participation, self-help approach and self-reliance for improving the living conditions of the rural people. Over the last few years, civil society forces, particularly the NGOs, the UN development agencies, co-operatives, consumer associations, and the western agencies have started to implement and later to support development projects based on these concepts. Those programs were based on the belief in an evolutionary process of development with the developing countries having to pass through fixed stages of economic growth until they reached “take off” phase.

Jha, (1987), studied the “*Rural Development in Asia: Issue and perspectives*”. A major concern relates to the ability to implement village development program in a sustained manner. He found that short-term strategies with a longer-term perspective, particularly in achieving improvements in the productivity of land, labor, in promoting human resource and institutional development. A future strategy must, therefore contain elements. These are: (i) the launching of economic activities to improve productivity and generate employment and incomes together with development of necessary infrastructure; the provision of social facilities and services, such as in education and health, in a long term perspective and (ii) the establishment of institutional infrastructure to permit the participation of local communities in the development effort and for the effective management and implementation of programs.

2.3 Review of Nepalese Empirical Studies

Pyakurel, (1978), studied the “*Impact of Village Development Program in Nepal*”. The objective of research was to observe the impact of village development efforts of the govt. and to analyze the effectiveness of rural development institutions such as ADB, Agriculture Inputs Corporation, Village Sajha Societies etc. The finding reveals that the development services in

agriculture so far has not reached at the bottom due to inaccessibility by the small farmers. The big farmers control the organizations of the villagers. To avoid such phenomenon the special small farmer's organization be established. The institutions are also quite not successful in convincing the farmers to shift from low productive crops to high productive one.

Regmi, (1995), studied the "*Role of Grameen Bikas Bank in alleviation of Rural Poverty*". According to him, GBB have provided loans to rural poor to raise their income level. The rural poor invest the loans on agriculture sector well as other non-agriculture sector. There has been satisfactorily increases in employment and development in the entrepreneurship of all the rural poverty ridden people because every borrower has started new business, non-crop business and involved in new business. There has been changed among the total members had the income amount less than Rs.500.00 per month. Whereas after borrowing only 9.5 percent has remained in that class and others income level is increased without borrowing, there was only 3 percent had income amount of Rs 1000.00 or more and then borrowing it increased as 67.78 percent. This statement proves the facts that there has been significant increase in the income level with the borrowed loans. It has been alleviated to some poverty extent.

Ghimire, (2001), studied the "*Impact of Rural Development Program in Madan Pokhara Village*". He found some of the problems of rural development. The first problem for the rural development is unplanned settlement, the division of land in small plots in second. Thirdly, the rural development has become problematic due to having nominal amounts of property and people have no choice. Fourthly, the illiteracy and unawareness are also the problems. He recommends some key points like: the VDC should make village profile with problems and prospects. Opportunities for educated youths should be provided in local level so as to minimize migration, and

compulsory primary education to all children should be provided. Lastly loan should be provided with correct judgment.

Sharma, (2002), researched on the *"Impact of VDP on the accessibility of the Dalits into social space"*. He found that there were many improvements in social status of villagers. But Dalits were partly ignored by the program, excluded from group formation and distinct to higher caste people. His conclusion goes like this: at least, there should have been proportionate participation in political and social sectors. Further he recommended that VDP should seek the participation in COs from all Dalits to induce them to take part in program. The VDC should declare the VDC as the caste-discrimination free VDC. Community organization (CO) is working, as a saving cooperative and it should expand its program towards social and cultural field seeking participations from Dalits as well.

UNDP, (2003), reports the *"Impact of VDP"* since its implementation, VDP has helped introduce dramatic changes in the way people manage their governance. It has helped foster stronger community solidarity and cohesion. Households at the settlement level have been actively involved in self governing COs. They share their problems and make collective effort at solving them. They collectively identify common priorities and find a common solution. Community members have increased interactions. By adhering to democratic norms, CO members have increased transparency and accountability in decision-making. VDP has its impact upon socio-economic sphere of people. Each COs as organized group has concentration on common problems and solves them. The important aspect for the exercise is the realization on the part of community members of the strength of unity.

Acharya, (2004), in his book entitled *"Perspectives on Socio-cultural Change and Development"* views that the indicators of socio-cultural change are change is socio relation status, role, institution, structure, customs, perspective,

attitude, fooding, clothing, physical development, religion, technology, system, justices factors of socio-culture change are biological, technological, cultural, geographical, economical, political, psychological etc.

Karki, (2007), studied the "*Socio-Economic condition and changes of Musahar community*" the objectives condition of Musahars in the study area and to tract out the factors of socio-cultural and economic changes of that community. A checklist, interview schedule and observation were the major tools of data collection. The major finding of her study was the socio-economic condition of Musahar is poor. The rapid development of education, health, transportation, mars communication, migration of will people is the study area effect of their socio economic life.

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is a set of method, which is employed to conduct the research. The whole study is carried out on the basis of primary as well as secondary data. So, the relevant and reliable data made possible only by applying scientific method.

3.1 Research Design

This research has been based on descriptive as well as explorative research design. This research design was descriptive because socio-economic and cultural changes had been observed in the community. It is an explorative were because the study had been investigated new ideas to increase the develop community organization. The study also describes the problem positive and negative impacts by VDP.

3.2 Nature of Data

Both primary as well as secondary data have been used to make. This study meaningful appropriate & effective. Primary data had been collected with the help of structured questionnaire and interview where as secondary were collected from different books, Report of Population Census of Nepal (2011), Village Profile prepared by Dhuseni VDC and many more. Moreover, the researcher consulted different articles, agencies, institutions reports as well as internet websites and published or unpublished journals which are related to this study.

3.3 Sample Size and Design

Since there are different communities of different caste and ethnicity in the study stratified random sampling had been used to collect the data for this 50 households consisting the following caste/ethnicity have selected.

Table 3.1

Groups of Households and random size of samples

S. N.	Caste/ethnicity	Households	Proportion (%)
1.	Bramhin/Chhetri	33	66
2.	Dura	5	10
3.	Bhujel	3	6
4.	Damai/Kami	2	4
5.	Others	7	14
Total		50	100

(Source: Sample Survey, 2015)

Bhramin and Kshetri dominate the VDC. They cover 66% of total population or whole VDC. But it is necessary to cover whole population. Therefore, there is diverse of ethnic representation.

3.4 Data collection Tools

A structured questionnaire was designed to get information about village development programme (VDP) in Dhuseni VDC and its socio-economic impacts of communities. On structured information for the complete of this research. Besides this observation interview etc had been the used to collect data.

3.4.1 Households Survey

The household survey has been conducted in order to collect qualitative and quantitative facts about socio-economic effect of VDP. Information also has been collected through discussion with the people. The primary data has been collected from the selected houses of V.D.C. Questionnaire has been used as a tool for interviewing the households of Dhuseni VDC. The respondent of the households have filled the questionnaire. The nature of study is based on primary source.

3.4.2 Key Informant Interview (KII)

The primary data also has been collected from key informant using the structured or unstructured interview method as well as open and close ended questions. The interview has been taken as cross checking for data obtained from interviewing those key informants. The key informants are political leaders, VDC secretary, chairperson, social workers, teachers and villagers.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

The data collected from different communities using various instrument was descriptively analyzed by classifying with tabling them in different categories into such heading. All the data was statistically analyzed using simple statistical tools as such as percentage, pie-chart, and bar chart necessary table, map, photographs and other.

CHAPTER – IV

PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

4.1 Introduction of Study Area

Lamjung is one of the six districts of Gandaki zone is the western (Pashchimanchal) development region of Nepal. It is situated at a distance of about 178 km. west of Kathmandu. There are 61 VDCs and there is a municipality in Lamjung district total area covered by this district is 1692 Km². The temperature variation of this district is 12⁰c to 33⁰c. It is located between 28⁰ 12' 0" North and 84⁰ 22' 0" East. There are more or less 50,000 households in my district. The total population of Lamjung district is about 190,000 now a days. There is multi-cast composition in Lamjung district. The society of this district mainly consists of. Brahman, Chhetri, Dura, Magar, Newar, Gurnung, Damai, Kami, and Sarki, Bhujel etc. Marsyandi river and streams flow through the district the main river is Marsyandi.

4.1.1 Lamjung District: A Socio-Economic Introduction

It is a general practice of all state institutions that the geographic shape incorporated in each of these institutions is further divided into a number of smaller unites for political and administrative purposes. It is due to that reason the territory that comes under the control of Nepal state is also divided into a number of regional, zonal, district, town and village level units. Lamjung district is one among such 75 units at which the country is divided as the district level. It locates in the Paschimanchal Development Region of the country and is further divided itself into one municipality and 61 VDCs. The area covered by this district is distributed in two ecological zones. They include the Hill and mountain region. This expansion of its territorial space in to two distinct to harbor people having different type of economic practices and socio-cultural traditions.

Table: 4.1**Selected Characteristics of the Population of Lamjung District**

Characteristics	Male	Female	Total
Population Size	83406	93743	177149
Literacy Rate	66	40.9	53.4
Adult Literacy Rate	62.9	32.5	47.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	62.92	64.52	63.86

(Source: Population Census of Nepal, 2001)

The information available from 2001 census has shown that the total population living in the district during that period was 177149. This population appears to be 1.42 percent of the total population of the country. Table: 4.1 and Table: 4.2 below present some information on some socio-economic indicators of the population. They show that the growth rate of population of this district is higher to that of the national average. The literacy rate, life expectancy at birth or the longevity rate, and the human development status of people of this district are also higher to those of the average national standard.

Table: 4.2**Comparative Feature of selected Socio-Economic Indicators**

Indicators	Nepal	Lamjung
Human Development Index	0.471	0.492
Per Capita Income in \$	240	240
Life Expectancy at Birth	60.98	65.7
Literacy Rate	50.8	51.4
Population Growth Rate	2.25	1.42
Population Migrating Aboard (%)	3.35	4.71
Population without Access to Safe Drinking Water (%)	20.48	15.49

(Source: Nepal Human Development Report 2004)

Indeed mountain to hill migration of the population is a historical process. This may be the reason that the growth rate of population of this district remains higher to that of the national average. The seemingly high rate of human

development status of people of this district should be understood very cautiously. This is an average standard and there are many districts in which this status quite high compared to that of Lamjung district.

In spite of the fact that the literacy rate of people of this district is higher to that of average rate of the country, there is high disparity in the literacy status among the male and female population. Female literacy is extremely low in the district compared to that of however, high to that of the males. Per capita income of people living in this district is par with that of the total national population.

The proportion of people who go out of the country from this district is quite high in comparison to that for the total population of the country. In terms of other development indicators such as that of the access to safe drinking water, people of Lamjung district are less privileged than that for average situation of the country.

4.2 Socio-economic Status of the Study Area

Dhuseni village development committee (VDC) lies in the south- west corner of the district. It is 30km far from the headquarter (Beshishahar) of Lamjung. There are 314 households in my VDC. The total population of my VDC is 1847. My VDC is bordered by Chandreshwor VDC in the east Neta VDC in the west, Sindure VDC in the North and Jita and Kunchha VDC in the south.

There are 9 ward in Dhuseni VDC like; Baspani, Kaneshwora, Chaudanda, Koiralaphat, Maghgida, Haribesi, Dhuseni and Dhuseni. Form Satrasaya (Kirinche) Panini to Borletar motorable road and pushpalal highway passes through this village. The northern part of the VDC is mostly covered by dense forest and southern part is covered by agricultural land. Baspani and Kaneshwora is situated in the northern part, Chaudanda, ward no. 8 and 9

dhuseni in the middle part of the VDC and Koirala Phat, Majhgida and Haribesi are in southern part of this VDC.

The main market centre of this VDC is Sunder Bajar. Dhuseni VDC covers the area about 543 hectors of land. The total population of Dhuseni VDC is 1847. Out of them 928 are male and 919 are female. There is a sub health post, post office and a secondary school available out there. There is a temple of Bhagarathi Devi . The majority of villagers are involved on agriculture, but still some go to serve in armies (Nepalese, Indian and British) and a very limited number of young people are involved in government and non government services. There are many communities organizations operating in my VDC. Now a day, CHOICE humanitarian Nepal assists Dhuseni VDC for the development through many projects.

4.2.1 Population

Dhuseni VDC has multicultural and multiethnic society as people of different castes and creed are living there in. The population composition by ethnic group of Dhuseni VDC is given in the table below:

Table: 4.3

Ethnic Composition of Dhuseni VDC

S.N.	Caste-group	Population	Percentage
1.	Bhramin /Chhetri	1197	64.81
2.	Dura	209	11.32
3.	Bhujel	105	5.68
4.	Newar	9	0.48
5.	Damai/Kami	61	3.3
6.	Other	266	14.4
Total		1847	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

The table 4.3 shows that Bhramin and Kshetri dominate the VDC. They cover 64.81% of total population or whole VDC. The least domination caste is Newar.

According to VDC profile of 2015 the total population of Dhuseni VDC is 1847. Among them 928 are males and 919 are females. The age wise population composition on VDC is given in the table below.

Table: 4.4

Distribution of Population by Age Group and Gender of Dhuseni VDC

Age Group (Year)	Total Population			
	Male	Female	Total	Percent
0-5	96	86	182	9.85
15-Jun	227	238	465	25.18
16-45	458	412	870	47.1
46-60	88	109	197	10.67
60above	59	74	133	7.2
Total	928	919	1847	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

The table 4.4 shows that, the age group between 0-5 is 9.85%, 25.18% in 6-15 age group. 16-45, 46-60 and 60 above age group are 47.01%, 10.67% and 7.2% respectively.

Table: 4.5

Ward wise Households and Total Population of Dhuseni VDC

Ward No.	No of Households	Population		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	29	87	93	180
2.	32	111	110	221
3.	40	121	129	250
4.	42	100	115	215
5.	44	138	117	255
6.	37	96	94	190
7.	11	35	30	65
8.	35	111	99	210
9.	44	129	132	261
Total	314	928	919	1847

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

The table 4.5 shows that ward wise population and no. of households of Dhuseni VDC. Ward no. 9 Dhseni has highest population and no. of households (i. e. 261 and 44) and ward no. 7 Haribesi has lowest population and no. of households (i. e. 65 and 11).

Table: 4.6
Population Distribution by Religion

Religion	Hindu	Baudha	Total
Population	1513	334	1847
Percent	81.92	18.08	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

The table 4.6 shows the population distribution by religion in Dhuseni 81.92 percent of total population is Hindus and 18.08 percent are Baudha then Muslim, Christian and other religions are NIL

4.2.2 Education

i. Literacy

According to village profile of 2015, 82.72 percent are literate in Dhuseni VDC. The above table 4.7 shows that educational situation of Dhuseni VDC.

Table: 4.7
Educational Situation of Dhuseni VDC

S.N.	Type	Total	%
1.	Literate	1705	82.73
2.	Illiterate	356	17.27
Grand Total		2061	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

ii. School

There are 4 educational institutes in Dhuseni VDC. Among them all 4 are governmental school. There is no private school. All together there are 2

primary school, 1 lower secondary school and 1 secondary school. The table shows the condition of education institutes of Dhuseni VDP.

Table: 4.8
Available Facilities of School in Dhuseni

School's Name	Type of school	Student	Teacher	Furniture	Electricity/ Computer	Library	Pure water
Shree Shanti Niketan Primary School	Govt.	183	6	Available	Not Available	Not Available	Available
Shree Jywala Devi Primary School	Govt.	28	3	Available	Not Available	Not Available	Available
Shree Siddhi Sadan Lower Secondary School	Govt.	210	13	Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Shree Saubhagya Secondary school	Govt.	377	15	Available	Not Available	Available	Available

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

4.2.3 Health

For the socio-economic development, health plays the vital role because the persons, who are healthy, can do everything without any barrier. But if the proportion of unhealthy people is high in any country, that country has to spend a lot money in their food, lodging and clothing as well as medical management. So, for the competent life in any sector, health should be healthy and fit.

Most of the Dhuseni people have conservative thoughts. They believe on Dhami (priest). Dhamies at earlier time were familiar with herb drugs (Ayurvedic treatment). They used herb drugs for the treatment. But they did not teach new generation about herb-drugs (Ayurvedic treatment) because of their narrow and conservative thought. Therefore, new Dhamies have no knowledge about Ayurvedic treatment (use of herb-drugs). However, still Dhuseni people believe on Dhami, Ojha, Ghost and spell. Because of the lack of education and

low socio-economic status, they are compelled to go to Dhami, Ojha rather than hospital.

The health condition of the people can be known by observing their usual behaviour. Their level of awareness and healing system during the sickness determine their health condition. The knowledge, attitude and practice of Dhusni people on health are presented below.

In Dhuseni VDP, when somebody gets sick he first goes to 'Ojha' (Witch-doctor). If his treatment does not work, he then goes to 'Dhami'. He goes to hospital if Dhami can not cure him properly. Only a few Dhuseni people go to hospital or health post directly, without consulting 'Ojha' and 'Dhami'. Though, the number of people who go to hospital without consulting 'Ojha' and 'Dhami' is very few, it is increasing day by day.

During old days no Dhuseni people used to go to hospital. All people used to go to the 'Dhami'. But nowadays if his treatment did not work, they go to sub health post and hospital as well and this number is increasing slowly. There are three reasons that make Dhuseni people go to hospital. One and the first is the level of awareness or education and the another hand the second is that the 'Dhami' at present doesn't have good knowledge of Ayurvedic treatment (herb drugs) and spell and they cannot prescribe medicine made of herbs. The another main thing is that there is a sub health post.

The Dhuseni 'Dhami' of old days had good knowledge of herb drugs (ayurvedic treatment). They used to cure the sick prescribing herbs-drugs and enchanting spell. The Dhamies at present do not have knowledge of herbs-drugs and spell because they were not taught by the olds. So, the Dhamies at present do not know about herb drugs and spell.

i Treatment Center

Some of the Dhuseni people have conservative thoughts. They believe on Dhami (priest). But now a days, they have started going to hospital for their treatment after VDP.

Table: 4.9

Health Treatment Center of Household Heads

Health Treatment Center	Total	
	No.	%
Hospital	93	29.62
Dhami/Wizard	91	28.98
Both	130	41.4
Total	314	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

The table 4.9 shows that out of 314 household heads, 29.62 percent household heads are gone to the hospital only and 28.98 percent Dhuseni people go to the Dhami (Priest), Ojha and wizard if they were sick. As the same way, 41.40 percent household heads follow the both health treatment center.

Table: 4.10

Health Treatment Center by Age Group of Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 Years)

Health Treatment Center	15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hospital	12	50	18	28.6	51	53.7	18	33.3	9	42.9	12	26.7	6	50	126	40.1
Dhami	-	-	6	9.5	10	10.5	12	22.2	3	14.3	6	13.3	-	-	37	11.8
Both	12	50	39	61.9	34	35.8	24	44.4	9	42.9	27	60	6	50	151	48.1
Total	24	100	63	100	95	100	54	100	21	100	45	100	12	100	314	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

The table 4.10, it is clear that there is no any relation between age and health behavior of Dhuseni people. They believe on super nature power and follow the rule and regulation of Dhami, Ojha and wizard. They are unable to come

out in new modern approach and technology of health treatment because of the influence of their traditional values and norms. They go to the hospital when they fail in their healing system which indicates the lower faith on modern treatment system and great believe on witch, ghost spell and so on.

ii Annual Income and Treatment Center

The socio-economic status of households depends upon the annual level of income of households. The person, who has high level of income, can spend a lot of money to maintain his/her family's basic as well as secondary needs which increases the quality of life of people.

Table: 4.11

Health Treatment Center by Level of Annual Household Income

Health Treatment Center	Level of annual income of household (in thousands)											
	<40		40-59		60-74		75-100		100 & +		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hospital	10	29.4	16	17.8	9	24.3	15	42.9	44	37	94	29.9
Dhami/wizard	6	17.7	20	22.2	18	48.6	7	20	50	42	101	32.2
Both	18	52.9	54	60	10	27	13	37.1	24	20	119	37.9
Total	34	100	90	100	37	100	35	100	118	100	314	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

The table 4.11 shows the highest (42.9%) and lowest (17.8%) proportion of household heads, whose have 75 to 100 and 40-59 thousand annual income, respectively, goes to the hospital for treatment if they were sick. So far, 48.6 percent household heads who have 60 to 74 thousand annual income, faith on traditional healing system and least 17.7 percent who have up to 40 thousand annual incomes. The highest and lowest proportion are 60 and 20.3 percent for those who have 40 to 59 and 100 and above thousand annual income respectively who follow the both hospital and Dhami, Ojha and wizard if they were sick.

If we compared the relation of health treatment center with annual income of household, we don't get any relation that means there is no any positive and negative relation between them. The level of annual income does not determine the level of awareness of Dhuseni People.

4.2.4 Source of Income

The main source of income is agriculture because most of the Dhuseni are peasants. They also earn money by selling self woven cloths recently they have started to join new services like teachers, peon at schools and campuses as well as in army/military and police forces, etc. Most Dhuseni youths go for foreign employment. They also earn money by selling domesticated animals and wine.

Table: 4.12
Main Source of Income of Family

Source of Income	No. of Household	Percent
Farming	159	50.6
Foreign Employment	67	21.3
Labour	48	15.29
Business	39	12.42
Service	11	3.5
Total	314	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

The table 4.12 shows that out of 200 households, more than fifty percent households depend upon farming. The second top source of income of family is foreign employment. These both figures denote the transformation of society from agricultural to non-agricultural sector. The main cause of reduction of agricultural population is the displacement of people from agricultural to non-agricultural society. The main source of income of 3.5 percent families is service which is the lowest proportion of dependent among the five categories of source of income. However, the volume of foreign employees is increased day by day in Dhuseni community.

4.2.4.1 Status of Agrarian Production and Consumption

More than fifty percent of household (i.e. families) has mentioned the farming as a main source of income that means more than half of the total households depend on agriculture. By observing the agrarian productivity, we can know the access of people to the new technology and fertilizing system towards the agricultural system. Green revolution has already seen in developed as well as developing countries but on the behalf of Nepalese government and people, that has not done until this period. We are certainly very poor and backward in revolution on agricultural system. If the agricultural system developed, that can directly affects on quality of life as well as socio-economic status positively. The contribution of agrarian products on consumption pattern of the Dhuseni community of study area is presented in below:

Table: 4.13

Contribution of Agrarian Production on Consumption behavior of the People under the Study

Consumption of agrarian production	No. of Household	Percent
Sufficient for food	225	71.7
Not sufficient for food	89	28.3
* 1 Month (not sufficient)	9	2.9
* 2 Month (not sufficient)	15	4.8
* 3 Month (not sufficient)	15	4.8
* 4 Month (not sufficient)		7.3
* 5 Month (not sufficient)	12	3.8
* 6 & above Month (not sufficient)	17	5.4
Total	314	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015) *Note: * refers the scarcity of food for month.*

The table 4.13 expresses that the approximately 30 percent households haven't got the sufficient production for their consumption from farming that means no apply of any types of new technology in farming, only they have done the farming as a primitive system. This figure also shows that 5.4 percent

households have sufficient food for less than 6 months from their farming, that means rest 6 and above months they buy grain from others for the fulfillment of food scarcity. So far, 7.3 percent households have grain scarcity for 4 months. Out of 314 households whose main source of income is farming, only 71.7 percent (225) households can fulfill their daily need of food from their farming.

By observing the situation of this study area, all people are involved in substantial grain farming system that means they farm of grain only for surviving. They are not oriented in commercial grain farming system until this period. That's why approximately 30 percent households of this community have scarcity of food which directly hampers the people for further progress.

Table: 4.14

Additional Source of Income of Dhuseni VDC

Additional Sources of Income	No. of Household	Percent
Live Stock	43	13.69
Farming	56	17.83
Labour	45	14.33
Business	40	12.74
Foreign Employment	71	22.61
Weaving	40	12.74
Service	14	4.46
Fishing	2	0.64
Nothing	3	0.96
Total	314	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

The table 4.14 indicates that the highest proportion (22.61%) out of 314 households depends on foreign employment as an additional source of income. The farming is in second top position as an additional source of income. Fishing is in last which covers only 0.64 percent out of total. So far, 0.96 percent household has no other source of income except main source. Weaving

has no contribution as a main source of income but it contributes 12.74 percent families as an additional source of income, in Dhuseni Community.

4.2.5 Agriculture Land

Land distribution is not same in this VDC northern part of the VDC is hilly area which is covered by forest and southern part of the VDC is plain where huge population have settle down for many years. There is only partial irrigation facilities in Dhuseni VDC. Generally, paddy is planted in rainy season. During winter season different crops like mustard, millet, wheat, vegetable etc are grown.

Table: 4.15
Distribution of Land among Dhuseni VDC

Quantity of Land	Number	Percent
<1 Kattha	28	8.9
1-4 Kattha	54	17.2
5-9 Kattha	35	11.1
10-19 Kattha	74	23.6
20-29 Kattha	46	14.6
30-39 Kattha	36	11.5
40 & above Kattha	41	13.1
Total	314	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

The table 4.15 shows that 8.9 percent Dhuseni family has less than one Kattha land only which indicates the accessibility of those who have limited land with few amounts. The higher proportion (23.6%) family depends on 10-19 Kattha land. As the same way, only 13.1 percent families have own land two 'Bigha' and above (40 & above Kattha) in quantity that denotes the less accessibility of Dhuseni on land.

Table: 4.16

Quantity of Land Taking by Dhuseni People for Family from Others

Quantity of Land	No. of Household	Percent
<5 Kattha	10	3.2
5-9 Kattha	46	14.6
10-19 Kattha	95	30.3
20-29 Kattha	62	19.7
30-39 Kattha	61	19.4
40 & above, Kattha	40	12.7
Total	314	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

The table 4.16 shows the 314 households of Dhuseni VDC, has taken others land for farming that indicates the scarcity of land among Dhuseni people. In before time they were landlord of that area but now time and situation compelled them to be a landless. Out of 314 households who have taken others land for farming only 12.7 percent has taken 2 Bigha and more and lowest quantity, less than 5 Kattha land are taken by 3.2 percent household. However, we feel that they have high scarcity of land.

4.2.6 Agriculture Income

Dhuseni area is very useful for livestock and a little bit for cultivation. In the context of our country. Hilly region is the low granary of Nepal. The village also produces the deficit quantity. The farming system only use traditional but now a day some villagers adopt modern technology by using modern seeds or methods. Farmer have been practicing chemical fertilize high yielding varieties of seeds pesticide system consists of traditional and insecticide in their farms one of the importance changes occurred in the faming system of the village is increasing use of tractors instead of bullocks. The main cereal crops farmed in the village is paddy. Except paddy, wheat and maize are the second major crops in the village. Since agriculture of this village has dominated by cereal crop, horticultural corps and vegetables are not farmed professionally i.e. for

selling purpose. Fruits are good sources of income but limited in home consumption because the farmer's strong inclination is toward cereal crop. The main fruits which grown in this VDC are Banana, Orange, Mango pineapple, papaya etc. similarly the main vegetables cultivated in the village are cabbage, moolis, rayo, brocouli/couliflour, okra, marrow, cocumber etc. The following table gives the clear picture of agriculture production in Dhuseni VDC.

Table: 4.17

Food Grain Production of Dhuseni VDC

Ward No.	Types of Production quintal			
	Banana	Orange	Mango	Other
1.	54	29	14	26
2.	36	37	19	43
3.	35	43	25	37
4.	37	104	47	54
5.	27	69	39	65
6.	13	103	27	39
7.	28	139	26	24
8.	17	17	19	21
9.	15	19	21	30
Total	262	560	237	339

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

Cash crop like sugarcane, pulses etc are also not cultivated with the purpose of marketing. Some farmers grow the cash crops for their home use. Very few farmers are benefited from the cash crops in the village. The table shows the clear picture of cash crops in Dhuseni VDC.

Table: 4.18
Cash Crops in Dhuseni VDC

Ward No.	Types of Production, Quintal				
	Masuro	Tori	Rahar	Alas	Other
1	3	2	3	1	2
2	2	4	1	2	2
3	6	2	3	1	1
4	10	6	7	4	8
5	11	16	8	5	10
6	9	15	5	6	16
7	8	21	3	4	13
8	2	1	1	1	3
9	1	1	1	1	2
Total	52	68	32	25	57

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

Potato is main vegetable that grows in Dhuseni VDC. Other vegetables like cauliflower Tomato, Bean, Onion, chilly etc are product in this VDC. The table shows the present situation of vegetable and fruits in Dhuseni

Table: 4.19
Vegetable Production of Dhuseni VDC

Ward No.	Types of Production, Quintal						
	Potato	Onion	Cauliflower	Bean	Tomato	Chilly	Other
1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	14	1	2	1	1	1	1
3	17	2	1	1	2	1	2
4	60	3	4	3	4	1	4
5	56	4	6	3	3	3	6
6	74	5	8	4	5	2	3
7	76	3	5	3	7	2	4
8	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	335	21	29	18	25	13	23

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

4.2.7 Alternative energy

Several types of energy is using Dhuseni people. They are mainly firewood, Bio Gas and LPG. They are presented below;

Table: 4.20

Energy Types Used of Dhuseni VDC

S.N.	Energy types	No. of Households	Percentage
1	Firewood	148	47.13
2	Biogas	140	44.59
3	LP Gas	26	8.28
Total		314	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

The table 4.20 shows that 47.13 percent of respondents out of total interviewed households reported that they use firewood for cooking purpose, 44.59 percent use Biogas and LP Gas use 8.28 percent. This table clarifies that majority of the respondents (47.13%) are dependent on firewood as an energy source for household purpose.

4.2.8 Drinking Water

Most of the diseases are transmitted due to the cause of dirty water. So, far the healthy health, water should be clear and fresh.

Table: 4.21

Sources of Drinking Water in Dhuseni VDC

Source of Drinking Water	Number	Percent
Well	294	93.63
Piped water	8	2.54
River	-	-
Hand Pipe	12	3.82
Total	314	100

(Source: Village Profile of Dhuseni VDC, 2015)

Out of the 314 households of Dhuseni VDC, 93.63 percent household uses the well, only 2.54% household uses piped water and 3.82 percent depends upon the hand pipe water.

CHAPTER –V

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

The purpose of this chapter is to carry out data analysis. This chapter deals with the socio economic effect after implementation of VDP.

5.1 Comparative Analysis Before and After VDP

Village Development Program has many positive impact to Dhuseni people life. It has brought lots of positive changes. So, the program has been able to bring social and economic change every aspect of their life in Dhuseni VDC. But VDP has focused on the four main aspects or activities of development methods which are:

5.1.1 Economic and Agricultural Change

5.1.1.1 Employment/Occupation

Economic change is taken as a key factor of social change. In the past economic activities are limited most people are engaged in agriculture activities in Dhuseni. After the implementation of VDP different types of economic activities like. Hotel, Kirana pasal, vegetable farming poultry form, Livestock are starters here. They are discussing in different problems and make solution themselves. They are involved in productive works that increases the level of employment in the study area. Men and women both are get loan to start small entrepreneur. The table shows the employment situation.

Table: 5.1
Situation of Employment

Employment Sector	Before Join VDP in %		After Join VDP in %	
	No. of HHs	%	No. of HHs	%
Agriculture	20	40	25	50
Wage/labor	15	30	10	20
Services	8	16	5	10
Live stock/ poultry	4	8	5	10
Business	1	2	4	8
Other	2	4	1	2
Total	50	100	50	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The table 5.1 shows the different employment sectors of Dhuseni VDC. It is found that Dhuseni employment increase in agriculture, live stock and business sector. There are a lot of changes due to VDP.

5.1.1.2 Type of House

Economic change can also be measured in terms of types of house of different community. If people are poor, they will have no pakki building. After the implementation of VDP is only 9 years long so the types of house haven't change bigger. Some of COs member is able to change their house. The present types of houses have been given below.

Table: 5.2
House Patterns of Sampled Households

Types of House	Before VDP		After VDP	
	No. of HHs	Percentage%	No. of HHs	Percentage%
Kachhi	42	84	35	70
Pakki	8	16	15	30
Total	50	100	50	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The study area is located in rural place. Out of the total sampled households, 70 percent had got *Kachhi* house made by mud and wood and 30 percent had got *Pakki* (Cement plastered) house after VDP. It is positive changed towards *Pakki* house in between before VDP and impact study time period or after VDP.

5.1.1.3 Food Sufficiency

The major crops are paddy, maize, and wheat. Minor crops are mustard, beans and soybean etc of Dhuseni people. This agriculture production is not sufficient of fulfill their daily needs throughout the year because due to large family size. The following table shows the food sufficiency of the households of the study area.

Table: 5.3
Food Sufficiency Status

Food Sufficiency months	Before VDP		After VDP	
	No. of HHs	Percentage%	No. of HHs	Percentage%
6-Mar	20	40	14	28
9-Jun	14	28	16	32
12-Sep	9	18	11	22
Above 12	7	14	9	18
Total	50	100	50	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The table 5.3 shows the weak condition of the Dhuseni people before VDP and After VDP, it is gradually improving in food sufficiency. Among the sampled HHs more than 90 percent was found to be completely dependent in agriculture and among them more than 80 percent HHs had not sufficient food production for their livelihood.

5.1.1.4 Saving and credit

In the past people spent all income to consumption and they are innocent for saving. They spent a lot of money in unproductively and most of them get debt from landlord and non institutional sector. After the implementation of VDP and formation of COs they become aware and deposit some money for future regularly. At present they are able to get credit from CO in low rate. The table below shows the situation of saving and credit in Dhuseni VDC.

Table: 5.4
Saving and credit Habits

Caste and ethnic group	Before VDP		After VDP	
	Monthly Saving %	Credit from non institutional sector %	Monthly Saving %	Credit from non institutional sector %
Bramhin/Chhetri	20	50	60	20
Dura	25	55	60	20
Bhujel	20	50	55	10
Damai/Kami	10	60	50	20
Others	10	60	50	10

(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The table 5.4 presents the saving and credit habits of the Dhuseni people before VDP and After VDP, it is gradually increasing in monthly savings but decrease in credit from non-institutional sector.

5.1.1.5 Recreation Means

Recreation Means is also the measuring item of economic change. When the income of the people increases the demand increases. The people will be interested towards luxurious goods. On the other hand these recreational means also affects in the social change. The present situation of the recreational means has been given below.

Table: 5.5
Recreational Means

Caste and ethnic group	Before Join VDP %	After VDP %
Bramhin/Chhetri	30	40
Dura	25	30
Bhujel	20	30
Damai/Kami	15	25
Others	10	21

(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The table 5.5 depicts that the recreations means of the Dhuseni people before VDP and After VDP, it is gradually increasing in measuring item of economic change.

5.1.2 Health Related Change

Health condition of the Dhuseni people is very poor in their village. They don't have knowledge about good food for their health. They wear dirty clothes and spend most of the time around the riverside.

There is no hospital in this VDC. There is a sub health post which has established by VDP now a day. The treatment practice depend upon the health facilities as well as health knowledge and attitude of community population. The researcher studied about people consultation for the treatment in different situation.

5.1.2.1 Treatment Patterns in Dhuseni VDC

Some Dhuseni families still consult *Dhami*, a person who provides traditional treatment believing in ghost, for the treatment but some of them seem to be believed in modern medicines. After no response of *Dhami* treatment, they go to the health center and the hospitals when the illness is serious otherwise they use traditional method of treatment.

Table: 5.6**Illness Treatment Patterns in Dhuseni VDC**

Service Providers	Before VDP No of Households	%	After VDP No of Households	%
Dhami	8	16	3	6
Health Centre	25	50	35	70
Both Dhami and Health Centre	17	34	12	24
Total	50	100	50	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The table 5.6 shows that the 70 percent households go to the health post or sub health post and 6.00 percent go to the Dhami which signifies their faith and believe towards Dhami- a traditional faith village doctor it may be due to the lack of education. There is a lot of changed due to VDP.

5.1.2.2 Toilet in Households

There are different types of toilet available out there in Dhuseni VDC. Previously, almost households are using traditional toilet but now a day there is lots of change their life standard of people due to VDP.

Table 5.7**Toilet System in households**

Types	Before VDP		After VDP	
	No. of HHs	Percentage%	No. of HHs	Percentage%
Traditional/temporary	20	40	-	-
Hole/General	20	40	10	20
Modern cemented	10	20	40	80
Safety tank	-	-	-	-
Total	50	100	50	100

(Source: Field Survey 2015)

The Village people were provided the toilet either temporary or permanent. Among the total respondents, 80 percentages is modern cemented after VDP.

Toilet attached or detached in their house. There were 20 percentage general traditional temporary whole toilets. This can show in above table.

5.1.2.3 Source of Drinking Water

Water in natural resource we use water for various purpose. Not only human but also all the living beings can't live without water. The health of the human also depends upon the types of water.

Table: 5.8
Source of Drinking Water

S.N.	Description	Before VDP No. of Household	%	After VDP No. of Household	%
1.	Well	20	40	10	20
2.	Piped water	30	60	40	80
3.	River	-	-	-	-
4.	Hand Pipe	-	-	-	-
Total		50	100	50	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The data mentioned in the above table shows that 80 percent households have used piped water, 20 percent household used well after the VDP. It is concluded that most of the family used well. Generally, it is not pure for drinking they used well water for drinking without purification. So, most of the Dhuseni people suffer from water borne disease.

5.1.2.4 Energy Consumption pattern of HHs

Several consumption pattern of energy were used before and after VDP. They are mainly firewood, Biogas and LP Gas. They are presented below in table 4.30.

Table 5.9
Energy Consumption Pattern of HHs

S.N.	Type	Before VDP No. of Household	%	After VDP No. of Household	%
1.	Firewood	46	92	24	48
2.	Biogas	4	8	20	40
3.	LP Gas	-		6	12
Total		50	100	50	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The table 5.9 shows that before VDP 92 % household used firewood and only 8% household Biogas but after VDC the majority of the only 48 percent respondents household use firewood following by biogas (40%) and LP gas (12%). It indicates that after the VDP there is positive impact and there may uplift the life standard the Dhuseni people.

5.1.3 Educational Change

It is the education which plays vital role for the overall development of the people and the nation. Education is the strongest variable that affects the status of women and it provides some of the basic skills and confidence to take control of their lives. It is a principal mechanism of fulfilling an urgent for awareness and change and therefore, it is central to the process of empowering both men and women. But is true that majority of population of Nepal are illiterate.

There are good government schools out there in the study area. The student enrollment is increasing day by day in the schools. After knowing the education is must for human being some Dhuseni people are also sending their children to the school nowadays. Although they send their children for education, they cannot help and guide their children at home since they are illiterate. The children have to look after the cattle, goats, pigs and have to perform other domestic tasks in the morning and the evening. Although the

Dhuseni boys and girls are good in the study at beginning, they gradually lose their study due to poverty as they have no money for book, copy, pencil and fee for schools. Most of girls get marry before the age of six to eleven.

5.1.3.1 Educational Condition

Social change can also measured in terms of education status. In the wide sense, education refers to the whole people of brining persons up and is usually through not necessarily, used in respect of the young. After the implementation of VDP in this area, there may greatly arise in the awareness. People will be mixed with the interactuals. Then in the long run, the impressions will changes the present status of education the education condition of the study areas has been given below. The table is concerned only 50 households consist the following caste ethnicity of stratified radon sampling survey.

Table: 5.10

Education condition of the study area

Cast	Male	Female	Total	Household Size	Literacy rate % (Before VDP)	Literacy rate % (After VDP)
Bramhin/Chhetri	21	28	49	4.9	70	87
Dura	30	26	56	5.6	70	86
Bhujel	32	31	63	6.3	65	80
Damai/Kami	29	30	59	5.9	65	78
Others	35	32	67	6.7	60	77

(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The table 5.10 reveals the educational attachment family members (out of 50 households) between before VDP and after VDP. It brings a lot of changes in literacy rate after VDP or it has been progressive way of the study area.

5.1.3.2 Educational Attachment

Before some years Dheseni people forefathers were not interested to send their children to school. The main reason behind that was their higher illiteracy and poor economic condition. After the VDP and CHOICE Dhuseni people

generation seemed to know that the benefit and value of education. They also know that the education can play the vital role in their overall life. So they were considerable interested in education. The respondents in different level of education are below table.

Table: 5.11
Educational Attachment of Family Members

S.N.	Type	Before VDP No. of Respondent	%	After VDP No. of Respondent	%
1	I. A above	16	16.67	23	17.83
2	S.L.C.	22	22.92	29	22.48
3	Under SLC	27	28.13	36	27.91
4	Primary	31	32.29	41	31.78
5	Total	96	100	129	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2015) (Note: The Respondents are taken from 50 households)

The table 5.11 shows the educational attachment family members (out of 50 households) between before VDP and after VDP. It is quite satisfactory is in progressive way of the study area.

5.1.4 Awareness Related Activities

5.1.4.1 Family Planning

One of the most problems of Nepal is population growth which is directly affecting the life style of the people. To get rid of such problem, the government is launching the family planning program in village area. Some Dhuseni men have undergone through laparoscopy operation but they have not been using other means of contraceptive like: condoms, pills etc. for temporary family planning. The knowledge and awareness of family planning seemed to be minimum among the Dhuseni in the study area. The distributions of respondent by using contraceptive device in the study area have been presented in the following table.

Table: 5.12

Contraceptive Devices in the Study Area

S.N.	Method	Before No. of Households	%	After No. of Households	%
1	Condom (Male)	25	50	35	70
2	Pills (Female)	7	14	4	8
3	Vasectomy	0	0	0	0
4	Laparoscopy	3	6	7	14
5	None	15	30	11	22
Total		50	100	50	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The table 5.12 shows that out of 50 respondents 50.00% male are using condoms but after VDP it increases to 70%. Likewise, 14% of Female has been used pills as a contraceptive device but decrease to 8% after the VDP programme. Similarly, none of the respondent i.e. 0% has done Vasectomy operation after and before VDP. Then 6% female have done permanent laparoscopy before VDP but after VDP it increases to 14% and the remaining 30.00% have not used any means of family planning but after VDP it decreases to only 22%. So, it is clear that Dheseni Male and Female are conscious about family planning after VDP.

5.1.4.2 Attitude towards Marriage System

Marriage is one of the main social aspects of Hindu culture like Nepal. Generally, it is taken as a legal contract between men and women. In most western countries, there is love marriage system is still not accepted by the society fully. Partially urban people accept the love marriage system but rural people can't accept it.

In Dhuseni some people marriage in early age in Dura and Bhujel communities that is danger for them. After formation of community organization there is a change in marriage system. Now early marriage system is decreasing day by

day. Some people get inter-caste as well as love marriage in this society. The marriage system used in the study are has given below.

Table: 5.13

Marriage system adopted in the study area

Types of communities	Before VDP		After VDP	
	Early Marriage (%)	Inter Caste Marriage (%)	Early Marriage (%)	Inter Caste Marriage (%)
Bramhin/Chhetri	25	3	15	4
Dura	35	4	20	5
Bhujel	40	3	30	4
Damai/Kami	40	2	25	3
Others	45	3	25	4

(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The table 5.13 shows the marriage system adopted in the study area (out of 50 households) between before VDP and after VDP. It has been able to change in early marriage system (i.e. decreases in early marriage system) after VDP.

5.1.4.3 Types of Family

Family is the basic and universal social structure. It fulfills various needs of the family members in additions it performs several functions including community, integration and change in society. It is generally believed that majority of families in Nepal are joint in nature, but in the study area both joint and nuclear family were found. In Dhuseni society, father is the head of the family who makes decision on and their unmarried children and joint families have joint resident kitchen and property. The researcher has classified these two types of family as below:

Table: 5.14**Distribution of Respondents by Family Types**

Family Type	Before No. of HHs	Percentage	After No. of HHs	Percentage
Nuclear	8	16	18	36
Joint	36	72	31	62
Large Joint Family(Above 10)	6	12	1	2
Total	50	100	50	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The table 5.14 shows that out of 50 households 16.00 percent Dhuseni have been living in Nuclear family before VDP but it has 36.00 percent after VDP. Similarly, 73.07 percent have been living in joint family but it decreases to 62% has after VDP. Moreover, 6 percent have been living in large joint family previously then it decreases to 2% after VDP. We can see that VDP change in the family pattern system in Dhuseni VDP organize training and seminar to increase in the level of awareness.

5.1.4.4 Family Structure of the Study Area

Nepal is a male dominant or patriarchy society. So women are dominating by social norms, value and attitude. In study area, male dominant family structure is found higher than equality which we can see from given table.

Table: 5.15**Family Structure of Respondents**

S.N.	Method	Before No. of Households	%	After No. of Households	%
1.	Male dominant	32	64	23	46
2.	Female dominate	-	-	-	-
3.	Equal	12	24	22	44
4.	Don't know	6	12	5	10
Total		50	100	50	50

(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The table 5.15 shows that the family structure of the respondents is found to be male dominated i.e. 64 percent household are male dominated previously but after VDP it decreases to 46%. 24 percent households are equal before VDP and now it increases to 44.5 and 12 percent households are unknown about their role and family structure before VDP. No female head family has been viewed & experienced in the village not only in the study period but also is the history of village.

CHAPTER - VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Major Findings

Dhuseni is one of the most important VDC among 61 VDCs of Lamjung district. It lies south-west side of the district. The total population of my VDC is 1847. My VDC is bordered by Chandreshwor VDC in the east Neta VDC in the west, Sindure VDC in the north and Jita and Kunchha VDC in the south. There are 9 ward in Dhuseni VDC like; Baspani, Kaneshwora, chaudanda, Koiralaphat, Majhgida, Haribesi, Dhuseni and Dhuseni. The total area of Dhuseni VDC about 543 hector. There are different caste and ethnicities are living in this VDC. The main caste and ethnicity settlements are Brahimin/Chetry, Dura, Magar and Gurungs, Damai- Kami Newar etc. The main religion is Hindu and little religion is Bauddha in people of Dhuseni VDC. There are living landless poor people. Poverty alleviation is the concerning subject of this VDC. Likewise people in southern part have unequal distribution of land and capital which increases day to day. There are less educated and unskilled manpower. Few go to serve in armies and some go abroad as unskilled laborer – thus earning substantially less than a skilled work.

The study has focused the VDP and the socio-cultural development of households of selected sample before and after handover and impact of VDP on the livelihood and local development activities. Descriptive research design was followed in this study and it is based on the sample of 50 households who were selected by using simple random sampling technique. The study is based primarily on the information collected during the field survey in the study area administrating, questionnaire through interviews and observation.

To solve the major problem UNDP has started participatory district development programme in Lamjung too. Village development programme is one of popular programme for poverty elevation and social change village Development Programme (VDP) has given fruitful result in Dhuseni VDC. VDP assists many projects like sub health post, water supply, school etc in this VDC. Then it improved School infrastructures and improve sub-health post and community centers, improve roads, improve existing irrigation channels, and complete electricity connection.

The major findings are:

- i. From the analysis it is found that Bhramin and Kshetri dominate the Dhuseni VDC. They cover 64.81% of total population or whole VDC. The least domination caste is Newar.
- ii. According to village profile of 2015, 82.72 percent are literate in Dhuseni VDC. This is higher than the national literacy rate.
- iii. Dhuseni people have lower level of knowledge about health so they are unable to come out from the traditional practices and superstition. They have no faith on the modern medical treatment system.
- iv. Dhuseni people are totally affected from young age to up to old age by their traditional and conservative values and norms. However, after the VDP young household heads are comparatively aware and conscious about their health and healthy behavior. So, they follow the hospital if they were sick.
- v. There are all together 314 households in Dhuseni VDC. Most of households of Dhuseni VDC, 93.63 percent household uses the pipe water.
- vi. There are five different employment sectors of Dhuseni VDC for the study. It is found that Dhuseni employment increase in agriculture, live stock and business sector. There are lots of changes due to VDP.
- vii. The study area is located in rural place. Out of the total sampled households, 70 percent had got *Kachhi* house made by mud and wood

and 30 percent had got *Pakki* (Cement plastered) house after VDP. It is positive changed towards *Pakki* house in between before VDP or CHOICE and impact study time period or after VDP.

- viii. From the analysis the weak condition of the Dhuseni people before VDP. After VDP, it is gradually improving in food sufficiency. Among the sampled HHs more than 90 percent was found to be completely dependent in agriculture and among them more than 80 percent HHs had not sufficient food production for their livelihood.
- ix. 70 percent households go to the health post or sub health post and 6.00 percent go to the Dhami which signifies their faith and believe towards Dhami- a traditional faith village doctor it may be due to the lack of education. There is a lot of changed due to VDP.
- x. The Village people were provided the toilet either temporary or permanent. Among the total respondents, 80 percentages is modern cemented after VDP. Toilet attached or detached in their house. There were 20 percentage general traditional temporary whole toilets.
- xi. 80 percent households have used hand piped water, 20 percent household used well after the VDP. It is concluded that most of the family used well. Generally, it is not pure for drinking they used well water for drinking without purification. So, most of the Dhuseni suffer from water borne disease.
- xii. The educational attachment family members (out of 50 households) between before VDP and after VDP. It is quite satisfactory is in progressive way of the study area.
- xiii. Out of 50 households 50.00% male are using condoms but after VDP it increases to 70%. Likewise, 14% of Female has been used pills as a contraceptive device but decrease to 8% after the VDP programme. Similarly, none of the respondent i.e. 0% has done Vasectomy operation after and before VDP. Then 6% female have done permanent laparoscopy before VDP but after VDP it increases to 14% and the remaining 30.00% have not used any means of family planning but after

VDP it decreases to only 22%. So, it is clear that Dheseni Male and Female are conscious about family planning after VDP.

- xiv. The family structure of the respondents is found to be male dominated i.e. 64 percent household are male dominated previously but after VDP it decreases to 46%. 24 percent households are equal before VDP and now it increases to 44.5 and 12 percent households are unknown about their role and family structure before VDP. No female head family has been viewed & experienced in the village not only in the study period but also is the history of village.

6.2 Conclusion

The northern part of the Dhuseni VDC is mostly covered by dense forest and southern part is covered by agricultural land. Baspani and Kaneshwora is situated in the northern part, Chaudanda, ward no. 8 and 9 dhuseni in the middle part of the VDC and Koirala Phat, Majhgida and Haribesi are in southern part of this VDC. The main market centre for Dhuseni VDC is Sunder Bazar. Beside other settlements have lack of transport, school facilities, sanitation and other facilities. Large numbers of the family are based on agriculture. People haven't of permanent income source therefore they have low level of living standard since 2056 village development programme (VDP) is running in Dhuseni, which is effective to poverty alleviation by using local resources.

After VDP their economic and social status is changing day by day. They discuss in different matter and solve their problems themselves. VDP is also changing their habits. The main thing is that the development of education and health sector too. In the past, Dhuseni people were not interested in sending their children to school now a day they are started sending their children to school by initiating to hill people. Similarly, Dhuseni people are not interested to go to the hospital for treatment and had to be brought them forcefully willingly to health post for treatment. They have adopting new job of line for

increasing their socio-economic status. They are becoming more civilized, health-care and more percentage of educated than before. There is huge changed in their socio-economic effect due to VDP. They are agriculture, health, education and capacity building.

6.3 Recommendations

VDP focuses its development process on the people, using local knowledge, local materials, local technologies, and local capacities to ensure long term sustainability - without dependence from outside assistance. VDP will support the Village Development Committees (VDCs), one of the few development programs in Nepal, by introducing the village self-development model. This model develops local leadership, teaches effective project management, organizes village committees and teaches villagers how to mobilize resources. Following recommendations have been derived from this study. It is recommended that the concerned organizations should take necessary steps to implement the recommendations of this study in the coming days.

- i. Generally, the land in Duseni is fertile. Different grains are produced. But it is not sufficient to feed the villagers. So, increase income by shifting agriculture to high value crops by using Paudi Khola.
- ii. Skill Development trainings mostly for women should be increased
- iii. More household should be included in community organization (CO) and COs should be formed in every settlement of the VDC.
- iv. Poor people must be enrolled in community organization.
- v. Train/Develop entrepreneurial skills should be increase.
- vi. In Dhuseni there is basically softwood-nonstructural wood. People use the forest for firewood collection and pasture. That's why, increase income by maximizing output from forest.
- vii. CHOICE and VDP should be continued for long term.
- viii. Formal and informal education should be increases to eradicate illiteracy.

- ix. Transport, electricity water supply etc infrastructure should be held within community organizations in different fields like saving investment, social services and construction of infrastructures.
- xi. Target groups should be given to priority in debt mobilization.
- xii. Group management, account management should be managed in local level.
- xiii. Seminar, interaction and discussion should be arranged between Cos of the VDC and COs of other district or COs within the district etc.
- xiv. It can provide oversight to village leaders to ensure the villager leaders understand a comprehensive vision of the development needs in the village.

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APPENDIX -I

Questionnaire for Sample Survey

1. Name of Respondent:

2. VDC: Word No: Settlement:

3. Cast: Religion: Occupation:

4. Name of the Respondent's family members and their respective age, gender and education.

S.N.	Name	Age	Gender	Education	Remarks

5. What is your main occupation?

- a) Agriculture b) Service c) Wage/Labor
d) Business e) Live stock e) other

6. How is your house pattern?

- a) Kachchi b) Pakki (cement Plastered)

7. How many months does food have sufficient?

- a) 0 - 3 months b) 3 - 6 months
c) 6 - 9 months d) 9 – 12 months

8. What types of services do you want to get when you get sick?

- a) Dhami b) Health Centre c) Both

9. What sort of toilet system do you have in your house?

- a) Traditional/temporary b) Hole/General
c) Modern cemented d) Safety Tank

10. Educational Attainment

Condition	Female	Male	Total

a) Male Dominate
c) Equal

b) Female Dominate
d) Don't know