

# CHAPTER-I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the study

Globalization and its challenges, financial institutions that have the mandate of lending and financing activities have faced with difficulties to enhance people with financial support to enable their participation for socio-economic development. [6] Every nation or organization is increasingly associating itself with people who are intending to integrate into global financial trade flows and put into application the system that facilitate reporting and implementation of policies that influence change in villages, Districts, and Cities for socio-economic development. Although, financial management is in place, development project activities are implemented at the village level and are meant to enhance village socio-economic development. Sharma states, —Nepal as a nation state has a history of more than 3,000 years. It ranks seventeenth among the old states in the world“ (Sharma, 2004, p.141). Nepal is an independent country situated on the southern slopes of the mid Himalayas. According to the census of 2001 the population of Nepal is 23 million in the area 1,47,181 square km stretching over a length of 885 km (east-west), and a width of 145 to 241 km and average 193 km (north-south). Sharma is quoted as saying: It is split into three zones; namely, hill, mountain, and terai. The altitude of the Himalayan range (includes 35 percent of the land area where 7.3 percent of the population lives) varies between 4,877-8,848 meters. This range includes the topmountains like Mt Everest and Kanchenjunga which are, respectively, the first and third highest peak in the world. The range covers many such beautiful mountains, which have been the perpetual source of river flows, spring water and snowfalls.

The economic viability of this zone is explicitly demonstrated when attraction is provided to tourists and wildlife, and impetus for growth is given to; agriculture and healthy manpower supply. The hilly region covers 42 percent land area where 46 percent of population resides. Its height ranges between 610-4,877 meters. This range includes many valleys, green forests and fertile lands because of which the population density of this zone is high. It is a land scarce region, and, hence intensive farming practice prevails here. This region is rich in vegetation and cultural diversities and is suitable for cultivation, trekking and tourism. The terai region covers 23 percent land area where 46.7 percent of population resides. The terai region is conceded as the most viable region for cultivation and therefore, is a granary for the country. It is also rich in

biodiversity and cultural heritage. Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Buddha, is a renowned place for tourism. There are a number of national parks in this range. Human resource position in Nepal is considering adequate that Nepal gets remittances to the tune of almost one billion dollars (informally estimated)“ (Sharma, 2004, p.142). Despite the riches we have, the country still is underdeveloped. Development is prime concern of three-fourth of world population and is more talked and less solved issue. 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 (Todaro, 2016)

Bongartz and Dahal states, "The sixties unfolded the concepts of economic nationalism for developing countries, which, in essence meant an economy geared towards self-reliant, inward oriented, socially redistribute and import-substituting industrialization. In the first development decade the 1960s-and in the beginning of the second development decade-the 1970s-more and more critical voices over the suitability of development programs and projects currently being undertaken were raised during discussions. The discussions concerned with the theory and practice of development. 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. In the Third UN development decade of 1980s, development did not show positive signs. The decade is also described as the lost decade owing to a greater misery of the people in developing countries despite a number of development programs. Development thinkers quickly realized the importance of socially and geographically balanced development of human and physical resources as vital to economic development" (Bongartz and Dahal, 1992, p.2)

Development theorists and practitioners working with NGOs were concerned the dilemma about what to do with the widening gap between very few rich and majority of poor. They started to systematically discuss alternative development strategies, such as the integrated development

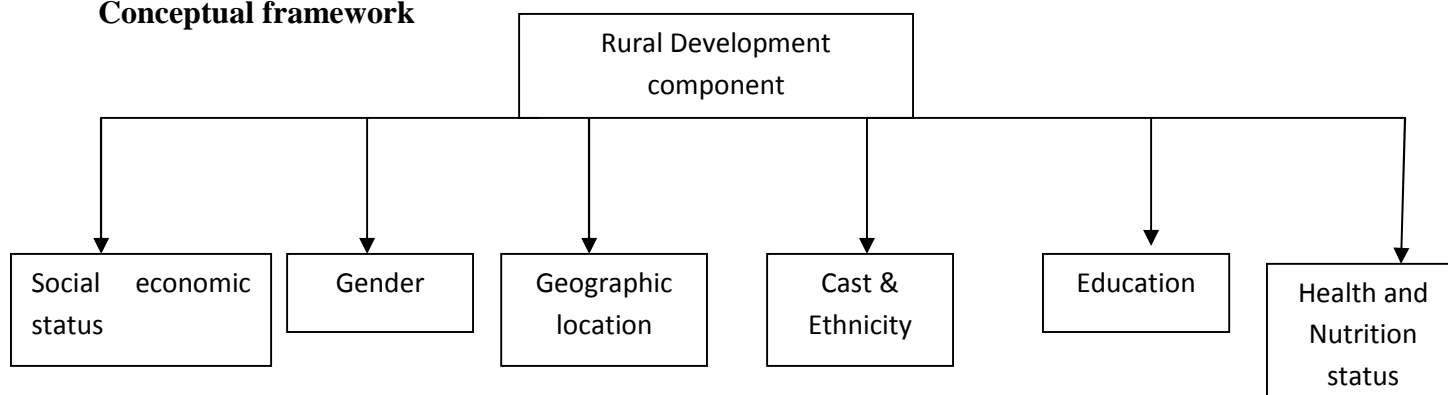
approach, the basic need approach, community participation, self-help approach and self-reliance for improving the living conditions of the poor. Over the last few years, civil society forces, particularly the NGOs, the UN development agencies, co-operatives, consumer associations, and the western

agencies have started to implement and later to support development projects based on these concepts. As changes in the world economy was felt due to rise in oil prices and the weakening of Breton-woods system, new classical theories began to dominate the development debate in 1970s. Consequently, developing countries were transformed into market economies. Criticizing the past development approach Coombs writes, —The mistaken assumption that underlies many top-down programs is that villagers, because they are illiterate, are unintelligent and must be treated like children. Hence the message devised from experts at higher echelons often tends to talk down to the rural people, telling them what is good for them (without really explaining why) and urging them to

abandon various traditional practices in favor of innovative ones the experts consider better. But in reality, most rural people, far from being stupid, have acquired considerable wisdom through years of struggling for survival. “(Coombs, 1980, p.78)

It is, indeed, believed that way of development developing countries should follow is to be based on more decentralization and more equity. People ‘s participation in social, economic, political and cultural affairs is a means by which people directly legislate plans in this area and apply their energy to accomplish intended development goals. Participatory development effort calls for communities, interest groups and pressure groups and internalizes their effort in development scheme. Midgley says, "Participation strengthens the capacities of individuals and communities to mobilize and help themselves. In this way, dependence on the state is minimized and ordinary people rediscover their potential for co-operation and mutual endeavor"(Midgley, 1986, p.67)

### Conceptual framework



This rural development Framework is prepared as a safeguard document to ensure that SSDP is implemented with sufficient attention to issue related with access, equity, quality and sustainability of education services for the indigenous and vulnerable groups and that these groups are in no way affected adversely due to program interventions. The main objective of this framework is to facilitate and reinforce the use and application of the SSDP strategies and interventions aiming to (i) increase inclusion of the vulnerable groups in education, (ii) avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; and (ii) minimize it where it is unavoidable exploring possible alternatives, and ensure that land owner receive appropriate payment, so that they would be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project. In addition, this SMF provides policy and procedures to screen SSDP impacts on indigenous and vulnerable communities at community level and preparation and implementation of SIP, DEP and ASIP.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Decentralized Local Governance Support Program is a major program supporting decentralization, capacity building and social mobilization. DLGSP with its reach spread in 43 districts and 211 local level 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, 2017, p.3) Rural Development Program was initiated in 1992 as a model of people centered development approach to improve livelihoods at household level. It focuses on people centered development for poverty reduction by mobilizing the communities into self-governing, broad based and multipurpose community organization (COs). Its main thrust is on improving living condition of Household (HH) at the settlement level through an effective use of concepts and principles of social mobilization. COs enhance their capacities to

Despite the completion of five decade of development planning we could not reduce poverty. Poverty in Nepal is widespread; segments of the poor are hard-core and large area of the country lack the most basic infrastructure. Moreover, after the public movement 2006, the presence of the government for peace is felt by the people all over the country. Some basic infrastructures are rebuilt at grassroots level as a symbol of development now.

After the restoration of democracy in 1990, the successive government emphasized on liberal economy by leaps and bounce; but poverty could not be alleviated. Growth rate increased substantially at the initial period but could not sustain for long, liberalization influenced the city

people and alleviate the poverty to some extent in urban area but the problem remained as it was, in the villages. Inequality became intense, unemployment increased and poverty remained a daunting problem. Ecological zones are compared, poverty in both Terai and central Hills is close to the national average. But poverty in the mountain region is much higher-56 percent (NPC, 2017) HDI for urban areas (0.630) far outstrips that for rural areas (0.482), thus in average 0.509. Gender-based disparities as well cover some variables that can explain poverty, not only this but caste/ethnicity differentiation severely influences the poor (UNDP, 2018, p.34)

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, 2016, P.38) Sharma states, "Government policy is India-centric due to Nepal's 1950 treaty with India, so every macroeconomic policy-monetary, fiscal, trade, labor, investment, exchange rate, price etc. is to be viewed on policy chosen by India, together with feudal legacy on all fronts. Nepal has failed to achieve the planned objectives of poverty reduction, higher growth rate, satisfactory level of employment, favorable balance of payment. Nepal's chronic problems at this juncture are poverty (42 percent of the population is below poverty line), under-employment (50 percent of the labor force) and unemployment (14 percent of the labor force growing by 300 thousand a year." (Sharma, 2004, p.144) Suryodaya municipality 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 impact of Rural Development Program initiated by 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 impact, we can't assess the sustainability, women empowerment, and group dynamism of the program. The study was confine to the following Research questions.

1. What is small farmer development program& what is it for?
2. Are local people getting any economic benefits?
3. What is the social effect of the program?
4. What is the perception of the program to local people?
5. What is the management system of the program?
6. What is about the participation of women in the programme?

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

General objectives of the study are to assess the overall performance of Rural Development Program in objectives of the study are:

1. To examine the socio-economic effect of small farmer development program.
2. To find out the social perception of the program.
3. To examine the participation and empowerment status of the women in the program.

### **1.4 Significance of the research**

Small farmer programme can be defined as the process to improve the quality of life and the economic stability of the people living in rural areas, especially those living in remote areas, away from major cities, and where the population is scarce. Because they are so far away from civilization, modern innovations rarely reach them, and there are places where people still live like hundreds of years ago without modern tools to farm, or without easy access to drinking water. The importance of rural development should be obvious, especially in a world more concerned about sustainable development; so far, the rural side was mainly focused on agriculture and forestry, meaning the production of some of the most essential resources. Thus, when we're talking about rural development today, we also refer to innovations and improvements in education, physical and social infrastructure, entrepreneurship and other aspects which widen and enrich rural life. It is difficult however to define or describe rural development in one sentence, because unlike urban areas, which are now mostly similar and globalized, rural areas differ from each other essentially, even in the same country. Therefore, the methods or approaches one might encounter are numerous and variate.

It is very important to help rural development from social and economic points of view; for example, better farming tools and methods in agriculture could help peasants plant more crops and produce more, thus being able to live better and even to send their children more often to school. Education is another major concern in rural areas, because people are so poor they cannot afford to hire help for farming activities, so they use the children, placing only a secondary importance on their schooling. While the identity of the rural area should not disappear, bringing it closer to the 21st century is necessary; the rural and the urban have always cohabited, have always helped each other, and both forms of living are important for our general development, which is why they always have to borrow from each other. While urban people have to learn to live more greenly and environmentally-friendly, rural people need to learn about new tools and technologies, and other concepts which make urban society freer.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Program**

The SFP was launched in SFP of Ilam district; the Suryodaya municipality wards no.1. SFP can't represent the socio-economic condition of the district truly. Though there are various programs launched, the study only covers impact study only due to the SFP in Suryodaya municipality.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The study was organized into Five chapters, each devoted to some aspects of Rural Development Program in Suryodaya Municipality ward no.1

The titles of each of these chapters are as follows:

Chapter-one: Introduction

Chapter-two: Literature Review

Chapter-three: Methodology of Study

Chapter-four: Data Presentation and Analysis .

Chapter-five:: Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

The rationale behind this kind of organization is to follow a simple research methodology. The contents of each of the chapters of this study are briefly mentioned here.

## **CHAPTER-II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter was based on the theories on rural development, poverty eradication, and rural-urban linkage and tries to explore them in short. The programs and projects examine that they were implemented for local development in Nepal. Every five-year plan observes to know their contribution to uplift the poor.

Moreover, through the theses/dissertations about the impact study of Village Development Program, thus, creating rationale of present study. The source of study is based on available reports, manuals, workshops, proceedings, and research papers.

#### **2.1 Theoretical review**

##### **2.1.1 Gateway Model**

The gateway model propounded by Burghardt (1971) and Hirth (1978) 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 center is connected by transport lines that radiate from the center outward usually in one direction to connect individual centers along the lines of communication (Pradhan, 2003). In terms of relative importance of break-of-bulk 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 dendritic 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 center system. Messerschmitt (1980) has elucidated the utility of the gateway model in understanding the process of growth and change in market town in Central-Western Nepal.



### **2.1.2 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 center. 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.

### **2.1.3 Growth Centre/Growth Pole Concept**

The growth center 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 center. 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 center 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 center. 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.

#### **2.1.4 Agro-politan Model**

The acropolitan approach to rural development in China was originated with Mao T se 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. acropolitan 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 agropolitan 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 acropolitan model and that have been adopted throughout Asia. They are such as communes (China), Samuel Undong (Korea), small farmer development programme and Accelerated Rura area.

#### **2.1.5 Integrated Rural 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 (ISFP) as the strategy of rural regional development model.

The integrated small farming programme 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 ISFP 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.

### **2.1.6 Tribhuvan Village Development Program**

Following the political turmoil in 1951, rural development had appeared as an on-going concern in Nepal. Rural development has received considerable emphasis in all the long-term development plans of Nepal since last 50 years. "Tribhuvan Village Development program" was the first attempt at rural development and it was jointly financed by U.S.A. and India. Village Development Centers were established under the leadership of District officer (Block Development Officer) and was assisted by technical line officials and Village Development Workers. It was indeed a multi sectoral community development model for the village.

The first plan (1956-61) gave high priority to village development. In broad the program had three levels: (a) Nucleus Development: minimum program for improving the local infrastructure. (b) 'Dehat' Development: Middle level program to improve agriculture through improved technique and inputs. (c) Village Development: Intensive level program extending health, education, cottage industry and cooperatives.

The program however, suffered from lack of effective implementation, poor people participation, poorly trained personnel, non-cooperation from line ministries and multiple aid donors. However, the program had its massive impact in successive rural development program.

### **2.1.7 Decentralization for Development Program**

The Panchayat system emphasized decentralization to develop the rural area. The Late King Mahendra in 1963 constituted a high-level Administrative Decentralization Commission to suggest the ways and means of decentralizing government, powers and functions. The recommendations were following: (a) Abolish the post of "Bada Hakim" (b) Delegate decision making powers to local Panchayat for collection of taxes, to make certain judicial decisions. (c)

Implement decentralization phase wise in a systematic manner. The government prepared a 12-year program to implement the suggestions of this commission. After the suggestion made by Ghimire committee in 1965 the Decentralization for Development program was initiated. Consequently, the government's power and functions were delegated to the newly elected village and District Panchayat. The new structure of local government was introduced under the chairmanship of CDO, who also served as secretary to District Panchayat. Line ministries had to devolve authority to district Panchayat. But the top-down nature of target settings and implementation along with reluctance of line ministries to devolve power to district Panchayat led to the failure and abandonment of the program in 1970s.

In 1968, the Administrative Reform Commission was set up which submitted a three-part report for bringing about administration reforms. They did not implement most of the suggestions effectively because of traditional concept of central level agency to rule by themselves. However, the third plan (1965-70) introduced the

Panchayat sector in the planning process where district and Village Panchayat were required to mobilize local resources for development process. After the inception of Democracy in Nepal decentralization was emphasized by Administrative Reform Commission in 1991. Due to its internal conflict the first elected government could neither sustain it nor implement the recommendation made by it. Deuba committee in 1997 suggested a broad and paramount framework of decentralization in Nepal. The Local Self-Governance Act-1999 and subsequent regulation accommodated most of the recommendation made by Deuba Committee for Decentralization. Now, by local government we mean VDC, Municipality and DDC. The Act provides basic right of local people to decide, implement monitor and evaluate the program in local area.

They can exercise economic, social and some judiciary rights. But suggestions have been coming as to amend the act and embody it in constitution so as to safeguard it from any demagogue who may be elected from unfair election. It has become urgent to develop the capacity of local people to make effective utilization of the human resources.

### **2.1.8 The District Administration Plan**

The plan was implemented in 1974 with following objectives: (a) the preparation of an integrated and multi-sectoral District Development Plan which would base on sufficient deliberation of District Panchayat and would be incorporated in the national sectoral plan. (b) The creation of a

unified system of district administration where CDO would play the role of coordinator. All the field offices of development-oriented ministries were put under CDO. This plan envisaged the bottom-up approach in the planning process.

The fourth plan (1970-75) introduced the concept of regional development where by the country was divided into four development regions (five development regions in late 70s) Resources were allocated for the first time on the regional basis in the plan.

### **2.1.9 Small Area Development Program (SADP)**

This approach to development was conceived as a strategy of regional development in the fifth plan (1975-80). Ten small area development programs were planned under the aegis of local Development Department Board. The program failed due to lack of co-ordination among district where areas were identified under the small Area Development Program. Thapa Commission in 1976 was set up and the commission recommended that legal and procedural delays should be minimized; and planning cells of ministries should strengthen making administration development oriented. The recommendations, however, were partly implemented, especially those relating to decentralization.

### **2.1.10 The Integrated Panchayat Development Design**

The design was implemented in 1978 with the objectives of creating inter- sectoral coordination mechanism among various ministries for integrated planning. The principal aim was to strengthen village and district panchayat as the vehicles for rural development. It also provided for the establishment of nine-multidisciplinary service centers in each district to deliver service at the village level (Agrawal, 1986.) The sixth plan (1980-85) adopted the policy of assigning a bigger role to the panchayat in order to make the development process people oriented and to Decentralize the process of plan formulation, implementation and evaluation at local level.

### **2.1.11 Small Farmer Development Program**

This program is regarded as a successful innovation for people-oriented development. Small farmers together with landless and tenant laborers are treated as targets for the purpose of development under this program (Bhatta, 1983.) A small farmer has been defined as a person having an income less than Rs.950 Per annum.

The objectives were: (a) to organize small farmers into grass root groups of 12-15 members. (b) To make small farmers self-reliant by raising their income through agricultural and subsidiary activities and by initiation of various community development program. (c) To increase the

capacity of small farmers for "planning from below" and to match their receiving mechanism with the delivery mechanism.

(d) To improve the bargaining power of small farmers through "group personality". Luitel (1990) observed that the SFDP is only partly successful to approach in its target group. As the participants are getting benefits from SFDP and ultimately their economic condition is improving, the educated trained and upper caste people could get more benefit than uneducated, untrained and lower caste people. Sharma (1996) is of view that landless and poor sections of the small farmers were largely neglected by the SFDP, which was in fact designed to cater their needs. Only upper group of small farmers benefited due to emphasis on collateral. Garanal (1997) also writes that there are very few targeted programs like SFDP and PCRW and they so far covered a negligible fraction of total poor families in the country, probably about 20 thousand poor families out of two million absolute poor families.

The seventh plan has observed that the development program implemented through the organization of small farmers have been found more lack of technical support services, hostility by traditional landlords and too much dependence on Agricultural Development Bank for credit, etc, have emerged. Despite problems the program is an innovative and successful example of people-oriented development through organizations of the beneficiaries.

The seventh plan (1985-90) has made decentralization as the cornerstone of its rural development policy and has laid down the following objectives of local development (Bhatta, 1988, p.38):

- (a) To increase production, especially food production, through maximum mobilization of natural and material resource locally.
- (b) To create increased employment opportunities.
- (c) To provide for the minimum basic needs of the rural people.
- (d) To restore and improve the ecological balance in the rural areas.

## **2.2 Empirical review**

When the minority government decided to dissolve the parliament and recommended for midterm poll, opposition parties lodged write petition in Supreme Court against the dissolution claiming alternative government. The verdict of the court was in favor of the opposition party, and they formed the government. The government decided to launch a program "Village

Development and Self-reliance Program" and discontinued the BYVY. The provision of setting a permanent fund for rural development with the assistance of government empowered the VDC to collect land revenue and use the income in human resource development of VDC itself.

(Kunwar, 2003) The program was initiated since 1998. A central level co-ordination committee was formed under the chairmanship of the vice chairman of the National Planning Commission to implement the special development program in 632 Village Development Committees of 25 backward districts. It was proposed for these districts, which were more affected by the internal conflict. Rating the districts as remote areas and far from the main stream of development, the following steps were set up: (1) minimize the present social and economic inequality between the dwellers of special districts and other districts, (2) phase-wise transform to the districts to make better-off by mobilizing the resources available in the special districts, (3) to alleviate poverty and backwardness by mobilizing resources appropriately for such districts, (4) develop the community and institutional capability of the dwellers of these districts. (Kunwar, 2003) The IPDP had started to show the positive results but it could not get continuity and intensity. Ninth plan (1997-2002) had again reiterated the need for the combating poverty by involving people in the mainstream of development. Increasing people's participation and social security has become one of the major objectives of the ninth plan under its 'poverty Alleviation and employment promotion " program (NPC, 1997)

If the small farmer development programme is promoted by investing investment in production-oriented programs based in employment-oriented technology to create employment opportunity at local levels, this will benefit a majority of the population thereby, help on the task of the alleviating poverty (Mathema, 2002) In the process of local development, the rural people need to continue the optimum utilization of local technology, resources and materials through their own initiatives. For the purpose of making community efficient, it needs to be promoted as an indispensable to improve living standard of targeted community by means of social mobilization.

Assessing the Rural Development Program, Sharma (1997) observes that democratization and institutionalization of a political system requires a strong local governing body based on accountability to the people through various institutions of political participation. It is so because the local governance has a built-in, incentive for participation. The past experience shows that unless local institutions are empowered and strengthened to take initiatives in development

process national development is impossible. The recent approach 'self-reliance' followed by multi-party governments in Nepal is found populist but program without planning. The unmanaged NGOs and duplication of development activities should be avoided and canalized through local planning. Let the hungry bake the cakes! When the people of any locality, large or small, are able to manage their own domestic affairs they may be said to have achieved local government (Pandey, 1994.) Mr. Pyakurel conducted a research on "Impact of Rural Development Program" in 1978. The objective of research was to observe the impact of rural 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 farmers' organization be established. The institutions are also quite not successful in convincing the farmers to shift from low productive crops to high productive one (Pyakurel, 1978)

There are two very essential elements in making a rural development project successful. The first and foremost is the basic project design, which includes the project components and the working mechanism. The project components should contain the programs associated with the fulfillment of the basic needs and aspirations of the intended beneficiaries. This could be accomplished only when due consideration is given to bottom-up instead of top-down planning. People's participation, so greatly required for rural development, can only be fully achieved as needs are to be fulfilled. The experiments of the rural development in Nepal since 1956 have been quite a few but its impact to achieve objectives is debatable. Although it is difficult to isolate benefits accrued through rural development programs only, the role of local institutions in development have been quite marginal and ineffective. The local institutions have not been able to take initiative and generate resources. Therefore, it is natural that the rural development has shifted towards area development approach and institutional approach a mere slogan. (Pyakurel, 1980,)

A major concern relates to the ability to implement rural development program in a sustained manner. This would involve the formulation of 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 three elements. These are: (1) 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 (2) 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. (Jha, 1987) Ghimire has studied the impact of Rural Development Program in Madan Pokhara Village and found some of the problems of rural development (Ghimire, 2001)

LGP, PDDP Unified Report (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.

In absence of VDP, resources were virtually concentrated on local elite. But after the initiation of VDP households in the settlement area have equal opportunity- irrespective of their income, ethnicity and caste-to voice their views and influence decision-making. Women's participation in every matter has become essential now.

Women are participating in increasing numbers in VDC planning. They have benefited in terms of enhanced understanding of the problems faced by community.

The number of women leaders and managers has increased. Many women have become village experts, contributing to enterprise and income generating activities including maternity nurse, tailoring, primary health care, veterinary, goat rising, bee- keeping etc. They have launched successful campaign against social scourges like alcohol abuse and gambling. Male now became responsive to women issues. Health and sanitation status in the village has improved. There is

greater awareness about communicable disease, like diarrhea, dysentery and cholera, typhoid, TB. Almost all members have built permanent, if not, temporary toilets. They have been teaming up to clean the streets school premises and public places. Families are using bio-gas and improved stoves, which improve indoor environment reducing health risk. Communities are better organized to mass immunize their children. There is more water now to irrigate the vegetable farms, which has increased the production of fresh vegetables and grain. Investments in livestock and poultry have increased nutritional level. Public health training has enabled communities to build trained health manpower to respond to health emergence. Use of contraceptives has increased, improving health of women.

### **2.3 Research gap**

It like most other small farmer development programme developing countries, faces dual development: fast-paced development and urbanization in cities is accompanied by slow-paced development in rural areas. This dualism poses a challenging inequality between urban and rural areas, not only in economic terms but also in governance and public administration. Filling this literature gap, our paper points to the factors that affect discrepancies in urban and rural governance at the local level in Nepal. The paper has provided evidence for some of these determinants that could facilitate improvements in quality of governance and public administration performance, as well as in the gap between urban and rural areas people.

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **METHODOLOGY OF STUDY**

Rationale of the Selection of the Study There was following reasons that might rationalize the selection of the study area. The Suryodaya municipality ward no 1 is in the East of Ilam district of Nepal. The common misery due to backwardness is observed.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The study was used descriptive and explorative type of research design. This study was based on the socio-economic change. Mainly this dissertation was concerned on the socio-culture and economic change in inhabitants of rural area practices and economic aspect of the Suryodaya municipality ward no:1 settlement of studied area. It is difficult to express the cultural practices with the statistical parameters. Hence the design was prepared on the statistical as well with descriptive and exploratory basis.

#### **3.2 Procedure of Sampling**

The research was done in Suryodaya municipality ward no-1 of Ilam district. The total no. of household is 745 Suryodaya Municipality ward no.1 and total population of Suryodaya municipality ward no 1 is 2352 out of which 918 male and 1434 female population. out of 2352 people engaged to small farmer development programme 320 people The selection of these people has been done randomly. Similarly, the study has used 130 respondents as sample size which represent the whole universe. I.e. the sample size is about 41% of the total universe. from all backgrounds for making data reliable and valid. Selection of those respondents has been done through simple random sampling method.

#### **3.3 Sources of Data**

The study was based upon both primary and secondary type of data and information.

##### **3.3.1 Primary Data**

The collection of primary data was done through different techniques like observation, interview, structured and unstructured questionnaire, interaction, and so on.

### **3.3.2 Secondary Data**

The collection of secondary data was done through various published and unpublished materials related to the subject matter of the study. The major sources of secondary data is population census, different related books and magazines, journals of CEDECON TU, Internet ,rural municipality profile, research papers, and other different related articles.

### **3.4 Methods of Data Collection**

Data collection was the most important part of research. Without the collection of appropriate data a research cannot be completed. However, data should be correct and valid. Hence to get accurate data a researcher uses different methods of data collection for this research; the following methods of data collection have been used.

#### **3.4.1 Questionnaire**

To get the primary data, the structured questionnaire was developed. Questionnaires are developed in such a way that the researches have to able to get data on general information about the respondents, on social participation, on decision making role, on gender discrimination, on income, on ownership of land, on occupation and on living standards of the respondents before and after the participation in programme. And the questionnaire is filled up by researches himself visiting all selected people.

#### **3.4.2 Observation**

Each household, selected in sampling was observed directly. The women's activities, family status, their entrepreneurship, occupation, their saving habits and capacity, their participation in different program, their enrollment in different groups formed by different NGO's and INGO's and other organizations. Observation also included how much the women's are benefitted by micro finance program is recorded in the collected data which can be clear through this study.

### **3.5 Methods of Data Analysis**

After collecting data and information using primary and secondary sources and determining the sampling procedures, the next step of study was analyze the achieved data and information.

As far as possible complete questionnaire during day will checked in the evening and if anything became urgent to be included, a separate paper will used to collect the information. The local unit reported by the respondent was converted into uniform and standardized units. The information thus obtained was presented using simple mathematical tools such as table, ratio, percentage and average. Simply descriptive method will used for analyzing data.

## **CHAPTER -IV**

### **PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA**

This chapter presents basic information on demographic and socio-cultural and economic characteristics of the household population situated in the study area. The household heads are eligible respondents to collect information about demography and social-cultural economic situation. The field survey recorded basic information of respondent's age, sex, cast/ethnicity, language, religion, education status, occupation, and marital status, ownership of land. The information was collected from 60 household head in the field survey. All household head were covered by asking questionnaire from questionnaire schedule.

#### **STUDY AREA**

Suryodaya Municipality is a municipality in Ilam district of Nepal. Suryodaya is the Nepali translation for "Sunrise". It was formed by merging three village development committees i.e. Phikal Bazar, Panchakanya and Kanyam in May 2014 and Pashupatinagar, Shree Antu, Samalbung, Gorkhe, Laxmipur (except ward number 5) and ward 8 and 9 of Jogmai on February 2017. It covers the central part of the district of Ilam bordering Darjeeling in the east in east, Ilam municipality in the West, Rong Rural Municipality in the South, Mai Municipality in the South-West and Majjogmai rural municipality in the North. It offers three major transit points to India namely Pashupatinagar, Chhabisay and Manebhanjyang. The 2011 population was 56,691. kanyam, IlamSuryodaya Municipality hosts many tourist attractions like Shree Antu, Kanyam tea garden and Pashupatinagar. Latitude: 26°53'27"N Longitude: 88°3'54"E Climate: sub-tropical and sub-humid Topography: Terrain Elevation: 1,565 m (5,135 ft) Area: 225.52 km<sup>2</sup> Population: 58114 Population Density: 251/km<sup>2</sup>

#### **4.1 Study of Social, Cultural and Economic aspect**

##### **4.1.1 Caste/Ethnic Composition**

In the study area there are many castes are situated which are explained by the table which are as follows:

**Table 4. 1: Distribution of Population by Cast and Ethnicity**

Cast	Number of Respondents	Percent
Limbu	34	26.1
Magar	28	21.53
Tamang	24	18.46
Rai	14	10.76
Others casts	30	23.0
Total	130	100

*Source: Field study, 2020*

The above table shows that caste/ethnicity composition of study area Limbu 26.1 percent Magar 21.53 percent, Tamang 18.46 percent, Rai 10.76 percent, , and other casts are 23.0 percent. Hence, in the study are there are maximum numbers of caste and ethnicity are situated. All the caste are involve in their own traditional and modern professional. Some of them are involved foreign employment and some are involved tourism sector.

#### 4.1.2 Marital status

**Table 4. 2: Distribution of Study Area and Suryodaya municipality, Population by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Study area					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Married	31	52	22	35	53	43
Unmarried	14	23	25	37	39	30
Remarriage	5	8	14	15	19	12
Widow	10	17	9	13	19	15
Total	60	100	70	100	130	100

*Source: Field survey2020*

The above table shows the current marital status of study area and Suryodaya municipality, population who are of above 15 year above. In Suryodaya municipality,35 percent of women and 52 percent of male are married. A higher proportion of women than men have unmarried. In

combination, remarry is 8 percent is male and 15 percent is women. Similarly, 17 percent is widow in male and 19 percent in women. Whereas this situation is different in Suryodaya municipality. In where maximum number of the population are 'married. By sex, the proportions of male and female are more and less same. The portion of remarried is low. There are only less percent of remarried people.

#### 4.1.3 Educational Status

Education is one of the fundamental means for all for alleviating poverty and bringing improvement in the standard of living thought-out different socio-culture and economic activities. This also shapes population momentum in the society. The table shows table presents education status of study area and Suryodaya municipality, population who are of above 5 year old.

**Table 4.3: Distribution of Study Population by Education Status and Their Sex**

Education status	Study area					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Beginner	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	14	23	11	16	25	20
Secondary	19	32	10	15	29	23
SLC and +2	10	17	20	29	30	23
Bachelor and above	6	10	12	15	16	13
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Informal edu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated						
Total	60	100	70	100	130	100

*Source: Field survey, 2020*



the total literate at the primary level is 20 percent in total In Suryodaya municipality 23 percent secondary level 23 percent SLC and +2 level Likewise, literacy rate at SLC, +2 Bachelor level and above is higher in Suryodaya municipality as compare than study area.

#### **4.1.4 Religion and Language**

Religious and language distribution of population is one of the important aspects of social and cultural characteristics. In the study, questions were asked about, what is your religion and which language do you speak as a mother tongue? Ninety three percent respondents said that they were Hindu followed by Buddhist (11%) and all respondents said they were speak their native language as their mother tongue during the survey. However, in Ilam district, Hindu religion is found higher (77.8%) followed by Limbu (19.7%), Buddhism (1.9%), Rai (0.16%), Kirati (9%) and Christianity (0.15) is the mother tongue of 43 percent of the people in Ilam district. Religion and rituals As far as religion is concerned the two major religions are Hinduism and Christianity. Both groups worship the same deities, speak the same language, and have similar social organizations. Indeed, they are both part of the same society. In Hinduism the priest is mainly income cases. Brahman is also seen. All these rituals are performed by both groups with slight different process in different castes.

There are many festivals in Limbu cast Udhauli Uvauli mela , Dashain and Tihar is main festival and all the festival are based in religious beliefs. From this it is clear that the locals are very religious. For the promotion of tourism, festivals are well organized these days. Due to the impact of tourism, these festivals are celebrated as in the past periods; otherwise, today's busy people would not celebrate them with the same flavor. So it can be said that tourism is not able to bring the changes in their view of religion but it has helped to maintain the society to following their own religion.

#### **4.1.5 Employment/Occupation**

Employment and occupation are one of the measures of the socio- cultural and economic status. Out of 130, 12 percent of households age is 25-29 in the study area. Their employment/occupation situation is mixed. Some are involved agriculture occupation, some are involved in Trade/Business, some are involved in daily wages, some people have involved in teaching field

and some are venders sector. Hence, there is no found any respondent in government services holder.

**Table 4.4: Distribution of Study Population by Employment/ Occupation and Their Sex Major Occupation**

S. No	Occupation	No of Respondents	Precent
1	Agriculture	21	26.5
2	Business	21	3.9
3	Selling Domestic Products	20	30.9
4	Job	16	20.9
5	Labour	20	1.2
6	Foreign Employee	20	12.7
7	Other	20	0.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: field survey 2020

The above table shows that employment of the respondents which is maximum respondents (26.%) are involved in agriculture, similarly, trade and vender, daily wage, teachers and so on. Informed that daily wage is the major means of occupation followed by job, trade, Labour. Theother people 0.5 % were employed in private services. In this study area No one was employed in governmental sector. Household work was female predominance while remained occupations were male predominance.

#### **4.1.6 Sex Composition of Household Head**

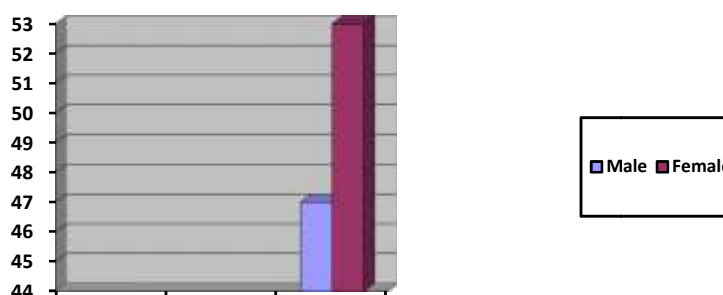
Household head is the one of the important indicators of empowerment. It shows that household head by their sex in study area. it is interested to note that in the study area and Suryodaya municipality, approximately same 94 percent of the households were headed by males and remaining 5.5 percent by female.

**Table 4.5: Distribution of Study area Population and Suryodaya Municipality Population by Household head and Their Sex**

Sex	Number	Percent
Male	62	47
Female	68	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 1: Distribution of Study area Population**

*Source: Field Study, 2020*



This situation expressed that still 47 percent male dominated, so in study area and Suryodaya municipality female 53 percent headed household were found.

#### 4.1.7 Age and Sex Composition of Respondents

Age composition is the main part of the research without which it is impossible to understand the basic demographic situation of study area. Age plays an important role in the development sector.

**Table 4.6: Distribution of Respondents by Age and Sex in Broad Ten Year Age Group**

Age groups	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
20-30	22	33	18	26	38	30
31-40	8	13	28	41	36	28
41-50	7	12	7	10	14	11
51-60	5	8	10	15	15	12
61-70	18	30	5	7	23	18
71 and above	2	3	0	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>

*sources: Field Survey, 2020*

The above table shows age and sex composition of respondents. In the study area, out of total respondents, one-fourth falls in age groups, followed by 30, 28, 11, 12, 18 and 1 percent in age group 20-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60 and 61-70 respectively. Further, total number of Female respondents is higher than Male respondents. This data reveals that the study area is female is higher than male.

#### 4.1.8 Economic Status of Respondent in Destination

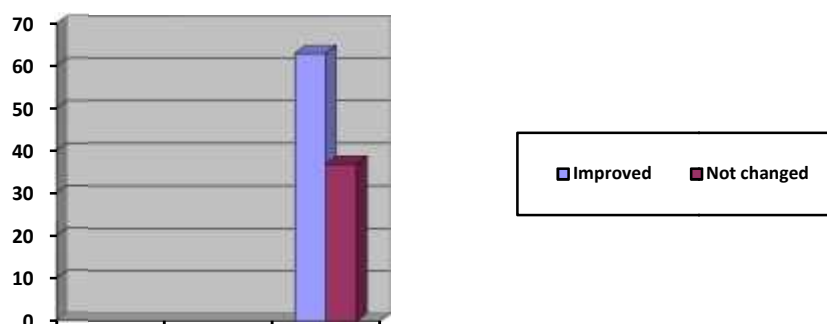
To know the consequences of the people another question was asked to them: whether their economic situation has been improved or worsened before and after several years. In the following table present economic condition of the compared with their previous condition.

**Table 4. 7: Distribution of Respondents by Present Economic Status**

Economic Condition After Migration	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Improved	81	63
Not changed	49	37
Total	130	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

**Figure: 2 Distribution of Respondents by Present Economic Status**



The above table and figure shows the economic condition before and after several years. In the study are out of total respondents 130 most of the respondent's (63%) said their economic condition has been increased while remaining 37 percent are said not change.

## **4.2 To find out the social perception of the program.**

### **4.2.1 The process of social perception of the program**

House structure The Limbu, Tamang, Magar and Rai and other cast have their own social system. It is found that the social structure of the natives has changed. Previously, each and every household of the Limbu seemed to be four to five storied and made of no plastered bricks. Gradually the natives are attracted towards the construction of their homes in modern style. So, architectural pollution has experienced in natural resources. From the field survey, it is found that most of the new generations want to stay in modern type of houses. It was known from a Limbu and other cast.

On the one hand architectural pollution has occurred but on the other tourism also helps to raise local awareness of the financial value of cultural sites and can stimulate a feeling of pride in local and national heritage and interest in its conservation. More broadly, the involvement of local communities in tourism development and operation appears to be an important condition for the conservation and sustainable use of heritage. So, Suryodaya municipality is also giving some economic support for those construction traditional types of houses. As a result, we can see newly constructed traditional type of house with fully modern facilities.

### **4.2.2 Family Structure**

Earlier the natives' household was composed of more than three generations. It reveals that there was a largely extended joint family and other society. But nowadays there is dramatic change in the view of natives regarding family structure. Most of the natives especially new generation are interested to stay in nuclear family instead of joint family. The numbers of the natives seem busy in works and they cannot give their time to agriculture and other activities from which the quarrels might be created in between the members of the family. Besides, they are following nuclear family on the account of financial crisis also.

### **4.2.3 Moral Behavior**

Social impacts of society like prostitution, crime, drug addiction and gambling have been studied during the field work. As in most tourist destinations, there is an increased rate of crime after the influx of society the question arises whether the whole ethnicity is involved in such activities or not. So, the researcher has followed oral interviews with the respondents. No, respondents blamed the natives. They do not make these incidents serious and consider it as a natural phenomenon in tourist destination.

Linguistic Acculturation Among different ethnic caste groups the one who speak their own dialect. They are the inhabitants of Suryodaya municipality and are known as the cast of agricultural sectors. Their language is called Limbu language and they communicate each other in their own language. After the introduction of Adivasi, the people involved in agricultural sector can communicate easily with the other cast. Here the question arises who is responsible for this linguistic acculturation. It can be said that the change in young folk is because of the schooling while the people involved in job are enabled to speak English and other language in course of their business. Thus, it is difficult to bring out a particular group responsible to bring the linguistic acculturation.

### **4.2.4 Demonstration Effect**

As far as the demonstrational effect is concerned, the manycast have left out their traditional dresses. Due to modernization schools were established in the Suryodaya area. They started to compare their dresses with the actors. In this way the influences of demonstration in the young generation affected greatly in the choice of dresses.

After the Rural Development programme influx of awareness the natives were highly impressed by other dresses and they started to imitate what the foreigners were and what they do. They tempted to follow these without thinking to the consequences. So, it is seen that the new generation are blindly accepting the life style. All the above matters indicate that the traditional dresses are gradually worn out. According to the informants their traditional dresses are uncomfortable for them. They have to go outside their local area for study, work or for other purposes and in this they can't wear their original dress because of feeling of humiliation.

Most poor people in developing countries live in rural areas. But urban poverty is wide-spread, too, and it is growing. People was continuing to leave rural areas and move to urban centers to escape adverse rural condition (push factors). At the same time, many urban areas was continue to attract people from the countryside because they generally offer more opportunities (pull factors). Factors that push people out of the countryside include the deteriorating quantity and quality of agricultural lands, poor market infrastructures, and lack of supporting institutions, such as sources of credit for small-scale farmers. In the following table, reasons of leaving the origin by the respondents of the study area are shown.

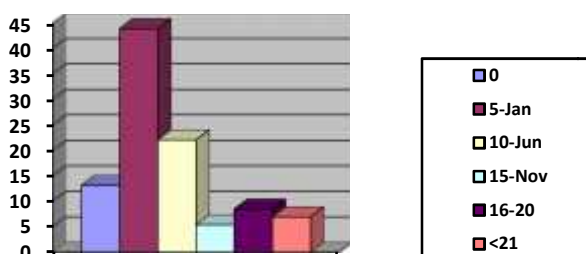
#### 4.2.5 Land holding

To know economic condition of society/individual, land is a key indicator for measurement. Mostly rural economy depends on land holding size because Nepal is an agricultural country and more than 80% people depends in agriculture for their livelihoods. The table below shows land holding status of users.

**Table 4.8 Land holding status of the Respondent**

SN	Land Holding (Ropani)	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	0	17	13.07
2	1-5	57	43.84
3	6-10	29	22.03
4	11-15	7	5.38
5	16-20	11	8.46
6	<21	9	6.92
Total		130	100

*Source: Field survey, 2020*

**Figure :3 Land holding status of the Respondent**

The above table and figure shows more than 21 Ropani land holder is only 6.92% study area from . Similarly, 8.46% people have 16-20 Ropani , 8.46% have 11-15 Ropani and 5.38% people have only 1-5 Ropani . Out of 17 people, 13.07% people have no any land. The above table shows that majority of people have very low lands as their property.

#### 4.2.6 Livestock Rising (growing)

Livestock rising in the study area has been found supportive for farming system. It is also source of income for village people. The main livestock in is cow, ox, buffalo, pig and goats. The number of livestock raised at the time of field survey is given in the table below.

**Table 4.9 Livestock among the Respondent**

SN	Types of Livestock	No. of Livestock	Average per Respondent
1	Buffalo	13	2.24
2	Cow/Ox/ Horse	108	3.74
3	Goat/Pig/	62	2.13
	Total	183	6.31

*Source: Field survey, 2020*

Every household has raised live stock for different purposes. Most of cows and buffalo are raised for milk and associated product purpose. Some house hold has raised goat and sheep for the purpose of income by selling them. Some house hold has raised horse its use for carrying milk home to milk diary. Grass, fodder and hey are obtained from own private land, buying from other and from community forest. The number of oxen is higher than cow because they use it in plaguing season. In comparison with other cattle, number of cow and oxen is high because they have pasture land little bit far from village for grazing.



Forest waste like leaf litter and grass not eaten by animals are used as bedding for animals. Animals manure and bedding is used as compost fertilizer in the field at the cultivation time.

#### 4.2.7 Occupational composition

The majority of respondents are engaged in agriculture followed by business and both agriculture and business. Involvement of respondents was seen agricultural work as well as tea work other household work. The following table shows occupational break down of the respondents in. Here, business means people involved in trading homemade alcohol and engaged in small shop keeping in their home within the territory of hamlet.

**Table 4.10 Occupational composition of the Respondents family**

S N	Occupation		No. of Respondents	Percentage
	Primary	Secondary		
1	Agriculture	Business, Labor	75	57.69
2	Business	Agriculture, Livestock rising	55	42.30
		Total	130	100

*Source: Field survey, 2020*

The table 4.12 shows that 57.69% respondents are engaged in agriculture primarily. Out of 42.30% respondents are engaged in business primarily. Most of respondent having business occupation. They are land less because they are unable to afford the land being refugee according national rules and regulation. So, they have no any option to survive except the business. Most of people have difficult life to survive.

#### 4.2.8 Source of Income

Income is a basic source to survive life. Majority of respondent's income source is agriculture with tea and small business in study area. The table below shows the income source of respondent's family in Suryodaya municipality.

**Table 4.11 Income source of the Respondents family**

SN	Source of Income	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Business	22	16.92
2	Agriculture	57	43.84
3	Foreign Employment	20	15.38
4	Agriculture and Labor	14	10.76
5	Dependent on Parents	17	13.07
Total		130	100

*Source: Field survey, 2020*

The 4.11 table shows that, Out of 22 respondents, 16.92% have business, 43.84% have agriculture, 14 have agriculture and labor, 20% respondents have agriculture as well foreign employment and again 13.07% depends on their parents for the source of income. Here, community forest is not seen as an income source from the perspective of respondents because none of income generating activities is initiated in CF land.

#### **4.2.9 Saving and Credit activities**

Most of People from study area are involved in saving activities. They are member in different organized groups facilitated by different line agencies in their village. Following table shows the respondent's status in saving and credit activities.

**Table 4.12 Respondent's status in saving and credit**

SN	Activity	Yes/No	No. of Respondent	Percentage	Place of Saving
1	Saving	Yes	96	73.84	Fikal sakos
2	Saving	No	34	26.15	-----
Total				100	
3	Credit	No	130	100.00	-----

*Source: Field survey, 2020*

The table 4.12 shows that 73.84% respondents are participating in saving activities and rest 26.15% has no involvement. Generally, they deposit a certain amount of cash in their group monthly. Most of all respondents do not have information about how much money is accumulated in their individual ledger. They only can say that this much of money they

are depositing in the group since tentative x month. There are different 4 groups in their village where they do all saving. None of respondents seems involved in credit activity.

#### 4.2.10 Family relation

Family is back bone of a human to conduct different activities in society. To see the impact in family level we need to know about family relation of member with his/her family. Four close questions were asked to each respondent to know their family relation in the field study period. The table below shows relation of respondent with their family after being community forest user group member.

**Table 4.13 Relation of respondent with the family after being respondent**

SN	Types of Relation	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Same as before	63	48.46
2	Better than before	40	30.76
3	Poor than before	27	20.76
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field survey, 2020*

Here, the relation with family “same as before” is assumed that there was a normal relation of the respondent with her family before introducing in the community. Similarly, the relation “better than before” is assumed as the family member of respondent is helping her from different perspective to be involved in the activities. The table 4.15 shows that 48.46% respondents have their family relation same as before with their family. Similarly, rest 30.76% respondents have their family relation better than before with their family. Poor than before 20.76% Nobody told that their family relation is poor than before and negative with their family after being member. So, family relation looks not bad in the community after came in practice among community.

### **4.3 Participation and status of the women in the small farmer program**

status of the women in the small farmer programSuryodaya municipality ward no.1interfaces various positive dimensions of women's livelihoods. In the case of Nepal, rural-urban migration is important for improving people's livelihoods. As discussed in the previous section, poor and landless people migrate to urban centers for subsistence livelihoods, and some better-off people migrate to gain and take monetary advantages in the cities. All the migrants do this for the betterment of life as compared to their origin. The following sub-section deals with rural-urban migration and their involvement in the informal sector (street vending) in terms of improving livelihoods.

#### **4.3.1 The Consequences of Livelihoods**

Furthermore, free movement all over the country was severely restricted as there were many check-posts where the authorities wanted to know why people were moving. Traditional livelihood opportunities such as collecting non-timber forest products and marketing was being seriously disrupted. Security forces in rural areas were preventing people from carrying more than one day's food supply at a time to reject. Furthermore, there was a general slow down in economic activity, removing livelihood opportunities in sectors such as construction and road building, tea farming, domestic animal. Tourism was seriously affected, with opportunities for work as porters and guides declining. In general, travel reduced, as had the transport of goods in these area. This hit the lower castes and poor hardest as they used to dominate such jobs. Especially, young people from rural areas were forced to leave their home place. The result of this was rural areas were having youth less and livelihoods vulnerability. It was because young people in rural areas were increasingly faced with a choice of joining the Maoists or fleeing to avoid recruitment.

#### **4.3.2 Opportunity to Rural Poor**

Suryodaya municipality ward no.1 since time immemorial. Urban area is not only a source of employment but it provides affordable services to the majority of the urban poor. People constitute an integral part of the urban economy, provide an essential service, create their own employment and contribute to economic growth. The role played by the street traders in the economy therefore is as important as it provides services and goods to the urban poor. In addition to this, attracts those who have limited opportunities for obtaining formal employment or prestigious business, and minimizes chances of social exclusion and marginalization. Street

vending is increasingly becoming livelihood option for those marginalized people. On the one hand, urban authorities take as an illegal and unproductive sector; while on the other hand, it is an important livelihood securing sector for the urban poor. It provides seasonal employment to the rural poor and has become a source of earning income to them. The following sub-sections provide the opportunities for rural area in Suryodaya municipality ward no 1.

#### **4.3.3 Insecurity and Poverty**

Along with the rural development programme political stability and well governance, it is inevitable that there is no question of insecurity and poverty. There must be an environment for the people who can feel secure him/her in any part of the country, which will help to address the poverty of people by the nation through grass root level.

#### **4.3.4 Opportunities and Amenities**

Rural development programme Creating opportunities on various sectors along with affordable amenities, own (skill manpower) will not have the choice for alternatives. These might be the main concern of skilled, educated manpower and experts.

#### **4.3.5 Transparency and Rule of Law**

In every sector of civil service whether it is public or private areas, there must be transparency and guaranty of obey Rule of Law.

## CHAPTER –V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5. 1 Summary

The study provides a clear view regarding existing socio-cultural and economic changes situation of the study area. The data for this study was collected from all 130 respondents of Suryodaya municipality of Ilam district in ward no. 1. The head of households were the eligible respondents for this study. The major findings of the study are summarized below.

There are various processes in socio-economic changes. It is difficult to consider all processes to study the socio-economic changes. The changes are not drastic but gradual processes and there are external factors which have more influence on it. In this study, it has been tried to generalize as which shows socio-cultural and economic changes in Inhabitants of Suryodaya. The Major findings have been discussed base on study in inhabitants of Suryodaya. The main findings have been pointed out as Linguistic Acculturation, Demonstration Effect, and Change in Profession. Major finding are as follow

- ) They are the inhabitants of Suryodaya municipality ward no.1 and are known as the cast of traditional agricultures trade and business. After the introduction of this sector in Suryodaya the people involved in agricultural, tea farming and another sector can communicate easily. Nowadays the youngsters are gradually adopting to speak Nepali in their daily activities. Here the question arises who is responsible for this linguistic acculturation.
- ) Limbu 26.1 percent Magar 21.53 percent, Tamang 18.46 percent, Rai 10.76 percent, , and other casts are 23.0 parent. Hence, in the study are there are maximum numbers of caste and ethnicity are situated. All the caste are involve in their own traditional and modern professional.
- ) The overall literacy rate in Suryodaya municipality is 95 percent for both sexes, 52 percent for the males and 43 percent for females. Which is higher Females (80%) are literate than males (67%). in the Ilam district the total literate at the primary level is 48 percent in total. 23 percent for Male and for the female's 53.9 percent. It means that about 48 percent of the primary school age children are in schools. More boys of primary

school age are not in schools, compared to the primary school age girls. In study area, total literacy rate at primary level is 48 percent (23 % males and 16% females).

- J) Maximum respondents (26.%) are involved in job, similarly, trade and vender, daily wage, teachers and so on. Informed that daily wage is the major means of occupation followed by agriculture, trade, Labour. The people were employed in private services. In this study area No one was employed in governmental sector. 57.69% respondents are engaged in agriculture primarily. Out of 42.30% respondents are engaged in business primarily. Most of respondent having business occupation. They are land less because they are unable to afford the land being refugee according national rules and regulation
- J) Out of total 130 respondents there were 23 % respondents are literate but not schooling. The literacy status is further classified as per the definition of level of education. The proportion of primary level is 27 percent, secondary level is 12 percent, SLC and + 2 level is 22 percent and Bachelor and above is only 16 percent shows. Hence, we say that in the study area is more literate but not schooling. The economic condition before and after several years. In the study are out of total respondents 130 most of the respondent's (63%) said their economic condition has been increased while remaining 37 percent are said not change.
- J) Social impacts of society like prostitution, crime, drug addiction and gambling have been studies during the field work. As in most tourist destinations, there is increased rate of crime after the influx of society the question arises whether the researcher has followed oral interviews with the respondents. No, respondents blamed the natives. They do not make these incidents seriously and consider it as a natural phenomenon in tourist destination

## 5.2 Conclusion

The socio-economic effect of small farmer development program. Small farmer development programmed Access to assets varies according to the individuals' socio-cultural and economic background and the location where they have been putting up their mats and stalls. It has found that those people among the higher economic background and those who have been putting up their mats and stalls nearby marketing centers and super markets such as and have progressed much than others. Therefore, it can be

concluded that location economic background play crucial role for earning livelihoods in Suryodayaward no1. Demonstration Effect As far as the demonstration effect is concerned; the Limbu , Magar and Tamang have been leaving out their traditional dresses. Very few old are seen in their traditional dress like daura suruwal for males and guniu choli (homemade black saree with red edge) for females. But the numbers of traditional dress wearing in Suryodaya municipality, to modernization schools and boarding school were established in the area. Earlier the natives' household was composed of more than three generations. It reveals that there was a largely extended joint family in all society. But nowadays there is dramatic change in the view of natives regarding family structure. Most of the natives especially new generation are interested to stay in nuclear family instead of joint family.

Out the social perception of the program.Change in Profession Preliminarily most of inhabitants in live on agriculture. Even it can be seen that most of them are depended on agriculture. Some of them are changing their business-like involvement in banking and financial sector, job holders and etc. Immigration Immediate immigration problem is growing unknowingly through the process of brain drain. The main causes of the process of brain drain are political instability, lack of opportunities and amenities, insecurity and poverty and no effective plan and policy by the government to address the will of youths. In addition to these, they are immigrating for higher education, employment, better lifestyle and standard of living.

To examine the participation and empowerment status of the women in the program. To forward recommendation for making the suggest the alternative of employment Improving Livelihoods Suryodayamunicipality ward no.1 interfaces various positive dimensions of people's livelihoods. In the case of Nepal, rural-urban migration is important for improving people's livelihoods. As discussed in the previous section, poor and landless people migrate to urban centers for subsistence livelihoods, and some better-off people migrate to gain and take monetary advantages in the cities. All the migrants do this for the betterment of life as compared to their origin.



### **5.3 Recommendations**

Based on the information gathered during the field study and the analysis of this thesis, I wish to make the following recommendations: The socio-economic changes Rural development program in Inhabitants of this place. The changes have been observed around the inhabitant of Suryodaya, can be viewed as internal and external influence due to urbanization and modernization of Ilam district. Based on the findings, this section tries to provide certain recommendations. The recommendations might help to address and guide the changes for betterment of inhabitants and the Suryodaya in positive manner. The recommendations can be better pointed out as below.

#### **5.3.1 Recommendations to the Government of Nepal (GoN)**

- ) Economic activities are in a near-halt condition because of the present conflict situation so that people are not in situation to run their economic activities properly. They are not being able to improve their economic condition because of the present situation of the country. Therefore, they want the situation to the country to be improved by the concerned.
- ) Upgrading of the into formal shops should be facilitated. Providing loans and encouraging them to establish formal shops by giving training, to upgrading socio-cultural and economic change skills can be taken into consideration.
- ) Encourage and make the people specially youngsters aware to revive their socio-cultural values such old cultural system.
- ) Ensure and encourage better education facilities for the upcoming generations as it is the key to have better economic status in future.

#### **5.3.2 Recommendations to Suryodaya Municipality**

- ) Demonstration effects are changing to modern. Prioritization and motivate to cope with won traditional demonstrations as list in certain cultural and fest events.
- ) The municipality is not providing May facilities to the people except leaving them the society improve economic sector. So, the municipality should hear to them and give some facilities in return of the tax.

- ) Promote cultural tourism through various festivals like jatra as it helps improving the socio-economic practices as well as increase the socio-economic level of the local level.
- ) Change in profession is seen dramatically from agriculture. Tracking system of profession, and Introduction and training on modern method of agriculture will enhance the agricultural production with diverse crops specially cash crops.

### **5.3.3 Recommendations to the further researcher**

- ) Additional rural development policies concentrated on building up infrastructure and non-agricultural activities in rural areas are also recommendable. Rural development programs should ensure the active participation of all local bodies, the private sector and NGOs.
- ) The study also recommends that suitable socio-economic policies aimed at reducing rural area while improving the quality of life in urban areas be formulated and effectively implemented by the concerned agencies.
- ) New study other area recognized should be taken into account as a resource rather than a problem. Since it has been providing work, employment and livelihoods to the poor people, it can be a resource to solve the increasing unemployment rate. This study reveals that poor migrants have somehow developed their capital assets but only the need is to think about management and planning how to preserve beauty of the city environment and provide place for trading to the vendors in a sustainable way. For this, the government and authorities should formulate policies and programmes according to practical needs.

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## **APPENDIX**

### APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

Department of Sociology Uurlabari Multiple Campus, Uurlabari Morang.

Questionnaire for Household Survey socio-economic effect of small farmer development program (a case study of Suryodaya municipality ward no-1 Ilamdistrict .

1. Local Government .....
2. Household No: .....
3. Ward No: .....
4. Ethnicity: .....
5. House owned: Yes/No
6. House on Rent: Yes/No
7. Family type: joint/nucleus/extended
8. Place of Origin: .....
9. If migrated from where: .....
10. Years of migration: .....
11. Reason for migration: job/Education/security/Facilities
12. If any member of the family migrated to foreign country:

Country Name Education owned Temporary/Permanent Sex(M/F): Purpose

13. Do you know Brain draining? If yes, please write cause not more than 50 words.

14. The respondent:

Occupation Age Sex(M/F)

15. Head of the household:

Occupation Age Sex(M/F)

16. Family members:

S.No. Name Sex(M/F) Age Relation of head education Occupation

17. Major Source of income: .....

18. Monthly family/your income:...../.....

19. Monthly family/your expenses:...../.....

20. If Decline in economy, cause: .....

21. If Economic potential, what is it: .....

22. What is your family major occupation?

Occupation Major ranking Now Then Job Business Labor Business Agriculture Selling domestic animals Foreign Employee Other

23. What types of fuel do you use to cook?

Fuel Check Fire Wood [ ] Kerosene [ ]

Biogas [ ] Electricity [ ] other

24. Is there any change in your socio-cultural aspects? If any, please write not more than 50 words.

25. Do you like change? If yes, what kind of change do you want and write not more than 50 words.

Cultural Information

26. Member in social organization: Yes/No

Organization Check Guthi [ ] Sports Club [ ] Team/ToleSudharSamiti [ ] Banking/Finance Institution [ ] other

27. Religion followed: Hindu/Buddhism/Muslim/Christian/Other

28. Any special cultural activity: Yes/No If Yes What?  
.....

29. Any major cultural changes happened in now and then?  
.....

30. In which place is your lineage deity? ..... 31. Is there any change in traditional dress? Yes/No if Yes .....

32. How do spend your spare time? .....

33. How many languages do know to read, write and speak specify?  
.....

34. What would be best option for the development of Suryodaya Municipality (in your area) and why?  
Options Cause Agriculture Tourism Industrial Educational other Economic information

35. Land holding: Yes/No

36. How much land do you have? S.No. NoNo.

#### **APPENDIX B: CHECKLIST**

##### Checklist for Key Information

1. Where did your fore father live and when did they migrate to SuryodayaMunicipality?
2. Can you speak another language?
3. Can you understand the News in this area?
4. Do you understand the News in Nepali?
5. Do you know the special festival and have you been celebration?
6. What kind of animal meat you eat?
7. Do you like local Culture?
8. Are you worried about leaving culture?
9. Do you observe any culture difference in now and then?

##### Checklist for Respondent

1. How many brothers have your father?
2. How many brothers do you have?

3. How many children do you have?
4. What is your age when your first child births take?
5. What is the age of first child?
6. How old are you?
7. What is the source of income?
8. Is your food crop sufficient for the year?
9. How much food crops do you grow in your land?





Suryodaya Municipality



