

Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Program:

**A Case Study of Social Mobilization Program Mangsebung Rural
Municipality-3, in Ilam District, Nepal**

**The Thesis Submitted to
Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus Ilam Department of Rural Development
Tribhuvan University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the Degree of the Master of Arts (M.A.)
In Rural Development**

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Declaration

I hereby heartily declare that this thesis entitled **Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Program: A Case Study of Social Mobilization Program at Mangsebung Rural Municipality-3, in Ilam District, Nepal** submitted to the department of Rural Development MahendraRatna Multiple Campus Ilam, is my original and empirical work. I truly want to state that I have borrowed all idea and information from different sources for the preparation of them. I made due acknowledgement to them it is also declared that the results of thesis have not been presented and submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree and for any other proposes. I want to assure that any part of the content of this thesis has not been published in any form before.

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Recommendation Letter

This thesis entitled **Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Program: A Case Study of Social Mobilization Program at Mangsebung Rural Municipality-3, in Ilam District, Nepal** has been prepared by **Ram Kumar Limbu** under the guidance and supervision. I have by forward this thesis to the evaluation and approval.

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Approval Letter

This thesis entitled **Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Program: A Case Study of Social Mobilization Program at Mangsebung Rural Municipality-3, Ilam** submitted by **Ram Kumar Limbu** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

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Rural Development and its impact on local people has been a prominent issue for development in Nepal. So, it is my great my pleasure to submit this thesis on 'Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Program' in the present from. This thesis is aims to throw light on the Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Program at local people.

I owe a deep debt of gratitude to My Supervisor BedhNathGiri, Teaching assistant, Department of Rural Development, MahendraRatna Multiple Campus, Ilam for his constant encouragement patient guidance and valuable supervision at every stage of my work. This work would not have been materialized the present from without his incisive observations and intellectual direction in the course of completion.

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Thank you very much.

Abstract

This research entitled Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Program at Local people carried out in Mangsebung Rural Municipality Ward No.3, Ilam District. The main objective of the study is to examine General objectives of the study are to assess the overall performance of Social Mobilization Program by LGCDP/Nepal/DDC/VDC in Mangsebung Rural Municipality Ward No 3 Ilam. However the specified objectives of the study are: To examine the Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Program, To assess the sustainability of Social Mobilization Program at the local level, draw conclusion about effective management of the program. The study has been organized into six chapters, each devoted to some aspects of Social Mobilization Program in Mangsebung Rural Municipality Ward No. 3 Ilam. In this study, introduction is included in chapter one, review of literature is in chapter two, research methodology is in chapter three, presented and analyzed data is in chapter four and summary, conclusion and recommendation is included in chapter five.

The study was undertaken in the absence of benchmark data for the program, and hence the finding of the study reports are based on the following methodology adopted for the study.

Population from which sample has been drawn included all Mangsebung Rural Municipality-3 Ward. There are 884 household altogether in ward no. 3. The target study group was 18 community group. Out of 18 community groups the researcher has take out purposive sampling of 50 percent of 18 groups, that was 9 groups for the study. The next step consisted of random sampling while selecting groups and respondent beneficiaries. The final stage will comprised random selection of five household members from each 9 groups there by making a total sample size of 45 beneficiaries.

The Program's overall performance has been satisfactory. The strategic approach for its implementation has provided a unique opportunity and valuable vehicles for increased participation in development planning and management. Progress has been made in reducing poverty, Women has been empowered, and they are taking load in community development and micro enterprises social issues such as child labor, child marriage, violence in community and alcoholism have been addressed through social mobilization.

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Acronyms

ADB	= Asian Development Bank
ADB/N	= Agricultural Development Bank of Nepal
BPKIHS	= B.P. Koirala Institute of Health and Science
BYVY	= Build Your Village Yourself
CBO	= Community Based Organization
CBS	= Central Bureau of Statistics
CC	= Credit Capital
CD	= Community Development
CEDA	= Centre of Economic Development and Administration
CMC	= Chairman Manager Conference
CO	= Community Organization
DDC	= District Development Committee
DCC	= District Coordination Committee
DIMC	= Decentralization Implementation Monitoring Committee
DIP	= Decentralization Implementation Plan
DLGSP	= Decentralized Local Governance Support Program
DMC	= District Management Plan
DSP	= Decentralization Support Project
DWS	= Drinking Water Supply
DWS	= Drinking Water Supply
FFW	= Food For Work
FSS	= Financial Social Status
FY	= Fiscal Year
GIS	= Geographic Information System
GoN	= Government of Nepal
GTC	= German Technical Cooperation
HDI	= Human Development Index
HH	= Household
HPI	= Human Poverty Index

IGA	=	Income Generating Activities
ILO	=	International Labor Organization
I/NGO	=	International/Non Government Organization
IPDP	=	Integrated Peace and Development Program
IRDP	=	Integrate Rural Development Program
Kg	=	Kilogram
LA	=	Local Authorities
LDO	=	Local Development Officer
LDF	=	Local Development Fund
LGCDP	=	Local Governance and Community Development Program
LGP	=	Local Governance Program
LGSA	=	Local Self-Governance Act
LGSP	=	Local Governance Support Program
LSGA	=	Local Self-Governance Act
M & O	=	Management and Organization
MLD	=	Ministry of Local Development
Mln	=	Million
MOF	=	Ministry of Finance
Mt.	=	Mount
No.	=	Number
NORAD	=	Norwegian Aid
NPC/S	=	National planning Commission/Secretariat
NRB	=	Nepal Rastra Bank
OD	=	Organization Development
PARDEP	=	Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development Program
PCRW	=	Production Credit for Rural Women
PDDP	=	Participation District Development Program
PHC	=	Primary Health Center
REDP	=	Rural Electrification Development Program
RM	=	Rural Municipality
SADP	=	Small Area Development Program

SAP	=	Structural Adjustment Program
SFDP	=	Small Farmer Development Program
SGF	=	Seed Grant Fund
SLC	=	School Leaving Certificate
SM	=	Social Mobilizer
SMP	=	Social Mobilization Program
UN	=	United Nations
UNDP	=	United National Development Program
UNICEF	=	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
USA	=	United States of America
VDC	=	Village Development Committee
WB	=	World Bank
WDD	=	Women Development Division

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Sharma's state, "Nepal as a nation state has a history of more than 3000 years. It ranks seventeenth among the owls states in the world" (Sharma, 2004 p.141). Nepal is an independent country situated to the southern slopes of the mid Himalayan. According to census of 2001 the population of Nepal is 23 million in the area 147181 square km stretching over a length of 886 km (east-west), and a width of 145 of 241 km (north-south). Gunanidhi Sharma is quoted as saying ... "It is split into three zones; namely, Hill, Mountain and Tarai. The attitude of the Himalayan range (includes 35 percent of the land area where 7.3 percent of the population lives. varies between 4677-8848 meters. This range includes the top mountains like Mt Everest and Kanchanjanga which are respectively, the first and third highest in the world. The rage covers many such beautiful mountains, which have been the perpetual sources of river flows, spring water and snowfalls. The economy viability of the 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 population resides. Its high range between 610-4877 meters. This range includes many valleys, green forest and fertile lands because of which the population density of this zone is high, It is the land scarce region and hence intensive farming practice prevails here. This region is rich in vegetation and cultural diversities and is suitable for cultivation, tracking and tourism. The Tarai region is conceded as the most viable region for the cultivation and, therefore, is a granary for the country. It is also rich biodiversity and cultural heritage. Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Buddha, is the renowned place for tourism. There are a number of nationals park in this range. Nepal's human resource position is adequately considering that Nepal gets remittances to the tune of almost one billion dollars (informally estimated)" (Sharma, 2004) 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 solve issue. Development is multinational process involving social, cultural and economic change thus, 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 concepts 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 economics, social, cultural and humanitarian concepts. (Todaro, 2000)

Development theories 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 association, 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 economics.

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 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 1989)

It is, indeed, believed that way of development developing countries should follow is to be based on more decentralization and more equity. Peoples 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)

Bongartz and Dahal (1992) 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" (Bogartz and Dahal, 1992)

1.1.1 Social Mobilization Program

Decentralized Local Governance Supported Program is a major program supporting decentralization, capacity building and social mobilization. Local Development and Community Development Program (LGCDP) with its reach spread in 75 districts and all VDCs of the country has 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.

Social Mobilization 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 board-based and multipurpose community organization (COs). Its main thrust is on improving living condition of Household (HH) at the settlement levelly through an effective use of concepts and principles of social mobilization. COs

enhance their capacities to effectively plan and manage participatory development to boost use their income.

1.1.2 Main Activities of SMP

a. Human Resource Development

Skill enhancement for improvement in delivery of services, production level and participatory development planning are encouraged.

b. Productive Physical Infrastructure

There is provision of one time investment in organization. It is in the form of small grant, this grant is provided to community organization (COs) for developing physical infrastructures based on productivity, equity and sustainability.

c. Enterprise Development

The program has been encouraging COs member to scale up their current enterprises or taken up a new enterprise to raise income.

d. Linkage Development

The program activities are implemented in collaboration with various government, non-government and line agencies of Ilam district.

e. Empowerment and Participation

The program activities has been encouraging COs members to empowerment in social status & participation on social works & activities.

1.1.3 Program Strategy

The SMP is based on the three principles of social mobilization, i.e. Organizing, Saving and Skill. These are called 'Three Mulmantra' of SMP . On the basis of these principles people organize into COs, save regularly on the basis of month or week receive training and ultimately involve in decision making process actively. The program aims at improving.

1. Service Delivery in the Community.
2. Socio-Economic status of the Household.
3. Participatory Development Planning.

1.1.4 Objectives of Social Mobilization Program

The program seeks to empower people at the settlement and village level to take increasingly greater control over their own development and to enhance their capacities to mobilize and channel resources for poverty reduction. It works simultaneously at three levels.

At Micro Level

The program supports improvement of governance system and social empowerment process at village development committee and settlement levels through the creation of self-governing and self-sustaining community organization for an impact on poverty alleviation. It helps to strengthen VDC institutional capacities and strengthening the interfacing with DDCs, civil society organization, NGO/INGO and line agencies through Social Mobilization Program.

At Meso level

The program provides support for the strengthening of development programming and management capabilities of DDCs through Capacity Development Program.

At Macro Level

The program supports Ministry of Local Development (MLD) and National Planning Commission to formulate macro-policies that reflect and support local development initiatives.

The government's Tenth plan incorporates Local Development Fund (LDF) as an institutional mechanism under DDCs to gradually implement social mobilization and transformation process for poverty alleviation in all the village. This has been possible through the success achieved at grassroots by Social Mobilization Program and through policy inputs at the central level.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal has more than six decade development programs history; however we unable to reduce the poverty, most the citizens are living under the poverty line. Large number people still deprived from the opportunities employment, education, health and communication. The people of grassroots face the challenges of infrastructure development like road, hospitals, schools, colleges and many more because inequity, social exclusion, injustice and instable politics within the country. These major problems foster the gap between rich and poor and powerful and powerless.

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 sustainability all the initial period but could not sustain for long, liberalization influenced the city people and alleviate the poverty to some extend in urban area but problem remained as it was, in the village, Inequality became,

unemployment increased and poverty remained a daunting problem. This policy only gives the benefits to the certain group of the people and large numbers even push back from the opportunities. The liberalization policy increases the intense poverty and unemployment in the country.

According to survey data, over 80 percent of the people live in rural area. When ecological Zones are compared, poverty in both Tarai and central Hills is close to the national average. But poverty in the mountain region is much higher 50 percent (NPC, 2009)

HDI for urban areas (0.616) far outstrips that for rural areas (0.446), thus in average 0.49. Gender-based disparities as well cover some variables that can explain poverty, not only this but caste/ethnicity differentiation severely influences the poor (NPC, 2009)

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 shoo 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 last 10 years (NPC, 2009)

Sharma, (2004) 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 (31 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".

Mangsebung Rural Municipality Ward No 3 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 tradition, illiteracy, ill health, small and

marginal land holding 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 going study is an effort to assess the Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Program imitated by LGCDP Through DDC and Partner NGO. Without the detail and sincere study of socio-economic impact we can't assess the sustainability, women empowerment, and group dynamism of the program. The study will confine to the following issues;

1. What is the Socio-Economic Impact of the Social Mobilization program?
2. Does the Program Sustainable at local level?

Therefore, the study will continue mainly on answering these above questions.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objectivities of the study is to assess the overall performance of Social Mobilization Program Mangsebung Rural Municipality-3 Ilam; however the specific objectivities are as under;

1. To examine the Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Program in the study area.
2. To assess the sustainability of the Program at the local level?

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study will be helpful for civil society, private sectors and government authorities and researchers who have still enthusiasm to serve for the wellbeing of the community and its people. Local people will be benefitted to make the strategy plan for the development of the Rural Municipality. This study also will be helpful to utilize the local resource for the local government. Local people will be awarded about their obstacles and hindrances about the local issues.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Any kind of research work will have done within certain area of limitation but it determines its nature needs, situation and area of study. This study also limited within certain scope and limitation which are as follows:

1. Through the SMP has been launched in Mangsebung Rural Municipality of Ilam. Mangsebung Rural Municipality Ward No. 3 can't represent the Socio Economic Condition of the District truly.
2. Through there are various programs launched the study covers impact study only due to the SMP.

3. The study has been conduct 3 month from Ashawin 2075 B.S. to Mansir 2075 B.S.

1.6 Organization of Study

The study has been organized into five chapters, each devoted to some aspects of Social Mobilization Program in Mangsebung Rural Municipality Ward No. 3 Ilam. In this study, introduction is included in chapter one, review of literature is in chapter two, research methodology is in chapter three, presented and analyzed data is in chapter four and summary, conclusion and recommendation is included in chapter five.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Literature

A literature review is both a summary and explanation of the complete and current state of knowledge on a limited topic as found in academic books and journal articles. There are two kinds of literature reviews you might write at university: one that students are asked to write as a stand-alone assignment in a course, often as part of their training in the research processes in their field, and the other that is written as part of an introduction to, or preparation for, a longer work, usually a thesis or research report. The focus and perspective of your review and the kind of hypothesis or thesis argument you make will be determined by what kind of review you are writing. One way to understand the differences between these two types is to read published literature reviews or the first chapters of theses and dissertations in your own subject area. Analyze the structure of their arguments and note the way they address the issues.

This chapter is based on the theories on rural development, poverty eradication, and rural-urban linkage and tries to explore them in short. I examine, in short, the programs and projects that were implemented for local development in Nepal. I observe every five-year plan to know their contribution to uplift the poor. Moreover, I try to go through the theses/dissertations about the impact study of Social Mobilization programs, thus creating rationale of present study. The source of study is based on available reports, manuals, workshops, proceedings, and research papers.

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 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 (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. 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. Messersehmidt (1980) has elucidated the utility of the gateway model in understanding the process of growth and change in market town in Central-Western Nepal.

2.2 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.

2.2.1 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.

2.2.2 Agro-politan Model

The agro-politan 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. agropolitan 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 agroplitan 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 SarvodayaSharamadana Movement (Srilanka), and Agovilles (Pakistan).

2.2.3 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 (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.

2.3 Rural Development Program in Nepal

Rural Development Program in Nepal is a complex phenomenon involving an interaction of economic, social, political and cultural factors. The concept of rural development is a process of development and change to improve rural social life entirely. It is linked to infrastructural development, commercialization of agriculture,

proper utilization and mobilization of resources, food security, creating opportunities, inclusive social development in the rural community and modernization of overall society. However, achievements of rural development efforts in Nepal are not satisfactory because of imposed development, unstable political situation, absence of people's participation, lack of research and political commitment.

2.3.1 Tribhuvan Village Development Program

Nepal is isolation in terms of colonial experience; its economy is worse than other colonial countries. The inhabitant of modern Nepal depends on subsistence economy, the agricultural lands of this Himalayan state under the control of communal ownership. Most of the productive land still control by few elites. Before 1950, the revenue of land is collected powerful Ranas; which was only used for their own benevolent. In fact, the ancient economy of Nepal based Dharmashastra, Manusmitri and other religious code of conduct. The feudalistic mode of economy of Nepal has been influenced by east India Company for long period of time. The ancient history development influenced by *dharma*, *rititithi*, *sawal*, *sandesh* and *urdi* such influencing factors guided by the societal norms and values. During the Rana regime local level functionaries were played role for the development under the control of central authorities. Jimwal, Katuwal, Thari, Mukhiya and Talukdar were responsible to give the decision.

Post World War many colonial countries liberate and start to make their own long term policies. ThribhuvanGraminBikashKaryakarm (1953) is a first example of systematic development program of our country. That was basically focused on multi-sectrol program and village development programs (i.e. roads, trails and bridges). Since 1956 government followed the long term strategies for the purpose of the development.

The aim of First Four Years Plan (1956-60) is to agricultural and regional transportation development with sectoral programs including improvement of health and hygienic condition, adult literacy, maternity, cottage industries and cooperation. This programs divided into three level: The minimum level called 'Nucleus development' (improvement in the local level existing infrastructure like schools, play grounds, wells and roads). The middle level called "Dehat development" (provide improved seeds and fertilizer, horticulture and livestock development, first aid kits

and drinking water).The intensive level called “village development” (soil survey, propagation of scientific farming techniques and health facilities).

2.3.2. Decentralization for Development Program

In 1963 King Mahendra in 1963 formed constituted a high level Administrative Decentralization Commission for the decentralizing government’s powers, which recommended post of "Bada Hakim", ensure to collect taxes at local level and decentralize power. In 1968, the Administrative Reform Commission was established for the administrative reform. Third Five Year plan (1965-70) emphasized to mobilize local resources for development. Fifth Five Year Plan (1975-80) Emphasized on people-oriented policies. Development process integrated with Panchyat system; so government allocated 70 million Rs to fulfill its objectives. Some bilateral and multi-lateral agencies supported the Nepali government i.e. Swiss Hill Development Project assisted by Swiss government particularly Nuwakot-Rasuwa IRDP (1976), Mahakali, Koshi, Rapti, Karnali and Bheri IRDP project assisted by the World Bank. Ten small area development programs were initiated, this program were failed due to the co-ordination problem. The Integrated Panchayat Development Design 1978 for the creating inter-sectoral coordination among ministries for integrated planning and strengthen village and district Panchayats. Under this program nine-multidisciplinary service centers were established in each district to provide the service at local level (Agrawal, 1986). Similarly, in 2048 B.S. democratic government emphasized on Administrative Reform Commission and strengthens the local government.

In 2048, Nepali Congress Party government formed rural self-help programs to uplift the poor, develop the backward areas, create infrastructures and decentralize the power to the local level. In 1994 Nepal Communist Party (United Marxist and Leninist-CPNUML) formed government. This government directly allocated 300000 for the program of build your village yourself. Likewise in 1995 SherBahadurDeuba government initiated "Village Development and Self-reliance Program". 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). In 2053 B.S. government also made framework for decentralization. The local self-governance Act 2055 also prioritized the local-self governance and decentralization for the overall development of the country.

Integrated Peace and Development Program (IPDP) the program initiated in 1998. A central level co-ordination committee was formed to initiate the special development program in 632 Village Development Committees in the 25 backward districts to minimize the escalated conflict, inequality, reduction of poverty and backwardness from the country.Tenth Plan's (2002-2007). Alleviate the poverty by mobilizing optimum means and resources through the mutual participation of government, NGOs, local agencies, private sector and civil society. This five year plan enlarged the employment opportunities for dalit, women and other marginal groups through the empowerment, security and human development. This five year plan objectives were increase the economic growth, enhance the human development, good governance, and promote the poor and marginal groups of the people through the support of GOs, NGOS and CBOs.

2.3.3 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

2.3.4 Small Ares Development Program

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 recommendation, however, were partly implemented, especially those relating to decentralization.

2.3.5 The Integrated Panchyat Development Design

This 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 panchayats 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.

2.3.6 Integrated Rural Development Projects

The model integrated rural development projects was adopted by Nepal in 1976 with the inception of World Bank aided Rasuwa-Nuwakot integrated rural development project. The development components integrated in these projects consisted of irrigation, agriculture, livestock, agricultural inputs, agricultural credit, cooperatives forests, soil and water conservation roads, postal services, education, health and rural industries.

Thus the integrated rural development program (IRDP) is one of such attempt at the local level servicing as the vehicle instrument for socio-economic transformations here (Sharma, 1992). Further assessing the target of program Sharma (1992) writes that the program was intended to archive following specific goals which are consistent which overall national objectives such as; (a) rural development, (b) social diversification, (c) egalitarian distribution of income and assets, (d) raising self-employment ratio, (e) effective delivery of service, (f) increase the productivity (efficiency of land, labor and other productive assets like financial fund and technology).

However integrated rural development project suffered from a number of problems. There was a problem of coordination of development activities, feasibility studies of the projects have been prepared by outside professionals, the dominant role of multiple donors have had rural development projects on the quality of life of rural poor is yet to be assessed in Nepal.

2.3.7 Small Farmer Development Program

This program is one of the people-oriented developments. Small farmers together with landless and tenant laborers are treated as targets for the purpose of development under this program (Bhatta, 1983). The main objectives of the project are: organize

small farmers at grassroots, make them self-reliant through the subsidiary, enhance their capacity and improve their bargaining power.

Luitel (1990) states, SFDP program partly successful to provide the service at grassroots level. People from high caste and educated were more benefitted. Landless and poor people were neglected (Sharma, 1996). Seventh five year plan (1986-90) aims to mobilize small farmers and raising their productive through the people's participation. The constitution of Kingdom of Nepal, 1990, has envisioned abolish the all forms of discrimination in the name of religion, race, sex caste, tribe or ideological conviction or any of these. Likewise strengthen the capacity of socially and economically marginalized. Its main aim was to make civilize and just society.

2.3.8 Community Forestry Development Project

Deforestation has been a serious problem in Nepal. Moreover, forest products are vital for the survival of Nepal's rural population. Forest is the main source that provides fuel wood and animal fodder to local people. To control the deforestation government, at first, tried to nationalized all forest areas, but policy could not be brought into practice. Moreover deforestation imbued to corruption. To mobilize peoples participation, the community forestry development project was initiated in 1978 with assistance from World Bank, UNDP and FAP (Bhatta, 1981)

Forestlands were handed over to the care of rural communities, the general objective of these innovative project was to reduce environmental degradation, to conserve soil and water resources and to promote self-reliance among will communities. The project emphasized to the felt need of the rural people, the local people remained on constant guard to ensure prevention of un-authorized destruction of forest resources. The program is successful example of innovative decentralization in forestry sector for accelerating rural development.

2.3.9 Poor and the Constitution of Kingdom of Nepal, 1990

The Constitution of Kingdom of Nepal, 1990, has envisioned Npal as a strong Nation State. Though it has been criticized on the ground that it has become paralyzed and can't lead Nepali citizen to the directions they desire, it contains some provision addressed to the poor. Some of them are as follows.

1. The state shall not discriminate citizens among citizens on grounds of religion race sex cast, tripe or ideological conviction or any of these. Provided that special provisions may be made by law for the protection and advancement for

those who are physically or mentally incapable or those who belong to a class which is economically, socially or educationally backward. (Clause 11,3)

2. The social objective of the state shall to be establish and develop, on the foundation of justice and morality, a healthy social life, by eliminating all types of economic and social inequalities and by establishing harmony amongst the various castes, tribes, religions, languages, races and communities. (Cluse 20)

2.3.10 Development Budget for Rural Self-help

In 2048, Nepali Congress Party formed a government with its 110 MPS, and started to implement the development program. The aim was to uplift the living standard of poor people, develop the backward areas, create infrastructures and decentralize the power to the local level. For fulfilling the objective, 70 percent of the total annual budget was allocated to the rural areas for the local and central program. At initial stage, NRS. 50,000 was provided to every Village Development Committee as subsidy (Kunwar, 2003). Lack of communication, ignorance and budget were the main causes of ineffectiveness special program as national movement.

2.3.11 Build Your Village Yourself

Nepal Communist Party (United Marxist and Leninist-CPNUML) formed minority government in December 1994. The government initiated BYVY package for every VDC providing NRS. 3,00,000 as subsidy.

The elected local bodies (VDCs and DDCs) were included in implementing process directly. Having no majority in the local bodies, the ruling party ignored the legal network and implemented the program by forming local consumer communities (Kunwer, 2000). People realized that program had provided opportunity for resources deficit rural areas for implementing local level small activities.

2.3.12 Village Development and Self-reliance Program

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 Committee 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).

2.3.13 Integrated Peace and Development Program

The program was initiated since 1998. Central level coordination 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 Committee 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 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 snow the positive results but it could not get community and intensity.

2.3.14 People-Centered Development

Putting the people in the front line for their need and identification to their involvement up to benefit sharing stage with their decision is known as People Centered Development Approach (PCDA). It is mainly based on the participatory planning. In PCDA people are active agents of development because it is based on the bottom up approach. According to David Korton (1992) “People centered development involves a process by which the members of a society learn to mobilize and manage resources in order to produce sustainable and equally distributed resources for the improvements of their equality of life. Individual must be empowered to participate in their own development. Building on local knowledge not an external resource and expertise, empower people by increasing their self autonomy and self governance”. Similarly, Indian scholar Hari Mohan Mathur (1990) argued that “people centered development presuppose a firsthand knowledge of the people”.

In fact, people-centered approach often keeps the people in the center point of the development and they are considered as the expert of development. People's knowledge, skills and techniques will be prioritized where people can build their capacities. This approach makes the people self-reliant. People-centered Development approach emphasis over the people sovereignty, which reside with people not with the state, therefore there need to be freedom and democracy for the development. They are the means and ends of development therefore; we need to strengthen their capacities and rapidly expanded the people's organizations and bring the awareness programs for them. The role of state seems as a facilitator, promoter and matchmaker rather than the interventionist.

Until the 1980 all the development activities were controlled under the government agencies but the state investment could not meet the demand of the people, for example, market-led development approach only confine within the certain area or group of the people. Similarly, NGOs/INGOs-led development approach only based on the welfare oriented activities which fail to incorporate other kind of development programs like transportation and communication which embedded with many problems like transparency and accountability. Michel Cernea Model "Putting the People First (1985), Robert Chamber's Model "Putting the Last First (1986)" Salman's Model (1987) "Listen to the People (1987) brought the people-centered ideology in the area of development.

2.3.15 Studies on Social Mobilization Program

Assessing the Social Mobilization 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. The unmanaged NGOs and duplication of development activities should be avoided and canalized through local planning. Let the hungers 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. KiranNathPyakural 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 no reached at the bottom due to inaccessibility by the small farmers. The big farmers control the organizations of the villagers. To institutions are also quite not successful in convincing the farmers to shift from low productive crops to high productive one (Pyakural, 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 projects components and working mechanism. The project components should contain the programs associated which the fulfillment of the basic need 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 participations, so greatly required for rural development, can only be fully achieved as need are to be fulfilled. The experiments of the rural development of the Nepal since 1956 have been quite few but its impact to achieve objectives is debatable. Although it is difficult to isolate benefits accrued through rural development program 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 related 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 two elements . There are: (1) the launching of economics activities to improve productivity and generate employment and incomes together with development of necessary infrastructure, the provision of social facilities and services, such as 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 program (Jha, 1987).

Ghimire has studies the impact of Rural Development Program in MadanPokhara Village and found some of the problems of rural development (Ghimire 2001). The

first problem for the rural development in unplanned settlement. Secondly, the division of land into small plots. 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 recommended some key points like: the VDC should make village profile with problem 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.

Shakya (2002) states, social mobilization program ignore Dalits and they were ignored in the program and excluded from group formation because of caste discrimination. Community organization (CO) is working, as a saving cooperative and it should expand its program towards social and cultural field seeking participations from Dalits (Shakya, 2002).

Neupane (2009) claims that empowerment is the best alternative to include rural women in different aspects of development process. Through empowerment, poor rural women can boldly put their aspirations and wants in the concerned authorities. Their representation on various institutions would be more accessible through which they can decide about their genuine demand of social inclusion.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To meet the objectives of the study, descriptive and exploratory research design was applied in this study. It had used exploratory design to invites to the study area. The data agglomerated were from the field survey i.e. primary resource. The data were

analyzed in descriptive way. In addition case study had been for the household's survey.

3.1 Conceptual Framework

Social Mobilization Program through Village Development Program is a major component of program under Decentralized Local Governance Support Program (DLGSP) and Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP). 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 lives 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 LDF for establishing microenterprise 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.

3.2 Universe and Sampling

All the sample populations were selected from each of the selected group of Mangsebung Rural Municipality-3. The target study group was 18 community group. Out of 18 community groups the researcher has taken out purposive sampling of 50 percent of 18 groups, that was 9 groups for the study. There are 225 households altogether in selected groups. The next step consisted of random sampling while selecting groups and respondent beneficiaries. The final stage comprised random selection for 5 household members from each 9 groups thereby, making a total sample size of 45 beneficiaries focus to include Pro-poor, Dalit, Janajati and Women. The key informants are Ward Chairperson, Ward secretary, Social mobilize, teachers, health workers, local political leaders and some other intellectual people.

The study is largely based primary data, judicious use of secondary data constitute of parts of the research process. Primary data has been collected by means of structured questionnaire in interviewing the sample respondents. Observation has been carried as well. Key informant survey was also conducted to collect information in order to investigate the problems, prospects and condition of success for future projects activation. Discussion and group interviews was held with community leaders, female headed household, ward representatives and concerned line agencies' officials.

3.3 Data Collection Method

The study is largely based primary data, judicious use of secondary data constitute of parts of the research process. Primary data has been collected by means of structured questionnaire in interviewing the sample respondents. Observation has been carried as

well. Key informant survey was also conducted to collect information in order to investigate the problems, prospects and condition of success for future projects activation. Discussion and group interviews was held with community leaders, female headed household, ward representatives and concerned line agencies' officials likes DDC Profile, VDC Profile, Rural Municipality Profile.

3.4 Research Design

The design of this study is analytical as well as descriptive. On the other hand, the researcher has used descriptive method to study the systematic collection and presentation of data to give clear picture of a particular situation. In order to study the different aspect of community of analytically exploring and describing the situation.

3.5 Rationale of Selection of the Study Area

This study is selected in Mangsebung Rural Municipality Ward No. 3, Ilam for the study of socio-economic impact of social mobilization program. There had not been proper study in this topic widely. This study may help the local government to make strategic plan.

3.6 Nature of Data

Based on the nature of data, both qualitative and quantitative data were collected for the study,

3.6.1 Qualitative Data

The visual footage, photos, audio records and narrative were collected.

3.6.2 Quantitative Data

The numeral or figurative data representing different statistic of the study were collected.

3.7 Sources of Data

To fulfill the above mentioned objectives, this study was based on primary data that were collected on availability of the respondents. The secondary data have been used

as complementary which were obtained from journal, article, books, previous studies, survey reports and other reports.

3.7.1 Primary Data

Primary data has been collected using questionnaire from each selected households, field observation, interviews. The household details, according to questionnaire have been collected through the support of the informants and field assistants.

3.7.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data has been collected from published and unpublished documents from NGOs, project report, and historical accounts concern with micro-credit. In addition, this study have been also concern, records, biographies, journals, minute books, dissertations, annual reports and newsletters for the analysis process.

3.8 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

This instruments which have been used to collect the necessary data has been described on the sub-sections as follows:

3.8.1 Participant Observation

At the time of data collection direct population of the local people to study their settlement patterns, sanitation, land types, livestock cropping, patterns and festival celebration were carefully observed.

3.8.2 Field Visit Observation

This research is analytical and case study for the field visit and observation had been conducted. The field and observation had been done in the study area by researcher.

3.8.3 Household Survey

The household survey had been conducted 45 households using questionnaire ways. The basic quantitative information such as education, agriculture and probability source of income, occupation, landholding socioeconomic characteristics of the household were gathered through household survey.

3.8.4 Key Information Interview

This method has used primarily with a view to collect more general data. The data collected from other sources, ward chairperson, headmaster of school and knowledgeable person of the community, key informants were interviewed in order to collect information about the socio-economic condition of Mangsebung Rural Municipality Ward No. 3 Ilam.

3.8.5 Focus Group Discussion

This study has been conducted in heterogeneous society, so to acquired data inclusively focus group discussion was used. This technique is used to those who can't keep their inner views in front of seniors the people were participated in focus group discussion.

3.9 Tools of Data Analysis

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

3.10 Techniques of Data Analysis Interpretations

This research have been based on both quantitative and qualitative. Thus, received information from the field is also quantitative and qualitatively analyzed. The qualitative data like perception, vision, behavior, attitude, emotion and anger have been analyzed descriptively through the implication of theories and model of social mobilization. The qualitative analysis have been based on the rigorous analysis of the literatures. To analyze quantitative data which this study were analyzed through the sampling process which have been presented in the simple tables, bar charts, pie charts. This study was used simple mathematical tools such as ratio, percentage, and average for the general understanding. This study was used the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 12 to present the statistical inferences.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

The purpose of this chapter is to carry out data analysis. At first, it attempts to analyze the physical and social economic status of study area. Secondly to analyze the organization and management of Social Mobilization Program. Thirdly, the study of socio-economic impact is carried out, and at last, the sustainability of the program at local level is observed.

4.1 Background of Study Area

Mangsebung Rural Municipality is one of the Local Level Structure of Ilam district. It is situated in the south-western area of Ilam district. It is situated in the hilly side. This Rural Municipality is surrounded by Deumai and Mai Municipality in the east, Chulachuli Rural Municipality in the west and south, and Fakfokthum Ruram Municipality and Panchthar District in the north.

The area covered by Mangsebung Rural Municipality is 142.41 square km, total population of this Rural Municipality 18,503, out of them, female population is 9,454 and male population is 9,049, total HH is 3,440, population density is 130 per square km, average family size is 5.3. Literacy rate is 75.54 percent. Female literacy rate is 44.68.35. percent and male literacy rate is 82.73 percent. (CBS, 2068; DEO, 2074)

Mangsebung Rural Municipality is divided into 6 Wards. Among them Ward No. 3 is selected area of the study. The total population of this ward is 4,113, out of them, female population is 1,980 and male population is 2,133, total HH is 824, average family size is 4.99. (CBS, 2068) Literacy rate is 83.63 percent. Female literacy rate is

77.77 percent and male literacy rate is 89.40 percent. (Village Profile Ibharg/Banjho, 2068)

4.1.1 Physical and Socio-Economic Status of Study Area

In this topic included physical and socio-economic status of Mangsebung Rural Municipality-3, Ilam.

4.1.1.1 Yearly Family Income Table

In this study area total population is 4,113, out of them, female population is 1,980 and male population is 2133. Their family income are present the table-4.1

Table-4.1 Yearly Family Income of Study Area

S.N.	Income	Family No.	Percent
1	Less than 50 Thousand	499	60.56
2	More than 50-70 Thousand	202	24.51
3	More than 75 Thousand-1 Lakh	59	7.16
4	1-1.5 Lakh	40	4.85
5	Above 1.50 Lakh	24	2.92
	Total	824	100

Source: Ibharg&Banjho VDC Profile, 2068

All the families of this ward are divided into five groups. Among them less than 50 thousands yearly income family percentage is 60.56, 50-75 thousands yearly income family percentage is 24.51, 75 thousands-1 lakh yearly income family percentage is 7.16, 1 lakh to 1 lakh 50 thousands yearly income family percentage is 4.85 and above 1 lakh 50 thousands yearly income family percentage is 2.92.

4.1.1.2 Foreign Employment

In this study area total population is 4,113, out of them, female population is 1,980 and male population is 2133. Among them foreign employment are present the table-4.2

Table-4.2 Foreign Employment

S.N.	Particular	No. of Foreign Employment
1	Male	135

2	Female	122
	Total	257

Source: Ibhanga&Banjho VDC Profile, 2068

Among the population of this ward 257 people have gone to foreign employment. Among them 135 male and 122 female.

4.1.1.3 Main Foods Crops(Muri)

In this study area mainly Rice Plant, Maize, Millet, Wheat, Mustard Plant are the main food crops. The main productions are present the table-4.3

Table-4.3 Main Foods Crops

S.N.	Food Crops	Production (Muri)
1	Rice Plant	3561
2	Maize	2440
3	Millet	1124
4	Wheat	7883
5	Mustard Plant	71
6	Other	77

Source: Ibhanga&Banjho VDC Profile, 2068

4.1.1.4 Cash Crops (40 kg/man)

In this study area mainly the cash crops are milk, potato, cardamom, broom, ginger, tea and vegetable. The main cash crops are present the table-4.4

Table-4.4 Cash Crops

S.N.	Cash Crops	Production (Man)
1	Potato	1387
2	Cardamom	238
3	Broom	10333
4	Ginger	8680
5	Tea	127

Source: Ibhanga&Banjho VDC Profile, 2068

4.1.1.5 Food Availabilities

In this study areatotal population is 4,113, out of them, female population is 1,980 and male population is 2133 and total HH is 824. Their food availabilities present the table-4.5

Table-4.5 Food Availabilities

S.N.	Category	No. of Population	Percent
1	Less than 3 months	165	20.02
2	3-6 months	352	42.72
3	6-9 months	112	13.59
4	9-12 months	182	22.08
5	more than 1 year	13	1.58
Total		824	100

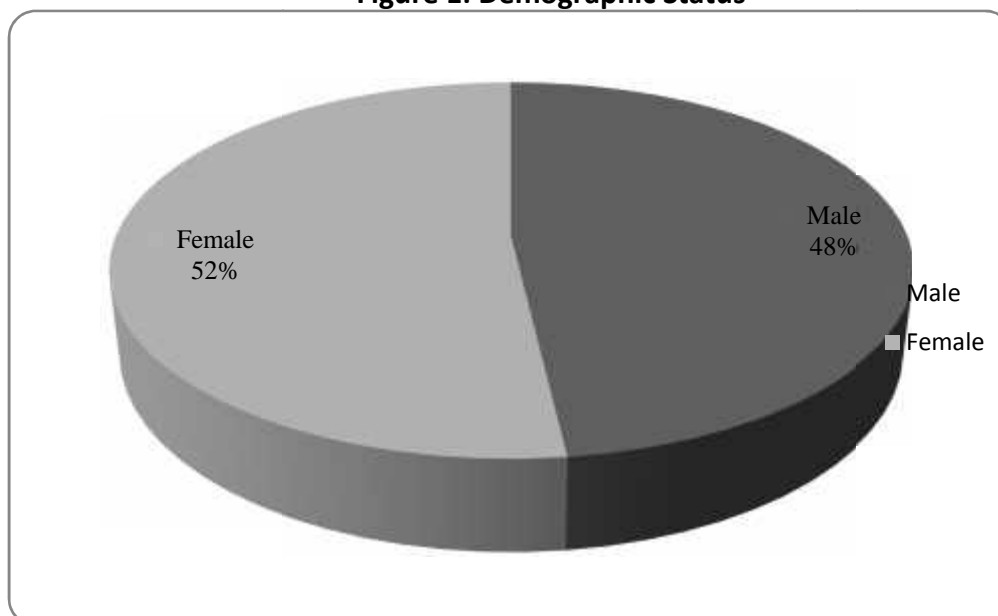
Source: Ibhanga&Banjho VDC Profile, 2068

According to the data food Availability is divides into 5 category. 165 families use their own food production for less than 3 months, 352 families 3-6 months, 112 families 6-9 months, 182 families 9-12 months and 13 families use own food production for more than a year.

4.1.2 Demographic Status of Study Area

Total population ofMangsebung Rural Municipality Ward No. 3 is 4,113. Among them male population are 1980 (48.14 percent) and female population are 2133 (51.86 percent). Comparing with ward population, female population is higher and male population is lower. Demographic Status is shown given pai chart figure 4.1

Figure 1: Demographic Status



Source: Ibhanga&Banjho VDC Profile, 2068

4.1.2.1 Population Distribution by Sex

Total population of study area is 4,113. Among them male population are 1980 (48.14 percent) and female population are 2133 (51.86 percent). Comparing with ward population, female population is higher and male population is lower. Population Distribution present the table 4.6

Table-4.6 Population Distribution by Sex

S.N.	Sex	No. of Population	Percentage
1	Male	1980	48.14
2	Female	2133	51.86
Total		4113	100

Source: Ibhanga&Banjho VDC Profile, 2068

4.1.2.2 Population Distribution by Castes

The study area diverse in terms of ethnicity, cultural, religion and language. Total household is 824 and 9 different ethnic societies. Among the, Limbu communities 1,559 then 2 Tamang. Detail data is as in the table 4.7

Table-4.7 Population Distribution by Castes

S.N.	Caste	Population
1	Limbu	1559
2	Rai	2049
3	Bramahan/Kshetri	358
4	Bishwarkarma	32
5	Magar	5
6	Darji	17

7	Tamang	2
8	Mukhiya	65
9	Yakhya	26
Total		4113

Source : Ibhanga&Banjho VDC Profile, 2068

4.1.2.3 Population Distribution by Age Group

Total population of study area is 4,113. Population Distribution by age group present the table 4.8

Table-4.8 Population Distribution by Age

S.N.	Age Group	Percent
1	0-6 year	13.33
2	6-15 year	25.91
3	16-45 year	44.72
4	46-60 year	10.62
5	60 above	5.42
Total		100

Source: Ibhanga&Banjho VDC Profile, 2068

According to the data 13.33 percent are less than 6 years, 25.91 percent are 6-15 years, 44.72 percent are 16-45 years, 10.62 percent are 46-60 years and 5.42 percent are 60 years above.

4.1.2.4 Migration (For 1-5 Years)

Nobody has come to the ward from outside either in course of service or to acquire education.

4.1.3 Infrastructure Status of Study Area

Infrastructure refers to the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or other area, including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function. Infrastructure is composed of public and private physical improvements such as roads, bridges, tunnels, water supply, sewers, electrical

grids, and telecommunications. In general, it has also been defined as "the physical components of interrelated systems providing commodities and services essential to enable, sustain, or enhance societal living conditions".

4.1.3.1 Road Facility

The road facility of the study area is present in table 4.9

Table-4.9 Road Facility

S.N.	Type of road	Percent
1	Black topped	0
2	Gravel	0
3	Muddy	100
Total		100

Source: Ibbang & Banjho VDC Profile, 2068

4.1.3.2 Literacy and Education

There are altogether 83.65 percent of population literate and 16.35 percent population are illiterate. There are three secondary schools and five basic schools. So, altogether eight schools are located in Mangsebung-3. Among them one is private and others are government.

4.1.3.3 Access of Drinking Water

Access of drinking water of the study area is present in table 4.10

Table-4.10 Access of Drinking Water

S.N.	Type of road	Household	Percent
1	Public Water Tap	307	37.26
2	Personal Water Tap	411	49.88
3	Natural Water Resources	103	12.50
4	Other	3	0.36
Total		824	100

Source: Ibbang & Banjho VDC Profile, 2068

Among the total household 37.26percent households are using public tap, 49.88 percent households are using personal tap, 12.50 percent households are using natural water resources and 0.36 percent households are using other resources.

4.1.3.4. Toilet

Using the toilet of the study area is present the table 4.11

Table-4.11 Toilet

S.N.	Type of toilet	Household	Percent
1	RCC toilet	289	35.07
2	Modern toilet	514	62.38
3	No toilet	21	2.55
Total		824	100

Source: Ibhanga&Banjho ODF Report, 2071

Among the total household 35.07percent households are using RCC toilet, 62.38 percent households are using modern toilet and 2.55 percent households are not using toilet.

4.1.3.5 Use of Fire Oven (Chulho)

Use of Fire Oven of the study area is present the table 4.12

Table-4.12 Use of Fire Oven (Chulho)

S.N.	Type of Oven	Household	Percent
1	Traditional oven	759	92.11
2	Modern oven	49	5.95
3	Gas	16	1.94
Total		824	100

Source: Ibhanga&Banjho VDC Profile, 2068

Among the total household 92.11percent households are using traditional oven, 5.95 percent households are using modern oven and 1.94 percent households are using gas.

4.1.3.6 Irrigation

In this ward, irrigation is use for the production of cash crops (vegetable and potato). There are 5 small irrigation cannels in ward.

4.1.3.7 Use of Lamp (Electricity)

Using the lamp of the study area is present the table 4.13

Table-4.13 Use of Lamp (Electricity)

S.N.	Type of Lamp	Household	Percent
1	Solar power	134	16.26
2	Micro hydro	449	54.49
3	Small oil lamp	241	29.25
4	National supply electricity	0	0

Source: Ibhanga&Banjho VDC Profile, 2068

Among the total household 16.26percent households are using the solar power energy, 54.49 percent households are using micro hydro and 29.25 percent households are using small oil lamp.

4.1.3.8Vegetables and Livestock

The commercialization of off-season and on-season vegetables cultivated by the farmer in each toleof the ward is the main source of income. Similarly goats, cow and pigs are also the subsidiary source of income. Some people sales milk in the local market produced by improved and local animals. These activities help to maintain the living standard of people in the ward.

4.1.4 Public Service and Facilities

4.1.4.1 Health

There is no Sub-health post. Also there is no any private clinic in ward. Most of the patient go to the ChisopaniPanchami, Mangalbare and Ilam hospital and other health service providers in the neighboring Damak, Jhapa.

4.1.4.2 Veterinary Service

There is no private veterinary centre in the ward. People take service from neighboring wards.

4.1.4.3 Market Facility

There are two weekly local hatbazar. They are Chature Bazar and Shanibare Bazar. But that is not sufficient to the people and they go to Chisopani Panchami bazar, and Damak bazar for daily selling and purchasing purpose.

4.1.4.4 NGO/INGO/Clubs

There are four NGOs. they are actively involved in development activities and more than 27 community based organizations are actively working in the field of social sector.

4.1.4.5 Access of the Communication

In this ward there are 629 radios, 208 televisions, 38 telephones, 11 computers, 2 internet cyber, 1321 mobile and 10 newspaper delivered from the post office.

4.2 Study of Organization and Management

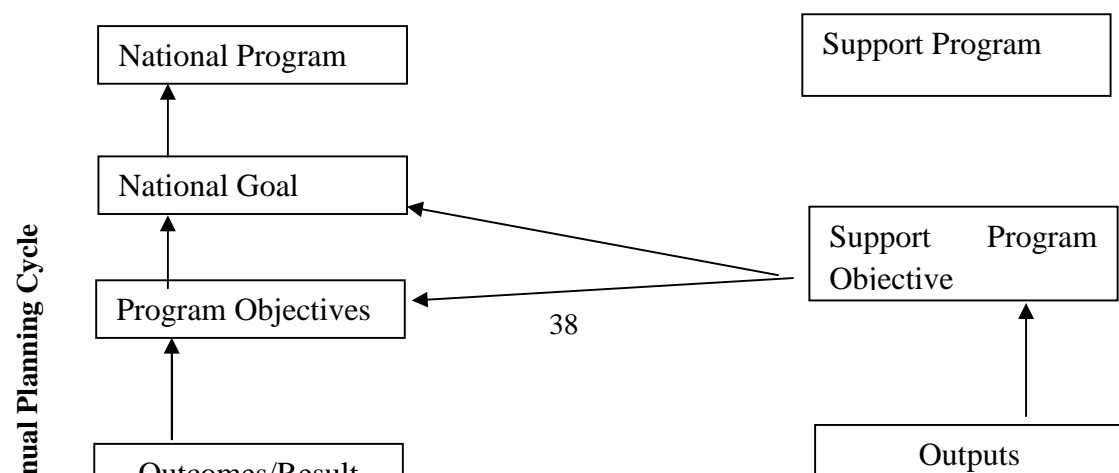
Organization is a consciously co-ordinate social unit, composed of two or more people that function on a relatively continuous basis to achieve a common goal. Social Mobilization Program is implemented through community organizations, and these COs are organized social units who work to achieve a common goal, i.e. development. DLGSP, MLD and NPC frame the management of the SMP and MLD executes the program. So the program is executed by VDC in local level.

4.2.1 Linkage of National Program with Support Program

In 1990, Nepal promulgated a new constitution providing for multiparty democracy under a constitutional monarchy that stresses on the participation of local people in the process of governance. The parliament under the multiparty system of government passed laws of local governance; especially the DDC, municipality and VDC Acts in 1992. The DDC, municipality and VDC Acts provide an institutional structure to manage both local and urban development in Nepal. As outlined above, legislative

provision has been made for the full involvement of people and their institutions in the development process. The current policy enhances the role and influence of local authorities, NGOs, the private sector and the community level institutions, encouraging the exploitation of their potentials. In all cases, there is an increasingly broad-based acceptance of the principle of 'voice' and 'choice' as operational norms. Here 'voice' refers to the right to criticize and give local guidance to enhance socio-economic rationality to the decisions made by the government. The same is true and more intense for the locally elected bodies. This is aided by the structure in each of the three Acts of local governance that all locally elected authorities keep their accounts and decisions completely transparent. 'Choice' refers to the liberalization of the development process. SMP is being launched to develop villagers so as to exercise trickle-up approach of development. LSGA-1999 has further enhanced the scope of SMP. A conceptual relationship between national program and support program is depicted in fig.-2, which demonstrates how a support program contributes in achieving the results of the national objectives.

Figure 2 : Linkage of National Program and Framework with Support Program



Annual Planning Cycle

Time bound Action
Plan

Source: A National Framework Document for Decentralized Governance and Capacity Building, March 2002, NPC

4.2.2 Group Formation and Group Dynamism

"Whereas Psychologists focus their attention on the individual, sociologists study the social system in which individuals fill their roles; that is, Sociology studies people in relation to their fellow human beings" (Robbins, 2000, p. 9). A group is defined as two or more individuals, interacting and interdependent, who have come together to achieve particular objectives. There are various kinds of group formed; with the specific purpose the specific groups are formed. Social Mobilization Program works under community organization-the formal group.

4.2.2.1 Need of Group

Percentage Distribution of Reporting Reasons for Group Formation

Table-4.14 Need of Group Formation

Reasons for Group Formation	No. of Respondents	Percent
Credit access	27	60
Participate in CD activities	41	91.12
To increase family income	31	68.89
Skill development	24	53.34

NB: one respondent may respond one or more options.

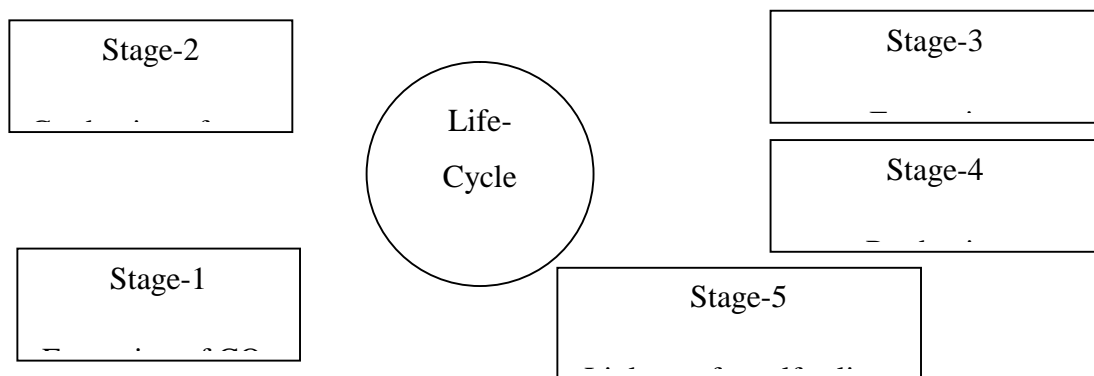
Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table 4.14 indicates that 91.12 percent of sampled members reported to have joined in-group to participate on community development activities in their own village. The secondary objectives for joining group were to increase family income (68.3189 percent), followed by taking loan for family members from the COs, credit access and upgrading skill development (60.00 percent). Then, 53.34 percent of the sampled beneficiaries reported that they joined groups for Skill development.

4.2.3 The five Stage Model

The five stage group development model characterizes group as proceeding through five distinct phases; forming, storming, norming, performing and adjourning.

Figure-3 Group Development



As shown in fig-3, the five-stage group development model characterizes group as proceeding through five distinct phases; forming, storming, norming, performing and adjourning (Tuckman, 1965). But in behavior, the stages are differently coded. The first stage, forming, is characterized by a great deal of uncertainty about the purpose of group, structure and leadership. Members are listing the water to determine what types of behavior are acceptable. This stage is complete when members have begun to think of themselves as part of a group.

4.2.3.1 Group Formation

Community Organization is formed through social mobilization process when sensitization of community is carried out by a team of social mobilizers. To develop these communities as sustainable development institutions, priority is given to capital formation and human resource development. There are 4 female COs and 5

mixed COs in Mangsebung 3. All COs has reached at a stage of self-sustaining and self-governing organization through various stages. There are 9 matured COs in this Ward.

The initiation process for formation of COs starts with several dialogues at the settlement level between community people and a team of social mobilize. Once the people become ready to organize themselves the real process of CO formation begins. At least 80 percent of HH should organize into COs to ensure universal participation of the settlers of that settlement.

Table-4.15 Aggregate Members of the Selected COs

Total	Dalit	Percent	Indigenous	Percent	Other	Percent
45	2	4.45	38	84.45	5	11.10

Source: Field survey, 2018

In the table-4.15, there are 45 members in 9 COs in Mangsebung 3 Ward. Among them, indigenous members represent 84.45 percent of total members, dalit members represent only 4.45 percent and other members represent 11.10 percent. In representation on acting committee, most of the chairman and manager post is represented by indigenous members except 2 posts. One post is represented by dalit and one post is by other.

4.2.3.2 Basis of Leadership Selection

Soon after a group is formed, it elects leader who is a literate (educated) members and considered to be a person of integrity, having the motivation for community service. The roles of chairperson and the manager are set up by the organization itself. The chairperson and the manager play the role of catalyst to convince other people in the SMP group.

Table-4.16 shown, 91.12 percent of sampled beneficiaries reported that leaders of their group were selected on the basis of group initiative. 8.88 percent of sampled beneficiaries reported that leaders were selected by Social Mobilizer. Sampled beneficiaries reported that leaders were not selected by Ward Development representatives and Program Coordinator.

Interestingly enough, the basis of leadership selection, with the initiative taken by group members seems quite encouraging among the people. In the literature of development, there is a common consensus that the leadership selection should be left to the concerned people themselves. Leaders hand-picked by development agents tend to dominate others and may result in group disintegration over time (Khadka, 1994).

Table-4.16 Percent Distribution of Basis of Leadership Selection.

Basis of Leadership selection	Percent
Group initiative	91.12
Social Mobilizer	8.88

Source: Field survey, 2018

Trust is the foundation of leadership. It is impossible to lead people who don't trust leaders. Trust and trustworthiness modulate the leader's successes to knowledge and cooperation. Group Interview revealed that COs members trust the leaders because they themselves have selected them.

4.2.3.3 Graduation of Group

During this stage there is a regular monthly meeting of the COs and collection of saving is mandatory. The COs prioritize the works to be carried out with self-initiation to build the harmony for self-help development. Farming and non-farming business enterprises are identified by each member of CO. The COs self-initiate the task of building roads, digging tracks and trails, environment maintenance activities and spreading literacy campaign. Enterprise development is another step to mobilize resources effectively. There is a monthly chairperson secretary's conference (CSC) organized. The maturity certificates are awarded to the COs when all the required features of COs are resumed. This maturity certificate becomes the departure point for the COs in receiving seed grant, credit capital, and skill development activities. There are 9 matured COs in Mangsebung 3, among them 4 COs are of female group.

4.2.3.4 Group Meeting

It has been mandatory for the groups to hold at least one group meeting once a month to discuss about the formulation of investment plans, loan application, loan repayment, and problems encountered in project implementation, matters related to training and community development activities etc. Another underlying purpose of holding regular group meeting is to promote group solidarity and group cohesiveness among the members of the group.

Table 4.17 shows that 22.22 percent of sampled beneficiaries reported that only one group meeting was held in the last three months, while 77.78 percent responders maintained that their group had two meeting in the last three months. Group Interview and field observation revealed that the beneficiaries of the sampled group, who held no group meeting in the last three months, were mostly inactive and lacked the interest in undertaking community development activities. The fact behind the critical plight is either illiterate or morally crippled leaders.

Table-4.17 Percentage Distribution of Group Meeting held in last three months.

No. of Meeting	Percent
Once	22.22
Two or more	77.78

Source: Field Survey, 2018

4.2.3.5 Enterprise Development

The CO starts undertaking both individual and collective enterprise of farming and non-farming activities of their choices. The saving generated by COs is invested to the fellow members who need it. Further, resources can be obtained from LGCDP as a credit capital to support and operate enterprises. The cumulative internal saving and investment of 9 COs in Mangsebung 3 is Rs. 8,92,084/- and Rs. 5,35,970/- respectively. Among total amount of internal saving of Mangsebung 3, Rs. 2,37,500/- invested in female COs and and Rs. 2,98,470/- invested in mixed COs.

The total investment is distributed to the different sectors. Out of the total, 51.11 percent has been invested to agriculture sector, 31.11 percent to the livestock, 11.11 percent has been investment to trade and 6.67 percent to others.

The COs participate in planning process for implementing productive infrastructure by identifying their productive plans, which include irrigation, water supply, community forestry etc. To implement such plans the functional groups are formed by the CO in a forum of CMC. The COs receives.

4.2.4 Linkages for Self-Reliant Development

When the COs and functional groups develop themselves as self-reliant grassroots level institutions, they further expand their links (Vertical and Horizontal) for development and management with Local Authorities, NGOs, civil society, bank etc. This stage is the top-most level of achievement of SMP. The COs also receive support in the transfer of technology, i.e., improved seed, off-season vegetable production, farming system, non-farm activities.

The support organization team links the COs with the development process of the VDC and line agencies using their resources. The COs will also be supported in programming their needs and in linking these programs to the formal VDC and DDC programming cycles through participatory development process. The program coordinates and mobilizes resources of the DDCs, VDCs, line agencies, and COs to implement SMP. The commitment for the mobilization of VDC resources is one of the criteria for the selection of VDCs for the implementation of SMP. In addition, the support is provided in enabling the COs to link their needs with resources of commercial banks and research centers. Expertise available with the line agencies, NGOs and the private sector or other institutions will be mobilized for training and skilled manpower development at the community level for the provision of priority services, as identified by the COs.

4.2.5 Institutionalization and Internalization of SMP

The capacities, structures, systems and culture instilled by the program in implementation, SMP is designed to ensure gradual sustenance of the program. LDF has now been legally prescribed under LSGA-1999 to institutionalize the conceptual framework and mechanism for SMP implementation.

The main functions of SMP are Organization, Saving and Skill. These are implemented at local level to reduce poverty and empower disadvantage

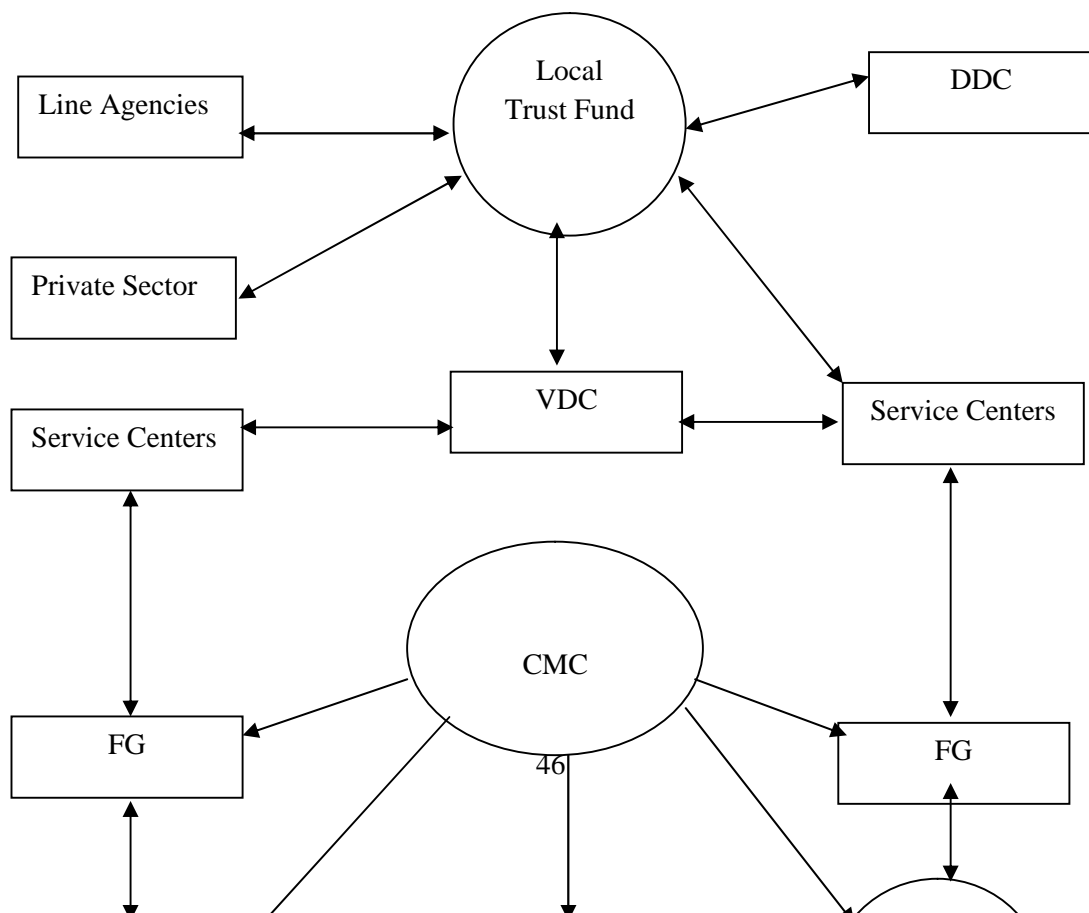
groups and minorities in the society. So, the concept of SMP seems clear at the community level.

All 45 beneficiaries have knowledge about the functions of the SMP. In their opinion, main functions of SMP are saving and credit, CD activities, income generating activities, group mobilization, resource mobilization, investment and other activities.

LDF provides a unique opportunity and valuable vehicles for supporting initiatives for institutional development and poverty reduction efforts at the grass roots. 9 COs in Mangsebung 3 have matured and reached their second threshold as they have begun demanding increased resources and new avenues for their development.

As part of the internalization strategy of SMP, the operational cost of LDF implementation is being gradually sustained through income generated from revolving credit facility created as an integral part of VDCs and DDCs and inputs from the program. The organizational structure is exhibited below. The SMP is contributed by line agency, NGO/INGO, private sector, DDC, VDC etc. VDC is itself a service centre and CMC and group members is active recipient of the program. (See below, fig-4)

Figure-4 Modality of Organizational Development under SMP of Local Governance Program Glance.



4.3 Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Program

In order to assess the socio-economic impact of SMP, the selected socioeconomic indicators between 2012 and 2017 are compared. For this purpose selected indicators are categorized under 6 thematic groups.

4.3.1 Comparison on General Economic Indicators

Table-4.18 makes it clear that the general economic indicators, which were employed to compare and measure the changes, are found to have improved percentage of

beneficiaries reporting the perception of change in general economic indicators between 2012 and 2017.

Table-4.18 Change in General Economic Indicators between 2012 and 2017

NB: 45 respondents do not response the all indicators.

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Turning to the indicators of table-4.18, 80 percentages of beneficiaries reported that their income has increased and 20 percentages found no change in income. About 71.11 percentages of beneficiaries have increased the farm income and 28.89 percent

SN	Indicators	Increased	Percent	Decreased	Percent	No change	Percent
1	Income	36	80	0	0	9	20
2	Farming	32	71.11	0	0	13	28.89
3	Wage Laboring	33	73.34	0	0	22	26.66
4	Other	20	44.45	17	37.78	8	17.77
5	HH Saving	24	53.34	4	8.89	17	37.77
6	Group Saving	45	100	0	0	0	0

did not felt any changed. In addition, 73.34 percentage of respondents found the increase in wage income and 26.66 percent felt no change in it. Moreover, 53.34 percent of respondents felt increase in household saving, 8.89 percent decrease and 37.77 percent felt no change. But in case of group saving, 100 percent found to have increase.

The above findings indicate the shift of subsistence economy to professional farming sector because income from farming has increased (71.11 percent) substantially. Income and HH saving are positively related. But one of the remarkable points is that group saving is also increased immensely as 100 percent respondents have increased it. This is a good indication of 'we-feeling'.

4.3.2 Household Indicators

The table-4.19 represents it abundantly clear that all the indicators used to compare and measure changes in HH indicator, except one, that is expenditure on medicine, have been found in better direction and percentage of beneficiaries reporting the perception of change in HH indicators between 2012 and 2018.

Table-4.19 Percentage of Change in HH Indicators between 12 and 2017

S.N.	Indicators	Increased	Decreased	No change
1	Expenses on medicine	6.67	82.22	11.11
2	Expenses on education	91.10	4.45	4.45
3	Expenses on cattle	73.33	17.78	8.89
4	No. of cattle owned	71.11	20	8.89
5	Expenses on dress	100	0	0
6	Expenses on consumption	91.11	0	8.89
7	Food habit frequency in (a month)			
8	Vesetable	71.10	4.45	24.45
	Fruit	37.78	0	62.22
	Milk	64.44	0	35.56
	Meet	53.33	0	46.67
9	No. of environment awareness program held	82.22	0	17.78

NB: Out of 45 respondents, some do not response the all indicators.

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Here, we noticed that 82.22 percentage of respondents reported that expenditure on medicine has decreased. It seems quite good. Paradoxically, the interview with key informants revealed that the actual expenditure on medicine has increased. Most of member of COs have insured health in Ilam Hospital. Again, more than 91 percent of

respondents reported that expenditure on education has increased, this reflect the good situation; more than 82.22 percent of respondents have reported to have increased the expenditure on education has increased environment awareness program. This is an indication of education of disease like cholera and other communicable disease.

About 73.77 percent of respondents increased the spending on cattle, 71.11 percent has added some cattle, 91.11 percent increased expenditure on consumption, and 100 percent has increased on dress. Consequently, the above information ensures that the people are in a progressive direction.

Similarly, the major portion of respondents reported to have consumed more vegetable (71.10 percent), fruit (37.78 percent), milk (64.44 percent) and meat (53.33 percent). If this is true what they have said, either they used to consume little amount of vegetables, protein, vitamin or they have begun consuming much vitamin, protein etc. But initial logic seems true as they are still consuming quite lesser amount of protein, vitamin and minerals. We at least, notice the direction is good.

4.3.3 Technological Diversification Indicators

Table 4.20 Shows that most of the respondents have adopted the available modern farm practice, techniques and equipment either in case of forming or livestock keeping.

Table-4.20 Indicators Comparison on T.D.I. between 2012 and 2018

SN	Indicators (Percentage)	2012	2017
1	Farming practice		
a	Plough	84.45	71.11
b	Improved Plough	37.78	55.56
c	Wage labor	55.56	75.56
d	Parma	57.78	51.11
2	Use of chemical fertilizer	68.89	84.45

3	No. of livestock of improved variety	28.89	53.33
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NB: Out of 45 respondents, some do not response the all indicators.

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The indication is that people have begun using modern technology. About 84 percent of respondents were used to cultivate their land using plough in 2012 but only 68 percent of them use plough to cultivate land in 2017. Additionally, 37 percent beneficiaries used improved plough in 2012 but the percentage has increased to 55 percent in 2017. Similarly, working is wage-paid basis 75 percent increased. Parma ParmaPratha gradually declined 51 in 2017, now each two has an improved variety of livestock. The manifestation made by data is that the people have inclined to adopt new technology, Group interview revealed that even small landholders have begun to use improve plough because it is quite easy, as they need not keep oxen for off-season. It does mean that people might use both plough and improve plough. Parma and wage-paid simultaneously.

The use of chemical fertilizer is 84 percent which is increased by 68 percent. Some respondents reported to begin the use of local fertilizer (Compost) also but percent of use of chemical fertilizers is also increased.

Market observation revealed that local people often come to the local market not only to buy but also to sell the surplus they have. In the past, most of primary goods from outsides the ward used to be consumes but, at present, the goods that are locally produced are being consumed. 'A house a three; like campaign was conducted by all COs in ward, the result was an increase in fruits and better environment. Clubs and NGOs often conduct similar programs.

4.3.4 Social Indicators

Table-4.21 Comparison on Social Indicators between 2012 and 2017

S.N.	Indicators (Percentage)	2012	2017
1	Deposit to currency ratio (>0.2)	6.67	17.78
2	Source of Borrowing	-	-

i	Institutional	17.78	77.78
ii	Money lenders	64.45	
3	Literate Rate	42.22	55.56
4	Duration of off farm employment	-	-
i	1-3 months	37.78	75.56
ii	4-6 months	24.45	44.45
c	Fulfillment of food for >6 months	22.22	37.78

Source: Field Survey, 2018

About 7 percent of respondents had more than 20 percent deposit to currency ratio in 2012 but the percentage increased to 18 percent in 2017. This indicator the good banking habit. One of the surprising points is that there are no banks in the area at present because of rural area. In spite of the unfavorable condition the banking habit increased, the one reason for this that group saving has increased and the sum is kept in banks. About 18 percent beneficiaries used to borrow from institutional source in 2012 but they have increased the habit have borrowing from institutional source as 78 percent beneficiaries have reported to have borrowed from the institutional source in 2017. As group interview clarified that major portion of borrowed fund comes from their own COs. Similarly, 65 percent of respondent had borrowed from moneylenders in 2012 but the respondents did not provide the data for 2018. In such case secret borrowing takes place. Literacy rate increased from 42 percent in 2012 to 56 percent in 2018. About 38 percent of respondents have reported to have engaged in off-farm activities (1-3 months) in 2012 but 76 percent of respondents are engaged in off-farm activities for the duration of 1-3 months. This is due to increase in wage-paid labor in the local area. Similarly, the off-farm employment for 4-6 months also increased in 2017 since factories near by SMP are providing more opportunities. Slight improvement in the sufficiency of food for more than 6 months is seen as 38 percent respondents have food now for more than 6 months against 22 percent in 2012.

4.3.5 Target Group Indicators

Table 4.22 Percentage of beneficiaries between 2012 and 2017 change in Group

S.N.	Indicators (Percent)	Increase	Decrease	No change
1	Asset formation			
i	Land	6.67	0	93.33
ii	Equipment	68.89	0	31.11
iii	Share Equities	4.44	0	95.56
iv	Poultry	86.67	8.89	4.44
v	Livestock	73.33	11.11	15.56

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 4.22 makes it clear that about 6.67 percent respondents have increased land remained 93.33 percent of respondents have found no change in land. Similarly, 68.89 percent of respondents have added some kinds of equipment like farming instruments, home gadgets, etc; 4.44 percent has increased the holding of share equity, 86.67 percent has increased poultry and 73.33 percent has added livestock. The indication is simple enough to perceive that they have added the assets. The increase either livestock or poultry is praiseworthy because the sustenance of up keeping them is possible.

4.3.5.1 Training

Training undoubtedly broadens knowledge skills and attitude. Table 4.23 indicates the difference in training received between 2012 and 2017.

Table-4.23 Percentage of Training Received in 2012 and 2017

S.N.	Kinds of training	2012	2017
1	No training	84.44	22.22
2	Veterinary and livestock training	17.78	46.67
3	Crop and vegetable production	8.89	26.67
4	Population and family welfare	2.22	20
5	Leadership development	-	62.22
6	Bamboo and wooden work	8.89	13.33
7	Fast food production	-	15.56

Source: Field Survey, 2018

About 84 percent of respondents reported that hadn't received any training in 2012 but only 22 percent has not received any training in 2017. In 2012 only 18 percent of respondents had taken Veterinary and livestock training but 47 percent has had it in 2017. The percentage having training in population and family welfare, crop and vegetable production and bamboo and wooden work have substantially increased and became 20 percent, 27 percent and 13 percent in 2017 against 9 percent, 2 percent and 9 percent in 2012 respectively. Training in leadership development and fast food production was not received anybody, but 62 percent and 16 percent of respondents have received it in 2017 respectively.

Almost all training received by beneficiaries was provided by VDC and SMP. Group interview revealed that training program were not related very useful. But training on veterinary and livestock, vegetable farming and leadership development were found useful.

However, the training was useful members of COs have scope for improvement and a suitable system of assessing training need has yet to be developed.

4.3.6 Women Empowerment Indicators

The specific concern of this topic is to assess and investigate the extent and structure of women's participation in household decision-making in 2012 and 2017. The major

quantitative indicator of female status used was the relative input into three area of household decision-making: farm management, involvement in local market economy and domestic activities.

It was often expected that women's status via-a-via men in a given roles and the contexts within which these roles are enacted since male and female, must enact a number of different role in the course of a lifetime. Respondents were asked about who had participated in the various decision making process in 2012 and 2017.

The first category includes decisions on domestic activities such as cooking, washing, sweeping, family health care and sanitation, food processing etc. Instead of asking them these items separately only domestic activities was asked and written here. Secondly, farm management decision was taken as an indicator to assess the impact on beneficiaries. This includes questions on seed selection, choice of cropping pattern, input use pattern, animals to keep etc. The final category is the extent of gender’s involvement in local market economy, which covers decisions on the selling, and buying of food items, livestock and agricultural inputs.

4.3.6.1 Participation in Domestic Activities and Farm Management Decision Making Process

Separated from the other "economic" or income-earning sectors but supporting agriculture and all other income activities with its services are the domestic activities. These domestic activities encompass activities like cooking, laundry cleaning childcare, fetching water.

Table-4.24 HH Decision Making in Farm and Domestic Activities between 2012 and 2017

S.N.	Particular	2012				2017			
		M	F	Both	Total	M	F	Both	Total
1	HH Decision	8.89	73.33	17.78	100	4.45	33.33	62.62	100
2	Farm Mgnt	44.45	33.33	22.22	100	37.78	26.67	34.55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Extent of gender’s participation in farm management is also illustrated in table 4.24. Although the activities seem same with domestic activities, it is conceptually separate

in the sense that the activities it encompasses are all geared towards the production of household goods or commodities.

In table 4.24, 8.89 percent HH domestic decision was taken by male alone in 2012, 73.33 percent decision was taken by female only and 17.78 percent by both. But in 2017, 4.45 percent male is not involved in HH decision of domestic activities, 33.33 percent female and 62.62 percent both female and male are involved in HH decision. This indicates that both male and female have started to take decision in collaboration which is increased from 17.78 percent in 2012 to 62.62 percent in 2018. Male have become quite cooperative to female and involved jointly to decide domestic general activities. Unilateral decision making process in the family is changed into bilateral decision making process during this period which is a good indication for women empowerment.

Again in farm management decision-making, 44.45 percent male, 33.33 percent female and 22.22 percent both used to involve in 2012 but in 2018, 37.78 percent male, 26.67 percent female and 34.55 percent both have been involved in farm decision-making. This is also a good indication on part of women. Both indicators show that cooperation is good between male and their female partner on the family.

4.3.6.2 Genders Involvement in Local Market Economy

Rural women are usually entangled in the less or non-remunerative household chores. Social norms and regulations usually do not permit their living into the outside productive sphere. This sub-section analyzes involvement in local market economy from the perspective of gender issues which includes of disposal of goods produced in the household for sale or exchange in the near by market or weekly Hat Bazaars. Table-5.11 presents percentage distribution of genders involvement in the decision making process to participate in local market economy in 2012 and 2017. I want to know whether there is any improvement in women's role in such activities from where currency is generated and they have opportunity to use it.

Table-4.25 The Involvement in Local Market Economy Decision Making from Gender's Perspective in 2012 and 2017.

SN	Particular	2012				2017			
		M	F	Both	Total	M	F	Both	Total

1	Selling of agriculture product	37.78	37.78	24.44	100	26.67	37.78	35.55	100
2	Selling of livestock	55.56	17.78	26.66	100	20	28.89	51.11	100
3	Selling of home	26.67	51.11	22.22	100	37.78	31.11	31.11	100
4	Buying of livestock	64.44	15.56	20	100	51.11	11.11	37.78	100
5	Buying of agriculture inputs	51.11	37.78	11.11	100	42.22	42.22	15.56	100
6	Overall	55.56	20	24.44	100	35.55	31.11	33.33	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

In the table 4.25, the decision of both male and female to selling of agricultural products and livestock is also increased and only male decision on it is decreased. The percent of joint decision is increased from 24.44 percent to 35.55 percent in agricultural products and from 26.66 percent to 51.11 in livestock. The male decision is decreased from 37.78 percent to 26.67 percent in selling of agriculture product and from 55.56 percent to 20.00 percent in livestock. Female decision is not increased and decreased from 37.78 percent in selling of agriculture product and from 17.78 percent to 28.89 percent in livestock.

Similarly, The percent of joint decision is increased from 22.22 percent to 31.11 percent in selling at home, from 20 percent to 37.78 percent in buying of livestock and from 11.11 percent to 15.55 percent in buying of agriculture inputs.

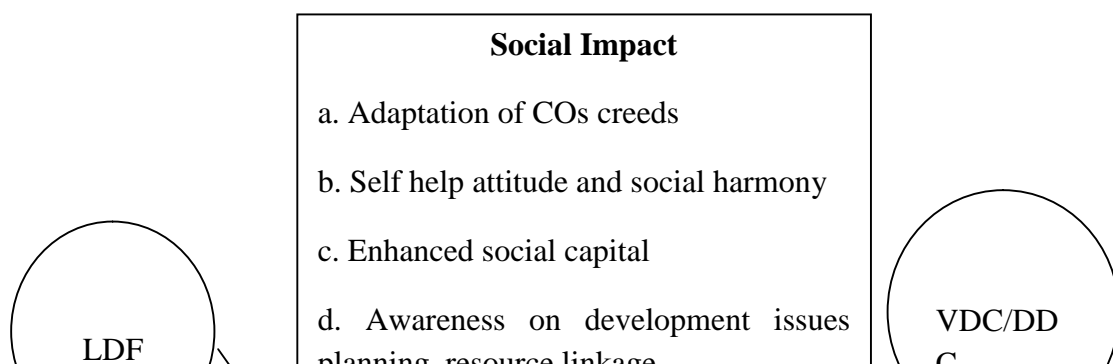
What this shows is a pattern familiar in many parts of the developing countries. Whereby men leave the major part of both the domestic work and the subsistence farming to women and try to find some ways either within the village or beyond to earn cash to supplement family income.

However, the above findings do indicate that the process of empowerment of women in household decision-making process was seen to have gained some momentum in selling of livestock products and buying of agricultural inputs.

4.3.6.3 Change in Social Status of Women Beneficiaries in the Household and Community Level

Key informants with the women beneficiaries revealed that improvement in their status in the household resulted in somewhat lower assessment than in community. Some respondents reported that women felt less restricted in speaking their mind and more inclined to make decision on their own after they joined COs nowadays. Most of the women are more empower on speaking publicly, participation on public programs, decision on community activities, providing advices and suggestions to their husbands and family.

Figure-5: Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Program through awareness social regulation LDF support and linkage at glance.



Source: A National Framework Document for Decentralized Governance and CapacityBuilding, March 2002, NPC

4.4 Sustainability of the Program at the Local Level

In order to assess the sustainability of the social mobilization program at the local level, the community development activities are comparatively study.

4.4.1 Community Development Activities

People who come together in SMP, COs tend to form structure and develop norms and standards that help them to operate effectively and maintain themselves as a group. According to Rossi (1972), solidarity is a broad concept which refers to the existence of a persistently tie that crystallizes the sense of attachment to one's group. The degree of solidarity of a group is determined by the personal need satisfaction it provides to its members (Dimock, 1983). It was observed in the field that group where members were working toward a common goal like drinking water scheme, construction of small irrigation scheme, nursery establishment and fodder plantation on a cooperative basis was found to be more cohesive.

Hoffman-Nowotny (1981) maintains that group solidarity is enhanced by social participation that exists in the structure of a social system. According to him, as members of a given group prefer direct participation in communal activities, the group will be tightly bonded into everlasting group solidarity. Participation of COs members in different facets of CD activities create personal ties among the members of the group.

Table-4.26 Percentage Distribution of Participation in Major CD Activities

S.N.	CD Activities	Percent
1	Drinking water scheme	73.33
2	Irrigation scheme	15.56
3	Agro-forestry	37.78
4	Treak and trail construction	86.67
5	COs house	42.22

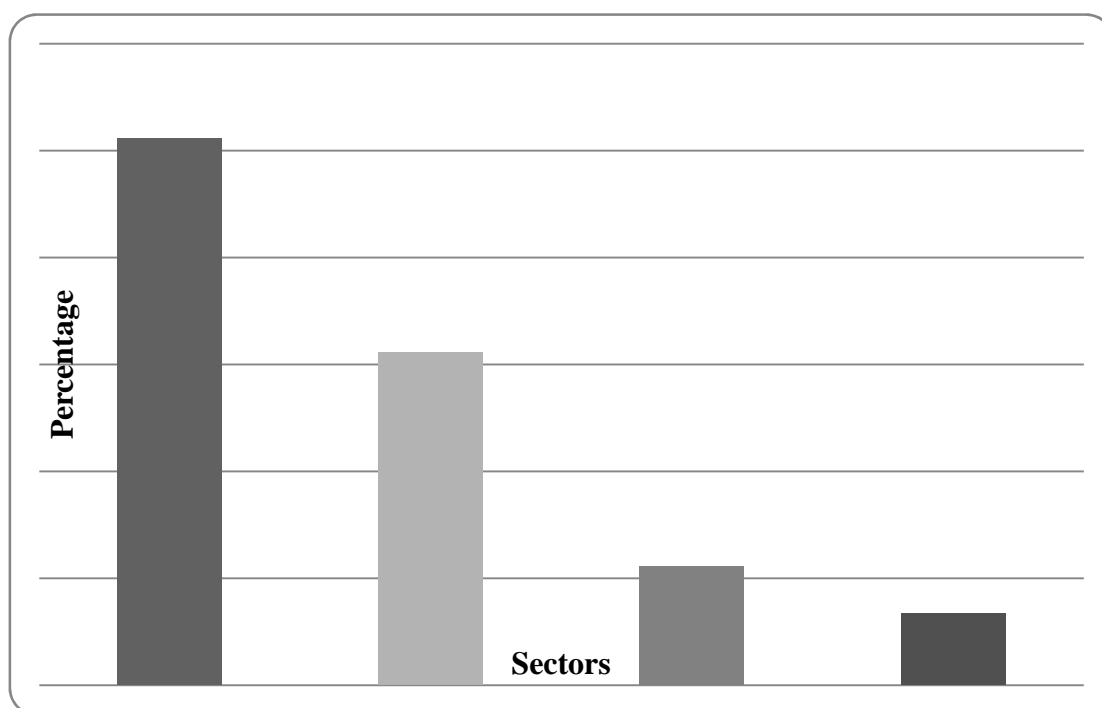
NB: One respondent may answer one or more options

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The 73.33 percent of sampled beneficiaries participated in the construction of drinking water scheme either in the form of voluntary labor or material contribution. 15.56 percent of sampled beneficiaries were found to have participated in the construction of irrigation scheme, 37.78 percent have involved in agro-forestry scheme, 86.67 percent in trek and trail construction, 42.22 percent have involved in COs house building process. (Table-4.26)

4.4.2 Sectoral Distributions

Figure-6 :Scrotal Participation of Beneficiaries and Distribution of loan



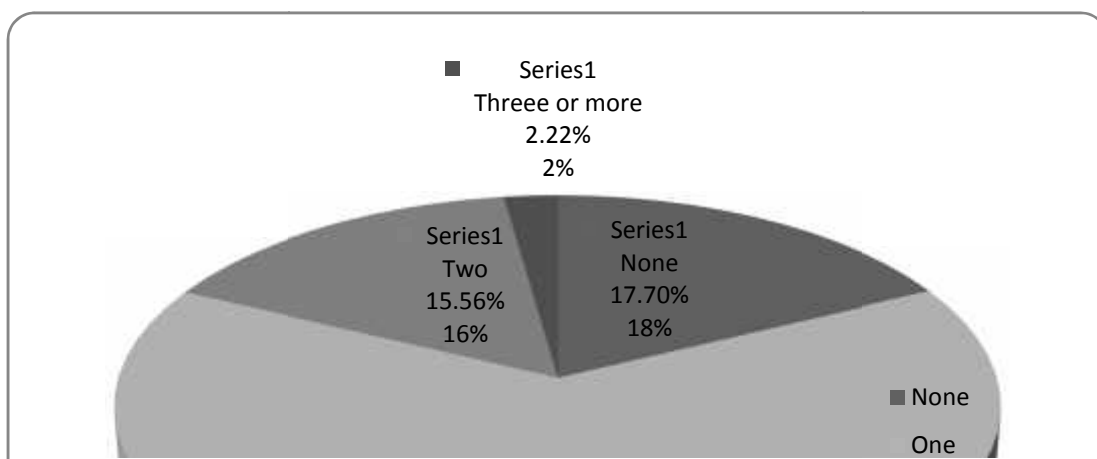
Source: Field Survey, 2018

The figure-6 clearly shows that the larger proportion of the disbursement of credits was channeled into agriculture (51.11 percent), livestock (31.11 percent), trade (11.11 percent) and others (6.67 percent). They borrowed loan mostly for livestock, vegetable cultivation, horticultural and crops. It covers major proportion in loan. In the table, 31.11 percent loan is invested in livestock, 51.11 percent loan is invested in agriculture and 11.11 percent loan is invested in trade and business sector. Some 6.67 percent beneficiaries have been found to have taken other activities. They don't include productive activities perhaps.

4.4.3 Number of loan Cycles

Positive impact on sampled beneficiaries was assessed by analyzing the demand for credit and its utilization. Figure-7 presents percentage distribution of beneficiaries by number of loan cycle received.

Figure-7 : Percentage Distribution of Receiving Number of Loan Cycles



Source: Field Survey, 2018

From the figure-7 it is clear that, 2.2 percent of the sample beneficiaries were found to have taken three or more cycle of loan, whereas 15.56 percent of the sampled beneficiaries received two cycles of loan, 64.44 percent received one cycles of loan. The 17.78 percent of sampled beneficiaries had not taken loan because they felt no need to take.

Field observation revealed that uptake of a second or follow on loan was more popular with earning enterprises. They often take loan for needy situation and returned back in time according to the rule and regulations of organization.

4.4.4 Size of Loan Received

Average loan size is varied by purpose of loan. The size of the loan ranged from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 20,000. Table 4.27 illustrates the number and percentage distribution of sampled beneficiaries receiving different loan size.

Table-4.27 Size of Loan Received by Sampled Beneficiaries from COs

S.N.	Size of Loan (Rs.)	Percent
1	Up to Rs. 1000	4.44
2	Rs. 1000-2000	6.66
3	Rs. 2000-5000	8.89
4	Rs. 5000-10000	15.56
5	Above Rs. 10000	46.67
6	No Lone	17.78
	Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

As seen in the table 4.27, No loan has taken by 8 (17.78 percent).4.44 percent has taken loan size of Up toRs. 1,000, 6.66 percent received loan size in the range of Rs. 1,000-2,000, 8.89 percent received loan in the range of Rs. 2,000-5,000, 15.56 percent in the range of Rs. 5,000-10,000 and remaining 46.67 percent received loan size in the range of above 10,000. It shows that comparatively, more respondents have received loan in the range of above 10 thousand than other ranges.

4.4.5 Loan Operation

Primary data on loan repayment, loan outstanding and overdue loans could not be collected, as respondents couldn't recall it correctly. Hence, loan operation analysis was partly based on SMP annual report. As of 2017, the analysis of data shows that loans disbursed to beneficiaries in Mangsebung 3 for various income generating activities amounted to Rs.5,35,970. All are invested and revolving among members in COs. There is no overdue of loan. This reflects the population as honest and devoted to COs norms and regulation.

4.4.6 Group Saving Fond

One important instrument of self-reliance initiated under the SMP is the institution of group saving. Member of group make monthly contribution to a group saving fund on an agreed basic according to their capacity to save. Table 4.28 presents the status of establishment of group saving funds (GSF)

Table-4.28 Establishment of Group Saving Fund by Sampled Beneficiaries

S.N.	Contribution in GSF	Percent
1	Rs 5-20 per month	75.56
2	Rs. 21-40 oer month	15.78
3	Above Rs. 40 per month	8.89
	Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Hundredpercent of the sampled beneficiaries reported to have participated in group saving scheme. The monthly contribution varied from Rs. 20-80. About 75.56 percent deposited Rs. 5-20 per month, 15.78 percent deposited Rs. 21-40 per month and 8.89 percent deposited more than Rs. 40 per month. It was commonly observed that there was no decline in regular contribution in fund. It is clearly known that members who showed least interest in group saving scheme did not understand the real purpose of

group saving fund. There was cohesion and identity of common interest that contribute to high participation among group members to sustain group saving scheme.

4.4.7 Support Services to COs

Timely supply of support services is indispensable from the service delivery institutions for the smooth operation of program like LGP. Table-4.29 indicates that beneficiaries are often in contact with social mobilizers; RCM official frequency; and LGCDP official sometimes.

Table-4.29 Percentage of Distribution of sampled Beneficiaries interaction with service delivery agency.

S.N.	Service Delivery Agency	Percent
1	RM Official	28.89
2	Social Mobilizer	91.11
3	LGCDP Official	6.67

Source: Field Survey, 2018

About 29 percent respondents met RM official time and again and interacted with them, 91 percent beneficiaries reported to have met social mobilize and 7 percent have met LGCDP official. The data shows the interaction with different agency is quite good. The beneficiaries in group interview, reported that they have no comment with service delivery agency, This also reflects the smooth functioning of SMP in the day to come.

4.4.8 Group Decision Making

COs organized under SMP are the institutions at the grass-root level. Institution of this kind encompasses complex of norms and behaviors that permits over time by saving collectively valued purposes. Groups are organized in any context to achieve some specific purposes by undertaking specific activities within a specified period of time span. One set of task of COs directly focuses on income generating activities

with loans. A second set of tasks deals with the loan from Project. The third set of tasks focuses on the community development activity, which requires SMP to mobilize and manage local resources. The final set of tasks requires the group to acquire outside resources (technical as well as financial) from government and nongovernment organizations.

In all the above-mentioned tasks, what really necessary is the involvement of beneficiaries in decision making process to arrive at consensus in developing and constructing organizational charter for the management of group activities. COs are viewed as an instrument in bringing rural villagers together in the decision making for working collectively.

The capacity and sustainability of the group relies on the construction of agreements, which the members will support and enforce, for joint action, which is so important that all members will impose organizational discipline on themselves to accomplish corporate purpose. Sustainability of the group in the present context is defined as the ability of the system (COs) to maintain a certain well-defined level of performance (output) over time, and if required enhance the same (adapted from Jodhha, 1990). Performance (output) refers here to the involvement of COs members in-group decision making to undertake above-mentioned tasks.

Sustainability of the group was measured by the degree of involvement of COs members in-group decision-making in seven major tasks to be performed by group. Table 4.30 presents percentage distribution of sampled beneficiaries according to their extent of involvement in group decision making process.

Table-4.30 Level of Involvement in Group Decision-making by Tasks

S.N.	Group Tasks	Involvement Percent
a	Collective identification of the income generating activities	84.45
b	Preparation of group investment plan	91.11
c	Involvement of community development activities	86.87
d	Mediating conflicts	51.11
e	Mobilizing resources.	37.78
f	Repayment of loans	55.56
g	Acquiring services	35.56

NB: One respondent may response one or more options

Source : Field Survey, 2018

As seen from table 4.30, the level of involvement of sampled beneficiaries in group decision making process in relation to preparation of group investment and savings is the highest (91.11percent), followed by community development activities (86.87 percent), then, collective identification of income generating activities (84.45percent), mediating of conflicts (51.11percent), mobilization of resource (37.78percent),) repayment of loans (55.56 percent) and least in acquiring services from governance agencies. This shows that women are much empowered for social activities.

Based on the total score obtained in seven major asks to be performed jointly by members of group beneficiaries were further classified into three categories namely, less active, moderately active and quite active.

Table-5.31 Percentage Distribution Decision Making

S.N.	Extend of involvement	Percent
1	Less active	28.89
2	Moderately active	53.33

3	Quite active	17.78
	Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

As seen from table 4.31, more than half of the sampled beneficiaries were moderately active in group decision making in relation to seven major tasks to be performed by member of the group, while 28.89 percent were reported to have less active and 17.78 percent were reported to be quite active in their participation in group decision making process.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary and Finding

By the time, when the field survey for this study was conducted, the SMP had been operating in 77 districts of the country. The program is in the high priority list of government as it aims at improving the overall well being of villagers by bringing them into social mainstream through social mobilization. The purpose of the present study is to assess the socio-economic impacts of Social Mobilization Program. More specifically, the study focused on the following aspects.

0. To examine the socio-economic impact of the Social Mobilization program.
1. To assess the sustainability of program at local level.

The study was undertaken in the absence of benchmark data for the program and hence the finding of the study reports are based on the following methodology adopted for the study.

Population from which sample was drawn for this study included all Mangsebung Rural Municipality-3 Ward. The target study group was 18 community group. Out of 18 community groups the researcher has take out purposive sampling of 50 percent of 18 groups, that was 9 groups for the study. The next step consisted of random sampling while selecting groups and respondent beneficiaries. The final stage comprised random selection for 5 household members from each 9 groups thereby, making a total sample size of 45 beneficiaries.

The study is largely based on primary data. Judicious use of secondary data constituted the part of the research progress. Primary data has been collected by means of structured and semi structured questionnaires in interviewing the sampled respondents. Key informant and group interview were also used to collect qualitative information. Descriptive method was used for analyzing data. The information obtained thus has been presented using simple mathematical tools such as ratio, percentage and average.

The internal saving of all 9 COs in Mangsebung Rural Municipality-3 is Rs. 8,92,084 and the investment (cumulative) of 9 COs is Rs. 5,53,070. The livestock sector mostly prioritized in loan disbursement. Total credit capital delivered by LGCDP/SMP to 9 COs is Rs. 5,35,000.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the above findings, it can be concluded that Monitoring & Evaluation system of Social Mobilization Program is good in the area. Participation has been immensely exercised either in leadership selection or in internal saving. Group saving manifests the devotion of villages to the disciplined. Saving and cumulative investment which is double of saving is praiseworthy.

In an attempt to assess the impact of the program on target villagers on selected indicators between 2012 and 2017, it was found that there was a shift of emphasis in income generating activities in recent years.

Out of selected six indicators used to compare and measure the changes in the general indicators, beneficiaries were found in better condition in 2017. Most of the beneficiaries have been found in better condition from income, saving to fulfillment of food. On the HH indicators, the improvement and positive impact was felt by the beneficiaries. They include cost maximization in medicine, increase in education, and consumption of durable or non-durable goods.

On the technological diversification indicators, respondent's reports manifested that they have been inclined to use modern equipment even in farming. They have now a

number of improved varieties of livestock, use chemical fertilizers and wage labors increased instead of Parma.

Social Indicators have shown the slight improvement in banking habit. People have begun to borrow loan from institutional source. Internal Saving is enough for providing them the loan in need. Literary rate increased, increased of providing them more scope for resource mobilization.

Target Group Indicators such as assets (land, equipment, poultry, and livestock, sophisticated goods and ornaments) have been found at a good direction. Major part of asset formation consisted of sophisticated goods and ornament and livestock.

About 84.44 percent respondents that they had received no training in 2012 but only 22.22 percent respondents have not received any kind of training in 2017. Leadership and awareness training was a new kind of training, which is supposed to help good governance on CBOs in Ward and Rural Municipality. 62.22 percent respondents have received it.

On the household decision making front female input into decision-making in domestic activities has improved. Only 24.44 percent beneficiaries both male and female used to take HH decision in 2012 but the ratio has increased to 33.33 percent in 2017. Though improvement in local market economy has been seen, and the role of women in local market decision-making improved, it is less than male input in decision making. But the trend is better than before. Relatively more women respondents perceived improvements in terms of 'relation' and 'cooperation' with 'friends' and 'neighbors' in the community. However, few women beneficiaries experienced strained relation and less cooperation from their husbands, may be partly due to emerging entrepreneurship developed among them, and challenges posed by their wives in the households.

In the overall context, 73.33 percent of beneficiaries participated in the construction of drinking water scheme, 15.56 percent in irrigation scheme, 86.67 percent in trail and trek construction, 37.78 percent in agro-forestry and 42.22 percent in COs house.

About 17 percent of sampled beneficiaries were found not taking any cycle of loan, 64.44 percent have taken at least one-cycle of loan, 15.56 percent have taken at least

two-cycle loan. More than 15.56 percent of beneficiaries have taken loan range between Rs.5, 000/- to 10,000/-. But no one has any overdue yet. This indicates and ensures the sustainability of Social Mobilization Program at local level.

On the whole, all beneficiaries reported to have participated in Group Saving Fund, Level of involvement in group decision making is bedrock for sustainability of the program like LGP. About 53 percent of sampled beneficiaries have participated in group decision making moderately and 17.78 percent are quite active. The need is to increase the active participation in decision making.

On the group functioning, however the trend was apparently different. The finding suggest that: a) Contribution to group saving is 100 percent in is Cos; b) There was irregularity in holding of group meeting as group matured over time; c) The older the group became, the leaser the supervision of group by social mobilization and other line officials.

5.3 Recommendations

The program's overall performance of the program has been satisfactory. The strategic approach for its implementation has provided a unique opportunity and valuable for increased participation in development planning and management. Progress has been made in reducing poverty. Women have been empowered, and they are taking lead in community development and micro enterprises social issues such as child labor, child marriages, violence in community and alcoholism have been addressed through social mobilization.

5.3.1 Eligibility Criteria

The target beneficiaries haven't at present been defined in terms of income. However income assessment for the purpose of identifying member in systematic basis seems an urgent task. It is thus recommended that the land should be taken as the primary criteria to identify target clientele and HH having land below 0.5ha, should only be included in SM: special attention needs to be included to be given to landless households, female headed household and women in disadvantaged social and ethnic groups.

5.3.2 Group Formation

Once target beneficiaries are clearly identified group formation process should be preceded. Four rules governing this should be carefully followed;

- (a) A group should be small enough to ensure direct democracy within it,
- (b) A group should be homogenous especially in socio-economic terms to avoid conflicts of interests and problem of domination,
- (c) Group members should come from close neighbors so that they can meet and communicate easily and frequently, and
- (d) Group formation should be voluntary to the extent possible. Group formed with external assistance are likely to disintegrate over time.

5.3.3 Leadership selection

Leadership selection should be given to group members. Leaders should not be handpicked by development agents for account of their 'progressiveness' tends to dominate it over others. Therefore, if organizations like SMP, groups should have mechanism that forestalls concentration of power in one person rotation of leadership, collective leadership, ceilings on terms of service, division of responsibilities among members of the group are examples of such mechanism to ensure democratic leadership.

5.3.4 Decision Making

At least within a social organization like COs groups, every member should be able to directly participate in decision making on key, if not all, issues. Leaving the decision-making to leaders will almost inevitably result in concentration of power and other irregularities, making decisions through consensus building seems to be more culturally compatible in the Nepalese context.

5.3.5 Legal Status of Cos

Inter-group formation should be promoted with the aim of transforming them into local NGOs. The legal status of COs, which in many places is in the primary stage of institutional development, and their federation is not yet clear. The continued

uncertainties will hamper COs institutions growth both in terms of saving and credits well as its independent entity. So these COs should be transferred to 'Socialmediators' such as local NGOs, Cooperatives, credit unions etc.

5.3.6 Strengthening Agricultural and Livestock Services

The livestock sub-sector in agricultural sector was dominant in absorbing SMP loans used for investments; livestock death due to endemic disease had been devastating to this enterprises. This problem is to be urgently solved. It is thus recommended that:

- (a) Vaccinations of animals should be arranged at appropriate times;
- (b) Healthy and improved livestock should be beneficiaries instead of providing credit in cash;
- (c) The SMP at the districts level should have its Veterinary Assistant who can fully devote his/her time to providing services to the beneficiaries.

5.3.7 Fundability of Loans

Artificial distinction between the loans for production and consumption serves no real purposes. The borrowers can easily use credit for 'productive' purpose if family members are hungry. Thus it is recommended that it is desirable to make a provision of total package of credit to the beneficiaries for production purpose and credit for consumption and other emergency purpose either from revolving fund or group saving fund.

5.3.8 Financial Sustainability of IG Activities

Credit activities should be further promoted and diversified in areas, which reflect a positive trend towards financial sustainability of income earning activities. Sites, which do not show a positive trend, should be investigated and remedial action taken.

5.3.9 Group Saving Fund

Group saving is of great importance in the rural economy. Though the CO members are supposed to deposit certain amount of their periodic saving at regular intervals, hundred percent respondents have been found to have participated in-group saving,

some have left to save in-group fund (group interviews). It is thus recommended that this matter should be seriously taken care of in an effort to improve rural people's economic situation.

5.3.10 CD Activities : Cause for Group Solidarity

In SMP groups (COs) where members are working towards a common goal like construction of drinking water scheme, small irrigation scheme, school, road construction, sanitation campaign and nursery plantation on cooperative basis were found to be more cohesive and tightly bounded into group solidarity. It is, therefore, recommended that it is always desirable to involve target beneficiaries in CD activities with group plan.

5.3.11 Training

The training of both SMP/LB staffs and beneficiary member has considerable scope for improvement and a suitable system of accessing training needs has yet to be developed. In the absence of such system, it is not certain whether existing training programs are adequate or geared to the needs of the beneficiaries. Very relevant in the context of SMP implementation are the training program on book-keeping management and operation of revolving fund and mobilization of group saving fund which, however, had not been attended by many beneficiary.

5.3.12 Interactions with COs

The observed strong relationship between COs & SMP staffs bears a serious implication for the type of role the government (MLD) has to play. Provision of loans, essential input and technical services for improved production possibilities, and willingness to show a more flexible attitude in working with COs, are some of the essential elements to win the confidence of target beneficiaries. It is recommended that the government should clearly specify the role and responsibilities of the DCC, RM and Ward etc. Some of the changes include:

(1) Willingness to learn from the beneficiaries and incorporate local wisdom in the planning and design of the program.

(2) Willingness to let beneficiaries make their own decisions on matters that affect their life directly.

(3) Acceptance of the fact that the COs belongs to the members not to SMP agency.

(4) Showing appreciation and respects for poor rural household.

The approach of SMP must focus on some disadvantaged groups and ethnic minorities and woman to empower that had remained out of the program support. All beneficiaries reported to have participated in Group Saving Fund. Level of involvement in group decision making is bedrock for sustainability of the program. Hundred percent of sampled beneficiaries have participated in group decision making actively. On the group functioning, however, the trend was apparently different. The findings of this research, recommends or suggests that:

a) Contribution to group saving is 100 percent in each COs.

b) There was irregularity in holding of group meeting as group matured over time;

c) The older the groups became, the lesser the supervision of group by social mobilizers and other officials and agencies.

d) The COs should invest the loan in only income-generating activities rather than household purpose.

e) It is better that all COs should properly manage their office, minute and accountkeeping transparently.

f) All COs must do audit their account every year on time.

g) All COs' members should periodically lead the organization turn by turn selecting on the major post of chairperson and manager in certain time.

h) All COs' chairpersons and managers should present necessarily on the regular monthly Meeting.

i) The Ward officials should monitor and evaluate their investment utilize of the COs regularly on their meeting and with field observation.

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<http://ddcilam.gov.np/>

<http://mansebungmun.gov.np/>

ANNEX-i

Survey Questionnaire

Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Program

(In Mangsebung Rural Municipality Ward No-3, Ilam)

1. Name :

2. Address :

Family No. :

3. Community Organization's Name :

Nature: Male/Female

4. Why you have joined in group?

a. For credit access ()

b. Participate in community development activities ()

c. Increasing family income ()

d. Skill development ()

5. Who selects the community organization's leaders?

a. Group initiative ()

b. Social Mobilizer ()

c. Program Coordinator ()

d. Ward development representative ()

6. How many meeting were held in the last three months?

a. No meeting

b. Once

c. Two or more

7. Have you contributed your labor in?

a. Drinking water scheme ()

b. Irrigation scheme ()

c. Agro-forestry ()

d. Trek and trail construction ()

e. Community organization's house ()

8. For what purpose do you take loan?

a. Agriculture () b. Live stock ()

d. Cottage Industry () e. Trade ()

f. Others ()

9. How many loan cycles have you received?

a. None b. One cycle c. Two cycle d. Three of more

10. How much loan have you received from community or organization in your ward?

a. up to Rs. 1,000 b. Rs. 1,000-2,000 c. Rs. 2,000-5,000

d. Rs. 5,000-10,000 e. >Rs. 10,000

11. Do you contribute in group saving? if yes, how much?

a. No participation b. Rs. 5-20 per month ()

c. Rs. 21-40 per month () d. Over Rs. 40 per month ()

12. How many times have you contacted with the following in 2017?

a. RMC staff () b. RMC official ()

c. Social Mobilizer () d. LGCDP/LDF official ()

13. Level of Involvement in the Group Decision Making. Have you involved in these decisions making process in following activities ? if you involved write Yes if you don't write No .

a. Collective identification of the income generating activities. ()

- b. Preparation of group investment plan. ()
- c. Involvement of community development activities. ()
- d. Mediating conflicts. ()
- e. Mobilizing resources. ()
- f. Repayment of loans. ()
- g. Acquiring services. ()

14. Extent Involvement level in group decision making.

- a. Less active
- b. Moderate
- c. Quite Active

15. Impact study.

S.N.	Participation description	2012	2017
1.	i. Income (Rs.) a. Farming b. Wage Laboring c. Trade/business d. Cottage industry e. Others ii. Household saving (Rs.) iii. Group saving (Rs.) iv. Fulfillment of food for >6 months		
2.	Household indicator a. Expenses on medicine NPR b. Expenses on deduction NPR		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Expenses on cattle NPR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No. of cattle owned d. Expenses on dress NPR e. Expenses on consumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Food habit frequency in (a month) f. No. of environment awareness program held 		
3.	<p>Technological diversification indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Farming practice b. Use of chemical fertilizer c. No. of livestock of improved variety 		
4.	<p>Social Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Deposit to currency ratio (>0.2) b. Source of Borrowing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Institutional source ii. money lenders c. No. of literate people d. Duration of off farm employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 1-3 months ii. 4-6 months 		
5.	<p>Target group indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Types of training 		

	<p>No. of training taken</p> <p>i. No training</p> <p>ii. Veterinary and livestock training</p> <p>iii. Crop and vegetable production</p> <p>iv. Population and family welfare</p> <p>v. Leadership development</p> <p>vi. Bamboo and wooden work</p> <p>vii. Primary health care</p> <p>viii. Fast food production</p> <p>ix. Study tour</p> <p>b. Asset formation</p> <p>i. Land</p> <p>ii. Equipment</p> <p>iii. Equities</p> <p>iv. Poultry</p> <p>v. Livestock</p>		
6.	<p>Women empowerment indicators</p> <p>a. Farm management decision making</p> <p>b. Local market economy decision</p> <p>i. Selling of agriculture product</p> <p>ii. Selling of livestock</p> <p>iii. Selling of home</p>	male female both	male female both

	iv. Buying of livestock v. Buying of agriculture inputs vi. Domestic activities		
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Education :

- a. How many members of your family have completed the secondary level education?
- b. Which school are the attending?

Seed Money Project

- a. How many seed money projects did you conduct from DDC local development fund?
- b. What are those projects?
- c. What is the percent condition of those project?
- d. Have you been facilities through the projects ? If yes, what are them?

Major indicators of the change in social mobilization.

- (House)
- (Food)
- (Cloth)
- (Habitué)
- How did you use to pass your days in the past?
- How do you pass the these days?
- What was the source of income in the past?
- What is the source of income today?
- What were the matters of your expenditure in the past?

- What are the matters of your expenditure at present?
- What are the sectors in which you have got access through this program? Did you know who has got the rights and what sector?
- What are the aspects of your improvements?
- What are the changes in etiquette and culture? What are the effect of those changes? Positive or negative?

ANNEX-ii

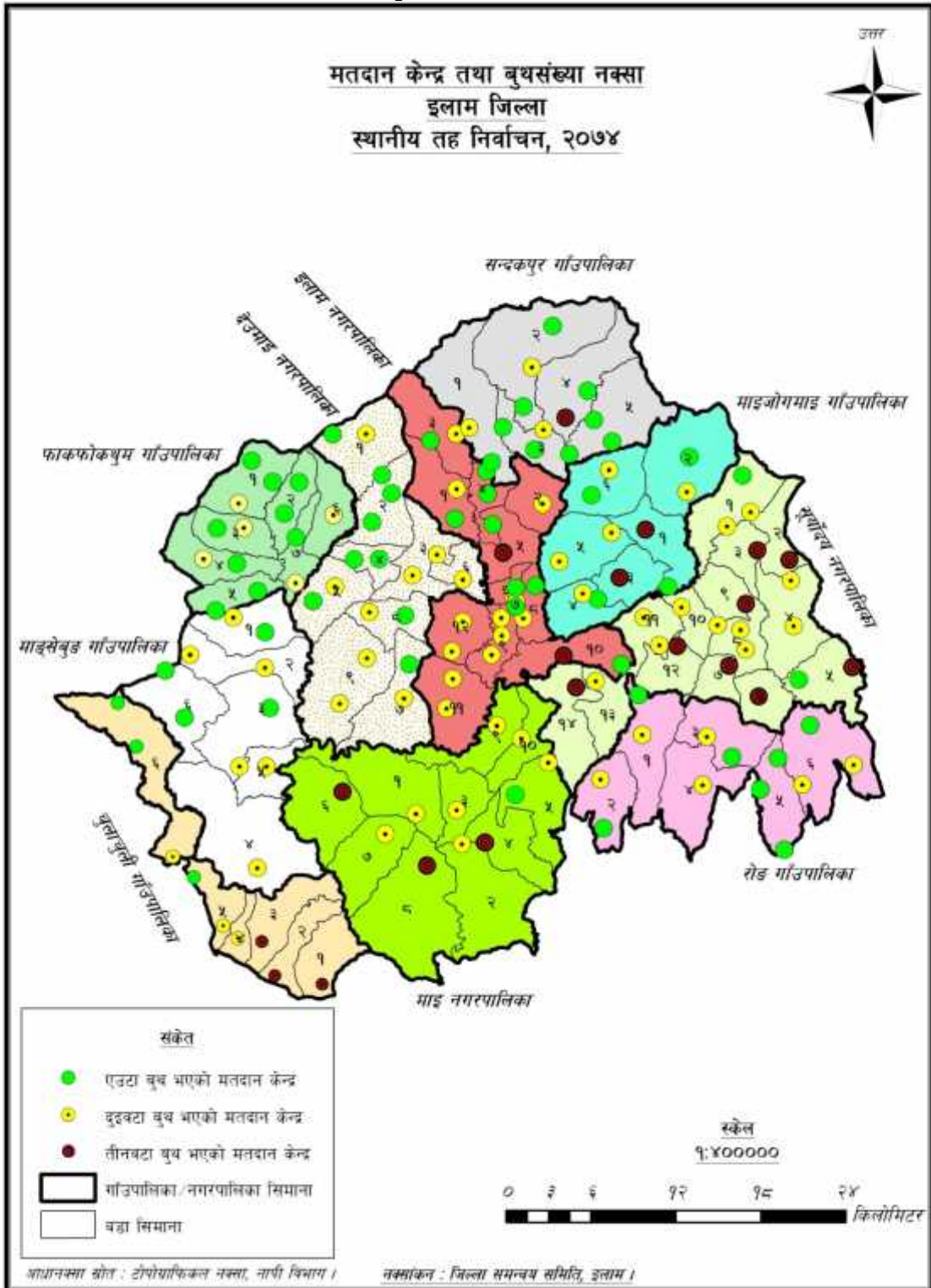
Map of Nepal with Ilam District



Source: District Coordination Committee Ilam, 2018

ANNEX-iii

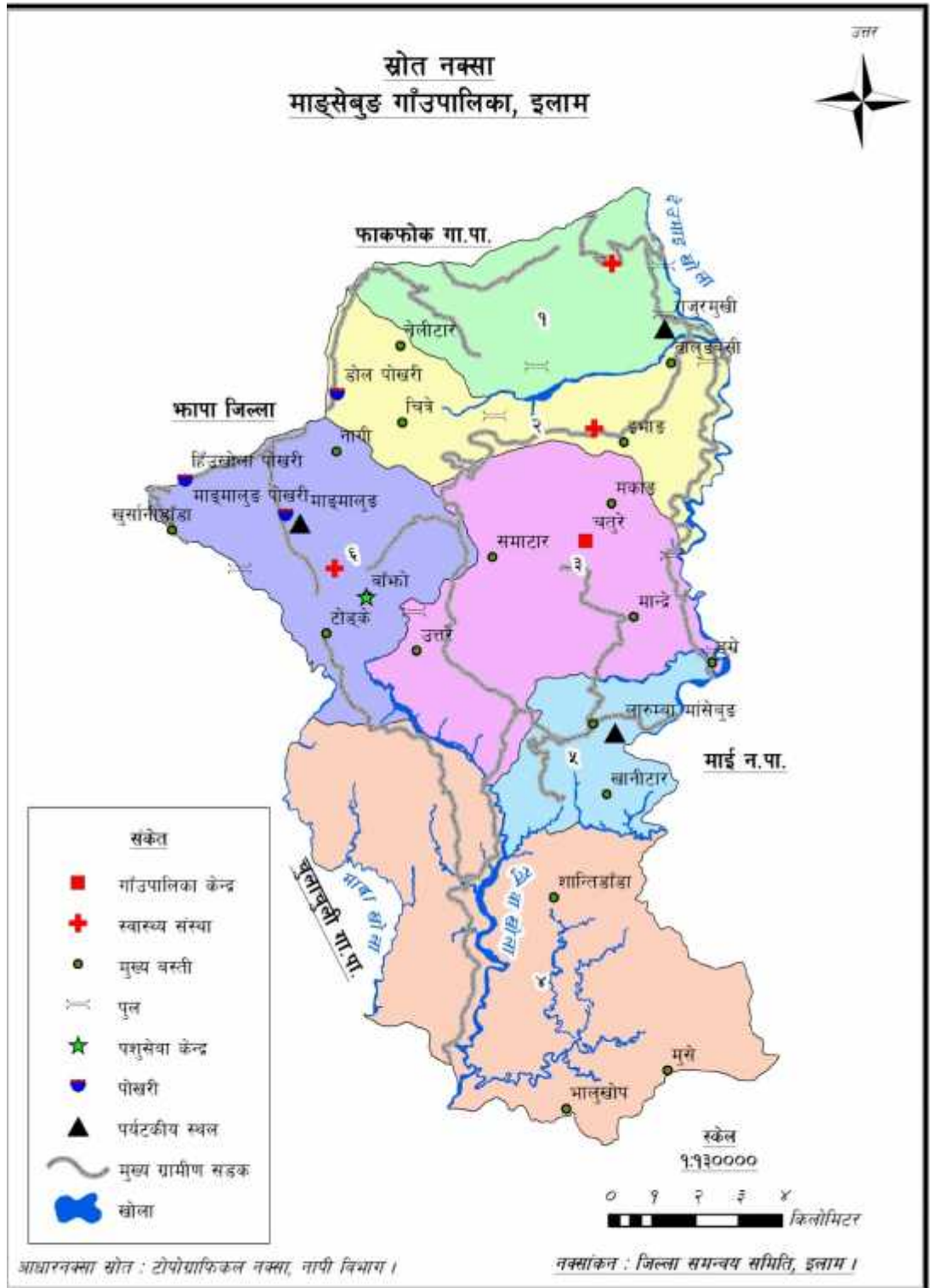
Map of Ilam District



Source : District Coordination Committee Ilam, 2018

ANNEX-iv

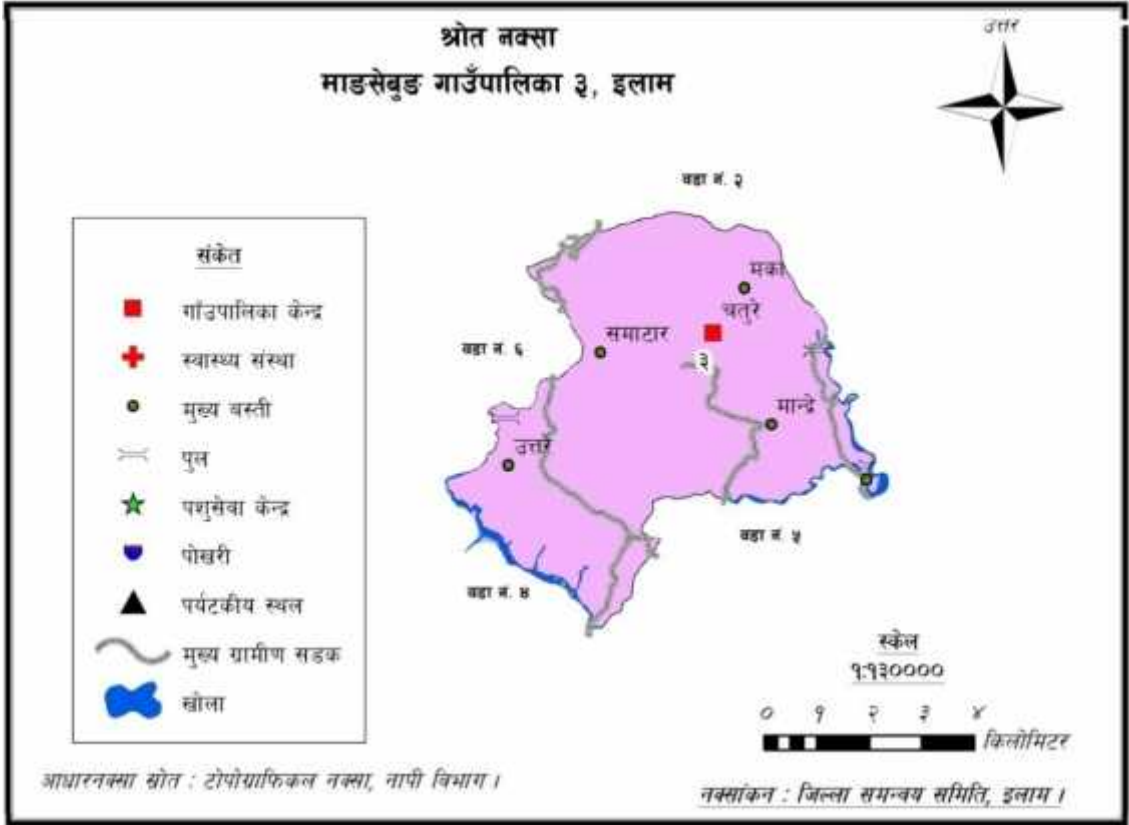
Map of IlamMangsebung Rural Municipality



Source : District Coordination Committee Ilam, 2018

ANNEX-v

Map of Mangsebung Rural Municipality Ward NO. 3



Source : District Coordination Committee Ilam, 2018

ANNEX-vi

Photo 1 : Interview with Community Organization's Member



Source: Field Survey, 2018

Photo 2 : Interview with Community Organization's Member



Source: Field Survey, 2018

ANNEX-vii

Photo 3 : Focus Group Discussion



Source: Field Survey, 2018

ANNEX-viii

Recommendation letter by 3 No. Ward Office, Mangsebung

माडसेबुङ गाउँपालिका
MANGSEBUNG MUNICIPALITY
३ नं. वडा कार्यालय
3 No. Ward Office

चतुरे, इलाम
१ नं. प्रदेश, नेपाल
Chature, Ilam
Province No. 1, (Nepal)

पत्र संख्या : ०६५/०६६
चलानी नम्बर : ५२
Ref. No.

मिति : २०७५।०६।२३
Date :

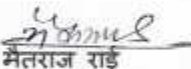
श्री रामकुमार लिम्बू ज्यू
सोधार्थी
स्नातकोत्तर तह
रोल नम्बर १००१७
महेन्द्र रत्न बहुमुखी क्याम्पस इलाम

विषय : स्वीकृति दिइएको सम्बन्धमा ।

महोदय,

प्रस्तुत सम्बन्धमा तपाइले महेन्द्ररत्न बहुमुखी क्याम्पस इलाममा मानविकी तथा समाजशास्त्र संकाय अन्तरगत ग्रामीण विकास विषयको स्नातकोत्तर उपाधि प्राप्तिको आंशिक आवश्यकता परिपूर्तिका लागि Socio-Economic Impact of Social Mobilization Programme (सामाजिक परिचालन कार्यक्रमको आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक प्रभाव) शीर्षकमा माडसेबुङ गाउँपालिका वडा नम्बर ३ लाई अध्ययन क्षेत्र बनाई सोधपत्र तयार गर्न दिनुभएको निवेदन अनुसार सो क्षेत्रमा अध्ययन गर्न स्वीकृति दिइएको छ ।

उक्त सोधपत्र तयार गरिसकेपछि थान १ सोधपत्र यस कार्यालयमा समेत उपलब्ध गराइदिनुहुन जानकारीका लागि अनुरोध छ ।


मैतराज राई
वडा अध्यक्ष
मैतराज राई
बोधार्थ
गाउँकार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
माडसेबुङ गाउँपालिका, इभाङ इलाम ।

Source: Ward Office Mangsebung-3Ilam, 2018