

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The word development is viewed as a process of societal change that generates some perceived benefits for people, or as a state of perceived quality of life attained through such a process (Dale, 2004). The Oxford Dictionary of English defines 'in virtually, all its usage, development involves positive change. It also evokes natural metaphor of organic growth and evolution or progress'. However, 'the concept of development contains not only the material prosperity, but also the idea of some things more in the way of human dignity, security, justice, and equality (Dahal and Bongartz, 1996).

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) have made themselves a new force to be incorporated in the development equation, they have made themselves a part and parcel of the human landscape (Maskay, 1998). It embraces a vast diverse organizations, government-sponsored organization, grassroots movement organizations, intermediary or bridging institution, advocacy institution and international NGOs which as run by their own member and federations (Maskay, 1998). Non governmental organizations could play an important role in mobilizing people in the development process (Dhakal, 2006). NGOs work slowly and in close collaboration with the local people, they are capable of acting as a catalyst for awareness raising and organizing communities for self-help, self-development and their empowerment (Acharya, 1997). Due to this distinct features of non government organization have given a wide room for us to study about their roles on the development process. To accelerate the development various development strategies have been introduced like people participation, basic need approach, self-help

organization in rural development, human development approach and community development approach, where Government and NGOs started to prefer these development strategies for improving the economic, social and cultural condition of people (Kansakar, Kayastha and Acharya, 1999).

“In general term Nepal development is understood as equivalent to community development as well as in context to rural development community development is understood as package program” (Devkota, 2008). Most of the NGOs of Nepal engaged in community development for socio economic development of people. Nepal is one of the poorest countries facing various problems like poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition, disease, low income and low production etc. Nepal is fighting poverty and how to improve the livelihood condition of the poor people and bring them into the mainstream of development process (Dhakal, 2008). To address these issues many NGOs have been working to increase the socio-economic development of people through community development. Government has also kept community development approach in high priority for the development of nations. NGOs have been contributing in the community development of Nepal for welfare of community. Within the community development approach as a more general strategy of development activities were carried out in the social, economic and cultural fields(Dahal and Bongartz, 1996). In Nepal, under community development, most of NGOs have been running various social, economic and cultural activities.

The role of NGOs has been recognized as significant to deal with the various problems as well as to improve the socio –economic condition of people. Inputs of NGOs in community development sector have been highly appreciated in the social sphere. NGOs are considered as development partners in Nepal (Dhakal, 2006). Though NGOs

engagement in the community development is appreciated , today number of questions raised regarding the role of NGOs involvement in community development of Nepal as well as different perceptions regarding the programs and activities implemented by the NGOs. Regarding this context this study focused on the role of NGOs in the community development for the improving the socio economic condition of needy people. For this study Tulasi Meher UNESCO Club Kavre working in Nashikasthan Village Development Committee Sanga has been considered.

This research has focused on the roles of NGO in community development. Moreover, this study mainly examines type of activities conducted; their impact on socio-cultural aspects of society; and to examine perception of local people towards NGOs.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Development must be understood to encompass all aspects of life and to include all sections of the society. This kind of multi-dimensional development may be achieved only through people's participation and NGOs may play the catalytic role in fostering peoples participation and empowering them (Acharya, 1997). Local Government Acts 1992 and their amendment in 1998 have made it mandatory for local government bodies to involve NGOs and civil society in the promotion of grassroots development, the ninth plan document also refers to the active involvement of these bodies in the development process of the country (Bhattachan, 1997). This reflects the importance given by the international donor agencies and government towards the NGOs for the development.

Human Development Index (HDI) of Nepal is also low comparison to other South Asian Countries since Nepal's HDI is 0.458 which gives the

country a rank of 157 (HDR, 2011). This reflects that still huge community of Nepal has been facing various socio-economic problem like poverty, employment, illiterate, unemployment, health and sanitation etc. To deal with these problems various NGOs have been established, if we look the Social Welfare Council (SWC) data 30284 (Thirty thousand two hundred eighty four) NGOs have been affiliated with SWC till 2067 Ashadh. Similarly 18625 NGOs have been found registered in SWC from 2034 B.S. to 2067 B.S. to work in community and rural development. This number of NGOs working in community development highlighted that NGOs has given high emphasis to community development approach for the overall development of the country. Though this huge number of NGOs working in community development, the country has still been facing social and economic problems related to the poor, women and children. This scenario has raised questions such as transparency, accountability and organizational capacity of NGOs.

Foreign aid channeling, both from bilateral and multi lateral sources and in grants and loan and also both through governmental and NGOs have been increasing, on the other hand, questions regarding their proper utilization, addressing the need and requirements particularly of the poor people have been coming out (Dhakal, 2006). Expected output has not been achieved in comparison to the engagement and the investment of NGOs in community development. Due to this reason concerns raised among the people regarding the effective role of NGOs in community development. Thus people have positive and negative thoughts regarding the programs and activities launched by the NGOs as well as accountability and transparency are another important aspects of concerns while conducting various community development activities for people.

This study was conducted to find out how the NGO activities helped to uplift the community in terms of socio-economic in micro level as well as tried to highlight the role of NGOs intervention in community development approach. Role of the NGOs in community development was studied by assessing the activities launched by the NGO and by assessing the people perception on NGOs activities. Thus the present study aims at making an effort towards assessing the overall impact of community development program launched by the Tulasi Meher UNESCO club, Kavre. Considering this NGOs activities the role of NGO in community development was assessed .The present study has focused to address the following research question

-) What types of developmental activities have been undertaken by the NGOs in the study area?
-) Who are benefiting from the program?
-) What is the participation of women, ethnic groups, dalit and other minorities in the organization?
-) Can NGOs activities help uplift the poor people from the deprivation?
-) How do local people perceive on NGO and their activities?

1.3 Objectives

The general objective of this study is to study the roles of NGO in community development. This study examines impact and perception of NGOs based upon their community development activities. Therefore, the specific objectives of the study are as follows.

-) To identify the activities of NGOs to promote community development,

-) To examine the impacts of NGOs activities in the socio-cultural aspects of society and
-) To understand the perceptions of local people towards the NGOs activities.

1.4 Rationale of the Study

As we know that non-government organization has significant role in the development of country like Nepal. Social welfare council data also highlighted higher involvement of NGOs in development and most of the registered NGOs have been found in community development sector. Although large number of NGOs have been working in community development, anticipated results still have not been found, this has created doubts in NGO's participation in community development process.

Therefore, this has been conducted to analyze participation of NGO in community development considering the nature of activities conducted by NGO and how much these activities generated positive impact among the community. To know the impact of various activities of NGO on social, cultural and economic arena, this study has been conducted. Also, to what extent the activities have been able to affect the community as well as this study helped to find out the effectiveness of the conducted activities. Similarly, what type of negative consequences emerged due to the various activities conducted by the NGO.

Moreover, this study was also done in order to reflect on how and why the activities were designed. Whether these activities really satisfied local community or not as well as whether these activities gave them real

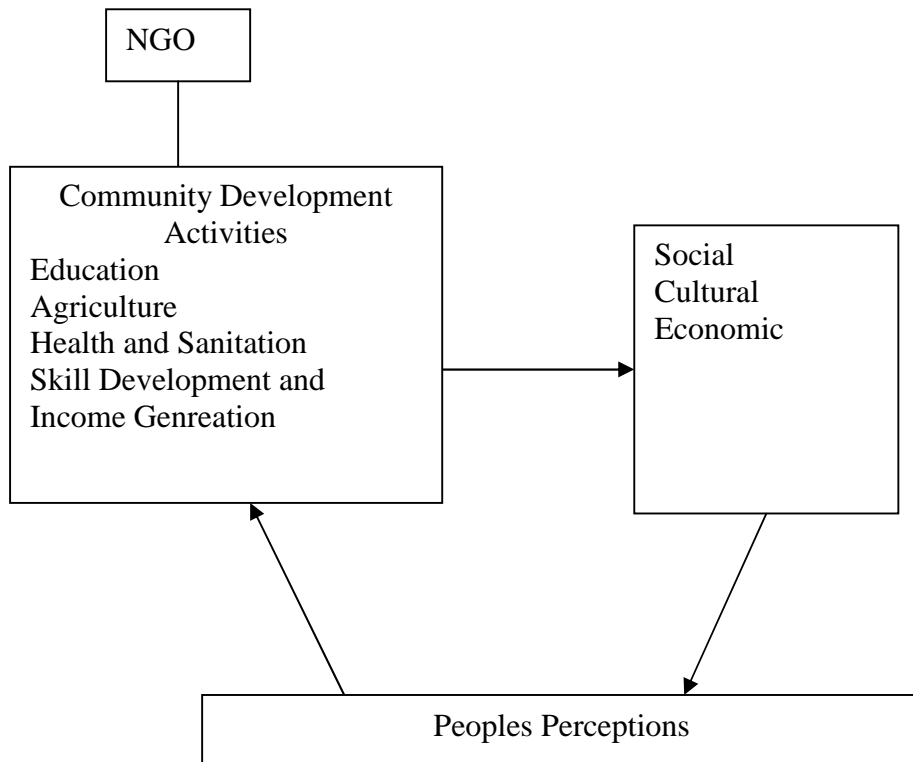
benefit or not. This study also reflected whether activities of NGO have addressed gender issues or not.

This study was conducted in order to know how the local community, who participated in various activities, perceived about NGOs and their role. Thus, this study was conducted to analyze of role of NGO in community development.

This study will help to other researchers in future who are keen to do research in NGOs role in the community development sector in Nepal. Thus this study will provide a brief sketch about the NGOs significance, involvement in empowering the local community.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

Fig 1: Conceptual framework



NGO have been involved in conducting various community development activities to improve social, economic and cultural condition of the people. Education, agriculture, health and sanitation and skill development and income generation have been found to be major areas of community development activities. Educational activities like literacy program and post literacy program, agricultural activities like off season vegetable farming and tapeworm fertilizer promotional training, health and sanitation activities like free health check up camp and HIV/AIDS sensitization training and skill development and income generation activities like tailoring and knitting training and training on conversion of organic waste into fertilizer, were conducted. These activities brought various changes: they got opportunity to be literate, to enhance their economic condition and they were aware about their health issues. Thus, these activities have played key role to brought positive impact on social, cultural and economic condition of the people. Thus, People's perception was based on changes brought by various activities which were indicated by variables namely social, cultural and economic.

1.6 Operational Definitions of the Terms Used

Role : Here it means the role of Tulasi Meher UNESCO Club Kavre which focused various activities of this NGO in the Community development. It studies how and what types of community development activities has been designed and implements. Furthermore, it emphasizes how the principle of the project is being implemented in the field.

Non-Governmental Organization: NGO here means Tulasi Meher UNESCO Club Kavre only, not any other organization. This is the branch of the Tulsi Meher UNESCO Club.

Community Development : Here community development implies the development activities conducted by the TMUC/K.

People's perception : People's perception here indicates that what sort of thoughts and feelings are arising among the people due to the various activities implemented by the TMUC/K.

1.7 Outline of the Study

This thesis has been divided into six chapters. The first chapters describes the introduction of the study which is followed by the statement of the problem, the major research questions, the objectives of the study, and the conceptual framework and also operational definition of some terms.

The second chapter is about the literature review in which various literature regarding the NGOs as well as its contribution in the community development has been highlighted. This chapter also reflects the concise review of various work in the field of NGOs role in the development activities, Concept and evolution of NGOs, NGOs in Nepal, legalizing NGOs in Nepal, NGOs in Community development, TMUC/K in community development.

The third chapter about the description of the research methods, which describes the research tools which was adopted in this thesis.

The fourth chapter is about the location and brief explanation about the study area including caste and ethnic composition, literacy etc.

The fifth chapter explains on the role of the TMUC/K in the community development activities highlighting various implemented activities. This chapter also reflects the consequences created towards society. It also tried to find out the perception of the people about different activities of TMUC/K.

The sixth chapter deals with the summary and conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Various studies have been conducted regarding the NGOs and its activities and its implications towards the development process of Nepal and various literature of its are available. Both foreign and Nepalese scholars have conducted research on Nepal NGOs. Some books are fully written about NGOs in Nepal. Various literatures relevant to this study also available too as well as some of the studies conducted for their Master's degree dissertation.

2.1 Concept and Evolution of NGOs

The growth in size and complexity of non governmental organization over last few decades and their growing influence in public policy have increase their importance to enormous proportion (Dahal and Bongartz, 1996). This growth has been facilitated by both market failure and state failure in meeting the basic needs of the majority of the people. On the one hand their contribution in mobilizing and addressing the vast, informal, and neglected areas and people by state policies on the other . The ideological, financial and practical learning of the door community to NGOs as counterpart to the state further increased their importance. The main idea of the NGOs, state follows the great and long process in making decision and implementation. In what way, the rural people are not benefited. The market oriented only in city areas and profit making. Open market system, liberalization and privatization, focused on the investment, product, supply and profit making.

NGOs can be defined as non-governmental entity designed to typically work as intermediaries between people and government and also as

effective and potential instruments to deliver services to different community groups institutional approach (Maskay, 1998). United Nations define ‘ NGOs are private organization that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interest of poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services or undertake community development’.

Acharya (1997) stressed that NGOs must be focused on voluntary services development oriented, non-profitable, politically neutral and democratic, if such characteristics have, any organizations then it could be said non-governmental organizations. She further stated NGO must be focused on the voluntary services development oriented, non-profitable, politically neutral and democratic. If such characteristics have, any organizations then it could be said on governmental organizations.

2.2 NGOs in Nepal: An Overview

Chand (1999) has opined that the evolution of Non-Government organization in Nepal has been rather slow compared to the rest of the world and even with its neighboring countries. There are limited historical references related to the concepts of institutionalized social services in Nepal. The direct form of institutional social services is seen in the concepts of *dhikur*, *guthi*, and in the practices of building ‘*dharmashala*’, ‘*Pati*’, ‘*Pauwa*’, ‘*kuwa*’ and ‘*paneru*’ etc. The tradition is to work for public interest through community based organizations. Such community based organization are *Guthi*, *Parma*, *Bhajan* groups and other cultural groups. During the Rana regime, civil society involving in social, or cultural organization was risky. But community based organization were regulated spontaneously. During 1962 A.D., the founder of NGO (Shree Chandra Kaman Dhemu Charkha Pracharak Mahaguthi) named Tulasi Mehar was blamed by the Government.

During the Panchayat regime, citizens were not free to express their political opinion. The narrow monopoly of the government in the sphere of employment obliged many members of the civil society to become a part of the system. Nepal Red Cross society, Nepal Family Association and many other INGOs have been working in Nepal since 60's. They have been focused mainly in rural areas of Nepal on Community development, health, improvement, literacy, and environment as well as in many other areas.

Pandey (1999) described that in the Panchayat days, the government does not take the NGO sector very kindly, no matter which party is ruling. But for better or worse, they are apparently unable to do anything concrete, not with standing the occasional rhetoric or administrative edits issued regularly. The critical point is that the NGOs, directly or indirectly, receive the support of the same partners as the government. Considering his point of view, it is clear that there was no favorable environment for NGOs in Panchayat days.

Acharya (1997) concluded that both the government and donor's policies have encouraged the NGO sector. Both the eighth and ninth five years plans emphasized the importance of NGOs in enhancing production activity and socio economic development. It was apparent that after the restoration of democracy in 1991, NGOs and INGOs became part of government's plans and policies and significance of NGOs in development process has been accepted.

According to Maskay (1998) point of view that the political change of 1990 injected a growth impetus to the already expanding NGO sector in Nepal, leading to an estimated number of 15000 NGOs in the country by the end of 1997. The recent Social Welfare Council data shows that

30284 NGOs has been registered till Ashadh 2067 B.S. After the restoration of democracy, various NGOs started to put pressure on the SSNCC(Social Service National Coordination Council) to reconsider its criteria of classifying them as well as demanded to be fairly treated by the government within a framework of transparent rules and regulations. Later on 1992 the SSNCC was become SWC(Social Welfare Council), with passing the Social Welfare Act 2048 B.S. and SWC Act 2049 has encompassed the entire concerns of the social work sector.

Thus after the provision of such Act, every activities of NGOs has been monitored by SWC. After the political change, acts and policies which are required for NGOs to function effectively are promulgated. Also, inception of organizations like SSNCC and SWN helped to monitor various activities conducted by NGOs and INGOs.

The mushroom growth of NGOs is due to the massive channeling of financial resources by donor countries, organizations and individuals to the NGOs and INGOs against the past tendency of channeling them to or through the state.

2.3 Legalization of NGOs in Nepal

Legalization of NGOs in Nepal reflects the overall scenario of the development of NGOs legally in Nepal. This provided how and when various NGOs started themselves in various community development activities like TMUC/K.

The range and the intensity of the activity undertaken by the NGOs in Nepal is increasing day by day. If we look the registration data of the NGOs in Social Welfare Council, it is estimated that there are about 30,284 NGOs have get registration for working in various sectors.

Maskay(1998) stated that Shree Chandra Kamadhenu Chakra Mahaguthi, established by Tulasi Meher in 1926 to propagate and protect cottage and hand loom industry from imported mill yarn and cloth, and paropakor Aushadhyalaya established by Shree Daya Bir Kansakar in 1947 to provide basic medical services, were the pioneering NGOs working in Kathmandu during the Rana regime. After the restoration of democracy, several international organizations such as Nepal Red Cross Society, The Rotary Club, Family Planning Association of Nepal, and Christians missionaries were established.

Multiparty System gave the suitable room for the NGOs to work in various sector as a result a number of NGOs increased , in this context to regulate and coordinating the activities of NGOs, numerous initiatives were introduced by the Nepalese government. The Societies Registration Act,1957 was the first initiative to recognize social organizations. Later, Social Service National Coordination Council, a statutaory body was established in 1977. the constitution of Nepal ,1990, Article 12 has made the provisions for the freedom of expression and freedom to open any NGOs or unions as a fundamental right of a citizen(Maskay, 1998). He further stated that in 1992 Social Welfare Council Act was enacted and Social Welfare Council began to govern and coordinate those NGOs replacing Social Service National Coordination Council.

2.4 Community Development

There is no one agreed upon the definition of the term “community”(Bhattachan, 1997). Thus it is difficult to have single concept and definition of community. Generally we can say community is an organization of social life where people are living together, share their feelings. The member of the society bonded in certain territory. Social scientists define the community, either emphasizing upon the

geographical demarcations or highlighting the vague concepts of homogeneity in the characters of given populations. While we are talking about the community we should incorporate it as a social system. Community has certain group or associations based on common needs interests, values, sentiments, likeness and common functions. The order model of community development recognizes three tripod they are People's education, People's organization and People action (Quoted by, Bhattachan, 1997).

The concept of community development was elaborated as early as in the 1940s by the British colonial government as a process intended “ to mobilize the labor of rural communities in support of national government objectives to build social and physical infrastructure and increase self –reliance” (Quoted by Dahal and Bongartz, 1996). According to United Nations community development assumes that the activities and efforts of the population have to be combined with governmental development projects and programs in order to improve the economic, social and cultural living conditions of the people.

The goal of community development program is to improve the socio economic condition of people. Community development is the relationship with economic, social cultural change. It is also changes of people norms, values, beliefs, skill, knowledge, attitude and physical development advanced in sociological literature, discovered basic consensus on three definitional elements: social interaction between people one or shared ties and as context(Bhattachan,1997)

Community Development in Nepal

Different approaches have been introduced for accelerating the development activities in the developing countries and under developed countries like Nepal. In Nepal also Community Development strategy has been injected for the development of a country. Before launching the first

five year plan(1956-60) there were significant development program. Tribhuvan Village Development Program was the first comprehensive program aiming at development of rural areas and their inhabitants with the support of foreign aid. Major objectives of the program was to upliftment of the community.

According to Devkota (2008) the present approach of community development leaves the planning, ownership, control and evaluation of development programs entirely with development agency representatives. The community people have nothing to do but follow the orders, dig with their spade, carry loads with their rope. In Nepal community development program has been categorized into two types they are program directed toward at the community and program based on the community. Considering his point of view, community development is a participatory approach where community' involvement should be seen in planning, implementing and monitoring and evaluating

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this thesis, the researcher used various research methods such as interview, case study and schedule.

3.1 Rationale of the Site Selection

Sanga of Nashikasthan VDC of Kavre was selected for this study. This VDC is located in the entrance of Kavre District consisting altogether nine wards. Sanga is 21 km east from the Kathmandu Valley as well as 9km west from the Dhulikhel. In this area lot of traditional organizations as well as community based organizations are existed like Lalmohar Bhajan Mandal, Tulsi Meher UNESCO Club, and Tiger Youth Club etc. All these organizations have been working in different community development activities for the upliftment of the people and society.

For the study only selected local NGO was considered and its impacts in social sphere due to conducting various community development activities in the name of development. NGOs activities and involvement has been increasing day by day in the community development but the study has not been found to analyze the impacts. Thus this study focused on the consequences created by the engagement of NGOs in the community development process.

3.2 Nature of Data

The study was based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected from field survey. Interview, case study and structured questionnaire methods were adopted for getting the primary data.

Secondary data was obtained from various published materials on NGOs community development and development related studies as well as selected NGOs publications, annual report, newsletter, booklet and records of the village development committee.

3.3 Sampling

There are many NGOs working in the study area. Among them, Tulasi Meher UNESCO Club, Kavre was selected based upon its active involvement in community development activities to uplift social, cultural and economic condition of local community. 790 participants were involved in various activities of Tulasi Meher UNESCO Club which was regarded as Universe. Out of this universe, 75 respondents were taken based upon number of participants in each activity, and purposive sampling was used in this process. While adopting purposive sampling the selection of respondents from each activity was ensured and higher number of respondents were selected from those activity with higher participation.

3.4 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

In this study various data collection techniques was applied like interview, key stakeholders informant interviews and case study.

3.4.1 Interview

Interview is one of the prominent methods of data collection. It may be defined as a two way systematic conversation between an investigator and an informant, initiated for obtaining information relevant to specific study (Krishnaswami and Ranganatham, 2005).

To know the rationality of the implemented activities interview was carried with key informants like chairperson of NGO, local leaders and social workers and local people. The interview was more interaction based oriented. The knowledge given by this interaction provided insight to understand the issue. Through this tools of data collection both qualitative and quantitative were extracted.

3.4.2 Case Study

This technique was used to explore and analyze the successful as well as unsuccessful community development activities carried out by the NGOs. Successful or unsuccessful activities were measured by the effectiveness and people's perception towards those activities. Mainly this helped to visualize the impacts of the projects in social sphere. It contributed to find out the changes before and after the programs launched by the TMUC/K. In this study three cases have been highlighted to examine whether particular activity was successful or unsuccessful. Case studies of various activities reflected the significance of TMUC/K activities in people life. Through these case studies the impact and perception of various activities was analyzed.

3.4.3 Structured questionnaire

The questions were asked to 75 respondents based on semi-structured questionnaire. They were asked mainly about type of activity they were involved in and changes brought about by those activities. The questions were also designed to get their view on the role of NGOs activities as well as effectiveness of each activity. Based upon this, impact and perception of respondents towards the NGO was analyzed.

Questions focus upon the objectives of the study was prepared to collect relevant information from the respondents. This method helped to gather both qualitative and quantitative data. All the respondents were given a questionnaire in which they have filled it and returned to the researcher.

3.5 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The collected data was analyzed both descriptively and exploratively. While performing descriptive analysis collected data such as sex, language and religion was described. Moreover, by using explorative analysis, some of the data was analyzed to find out effectiveness and perception of people towards various activities. The data of the study was based upon qualitative and quantitative. Most of data collected from the field study was analyzed on the basis of the tables.

3.6 Limitation of the Study

This study has been designed to find out the activities conducted by the NGO in the field study in terms of types, relevance, sustainability and its consequences. Field Study was carried out at the Sanga of Nashikasthan V.D.C, Kavre District. The study covered the surroundings area as well as only the selected NGOs was taken into account and its activities was considered as case studies.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

4.1 Location

The study area is situated in the entrance of Kavrepalanchowk district which is 21st km in east from the capital Kathmandu and 9 km in west from the dhulikhel municipality known as Nashikasthan Sanga village development committee. Banepa Municipality is the closet municipality of this VDC. The area covers by this VDC is 9.18 sq km and it is in the 1480 m height form the sea level. Total population of this VDC is 5968 where female are 3064 and male are 2904.

Araniko Highway touches the ward no 1, 3,4,5, and 6 of this VDC. The main market of this VDC is Sanga down town which is also the core area of this VDC whereas ward no 7,8 and 9 are the rural area of this VDC. Anyone can go this area easily within 45 minutes from ratnapark due the good facility of transportation and road.

Nashikasthan VDC is surrounded by Ugratara Janagal VDC from east; Sipadole, Nankehl and Chitapole VDC of Bhaktapur from west; Chitapole and Tukucha Nala in North; Mahendra Jyoti, Kusha Devi and Ralle Bihawor in south.

4.2 Historical Sketch

According the Historical perspectives it said that the name of Nashikasthan come into being from the name of Goddess Sankatanasika and Sanga comes form Newari language according to Newari 'Sa' means cow and 'Ga' means the rest place of cow. So this place is considered as

the rest place for cow at that time . Ananda Dev declared this Sanga is one of the village among seven village in 1145 B.S.

Before 2031 B.S Ugratara Janagal and Sanga were two different VDC but during 2033 B.S. when 99 panchayat were decreased into 68 these two different VDC was merged into single one and named as Nashikasthan Village Panchayat. After the local election in 2039 again Ugratara Janagal VDC became single VDC and some of the ward of like 7,8 and 9 of Mahendra Jyoti Panchayat merged into Nashikasthan VDC.

The people of this VDC celebrates various feast and festivals. Since most of the population beliefs in Hindu religion they follows Hindu rituals and celebrates festivals according to Hindu norms and values, some of the festivals enjoyed here are Dashain, Tihar, Janaipurnima, Maghe Sangranti, Gathemangal , Chaitra Dashian etc as well as some of significant jatra celebrated here are Bisket Jatra, Ashapuri Jatra, Kartik Purnima Namobuddha jatra etc.

4.3 Social and Demographic Characteristics of the Study Area

4.3.1 Caste/Ethnic Composition

On the basis of the census of 2001 in the study area diverse group of ethnic and caste groups inhabited. Mainly Newar, Chhetri, Tamang, Magar are the major inhabitant of the study area.

Nepalese society is constituted by numbers of caste and ethnic groups. The area of the study has also such composition of ethnic groups . Thus existing various caste and ethnic groups has been shown in given table.

Table 4.3.1: The Caste/ Ethnic Composition

Caste/Ethnicity	Population	Percentage
Newar	2226	37.30
Chhetri	1599	26.79
Tamang	1443	24.01
Magar	180	3.18
Brahmin	110	1.84
Rai	36	0.60
Aale	16	0.27
Bishwokarma	90	1.5
Nepali	51	0.85
Bisuke	38	0.64
Other	179	3.00
	5968	100.00

Source: Village Environmental Development Plan, 2061

The table 4.3.1 shows that the study area is heterogeneous in terms of caste and ethnic groups. The dominant caste was Newar followed by Chhetri and Tamang. The caste/ethnic composition helped to determine which castes mostly benefitted from various activities of TMUC/K. Moreover, it also helped to understand how those activities influenced scheduled and underprivileged castes.

4.3.2 Sex Composition

The sex composition of Nasikasthan VDC was found as follows.

Table 4.3.2: Sex wise Population Distribution

Sex	Population	Percentage
Female	3064	51.34
Male	2904	48.66
Total	5968	100

Source: Village Environmental Development Plan, 2061

Table no. 4.3.2 shows that female population was slightly higher than male population. Sex wise population composition assisted the study in determining volume of participation in various activities conducted by TMUC/K. This also helped to determine which sex benefitted more. Therefore, this helped to understand how much these activities addressed the gender issue.

4.3.3 Language Composition

The language composition of the population was as follows.

Table 4.3.3: Language wise Population Distribution

Language	Population	Percentage
Newar	2226	37.30
Nepali	2267	37.98
Tamang	1433	24.01
Other	42	0.64
Total	5968	100.00

Source: Village Environmental Development Plan, 2061

In terms of language speaking numbers there are mainly three different types of language speaking community: Newari, Neapli and Tamang. These constitute 40.20 percent, 35.08 percent and 24.01 percent respectively. Other caste only makes up 0.64, which is comparatively less than others. This also helped to establish which were the preferred languages in those communities and which languages were adopted while conducting various activities by TMUC/K.

4.3.4 Religion

The composition of population based on Religion was as follows.

Table 4.3.4: Religion wise Population Distribution

Religion	Population	Percentage
Hindu	4539	76.05
Buddhist	1402	23.49
Christian	27	0.45
Total	5968	100

Source: Village Environmental Development Plan, 2061

Table no. 4.3.4 shows that Hindu religion follower is more than other religion follower and some percent people believe in Christian religion. The dominant religion was Hindu with 76.05 percent followed by Buddhist with 23.49. The percentage of Christian was 0.45 percent.

CHAPTER FIVE

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY TMUC/K AND ITS IMPACT

This chapter basically concerned with the various activities conducted by the studied NGO which help to find out the various types of activities as well as impact of such activities on the social and cultural life of people. This chapter also examines the perception of the people regarding the various activities conducted by the NGO for them.

5.1 Sex-wise Distribution of Respondents

Table 5.1: Sex-wise Distribution of Respondents

Activities	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Education	9	13	21	29.00
Health and Sanitation	11	14	25	33.00
Agriculture	9	6	15	20.00
Income Generating Activities	5	8	14	18.00
Total	34	41	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.1 represents sex-wise distribution of the population in various activities conducted by Tulasi Meher UNESCO club. Out of total respondents (i.e. 75), 41 of them were female and remaining 34 were male. Participation of female was highest in health and sanitation activities followed by education and income generating activities with 13 and 8 respectively. The male participation compared to female, was relatively higher in agriculture where as female participants was higher in all other remaining activities.

The overall figure shows that the female participation was greater (i.e. 41) compared to male (i.e. 34). This is largely due to high emphasis put

by Tulasi Meher upon the participation of women because empowering women was one of the objectives of community development.

5.2 Effectiveness of Each Activity

Considering the various activities conducted by TMUC/K, effectiveness of each activity was measured based upon certain criteria. These criteria include volume of participants involved, regularity of implementation, fulfillment of objectives, benefits to community, and changes brought to the lives of participants.

Moreover, each activity had its own criteria for effectiveness. Educational activity was perceived to be effective if it raised the level of literacy among the participants; participant became able to read and write. Health and sanitation program was said to be effective if it brought positive sanitation behavior and healthy living practices. Agriculture activity was thought to be effective if participants adopted appropriate technologies which made them more capable in enhancing their agricultural production. Lastly, income generating activity was said to be effective if it made the participants self reliant and helped them to engage in self-employment activities which provided them alternative source of income.

Table 5.2: Effectiveness of Each Activity

Activities	Effective		Not Effective		Total
	No	Percent	No	Percent	
Education	17	81.00	4	19.00	21
Health and Sanitation	20	80.00	5	20.00	25
Agriculture	12	80.00	3	20.00	15
Income Generating Activities	11	85.00	2	15.00	14
Total	60		15		75

Source: Field Survey, 2011

As far as effectiveness of each activity is concerned, 81 percent of respondent involved in educational activity informed they think the activity has been effective. They informed that after participating in literacy and post literacy activities, they could read and write. They (81 percent of respondents involved in Educational activities) could also read government notice and able to write their signature. Where as remaining 19 percent thought the activity was not effective because they were unable to complete their training; it was mainly due to unsuitable schedule of the activities. For example, some female respondents informed that they could not attend the training due to their household work.

5.3 Impact and Perception of Educational Activities

One of the major goal of the Tulasi Meher UNESCO Club Kavre is 'Education for all'. Regarding this goal TMUC/K has launched various educational activities. Literacy, post literacy and workshop on Importance and Need of education. Literacy program focused for the women, destitute women and men also.

a. Workshop on "Importance and Need of Education"

Importance and Need of education workshop was conducted to discuss on several issues on the situation of education in the Village and to find out the problems and possible solution. Such types of workshop helped to design a required program on education since the role of education in uplifting the quality of rural life is very significant.

b. Literacy program

Literacy program is the key activity of this organization where illiterate people get the basic literacy education and they learned to write and read. This is the core program which assist to achieve the goal of Tulasi Meher

UNESCO Club. Club believes that without education rural people life can not be uplifted. Regarding this subject matter this organization conducted literacy program for male and female. Duration of such literacy program is six months.

c. Post literacy program

Post literacy program was designed and conducted as a follow up to the literacy program as well as this program was the advance one than literacy program since it has included advance curriculum. This program was launched for those who have completed the literacy program of six months. The main objective of this program was to enhance the capacity of the participants in reading and writing so that people became self reliant to read and write. Most of the women were get benefited from this program . The duration of post literacy program was also six months with an advanced text and curriculum. This type of program was conducted with the support of TMUC/N and the some contribution from the community itself.

5.3.1 Impact of Various Educational Activities

Table 5.3.1: Impact of Various Educational Activities

Activities	Effective		Non Effective		Total
	No	Percent	No	Percent	
Workshop on “Importance and Need of Education”	4	80.00	1	20.00	5
Literacy program	8	80.00	2	20.00	10
Post literacy program	4	67.00	2	33.00	6
Total	16		5		21

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The Table 5.3.1 clearly shows that there are three different educational activities and participation of respondent and their effectiveness varied

from one to another. 80 percent of respondents involved in literacy programs thought the activities were effective because they could enable to read and write. 20 percent of respondents thought the program was ineffective because they could not attend the program due to their individual problems (mainly they have to focus on their household chores). Similarly, 67 percent of respondents in Post literacy program thought that it was effective since they learned advance course which made them more capable in reading and writing. 33 percent thought Post literacy program was not effective due to difficult course.

5.3.2 Perception of People towards Education Activities

Regarding the educational activities people's expressed their view, that after participating in literacy and post literacy program their life is much better than earlier since now they are able to read and write. And no need to rely on others for read and write. Similarly, people now shared about the importance of education for the individual development as well as development of community.

Bimala Napit who took literacy and post literacy program, informed that she could read and write: read notices from her son's school, magazines and other government notices. She further told that these programs made her independent in reading and writing because she no longer had to rely on others to read and write (for details see Case study 1).

Case 1: Literacy Program change my life

I am Bimala Napit, resident of Nashikasthan VDC ward -2 and I would like to thank Tulasi Meher UNESCO CLUB, Kavre for conducting literacy program in which I have participated. I did not know how to read and write. I was very ignorant about everything. I used to feel very sad when my son brought some school notice which I could not read as well as when I got my husband letter who is in gulf country. I often expressed my grief to my parents for not sending school. Now I am confident since now I know how to read and write although my handwriting is not good.

I joined literacy and post literacy program of 12 months conducted by the TMUC/K . I finished both course with good result and learned effectively to read and write. After this program, now I need not to rely on others for read and write. Now I can read my son's school notice. Now-a-days I enjoyed to read Nepali News paper and women related magazines also.

This change made my life better than earlier one, now I appreciate TMUC/K activities and beliefs that non government organization can play a important role in empowering the women.

5.4 Impact and Perception of Agricultural Activities

To improve the socio-economic condition of people agriculture development is essential since most of the people rely on agriculture for their bread and butter. Regarding this TMUC/K has identified agricultural development is necessary for the upliftment of community since most of the family have been engaged in agricultural sector in the area. Various agricultural activities were conducted for encouraging and strengthening about the traditional practice and at the same time introducing new appropriate technologies. These type of agricultural activities increased

the capacity of people and attributed to increase in agricultural production.

a. Off Season Vegetable Farming Training

Core importance of vegetable farming and its rationale and also given information about the mode of modern approaches to cultivate the off season vegetable farming and what sort of land and soil type is appropriate for off season vegetable farming in order to yield maximum production and optimum profit from the vegetable farming. Besides these participants were oriented with potential target market and also about the use of fertilizer and seeds and ways of its available. This training helped to provide new skill for farmers as a result now the production has been increased.

b. Construction of Poly House and Seedlings Distribution

Under the program of technology transfer in agricultural sector at rural community areas, the essentials materials which were needed to construct Plastic House were distributed. Besides this vegetable seeds and seedlings were also distributed as well as orient farmers for the trials of new method and varieties of production of seeds and seedlings.

c. Tapeworm Fertilizer Promotional Training

Due to the cause of massive use of chemical fertilizer the productivity quality of soil has been decreased as a result it has the worst impact in public health. With the prime objective of reducing and demoralizing the use of chemical fertilizer the training program was conducted. The training focused on the optimum utilization of locally available resources and means. The training on tapeworm and compost fertilizer was

obviously conducted because of its tendency to acquire the high fertility of soil and more productive which was quite important for local farmers.

5.4.1 Impact of Agricultural Activities

Table 5.4.1: Impact of Agricultural Activities

Activities	Effective		Non Effective		Total
	No	Percent	No	Percent	
Off season vegetable Farming Training	6	86.00	1	14.00	7
Construction of Poly House and Seedlings distribution	3	100.00	0	0	3
Tapeworm Fertilizer Promotional Training	3	60.00	2	40.00	5
Total	12		3		15

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Out of the total respondents, 15 were found to be involved in various agricultural activities. Six out of seven people involved in “Off season vegetable farming training” thought the training has helped them in positive manner. They informed that after the training they started their own farming which helped them to enhance their economic condition. In the study, 100 percent of respondent involved in “construction of polyhouse and seedling distribution was of the view the activity was fruitful; they learned new technologies of agriculture. And 60 percent opined in favor of “Tapeworm fertilizer promotional training” which helped them to produce necessary fertilizer at their own garden.

5.4.2 Perception of People towards Agriculture Activities

Various activities conducted by TMUC/K under agriculture have been appreciated by the people of Nashikasthan. Agriculture activities helped them to learn about the new technology which supported in increasing their agriculture production. People really expressed their joy and shared that due to the increase in production their income has also been increased.

5.5 Impact of and Perception on of Health and Sanitation Activities

Lack of safe drinking water supply and sanitation facilities have resulted in worsening public health conditions, deteriorating quality of life and increasing economic cost. Regarding this issue this organization has conducted various health and sanitation program to improve the quality of lives of poor and under-privileged people.

a. Orientation program on Health and Sanitation

Under this program orientation programs were conducted on health and sanitation, in this orientation program health and sanitation behavior like washing hands with soap, combing hair, brushing teeth, cleaning households and its premises etc were oriented to the people. Due to this program most of the people were benefited and improved their health and sanitation behavior.

The participants in the orientation program were vividly imparted with the information about safe motherhood, mother and child care ,information about different transferable and non-transferable diseases. Besides this participants were also informed about the declaration made

by Nepal Government on 1st Magh 2065 regarding the free health service from government health services delivering agencies like sub-health post, health post, district hospitals.

b. Free Health Check-up Camp

Free health check up camp is another key activity of this organization. This organization conducted free health camp for community so that they can get health service easily. Comprehensive health camp was organized on during the free health check-up camp, medical and related clinical tests of various diseases like Gyaeno, Pediatric, heart and chest diseases, orthopedics and diseases related to nerves were performed for the needy people and in addition after health check-up camp the necessary medicines were also freely distributed to beneficiaries . Mostly old age people ,women and children were benefited.

c. Sanitation Campaigns

Under this activities this organization conducted various sanitation campaigns in the initiation of community people. In the campaigns community people participated and cleaned up the village trails, streets, surroundings of houses, water sources, tap stand, public buildings and so on. The local people were aware about the importance and necessities of public sanitation which ultimately help and supports to prevent from the different diseases.

d. HIV/AIDS Sensitization Training

HIV/ AIDS epidemic is pervasive all over the world. The number of people infected with this disease is mushrooming day by day in Nepal also. Mostly adults and men were vulnerable to this disease. The trend of

rural men to migrate in urban places abroad for employment and possibility of returning with the HIV, regarding this issue TMUC/K has conducted HIV/AIDS sensitization training for community to reduce the vulnerability of this epidemic on people. Training aimed to reduce the spread of HIV virus in community by awaring them. Most of the youths participated in this training because they are the most vulnerable towards HIV/AIDS.

e. Toilet Construction Program

Toilet construction program is another important activity conducted by this organization. In the presence of community with the initiation of this organization the declaration of open toilet restricted made. Similarly this organization supported to construct the family toilet with the financial assistance of Central TMUC/N.

5.5.1 Impact of Health and Sanitation Programs

Table 5.5.1: Impact of Health and Sanitation Programs

Activities	Effective		Non Effective		Total
	No	Percent	No	Percent	
Free Health Check-up Camp	8	80.00	2	20.00	10
Sanitation Campaigns	6	67.00	3	33.00	9
HIV/AIDS sensitization training	5	83.00	1	17.00	6
Total	19		6		25

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Out of ten respondents who participated in free health check-up camp, 80 percent opined in favor of the activity. The remaining 29 percent thought

it was not the case because they thought one day health check up was not enough and there was no follow up. Whereas 67 and 83 percent of the respondent participates in sanitation campaign and HIV/AIDS sensitization training thought the activity was effective. Most of participants in 'HIV/AIDS sensitization training were youth and the program was also focused on youth because youth are most vulnerable towards HIV/AIDS.

5.5.2 Perception of People towards Health and Sanitation

Health and Sanitation is one of the important issues for human to be healthy. Without healthy community it is not possible to achieve development goal, similarly each individual need to be healthy to work effectively for producing productive result. Health and Sanitation programs opened the eyes of people now they realized that health and sanitation is key factor for their development as well as community development. Some expressed that TMUC/K activities on Health and Sanitation really aware people about their health issues and now they have improved their sanitation behavior, ultimately this has helped to make healthy community. Furthermore, the participants of 'Health and sanitation campaign' now applied appropriate sanitation behavior like cleaning, combing and bathing in their daily life.

The story of Umesh Khadgi has been highlighted in case study 2. He participated in the program 'sanitation campaign' which made him aware about the importance of appropriate sanitation behavior. Before participating in 'sanitation campaign' he never cared about cleaning his premises of his shop and house. Due to this, he was in risk regarding various diseases but after participating in 'sanitation campaign' now he was able to reduce the threat of diseases.

Case 2 : Sanitation Campaigns makes healthy

I am Umesh Kadghi ,I am 34 years old and resident of Nashikasthan VDC -5 and butcher by profession . Sanitation campaigns improved my sanitation behavior. I never care about the cleaning in the premises of my shop and house as well as never washed my hands with soap before participating in the sanitation campaigns. But now I know the importance of sanitation which help to make people healthy.

I would like to thank TMUC/K for conducting sanitation campaigns. I have improved my sanitation behavior after participating in sanitation campaigns. Now I clean premises of my shop and house, wash my hands regularly before eating etc. I also motivated my friends of same profession and shared about the relation of sanitation and health. Now I know about the importance of sanitation and my life has become much better. And all this was possible because of sanitation campaigns conducted by TMUC/K.

5.6 Income Generating Program and Skill Development

One of the key objective of this organization is to make people self-reliant through conducting various income generation trainings and skill development program. Income generation activities were conducted based upon the potentials and opportunities prevailed in the area like availability of raw materials, resources, access to market, skill and traditional occupation.

a. Tailoring and Knitting Training Program

Tailoring and Knitting training for the needy women was organized at the friendship learning building of this organization. Duration of this training

was six months where thirty participants were participated. The participants were eagerly participated in the training program for two hours training period each day in order to acquire comprehensive knowledge about tailoring and knitting.

b. Conversion of Organic Waste into Fertilizer

Under this income generation activity this organization conducted a household composting program in sanga for needy household as well as who have low income source were selected. Each household were distributed a composting materials as well as they were oriented about the methodology of composting. They were taught about the vermi composting technology where organic wastes generated from household were kept in composting material and converted into organic compost. This organic compost have a great demand in the market as a result they sold these compost in the market and earned money, thus they were generating money from the organic wastes.

c. Handicraft Training

Handicraft training was conducted for the male and female youth of sanga where participants were benefited to learn about the hand made products like woolen products which have a great market in Kathmandu. Due to this training unskilled unemployment youth got knowledge about weaving and sewing different types of woolen products and able to sold it to nearer market.

5.6.1 Impact of Income Generating Activities

Table 5.6.1: Impact of Income Generating Activities

Activities	Effective		Non Effective		Total
	No	Percent	No	Percent	
Tailoring and Knitting Training Program	3	60.00	2	40.00	5
Conversion of organic waste into fertilizer	3	100	0	0	3
Handicraft training	5	83.00	1	17.00	6
Total	11		3		14

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The Table 5.6.1 clearly illustrates that the impact of “Income generating activities” was by far the most effective. 60 percent participants who took “Tailoring and knitting training” and “handicraft training” thought the training has helped them to fetch some monthly income. 100 percent of people who received training on “Conversion of organic waste into fertilizer” opined that the training was effective.

5.6.2 Perception of people towards Skill development and Income Generation Activities

The aim of skill development and income generation activities is to raise the living standard by making people skillful as well as help them to identifying new source of income. Those who have no skill, got chance to learn new skill by participating in various skill development activities conducted by TMUC/K and able to earn money. Financially weak people appreciated income generation activities since it helped them to find new source of income area and gave them chance to earn money. People shared that this type of training made them self reliant and support in their income generation which supported to make them social well being.

Case study 3 also highlighted about the case of Kalam Lama who participated in the program ‘conversion of organic waste into fertilizer’. This training provided him new area of source of income which made him able to increase his income by selling organic fertilizer in the market. Earlier, his low income was only enough for basic needs of his family, but he could now invest on the education of his children.

Case 3 : New Source of income

I am Kalam lama,47 years inhabitant of Nashikasthan VDC-7 and I am very happy as I have started to convert organic waste into organic fertilizer through vermi composting technology. These days my family do not dump or throw the organic waste generate from my household since we have started to compost those organic waste and we produced organic fertilizer which we sold in the market and started to earn money from the waste.”

There are seven members in my family with low income source and have to depend upon agriculture and couple of cows which is not enough for my family as a result we have to compromise on many things.

TMUC/K conducted new income generation activities for people like me whose financial status is low, that is ‘Conversion of organic waste into fertilizer. This activity motivated me and I found new source of income. These days I produce large amount of organic fertilizer from the organic waste and cow dung and earn money by selling those organic fertilizer in the market. Recent days organic farming is grooming thus his organic fertilizer have easily been sold with good price. I am very happy and thankful to TMUC/K who introduced such new source of income generation activities. This type of initiative of TMUC/K are very appreciative which gives people like me the chance of social well being.”

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This study is mainly related to bring out the role of Tulasi Meher UNESCO Club, Kavre upon the community development of Nashikasthan VDC of Kavre and generally to light on the importance of NGOs in Nepal.

6.1 Summary

Development has been synonymous with economic, social and political change. In the beginning development used to be focused on economic growth and the replication of economic, social and political orders found in western industrial nations.

Some planners and social scientists put forth and started to discuss other alternative development strategies, such as economic growth, integrated development approach, the basic need approach, self-help, eco-development, self reliance and human development. But mainly four agents that led to development strategies apply these whole functions. There are 'State', 'Market', 'Community' and NGO/INGOs.

NGOS have some distinct characteristics. If any organization is development oriented, provides voluntary services, non-profitable, politically neutral, democratic and transparent can be said as non-governmental organization.

The goal of community development programs in most countries is to improve the level of education, increase political awareness and involvement as well as improve the standard of living.

In Nashikasthan VDC, TMUC/K conducted various community development activities on education , agriculture, health and sanitation and skill development and income generation for welfare of people and program were designed based on people demand.

Descriptive research design was followed to explain issues related with role of TMUC/K in community development. The study was based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from the field survey in the related study area. Various types of data collection techniques were adopted for collecting primary data like interview, case study, questionnaire.

It has been found that TMUC/K focus mainly on the education and skill development and income generation area . The major aim of TMUC/K is literacy and development. Under education sector literacy, post literacy and orientation on the importance of education, under agriculture off season vegetable farming training, construction of poly house and seedlings distribution and tapeworm fertilizer promotional training, under health and sanitation various sanitation campaigns, free health check camp, HIV/AIDS sensitization training and toilet construction and under skill development and income generation tailoring and knitting training, conversion of organic waste into fertilizer and handicraft training have been conducted. Thus all the community development activites were divided under education, health and sanitation, agriculture and income generation.

The education program is one of the core program of the TMUC/K. Education program was conducted to achieve the goal of education for all, regarding this illiterate people of sanga got to learn to read and write as a result this empowered community as well as people now well known

about the importance of education. Literacy program helped them to improved their education i.e read and write.

Under the agriculture activities, various trainings encouraging and strengthen about the traditional agricultural practices and introducing new appropriate technologies for increasing agricultural production. It also encourages the local people to use new and scientific technologies in their agricultural activities.

Health and Sanitation have been found where TMUC/K gave high emphasizes and conducted various health and sanitation program . This initiatives helped to make healthy community since people get information about the proper sanitation behavior. Activities under this sector covered all the age group similarly women related issues was also highlighted.

Skill development and income generation activities is another important program which address the economic issues of people as well as make them self reliant. TMUC/K conducted various skill development and income generation training on demand based, participants who were enrolled in these trainings got new skill and found new ways of income generation. These activities enhanced the economic status of needy people and gave a chance to be social well being.

Conducted activities by the TMUC/K were designed with the consultation of community as well as based on requirement for improving the quality of people's social and cultural life. Regarding the implementation of the activities some activities were directly supported by TMUC Nepal, where some were conducted through mutual contribution of TMUC/K and people. Similarly some activity was directly

supported by international NGOs. Local resource was given high priority for implementing each activity.

The perception of the people on the whole activities of the TMUC/K gradually change before and now. Initially local people were doubt about the effectiveness of the activities. But after the implementation of the various activities related to people have changed their thought and happy with the impact of such activities. That made the people to think about it seriously as an impressive and effective for them.

6.2 Conclusion

The main purpose of the study was to access the role of NGO in community development considering the activities of the NGO, its impact and people perception towards those activities. It was found that most of the activities were related to education, health, agriculture and income generation. Most of the implemented activities were found to be designed on demand based and it is also found that participatory principle was adopted. Similarly the literacy program and post literacy programs were conducted to assist in achieving the goal of Tulasi Meher UNESCO Club Nepal.

The impact of the activities on people found to be higher since respondents mostly appreciated the activities which were conducted for them. It was found after the enrollment in various activities people felt some changes in their social and economic life. Most of respondents highlighted the effectiveness of the activities. It was found that people wanted to have the continuation of education and skill development and income generation activities.

Regarding the perception of people towards activities of TMUC/K, they opined it had positive impact upon their life. The implemented activities of TMUC/K have addressed various issues which have been less prioritized by local bodies. Therefore, people felt that involvement of non-government organization is necessary for community development.

It was found that number of NGOs activities have been declining due to the lack of sufficient resource. This situation reflects that NGOs dependency is higher on donor agencies and also suggest that for sustainable community development NGOs should mobilize the resource locally. It was found that appropriate coordination between local bodies and NGO was necessary to implement community development activities effectively and sustainable way.

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Questionnaire

1. Personal detail

Name :

Age:

Sex: Male Female Other

Religion:

Marital Status :

Education :

Address :

2. When did the TMUC/K work in this sector ?
3. How do you know about the activities of TMUC/K?
4. In which program are you participated that have been run by TMUC/K?
 - a Education ()
 - b. Agriculture ()
 - c. Health and Sanitation ()
 - d. Income generation ()
5. What do you Know about Community Development ?
6. What is your thought about the activities of TMUC/K?
 - a. Very Good ()
 - b. Good ()
 - c. Not Good ()
7. How do you evaluate the role of TMUC/K on community development activities?
 - a. Very Good ()
 - b. Good ()
 - c. Not Good ()
8. How much have you been benefited by the activities conducted by the TMUC/K?

- a. Large extent()
- b. Medium extent ()
- c. Not at all ()

9. What is the role of TMUC/K in educating people?

- a. Very Good ()
- b. Good ()
- c. Not Good ()

10. What is the role of TMUC/K in making healthy community?

- a. Very Good ()
- b. Good ()
- c. Not Good ()

11. What is the role of TMUC/K in agricultural development?

- a. Very Good ()
- b. Good ()
- c. Not Good ()

12. What is the role of TMUC/K in uplifting the people's economic status?

- a. Very Good ()
- b. Good ()
- c. Not Good ()

12. Have you found any changes in your social and economic life after participating in any activities run by TMUC/K?

- a. Yes () b. No ()

