

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Abstract:

Micro Hydropower Project is a social organization. It has objectives of transforming social cultural and economic institutions of society through fulfilling institutional as well as individual needs of society in term of energy - electrical power. It is based on collective action and interaction between different social groups. Whereas defined liability of equal benefit sharing creates the interaction to function inside micro hydropower project. Policy of equal benefit sharing through participation such as by cash investment and kind investment is the theme of participation in it. Each individual beneficiary should equally involve- participation defined in division of cash and kind contribution inside the MHP to accomplish it. But, implementation inside is not as per policy spirit. Leadership inside the organization is hold by well known community people-local elites whereas other ordinary community people are beyond the process. Micro hydropower project as a social organization is being the platform for those local elite who are entitling MHP as community project.

1.2 Background

The main aim of the study is an attempt to explore various factors affecting leadership and participation process; and major actors of micro hydropower formation, operation and management system as well. Participation, bottom up planning and decision making process, inclusive institutional structure, communication and information sharing, proper documentation and maintenance of transparency, Equitable access to resources, collective action and reflection are key elements of micro hydropower project as social organization. In this connection, this study dissertation is providing the information about basic leadership and participation processes and its impact on MHP users that are seen in Badigad MHP, Bajura; Litti Khola MHP, Dhading and Molung Khola Kartike MHP, Okhaldhunga.

It seems that MHP applying bottom-up approach adapting the participatory principle. User committee is such an institution having major three responsibilities in formation and operations:

- i) Arrangement of fund exceeding from subsidy.
- ii) Mobilization of ordinary users in construction work.
- iii) Follow up to subsidiary agencies with required documents for receiving the grant.

In operating the MHP, major two types of investments (40:60 ratios): community investment (cash & kind contribution- 60%) and grant investment (provided by Government of Nepal (GoN) - 40%) are seen invested. Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC)/ Rural Energy Fund (REF) and User Committee (UC) are the major stakeholders. UC is that entity which represents to all community people of MHP.

Different social institutions such as Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC), Energy Sector Assistance Programme (ESAP)/ Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP), Rural Renewable Energy Service Center (RRESC- known as area center) / District Energy & Environment Sector (DEES) are acting to get expected result from MHP. Each area center has mobilized its field coordinators (henceforth FC) for each district to identify need of MHPs. Field Coordinator (FC) explains about MHP and helps UC in preparing and submitting the required documents for getting subsidy from different agencies.

All policies and processes designed by (AEPC) have a certain criteria like as community participation in planning, implementing and monitoring. But existing practices do not match with theoretical criteria. Theoretically, the UC must be involved in decision making, by the MHP, but the reality reflect something else. Instead of taking ordinary people's consent, the AEPC is taking consent only from elite UC members; thus disempowering the ordinary people and empowering local elites involved in UC.

There are various agencies such as Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC), Rural Energy Fund (REF) Energy Sector Assistance Program (ESAP) and Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL), Renewable Rural Energy Service Center (RRESC), and District Energy and Environment Sector (DEES), working under the MHP in Nepal. All of the MHPs have adopted user group approach while constructing the micro-hydro project in the villages. There is people's participation in all stages of MHP installation and benefit sharing.

Beneficiaries' households have to contribute cash and kind (labor) for the construction of MHP in their community.

1.3 People's Participation

Basically participation is a collective strategy of process of making development more successive and sustainable through grass root peoples' involvement. It is believed that this strategy might ensure community ownership over local resources and way out in mobilizing resources in community benefit. It asks individual community member's direct involvement in decision making for resources mobilization and make possible development. In development sector, the concept of people's participation is considered as an imperative approach to fuse development with democratic values. It believes in promoting people's rights in decision making in the entire development issues related to that particular community. It is almost unimaginable of development in the absence of people's participation. So, it is a process of development which enables each user to expose specific idea on community development, express decision on it and be equal stakeholder in benefit sharing.

MHP is a community based development organization has exercised participatory approach. Different dimensions of MHP such as investment, planning, decision making, implementing, monitoring, benefit sharing etc has helped to prove the concept. Grant is not enough all for the formation and operation of MHP. It is compulsory condition to have contribution allocated to be beneficiary. It assures the equal benefit sharing and collective ownership of MHP. Its sum of cash contribution is measured by out accessed total cost of project and kind contribution is measured with total duration of project formation and operation. Participation in MHP appears in three different levels: i) UC, the executive committee of planning bring the agendas, however, users are primary level in bringing the agendas but UC is seemed playing dominant role in planning.

- ii) All members of UC, executive group approve agendas brought to by Leaders of UC.
- iii) All users, manipulating level, legitimize decisions decided to implement by Executive committee.

Events inside the organization seem different whereas different institutional units get involvement equally into official records. However user committee is the major institution holds the major institutional responsibility to achieve the institutional goal. General users do not have more than stamping role on the planning but the agenda use to bring and make decisions UC mostly its leaders.

Planning to achieve objectives of the MHP makes by UC which is the macro institution for this level and implementation such as: transportation of equipments and collection of required raw material is totally based on ordinary people or household unit or micro institution. Implementing the MHP, organizational objectives through mobilization of household unit effects on major two aspects of organization; first, it defines the condition of project completion and second, it make eligible to each household to share benefits of project.

Sharing benefit – using the electrical power produce through MHP is fixed by AEPC, not by UC itself seems has maintained equality of benefit sharing. In some level, it has helped to promote social justice.

1.4 Statement of the Problem:

Micro Hydropower Project is social organization. It has certain social norms and values regarding to achieve organizational objectives. Different social institutions have being involved to yield organizational objectives. It creates the potentialities of improvement of social, cultural and economic institutions broaden the transformation of society.

MHP as social organization has involved different actors from different social institution. It supposed to have equal significant participation for achieving organizational goal through accomplishing its objectives. However being the social organization, Micro Hydropower Project is seemed unequal in terms of leadership process to hold the executive role inside the organization and using imbalance power of authority privileged by community development concept and participatory approach.

The environmental, technical or even economy based studies could not understand this problem because the sociology on the other hand makes no distinction between technology, economy, politics or culture. This research aims

to see MHP in sociological perspective by uniting economic, political and cultural impact of MHPs in Nepal. Only sociological perspective which is holistic approach can truly understand MHPs in totality.

Almost studies on micro hydropower project seemed conducted beyond the sociological stream. It has focused mostly on technical and environmental aspects and its impact on electricity users. It artificially fragmented the existing social reality into economic, technical or environmental aspects and ignored all other phenomenon not related to this field. The studies conducted on have treated MHP only as product which impacts to people not to society in long term. It could not have strengthened weak understanding on MHP that it is a social organization involves different social institutions which produce and reproduce different social cultural, political and economic relationship into society.

MHP is a social phenomenon is an essence of cooperation, coordination of different social institutions inside the organizations. Large numbers of people get involve through different institutions in its formation, installation and operation. It seems that the institutional or individual involvement other ordinary people (users of MHP) is a general involvement does not hold specific meaning and they have got just role of implementing tools of decisions made by local elites. Existing practice of process, situation shows that dominance of local elites such as political leaders, local businessman and teachers. Such leadership in MHP basically hinders what the ordinary actors or users of society want, particularly other such as farmers, other professionals in issues of collective planning, decisions making, implementing planning and so on.

The local elites as mentioned above condemn other ordinary actors of MHP by screening the information about MHP and putting indirect pressures to accept the organizational objectives and goal on others actors beyond the executive members of society. As a result, affinity upon project is seems low and duration to achieve the organizational goal is extending more than expected. In other hand it is being elites' programme rather than collective need based programme is surrounding with the big questions of sustainability and stocking beyond to be the social project. This type social development organization has carried out the basically following problem into society:

-) Ordinary local users are being excluded from the representation in the decision-making forums, and their voices are not heard in these forums
-) Only particular actors (Teachers, Political leaders and local businessman) of society are leadership position in MHP.
-) Other ordinary actors of organization are accepting the programme without stating formal views about the organization, however they seem not agreed totally with the project.

The proposed research seeks to understand how the leadership process exists into development process of MHP. By considering the mentioned issues, this study will seek the answer of the following research questions.

- i) Which factor play decisive role to have dominant role in UC of MHP?
- ii) What is the process of leadership selection in MHP?
- iii) How the participatory approach does have taken space into MHP?

Most of the studies conducted on MHPs are focused only on how the power can be generated and what cost must be invested for power generation and how many households will be benefited from it. So, only the study on economic and technical aspects is not enough to understand MHP as broader social organization. This study is focused on reasoning what happening and why on MHP – process leadership and development process into MHP. It will also help to future researchers for further study on it. So, entire tasks of this study was to explore, explain and analysis the reason behind the events.

1.5 Objectives:

1.5.1 The general objectives of the studies were as follows:

-) To interpret the caste/ethnic status of participation in different dimension of MHP.
-) To see how the access, control and ownership over the resources of livelihood process plays determining role at various levels and condition of participation.
-) To differentiate the level and condition of participation of both executive leaders and ordinary members and users in MHP.

1.5.2 The specific objectives of the studies are as follows:

- J To explore why people of particular section of the community hold key positions in UC of MHP
- J To analyze how different groups of people cooperate, contest, accept and resist during project formulation to benefit sharing process of MHP.

1.6 Rationale of the Study:

There are not particular sociological literature entitled MHP and related. But there could be found many more literatures which could be helpful to study of such organization to compare MHP with related events. There are many more relevant studies about cooperation and contest inside community development organization, rural development organizations as well as urban development organizations and institutional participation in such development organization such as community based irrigation project, community forest management etc.

MHP as social organization, it has multidimensional impacts and events on social cultural as well economic dimension of society. There is involvement of different actor of different social and cultural institutions and it is an organization build through different relationship. It empowers various possibilities of different dimensional changes and enabled social cultural transformation.

However, having a social organization and its relation with social and other institution of society, no more studies are conducted for. In the context, sociological study is that which tie up the entire social aspects concern and related to such organization. Such organization produce social product which plays dynamic role into society for its change and development. It is necessary to understand such organization sociologically to deconstruct causal relationship among the different social organizations. It is surely a powerful factor of social transformation. Therefore, present effort of study is to understand sociological dynamics in MHPs.

It would be the encouraging sociological study in the field of hydro energy development and would help to explore the causes and effects of hydro energy development for overall development sectors, because hydro energy

development and its promotion is one of the major development infrastructures for Nepal.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This chapter reviews some pertinent literatures in the field of community development & micro hydro development and participation in general. Similarly, it has also focused on theoretical perspective of development, community development and participation.

This study has been organized into the following eight chapters. Chapter one deals with the introduction, chapter two concentrates on review of literature, chapter three deals with methodology, chapter four to seven mainly deal with findings of the study. Similarly, chapter four deals with socio-economic characteristics description of study area, chapter five and six deals with stakeholders, leadership and participation processes, chapter seven deals with leadership, participation and assessment of impact indicators, and finally chapter eight deals with summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

CHAPER - II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1 Development

The post World War II (Post 1950s) molded the product of development. It was institutionalized as Jeffrey (1990) said to legitimize the hegemony campaign initiated particularly by USA. Many technical and financial grant supports were provided for the provision and still in continuation. For example it could be still seen getting grant and technical support such as in community forest management programme, community health programme, and community based micro hydropower projects too.

Ferguson (1990) has characterized development project as contradictory endeavor because it is not a progressive force but the reactionary one for marginalized society. It is strategy of colonization that colonizes the different level of society into single petty state at local level (Cardoso, Falleto, and Theotonio, 1973). As Frank (1968) said, development is a discourse of categorizing society into different category (macro level) then it could also be the strategy to social categorization at local level (micro level) too. Almost community development project are focused into those community, which are introduced as undeveloped society and actors of this course are not other than the local elites of different institutions (Frank, 1968).

Political factors are that which plays decisive and dynamic role for change (growth). Political ideology helps to promote those factors to be dominant in development in different level of society (Rostow, 1953). Development defined and applied through different approaches aim ultimately to transform the different institution (economic, political and others) society from existing one to another level and forms as well (Zaqf, 2004).

Development is that tasks which enables to different elite as actors control the society and its different institutions in different level through its different development organizations (Portes, 1990). The whole course of development is to maintain hegemony in different level of society applying different forms, level through different strategies and approaches (Ouden, 1997). It has applied

different approaches and strategies (participatory approach) to control the society but the result has promoted challenges for real development society whether level of society is matter where it is (Ouden, 197).

2.2 Community Development

Community development is a road travelling by both governments and development agencies was introduced during post World War II. It is concentrated into macro level micro level of community has achieved it in support of macro social institution and initiation of micro community organization (CRWRC, 2004). It is community based development project is an umbrella term that actively include beneficiaries in their design and management (Mansuri & Rao, 2004).

Community development is a solution of social problem which interacts with institutions, communities, and society at-large (Tan, 2009). It based on mobilization of common property (local recourses) and synchronizes the cooperation, coordination through action and interaction held between different actors of society. It ties up different institutional and individual relation into the principle standard of equal benefit sharing (Chamber, 1993). After introducing of the decentralization Act 1987 the concept of "user groups" as well as user committee for local control of local resource management and development. So, MHP based on common property is started to form, operate and manage by local people themselves since 1996 (AEPC, 2000).

The approach was a strategy to strengthen the development discourse in specific form and pattern. It had adopted the strategy of both top to down and bottom up approach in development discourse; however, both strategies are reverse to each other. Concept of community development is nothing but creation of each citizen's responsibility and participation in development activities (Meisel, 2006).

The core strategy since introducing of decentralized development concept, most of the community development are conducted through foreign aid. According to Mishra (2007) most of the foreign aid is articulated in infrastructural expansion. As a result the sector has gained an increasingly centralization and dependency characters (Mishra, 2007:165). However, the level

and layer of centralization and dependency characters do not limit on particular. It has affects on macro, mezzo and micro level. Whereas it's depth might different. There are some evidence that community development project creates some infrastructures but most such projects are dominated by local elites, and both targeting and project quality tend to be more markedly worse more in unequal community (Mansuri & Rao, 2004).

2.3 Micro Hydropower Project

History of hydropower development (mega hydropower project, small hydro power project, small hydropower project and micro hydropower project as well) has accomplished a century in Nepal. It is as old as with Japanese history of hydropower development. Particularly, Micro Hydropower project (MHP) has accomplished the hundred years of history in the sector (AEPC, 2000: 3-4). The history of MHP begins with using of waterwheels in nineteenth century and was most common way of generating electricity in the early 20th century. In terminological understanding, hydropower projects that generate up to 100 kilowatt, small amount of electrical power is called micro hydropower project (MHP) (www.microhydropowser.net/basics/intro.php, 23 Sep 2011).

The first Nepal's hydro power project (HPP) was Chandra Jyoti power house of 500 kilowatt, Pharping, Kathmandu initiated by Rana regime. It was just made to electrify in royal Rana family in Kathmandu and after 1980s onward MHP were initiated targeting to ordinary rural community people too (AEPC, 2010). Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) / Ministry of Environment, a Government institution was established in 1996 to promote micro hydropower project, one of the source renewable energy with support of government grant (AEPC, 2000).

The establishment of MHP is understood as means of social and other changes. In this context, it has played a determinant role in rural development process. It is possible only in participation of all the ordinary local users where the MHP is been formation and operation. Ordinary local users are those who participate in investing cash and contribution as well as local skill and knowledge for MHP (Shah, 2007). According to the criteria given by the concept of community development, in context of MHP, Local people means those users

who owned the MHP, involve on formation and operation; be equal eligible to share the benefit of MHP.

Micro hydropower, in context of Nepal is constructed to maintain the social equality. It has been Facilitating to lightening the rural household. It has no more end use provision which could promote the life standard of people of MHP as users. There are major two stake holding social institutions, one is Alternative Energy Promotion Center (AEPC), a government institution functions as a unit of ministry of Environment of Government of Nepal (GoN); and other is user committee (UC) at rural local community represents the entire users of MHP users (community people of MHP benefited local area). AEPC invest grant technical support and user committee known as community investment invests finance and kind contribution in support of local users. Community investment is equal portion of both cash and kind contribution of each household (AEPC, 2000). User Committee is that community organization, which represent to each user of MHP and form by all the users of purposed MHP. Rural Energy Policy (2063) and Subsidy policy (2066) has made policy to have public consent for MHP.

It promotes better living of rural people Participatory concept is most important in MHP due to size of budget, limitation in its resources and criteria for receiving subsidy from the government of Nepal. users and its representative UC approach is applied to manage MHP like as community forest management system in all stages, from decision making to harvesting by keeping hope of positive social change through adapting political, economic, or physical environment in Nepal (USAID,2006). The MHP system is development project managed and operated by local people. They are provided training with support of AEPC / ESAP and REDP (RERL since 2012) for its operation and energy generated through lighting purposes (Dhungel, 2009:10). Rural electrification through micro hydro project have played significant role for sustainable rural development (ESAP II/AEPC, 2009/10).

Hydro projects that generate up to 100 kilowatt, small amount of electrical power is called micro hydro project (MHP) (AEPC, 2000: 3-4). The history of MHP begins with using of waterwheels in nineteenth century and was most common way of generating electricity in the early 20th century. So,

numerical values of MHP show that 1920s was decade of MHP because more than 80,000 MHP plants were constructed in Asia and Europe (www.microhydropowser.net/basics/intro.php, 23 Sep 2011).

There are imbalances in power and access to assets to be present in micro hydropower project, as local elite often tends to control the decision-making of MHP user committee power of authority use unequally. This power imbalance relates to, and is typically reinforced by, socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors. Equity, on the other hand, refers to social justice, and a political or social situation of process in which, people, particularly the poorest of the poor and the socially marginalized, have fair access to assets and decision-making (UNDP, 2004, Ojha, 2004, Wollenberg et al., 2005). According to Ojha (2005) in equitable society, "people can develop their full potential and lead productive and creative lives in accord with their needs and interests.... (and) participate in the life of the community".

2.4 Community Organization

Community development organization is such a social product produced through package of development was for reducing poverty and famine (Tan, 2004). It is the projected concept by outsider implemented in local level to maintain state ship is replication of state- and nation-building of macro level such as western campaign Ferguson (1990). It is a mysterious structural processes comprehended and practiced in partial and discrete manners (Mishra, 2007).

Various scholars such as Ostrom (1992), Meisel (2006), Dhakal (2004), Pokharel (2009), Chhetri and Gautam (1996), etc, have highlighted the various aspects of community development and people's participation. Community development began as a social movement and has been a growing as a industry since the mid twentieth century. After realizing the ambiguous understanding of the concept of community development, it was seen as new discourse in development sector (Meisel, 2006). Community development was implemented through community organization or community development such as in community forest management, an irrigation projects was understood as synonymous concept in development (Ostrom, 1992:8).

Dhakal (2004), Pokharel (2009) in the past have done studies on community organizations and community development process in Nepal. Both of them have shown how development process open space for some people. According to Dhakal (2004), participation in community development is socially embedded at local level and sets the condition in public space. So it requires exploring and considering assessing level and reason of different realities that some people participate and not others or participating just to avoid fear of social exclusion. Community Organizations (CO) is a driving political bureaucratic concept based on political ideology such as User Committee over general users. About structure of CO, Pokharel (2009) writes, COs are sometimes crafted by a dynamic and outstanding individual who is already a well known politician or who has entered political life on the basis of being COs leader, keeping aims such as access on resource mobilization of population and increase influence over the people. It appears as law maker and acts as ruler to achieve the political goal through exercising executive power of authority.

2.4.1 Participatory Approach

It can be said that participatory concept refers to 'local' peoples' perspectives, knowledge, in sustainable, relevant development and empowerment by ensuring the central state's mainstream development process, which increases and encourages beneficiary involvement of socially and economically marginalized peoples. It stands up on representation and consent on basis of local knowledge and village plans shaped by pre-existing relationships among community people (Cooke and Kothari, 2001). Development paradigm changed to "development from below" after its failure and criticism over it by 1960s (Stohr & Frasetylor, 1989). It avoids the gap of community development by people's direct and active involvement in decision making, planning and implementations. It was the outcome of a search for an alternative to the conservative mainstream development models that put economic growth without focusing on participation (Maharjan, 2008).

As a discourse, it has become a force so destructive to third world culture, ironically in the name of people's interests. Marxist social scientists, such as Freire (1993), Escobar (1995) and Scott (1998), supported the movement by arguing that the top-down perspectives adopted by conservative conventional

developmental approaches so far were both disempowering, ineffective and counterproductive, influential effort to shift the focus of development from material well-being to a multidimensional capacity approach.

2.5 Manipulated Strategy in MHP

The establishment of MHP is understood as means of social and other changes. In this context, it has played a determinant role in rural development process. It is possible only in participation of all the general users and it promotes better living of rural people (Shah, 2007). Participatory concept is most important in MHP because it own by users, form and operate by users. Users invest time, money and skill and knowledge as well. They utilize the local resource i.e. small stream, jungles to harvest wooden poles for transmission and distribution work. They do manage and allocate fund themselves. User committee form to initiate the MHP. It holds the executive rights and duties regarding the MHP. So, users and its representative UC approach is applied to manage MHP like as community forest management system in all stages, from decision making to harvesting by keeping hope of positive social change through adapting political, economic, or physical environment in Nepal (USAID,2006). The MHP system is development project managed and operated by local people. They are provided training with support of AEPC / ESAP and REDP (RERL since 2012) for its operation and energy generated through lighting purposes (Dhungel, 2009:10). Rural electrification through micro hydro project have played significant role for sustainable rural development (ESAP II/AEPC, 2009/10).

The experience have shown that there is no attempt from past on implementations done to improve opportunities and minimize constraints to people's effective participation in MHP like community forestry. Bureaucratic structures on the whole do not know how to get people's participation (Lohani, 1980). The theme of people's participation is to ensure individual involvement in decision making level as well as planning and operating the project. But all the ordinary users cannot participate equally because economic factors play decisive role in their participation. It is an outcome of ownership, control and access over resources within circumstances of resources mobilization (Gurung, 1986). Participation should be seen in decision making on relevant issue (Luitel, 1990). People's participation has relativity in practice due to its variety in understanding,

implementing and taking benefit. Sometimes, the local elites capture the benefit more than general communities, because all general people are capable of active participation in decision making for benefit sharing (Chhetri and Gautam, 1996).

2.6 Conflict in Community Development

In general understanding, community development is an essence of participation based on available natural resources and its mobilization directly or indirectly. The concept of community development known as decentralized development approach has manipulated the strategy of participation. Participation does mean cooperation and coordination of users. So, Baker and Ostrom (1995) have concluded that ecological system and status of available resources inside it is responsible for shaping human behavior which determines both cooperation and contradiction. Processes and forms of development are dependent on resources. The size and number benefited household would determine by available degree of resources. How the size of local resources, it allow to form the related size of development project like MHP. MHP, its size is determined by the available quantity of water and geographical structure (land gradient) (AEPC, 2000). The size of MHP defines the number of Household beneficiaries. Participation does not mean compulsory investment in project. As Webler (2001) said, people could deserve the right to disagree about what is inappropriate in specific context which emerges conflict concerned with process (Wabler, 2001).

If development is the motion, participation is energy for its motion. Participation and development are such two concepts which exist together in development projects (Warner, 2000). Mostly conflict appears in development project due to major two issues; first, relating with contribution for project and second, relating to issues of equal benefit sharing (Ruckstuhl, 2004). It is expected that development brings harmony, prosperity, cooperation and sustainability in community. The development agencies should aim at 'doing no harm'. But development or development project like MHP in Nepal may cause conflict, if development organizations or agencies ignore ethnic or local composition of project located area (UNDP, 2003). Development project itself is not source of conflict; it is more responsible for conflict as to how the project based on local resources mobilization is designed and such benefit sharing, decision making affected; Or how

the collective interests of local elites make community development project to fulfill their personal interests (Mähler, Shabafrouz & Strüver, 2011).

This review section is focused on carrying out what is development and community development. It also reviewed the concept of community organization inside community development project and concept of participatory approach, concept of micro hydropower project and applied approach in micro hydro project as well. To know how the leadership and participation process goes on inside community organization of community development project. How the local resources are mobilized in community development and who are the major actors of community development and why?

But it was found that all the reviewed literatures were focused on analyzing the macro level development where micro level development processes are equally important in Nepal. All most all literatures have analyzed only good impact rather than critical analysis such as community forest management. Community development projects are being the political arena to exercise the power of authority over the ordinary users. However, it was found that it is not critical about leaders and leadership characteristics related to community development projects and its effects on existing social cultural relationship.

Community based development activities are the cores of overall development agenda and intention of any kind and any level of development concept. It is similar to reviewed literatures because on the basis of these literature, this study is concerned on to explore, explain and interpret the community based development activities on how it is being the scale to people in different level and preferential right to enjoy the power of authority in micro level. It is different in that sense that it has tried to explore how macro level development agenda are being the privileges for micro level local elites. This study has also given priority to community based development particularly to micro hydro energy (micro level), because almost study of MHP is focused macro level economic and technical aspects only.

It is also focused on to explore and explain sociologically how participatory community development project is practicing and how ordinary users are taking part in it; and why only the economically, academically well strong persons or local

elites are being the leaders. The researcher found no more sociological literatures on community development particularly in micro hydro and its relation with society and its impact on socio - cultural as well as economic and other aspects.

2.7 Definitions of Main Terminologies Used in the Thesis

This chapter has described some of the important terms used in this study. They as are follows:

AEPC

The term AEPC is a short form of Alternative Energy Promotion Centre. It is an organization functioning under the ministry of environment of government of Nepal. It implements the rural renewable energy policy of Government of Nepal to electrify rural household. It also provides the grant support and technical support to rural household in electrifying the rural household by promoting the renewable energy.

ESAP

The term is a short form of Energy Sector Assistance Programme. It is a programme introduced by AEPC. It provides technical support in rural electrification particularly by micro hydropower projects. It assures technical aspect required in formation and operation of micro hydropower project.

REF

The term is a short form of Rural Energy Fund. It is a financial institution of government of Nepal to provide the grant support for promotion of renewable energy in community level. It provides subsidy on the basis of evaluation of cost feasibility of each renewable energy based project.

RRESC

It is the term used in short form of Renewable Rural Energy Service Center. It facilitates to rural people in identifying the needs and forwarding documentation to AEPC/ ESAP for further procurements.

User Committee

The term user committee is used to denote the executive body of micro hydropower project. It is such a community organization, takes initiation of MHP regarding formation, operation, managing as well as benefit sharing among the users of MHP. It represents all the users of particular MHP and manipulates the rules and regulations made regarding the MHP to all the stakeholders in local level.

Users

User is the term which denote to local people of community benefited by Micro Hydropower formed Project. To be user of MHP, it is compulsory to have contribution in MHP formation, construction and operation as well as management.

Contribution

This term refers the different investment of user in MHP. They do contribution by both cash and kind contribution.

Cash Contribution

The term refers the investment done by paying money. It is located on the basis of household number benefited by MHP. It would be equal to every household.

Participation

All the stakeholders should be involved in defining and solving problems of the MHP. If meetings, assemblies are conducted and users of different caste, wealth group and settlement of the MHP are involved to encourage discussion, dialogue and reflection, and implement action plans, that is participation.

Decision Making

In terms of decision-making processes ('or 'how the rules are set and decisions made'), the MHP involved either had no, or limited, processes to create an agreed Work. This review notes that earlier, the processes for the

development of rules, priorities and plans within the MHP, in the sense of being disconnected to past learning or future visions. The decision-making process was either committee discussion or the chairperson's independent decision, and with no or very few process entry points for the more marginalized users to access. There was also limited two-way communication from the MHP Committee to MHP users as individuals and/or as internal stakeholder groups (e.g., toles or interest groups).

Community

Community is population of a village or an area, or a section of a population or any group of people living together within a larger society, having some common interest. A community may have its own customs, traditions, leaders, or even language.

Micro Hydropower Project

This is a project managed by a group of local people for their own benefit. It produces small amount of electricity. The control and management of MHP by the rural people who use them for their domestic as well as end other purposes.

MHP Management

This is system of managing MHP for efficient output technically and arranging fund for its maintenance. The practice of MHP management goes to executive committee particularly to chairperson of MHP.

Executive Committee

It is a group of people elected by the users to represent the MHP. The responsibilities of the committee and its Chairperson are decided by the MHP users. It is a representative of the user group.

Field Coordinator

Field coordinator is the terms which denote the field staff appointed by RRESC. It almost visits the community and help to identify the resources to form and operate the MHP in local community and recommend to RRESC to assist need of micro hydropower for community. It also help to prepare all the required official documents.

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of Study Area:

There are more than 2,000 MHPs installed to electrify rural community in Nepal (AEPC, 2010). This research has selected three MHP located in different geographical locations of the country. Amongst them, Badigad MHP (100kW), Jagannath VDC, Bajura of far western zone; Litti Khola MHP (15kW), Tasarphu VDC, Dhading of Middle Zone; and Molung Khola Kartike MHP (100kW), Baruneshwor VDC, Okhaldhunga of Eastern Zone. Three MHPs are selected purposely to compare the process of MHP formulation, implementation and operation as representative MHPs.

Litti Khola MHP is that project which is very near to capital city of Kathmandu. It was quite easy to visit the field and social cultural characteristics were quite different from other MHP. Badigad MHP was taken from the far western part of the country. It was quite difficult to access the field frequently and social cultural characteristics were seen different than other two. And, Molung Khola Kartike MHP was taken from eastern part of country. It was also difficult to access the field but easier than Badigad MHP and more difficult than Litti Khola MHP.

Social cultural characteristics were not similar to both Badigad MHP & Litti Khola MHP. Rational for selection of different MHP had made it easy to compare each other regarding the community development based on participatory strategy and how same strategy seemed different practice in different society; and how the same theoretical process creates different perception on same concept.

So, it is selected three different study areas for the study. It would be more reliable and valid to know what leadership is and participation process in different MHP and why the processes do are being existed on those MHP. Regarding major variable such age group, caste and ethnicity, occupation, education, income, mass meeting spot, Food security status of both executive committee and respondent are taken as major variable to find reason behind the behind the events. For the scientific and valid findings, following three MHPs were selected for the study:

Table 1: Description of Selected Projects

Name of MHP& Description	Badigad MHP	Litti Khola MHP	Molung Khola Kartike MHP
Caste / ethnicity	Brahaman(35.99%), Kshetri(37.19%,) Dalit(4.71%) & Others(22.1%) – Giri, Puri, Bharati	Brahaman(27.78%), Janajati(67.73%,) Dalit(4.63%)	Brahaman(28.39%), Kshetri(24.65%,) Dalit(20.28%)& Janajati(26.68%)
Population	1,372 (828 HH)	5,169 (928 HH)	4,955 (1055HH)

Source: ISRC, 2010

3.2 Relativity to MHP

MHP is appeared as significant causes of social, cultural as well as economic transformations in the selected study area. It has opened the possibility of using electronic devices like as watching television, connecting the satellite television into their television; using mobile phones have created the possibilities of operating mobile maintenance center etc. All users are unable to afford both television and mobile phones. It has created the differentiation into the society. It used to equal in consumption. But instruction of MHP has divided community into having ability to afford and not afford.

Users who are able to investing in business related to MHP have created the opportunity to run Grinding mills, Shaw mills, and small scale bakery shop. It also has categorized community into capability to invest and not to invest. Service and product of such enterprises has been helpful in promoting inequality in community. All users of MHP do not keep purchasing ability of such service and products.

People of MHP area who are unable to afford the devices, services and product yield due to MHP has started to obtain loan to access affordability on. It has reduces the surplus and reinvestment capacity of users because they do not have so strong sources of revenue which they could convert it into investment. Thus it has expanded the distance between having ability and not having ability users.

3.3 Research design:

Exploratory and descriptive research design was adopted to explore problems of development process in MHP. Similarly, events and phenomena associated with MHP have been described. People's participation in various processes of MHP, leadership selection process, user group formation has been analyzed descriptively. Importantly, this research design has helped to understand how process of MHP construction produce and reproduce social relationship between users and user committee. What factors played decisive role for entire existing relation with MHP because peoples' participation itself is concept of cooperation among different actors of society for any community development work. However, following up to concept of people's participation in development process of MHP, it was observed that it did not have harmonious relationship among relating actors. It has explored reasons and factors responsible in producing and reproducing different relationship among them.

3.4 Adapted Approach to the Study

Multiple approaches were adopted for the study. This study was based on primary data; however, secondary information (published and unpublished reports, journals and literature review) were used to support the arguments of the primary data. Approaches applied to achieve the research objectives include:

-) Conducting field survey.
-) Gathering and analyzing primary and secondary information.
-) Reviewing existing literatures.
-) Verifying collected information through informal discussions with key informants and focused group discussions.

3.5 Nature and Sources of Data:

This study used both primary and secondary data including both quantitative and qualitative information. Primary data were collected through field survey and secondary data were obtained through the reports of Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC), Rural Energy Fund (REF), Energy Sector Assistance Programme (ESAP), Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP), and Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL), Regional Renewable

Energy Service Centre (RRESC)/ Area Centre, Micro Hydro User's Committee (UC) official records, Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA), District profile of Bajura, Dhading and Okhaldhunga; and Village profile of Jagannath, Tasarpu and Baruneshwar VDC; relating key informants; and users.

3.6 Sampling / Universe:

Table No. 1: Sampling/ Universe of the study area

SN	Name of MHP	Location	Sampled Universe	Sampled HH
1	Badigad MHP	Jagannath VDC-7, Bajura	96	20
2	Molung Khola MHP	Baruneshwar VDC-3, Okhaldhunga	161	30
3	Litti Khola MHP	Tasarpu VDC-6, Dhading	46	10

Source: user committee records

Three different user communities of different MHPs of different regions of Nepal were selected for the study: a) Dimargaun user group of Badigad MHP, Jagantah VDC, Bajura, Far Western Region; b) Rampur Village user group of Molung Khola Kartike MHP, Baruneshwar VDC, Okhaldhunga, Eastern Region; and c) Tametar village user group of Litti Khola MHP, Tasarpu VDC, Dhading, and Middle Region of Nepal were taken. There were large household sizes in both two different MHPs except Litti Khola MHP, Tasarpu VDC, Dhading. But due to the financial constraint and time boundary, only representative household were taken for sampling universe.

It was complex task to include all households for sampling survey hence out of 828 households from 1 to 9 wards of Badigad MHP, Bajura, ward no. 7 Dimargaoun was taken as universe for the sampling. There were 96 households and 20% sampling was taken from the universe.

3.7 Tools and Techniques of data collection

3.7.1 HH Survey

HH survey was conducted to find the socio economic characteristics of users and to know a how the socio – economic does effect in participation in community development organization.

Primary data was collected through structured questionnaire (Annex I) which was used to interview respondents; checklist was used for focus group discussion (FGD) and event observation. On the spot checking of the entire completed questionnaire were done so that any ambiguous information could be immediately asked to respondents. Errors and ambiguities were detected during this stage by re-interviewing as per requirement.

For households sampling survey, cluster sampling was applied on the basis of household density as well as caste and ethnicity. It was done to obtain objectives of the study because this methodology could be helpful to include all caste and ethnicity, sex and age, different classes due to varied nature of users' composition of study area. This had helped to avoid possible error of misrepresentation of the sampling universe of the users. It was conducted through focused group discussion, interview with key informants, questionnaires were used under open ended and closed ended principle, UC official records were proceeded for information to explore nature and status of participation and its differences and similarities in practice and theoretical provision, how it is being taken as seed of producing and reproducing different relationship among various actors through MHP of study area.

3.7.2 Observation

Observation was used to collect qualitative information like people's participation in user committee's meeting, mass meeting, and involvement in construction activities including decision making, monitoring and evaluating activities, program implementation, benefit sharing and power relation as well. It helped researcher to recheck the information collected through other tools. Researcher had observed different activities such as mass meeting, user committee meeting, involvement in construction, process of rising agenda, discussion and decision making as well. But Researcher found the participation

only in theoretical approach. It has helped to further promote the relationship of dominant and subordinate, master and slave relationship between user committee and users, user committee and other related institutions.

3.7.3 Focused Group Discussion

Focus group discussion proved helpful to find out relevant information about discussion and decision making process; planning and implementing process; general perception regarding development process of MHP. Group discussions were held during the field work. First group discussion was held in respondent house. It helped to note down information about motivation and hindering factors in participation. Second group discussion was held on the spot where mass meeting was held. It helped to get information about general users' understanding about MHP and how they understood about UC and its activities.

3.7.4 Key Informants' Interviews

The key informants' interview tools helped researcher to note down the information why the local leaders keep interest on being leaders and information about family background, economic as well as social context. It also helped to know how the general informant understood development process, UC and its activities regarding MHP. Key informants- different personalities who were knowledgeable persons and general users who keep practical knowledge on development programme. There were three elder people of MHP users and two user committee members. But the checklist did not limit the discussion to raise the issues by the informants. Several probing questions were asked depending upon the level and the capacity of the informants.

3.7.5 Case Studies

A case study is a window view of entire events of a social unit as a whole (Sharma 2003). It is expected to furnish research exploring reality and realization of development process in MHP at grass root level. In a case study, the investigator makes an in-depth study of a person, a social group, and episode, a process, a situation, a community, an institution or any other social units (Kothari 1999).

Relevant data were collected from sampled household of sampled universe of MHP users. Both open ended and closed ended questionnaires were

asked as per checklist. Interview tools were applied for collecting descriptive and reason based information and narrations according to checklist. For reliability of information, observation technique was also conducted on case study. Mass meeting, and other related activities were observed to know. Before observing the related activities through the survey, researcher had conducted informal survey for reliability and validity of study.

3.8 Literature Review

The desktop review consisted of information collection from scattered sources i.e. Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC), Rural Energy Fund (REF), Energy Sector Assistance Program, Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL), Renewable Rural Energy Service Centre (RRESC)/ Area Centre, Village Development Committee (VDC) – Jagannath VDC, Bajura; Tasarpu VDC, Dhading; Baruneswar VDC, Okhaldhunga, and consultations held with a range of individual from related stakeholders in order to widen knowledge and share the experiences on micro project people's participation, management and involvement of people.

3.9 Data Analysis:

Collected data are analyzed by using both qualitative as well as quantitative method. It had also followed up descriptive data analysis method for analyzing collected data and information.

3.9.1 Data Base Management

The main task of data analysis is to bring data into a systematic order out of mess of the notes, to pick out central themes of study and to carry out them across the written work (Baker 1999). Qualitative data were analyzed and interpreted descriptively making argument in logical way. Quantitative data were coded classified on the basis of nature of data and then presented in various tables by using simple statistical tools.

3.9.2 Data Entry, Processing and Analysis

For data analysis, literatures reviews were conducted first. It consisted of coding and entered into computer software simply designed by researcher. Some information was analyzed manually. Simple statistical tools such as mean,

percentage, frequency, pie-chart, graph, trend analysis and bar diagrams were employed during the data analysis. Analysis was performed through cross tabulation wherever necessary in order to explore relationship between different variables. Qualitative data was checked through focus group discussions, case study and key informant survey. The valuable points, issues, statements were picked up from the qualitative data to supplement and complement other data sources to draw conclusions and recommendations.

3.10 Limitation of the study:

This is a sociological case study of different MHPs of Nepal by comparing with one another. It represents different social cultural, political, and economic norms, values and practices. For the study, three MHPs user committee and users e.g. Badigad MHP, Bajura, Molung Khola Kartike MHP, Okhaldunga and Litti Khola MHP, Dhading were taken. Its generalization, there is not be equally applicable to other MHPs of Nepal.

It was done within a limited period of time, with financial constraints and taking not sufficient theoretical and empirical references. The numbers of households sampled from the universe of the study area was not represented by other MHPs because relative social structures, cultural practices and patterns, demographic structure and geographical characteristics were determinant factor for similar findings. Social and political values, and ideologies, people's behaviors and belief system were not as same in each case. The study could not cover all required households for sampling universe because all data were collected during the researcher's official visit on behalf of project.

1.11 Challenges and Experiences

The study is basically guided with context, time, spatial, social relationship, cultural values and so on. So, Sociological study is not just writing a report about events. It is also a full task of exploring reasons behind the events that each event has sociological reason for happening. It was not easy job to do study about different cases on similar issue by comparing each other because of financial constraints, short time boundaries, lack of appropriate and enough literature reviewing, and required strong theoretical knowledge had made it difficult to link different cases into same issue through comparative approach.

Locations of study areas were from different parts of country and sampled households were scattered. So, it was been very complex to attend field work during the primary data collection, focused group discussion, interview and so on. Different cultural and social norms and values; political situation and composition, variations in languages spoken were other major challenges in understanding events and doing study scientifically. Researcher faced difficulties in getting social emersion with local people who were the main source of information. People were found less supportive for two major reasons: first, considering the researcher as UC leader's related man because researcher had stayed in chairman's house for several days during the field works. Secondly, previous researcher's behavior had helped to build up wrong perceptions about the researcher into their mindset. Almost user committee members had given readymade answers were other challenges to the researcher for this study. So, it was trouble to get real information about both UC's activities and their relationship with the users.

Respondents were found unable to provide required time for discussion due to their busy farm work schedule. It had affected in data collection. UC's official records were not recorded properly which was other difficulty to collect the accurate information. In observation of mass meeting, leaders had tried to show more formality for participation. It was an obstacle to observe events independently. However, encountering such difficulties; working with villagers, concerned agencies were creditable.

CHAPTER - IV

SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter highlights the socio-cultural and economic characteristics of the respondent users of different MHPs. The age group, occupation, education, caste and ethnicity of the respondents are analyzed. The economic characteristics of the respondents are dealt with greater emphasis on agriculture, occupation, livestock and their education.

4.1 Age of Respondents

Age group is taken to find what age group does participate mostly in user committee. Age group of respondents has been categorized into five groups (See Table 2). Of the total respondents nearly 38 percent are from 30-40 age groups. Similarly, 27 percent of the respondents fall between the ages of 40-50. This indicates that most of user committee members are 30-50 age groups.

Percentage of 20-30 age groups and 60-70 age groups in user committee is seen low. In Litikhola MHP, user group members are only from 30-50 age groups. Age data of all three projects have clearly shown that physically active populations have become the member of user committees.

Table 2: Age group of respondent of different MHPs

Age Group	Badigad MHP		Liti Khola MHP		MolungKhola Kartike MHP		Average	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20 – 30	3	15.00	-	-	3	10.00	6	10
30 – 40	3	15.00	3	30	16	53.33	22	36.67
40 -50	5	25.00	5	50	6	20.00	16	26.67
50 – 60	5	25.00	2	20	5	16.67	12	20
60 – 70	4	20.00	-	-	-	-	4	6.67
Total	20	100.0	10	100.00	30	100.0	60	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

Key informant and FGD have shown that population of the age group of 20-30 are hardly available in the village. According to key informant, People of this age group were in outside for wage earning as well as for higher education.

Majority involvements of respondents were in the age of 30 - 50 years (36.67%). They were much interested to response to researcher's questionnaire.

This age group was less educated than age of group of 20 - 30 years because there was no more school for their primary and secondary school in own village. Respondents of these age groups were the successor generation age of 20 - 30 years and 50 - 70 years. They were found more active in MHP due to their productive age group. There was found low participations age of 50-70 years. This age group had less participation in MHP.

4.2 Caste/Ethnicity

Chhetry Brahmin, Dalit, Janajati and Sanyasi are the major beneficiary households of the MHP in the study area. Table 3 has presented the caste ethnic composition of the survey households.

Table 3: Caste / Ethnicity of users of different MHPs

Caste/ Ethnicity	Badigad MHP		Liti Khola MHP		Molung Khola Kartike MHP		Total	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Brahman	204	24.71	30	27.77	266	28.39	500	26.69
Kshetri	298	35.99	-	-	231	24.65	529	28.24
Janajati	-	-	73	67.59	250	26.68	323	17.25
Dalit	143	17.19	5	4.62	190	20.28	338	18.05
Other	183	22.1	-	-	-	-	183	9.77
Total	828	100	108	100	937	100	1873	100.0

Source: user committee record, 2011

Table no.3 shows that largest number of users is from Kshetri (28.24%) followed by Brahman (26.69%), Dalit (18.05%), Janajati (17.25%) and other (9.77%) respectively. Official records of MHP programs have also confirmed that the population of the Chhetri and Brahmin is predominantly higher than other groups in the project area. This indicates that MHP projects are launched in the place where influential persons live. A project staff mentioned that MHP needs relatively educated people who understand some technical aspects of the project. Similarly, project would also like to ensure whether the people are able to pay cash contribution or not before the formulation of the project. Finally and importantly, high caste people have good access to bureaucratic bodies and capable to make lobby to bring the project in their villages.

4.2.1 User Committee

User committees were formed to complete and operate project in all three MHPs. Records of user committee had shown that responsibilities and accountability regarding the projects were largely laid on key person i.e. chairman and secretary, than other general members of user committee. It is helpful to know mostly which caste does represent in user committee.

Table 4: Caste / Ethnicity of user committee of different MHPs

Caste/ Ethnicity	Badigad MHP		Liti Khola MHP		Molung Khola Kartike MHP		Total	
	No. of member	%	No of Member	%	No. of member	%	No. of member	%
Brahman	3	27.27	5	55.55	10	43.48	18	41.86
Kshetri	7	63.64	-	-	7	30.43	14	32.56
Janajati	-	-	3	33.33	5	21.74	8	18.60
Dalit	1	9.09	1	11.11	1	4.35	3	6.98
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	100	9	100.0	23	100	43	100.0

Source: user committee record, 2011

Table no. 4 shows that high castes representation is exclusively higher than other caste and ethnic groups in UC of MHP. Brahmin has higher percent in user committee despite their second position in the overall population. A key informant reported that MHP was initiated in the village by Brahmin due to their literacy ability and close nexus with project staff.

Field observation has shown that there is relationship between landholding size and people's participation in UC of MHP. Brahman participates actively in MHP activities than other groups due to their land holding size. According to FGD and KII, in all places Brahmins have more or less fertile land this allows them to work in community. Dalit representation in UC is seen poor due to small holding of the land. This indicates that those have food sufficiency through own land production can participate actively in community development like MHP than food deficit households. Food deficit households always involve in wage earning for their survival.

4.3 Education

User committee official records and respondent data were studied analyzed to know the educational status of users that it showed varied educational status in

both user UC and users. It was taken education as variable to measure how the education does affect in leadership and participation process. There was no educational inclusive participation.

4.3.1 User Committee

Table 6: Education of user committee member of different MHPs

Education	Badigad MHP		Litti Khola MHP		Molung Khola Kartike MHP		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Illiterate	-	-	1	10.00	-	-	1	2.27
Literate	3	27.27	2	20.00	11	46.83	16	36.36
Below SLC	5	45.45	4	40.00	7	30.43	16	36.36
Above SLC	3	27.27	3	30.00	5	21.74	11	25.00
Total	11	100.00	10	100.00	23	100.00	44	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2011

Above table no. 6 shows different educational status in UC. In average, illiterate person was just 2.27%. Interview had provided reasons that illiterate were not interested in acting UC as member. As researcher asked, they said that due to their inability to read and write they are enabling to take part and not given priorities by others. In average, majority literate UC's members were (36.36%) and bellow SLC (36.36%). Person having higher education were not found in village because almost had gone to urban area for further higher education or to find job opportunity. Almost UC members were farmers and profession was farming or animal husbandry. They almost were asked to hold the position only to fulfill the body of UC and alter the criteria as well as to gain support on agenda. However, they also were elites of their community that comparatively, they had more landholding size, cattle than other ordinary users. Having education above SLC were 25% only. It was known through focused group discussion that highly qualified persons did not stay in village. They almost had left village for better opportunity and further education. Those found in villages and having education above SLC were also not interested in participating in UC because they had no time to act as UC member. They could leave village anytime for further study and searching job.

4.3.2 Users

Users are represented by sampled household to find how their education is and how educational status is being the cause to participate in both user committee and project formation, operation as well.

Table 7: Education of respondents of different MHPs

Education	Badigad MHP		Litti Khola MHP		Molung Khola Kartike MHP		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	2	10.00	1	10.00	7	56.7	10	16.67
Literate	9	45.00	5	50.00	4	13.3	18	30.00
Below SLC	7	35.00	2	20.00	6	13.3	15	25.00
Above SLC	2	10.00	2	20.00	13	56.52	17	28.33
Total	20	100.00	10	100.00	30	100.00	60	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table no. 7 shows varied educational status of respondents of different MHPs. Majority education level was literate (30%), second majority was above SLC (28.33%), below SLC (25%) and illiterate (16.67%). Illiterate users were not interested in participating in questionnaire and refused the request to involve in questionnaire activities because they did not have idea how to answer. Majority of literate (30%) respondents were easily available for questionnaire because they were found much interested and curious in MHP. They could write answers of questions which had encouraged taking part in questionnaire process of survey. Respondents, above SLC (28.33%), almost were teachers and local businessmen.

4.4 Economic status of respondents of Different MHPs

Economic aspect is important aspect of development; however it is not only the means of development. Economic status indicates access and control on production, consumption and distribution of goods and services in community through ownership over resources of production. Economic status of people is determined by the nature, forms and type of economy. Mainly economic status of people is formed by forms and nature of occupation viz: agriculture, business, services, husbandry etc; and condition of ownership over resources of production- quantity of land, types of land, and type of harvesting from land.

In aggregate, economic status of respondents were determined by occupation, landholding size, and number and type of livestock. The economy of respondents of all three MHPs was largely dependent on agriculture and livestock rearing. Besides agriculture, they were found occupying small business and services in governmental and non-governmental sectors. Economic status of respondents found through field survey was as following table no. 8.

4.4.1 Occupation

The majority of the respondents in all three MHP users were found depending on farming; however, other occupations like services and business sector were also their source of livelihoods. The occupational diversity however majority were found agriculture in all of three different MHP as following table no. 8.

Table 8: Occupational Status of Respondents of different MHPs

Occupation	Badigad MHP		Litti Khola MHP		Molung Khola Kartike MHP		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Agriculture	19	95.00	9	90.00	23	76.67	51	85.00
Business	-	-		10.00	4	13.33	4	6.67
Service	1	5.00	1	-	3	10.00	5	8.33
Total	20	100.0	10	100.0	30	100.0	60	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2011

The table no. 8 above shows that occupation of respondents of all three MHPs had agriculture (85%), and similarly having business as major occupation was only 6.67% and service (8.33%). Among respondents of different MHPs, respondent of Badigad MHP, no one was found having business as major occupation because there was scattered household and they used to go to local market for purchasing essentials household essentials only like as cooking oil. It was not sufficient selling items for local businessman. Among respondents of Litti Khola MHP, no one was found having service as major occupation. Due to small size household and temporary migration for earning by wage labor and services, almost had gone to Kathmandu because it was not so from village. It takes just an hour to reach Kathmandu from village.

4.4.2 Agriculture

Agriculture was main occupation of users in all three studied MHPs. However, they could not produce sufficient food due to the small piece of land and lack of irrigation facility. Agriculture and relating activities were done mainly in two different types of land – a) Khet (wetland) b) Pakho/Bari (dryland). Major crops produced through agriculture relating activities were Wheat, paddy, maize, millet, potato, mustard, and few green vegetable. The agriculture was only for the livelihood purpose not for commercial purpose.

In Badigad MHP, most of users had low quantity of wetland (khet). Small portion of land was irrigated by using water harvested from Badigad (Khola is called by Gad in local language). Therefore, most of land was dryland (Pakho). Similarly, in Litti Khola MHP, users had no enough wetland (khet). Almost was dry land (Pakho). In Molung Khola Kartike MHP, more than 60 percent land was wetland (Khet). It used Molung khola to irrigate land located in plain area.

4.4.3 Food Security

Level of food security reflects economic status of people. It has direct relationship with the landholding size; quality and quantity of land; access, controlling and ownership over land in determining the level of food security. There was diversity in level of food security in different MHP. Food security statuses were as following table no. 9.

Table 9: Household Food Security Status of the Respondents of different MHPs

Food sufficiency	Badigad MHP		Litikhola MHP		Molung KholaKartike MHP		Total	
	HH	(%)	HH	(%)	HH	(%)	HH	%
Less than 3 month	9	45	4	40	6	20.00	19	31.67
4-6 month	4	20	2	20	4	13.33	10	16.67
7-9 month	2	10	2	20	8	26.67	12	20.00
10-12 month	3	15	1	10	7	23.33	11	18.33
12+above	2	10	1	10	5	16.67	8	13.33
Total	20	100	10	100	30	100.00	60	100.00

Source: Field survey 2010 & 2011

In average status of food security, majority (70%) of user was not having sufficient food for not more than 9 month. An among this 70% respondents, 31.67% respondents had food security for less than 3 months or they were unable to fulfill their livelihood needs through agricultural products from own land. They owned small landholding size which had no enough fertile capacity and required more time investment for cultivation. User, having few wetlands and little dry land had food security for 4-6 month (16.67%), and 7-9 month (20%). Only 13.33% of users had food for 12 month or produce enough food grains, 13.33% of respondents had for more than 12 month.

Due to not enough food, most of the villagers in all three MHPs, users were found involving in other activities such as small business and private sector employment as well as daily wage labor in village and city. These groups of users were not more interested on issues of MHP and less participated in UC. It was known through informal interview that they had to invest more time in wage labor then other employment activities.

4.4.4 Livestock

Animal husbandry was another major source of income of users. They were found rearing livestock such as cows, oxen, buffaloes, goats and pigs. Most of the cattle were raised either for making farm yard manure for agricultural production or selling to make income.

Table 10: Distribution of Livestock among Respondents of different MHPs

Name of animal	Respondents							
	Badigad MHP		Litti Khola MHP		Molung Khola Kartike MHP		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Buffalo	17	11.26	10	8.55	18	18.75	45	12.36
Cow	19	12.58	8	6.84	8	8.33	35	9.62
Oxen	18	11.92	9	7.69	16	16.66	43	11.81
Goat	97	64.24	90	76.92	45	46.88	232	63.74
Pig	-	-	-	-	9	9.38	9	2.47
Total	151	100.0	117	100.0	96	100.0	364	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2011

Above table 10 shows that people had given more priority on raising goats (63.74%), than other cattle. It was also informed that goats were staple source of cash income. Pigs (2.47%) were raised in few numbers by users in all three MHP due to religious taboo and population status such as number of Dalit (There was no religious and cultural restrictions to keep pigs for Dalit) and few Janajati (Rai, Magar) had raised pigs in few number. It was informed that less fodder was required for goat as compared to cow and buffalo and it needed less labor in collecting fodders. Priority was given to buffaloes and cows for milk and manure because it was profitable to harvest milk in quantity.

4.4.5 Income

Income is the revenues earned through different ways and it was measured in cash earned throughout year. Type of occupation, type and numbers of livestock, quantity and types produced crops through agricultural found responsible for diverse income. It was the determinant of entire social, political, economic and academic status of users.

Table 11: Monthly Income of Respondents of different MHPs

Source. of Income	Monthly Income (NRs)	Badigad MHP		Liti Khola MHP		Molung Khola Kartike MHP		Total	
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Agriculture	1,000– 6,000	17	80.00	7	70.00	17	56.66	41	68.33
Business	6,000– 11,000	2	20.00	1	10.00	5	16.67	8	13.33
Service	11,000 - 16,000	1		2	20.00	8	26.67	11	18.33
Total		20	100.0	10	100.0	30	100.0	60	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

Above table 11 shows, agriculture; Service such as wage labor, small local business; government and private jobs were main sources of income. Majority (68.33%) of users had main source of income from agriculture and almost users were less educated who had agriculture as main source of income. However, users having main source of income from business (13.33%) was small portion of users. Both male and female were found involved in agriculture wage labor. The rate of payment was varied according to sex. Mostly, Dalits were found involving in agricultural wage labor. Despite of agriculture wage labor, male used to earn wage labor from other non-agriculture activities such as carpentry, house construction and others.

Figure no 9 shows, Badigad MHP, amongst 20 household, 17 Household respondents earn (per month) NRs. 1,000 – 6,000 from agriculture; 2 Household earn NRs 6,000-11,000 per month from business activities and a household respondent earns NRs 11,000-16,000 from employee. Litti Khola MHP, among 10 Household, 7 households earn NRs 1,000-6,000 from agriculture wage labor and 1 Household earns NRs 6,000-11,000 from agricultural activities- vegetable (cabbage, tomato, radish, carrot, cauliflower, mushroom, and potato) and livestock- goats selling; a respondent earns NRs 11,000 – 16,000 from business and 2 respondent earns NRs 16,000 – 21,000.

In Badigad MHP, a household was involved in service - primary school teacher. Unlike Badigad MHP; Litti Khola MHP, a household was involved running small tea shop selling cooking oil, spices, tea, sugar, salt, and other essential of daily needs and 2 households were involved in service – one was a teacher at primary level and other was a teacher at secondary level in same school. Amongst 30 household, Molung Khola Kartike MHP, 5 household were involved in local business. 2 other households were involved in running local hotel and lodge; a household had a shop which used to supply essential items such as cooking oil, spices, tea, sugar, salt, and other essential of daily needs and one household was found involving g in college canteen in local campus. Similarly, a household was found running its own chicken poultry farm to supply meat to local consumers.

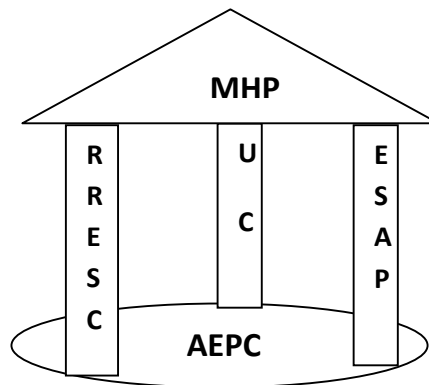
CHAPTER - V

STAKEHOLD INSIDE MICRO HYDRO PROJECT

5.1 Beneficiaries involved in MHP Planning, Implementation and Operation

MHPs are in the process of being established with the financial and technical support of government and donor subsidies. There are many institutions and organizations involved in different stages of the project. It stands as 'Three pillar Agencies' up on a foundation of Alternative Energy Promotion Centre like: a) User Committee (UC) b) Rural Renewable Energy Service Centre (RRESC) c) Energy Sector Assistance Program (ESAP).

Figure no. 10: Structural Concept of MHP



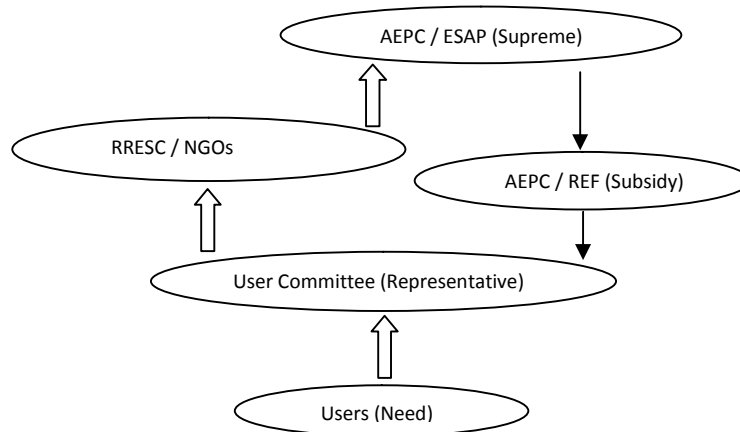
5.1.1 Textual and action reverse in MHPs

5.1.1.1 MHP's Theme in Text

MHP is that conceptual consequence which is dependent upon using local natural resources of water. Mostly small streams are being used for constructing MHP. Principally, creation of demand of MHP should be done by grass root level general users and they must apply for identifying feasibility of project to RRESC/ NGOs. It is known as RRESC / area centre. RRESC gives letter of appraisal for Detailed Feasibility Study (DFS) of MHP. After getting appraisal for DFS, a private MHP consultant makes report of DFS and submits to AEPC/ ESAP for technical approval through RRESC. After making assurance of technical requirement on it, ESAP sends it for 'Technical Review Committee' (TRC) approval to MGSP. MGSP forwards the DFS for conditional subsidy approval to Rural Energy Fund (REF) and it gives conditional approval for subsidy to project

on the basis of technical approval. AEPC / ESAP have decentralized its operational mechanism where certain RRESC / NGOs are acting as bridge organization between AEPC / ESAP and User Committee, a representative organization of users.

Figure no. 11: Planning Stakeholders in Theoretical Structure of MHP



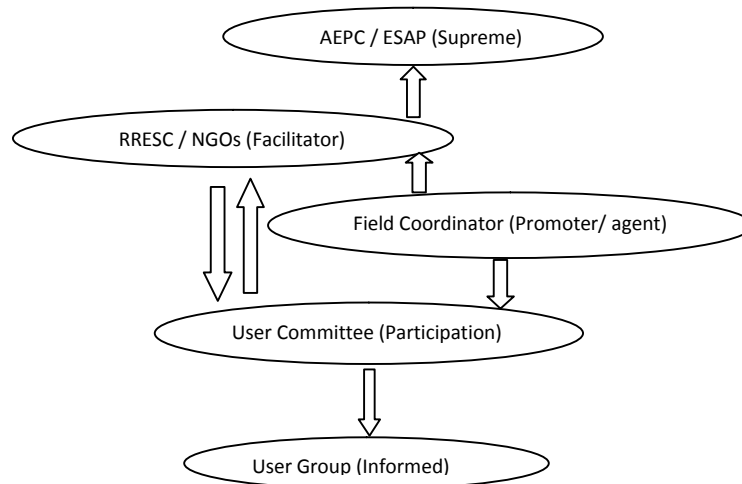
5.1.1.2 Policy vs Practice

Practice was found not as per theoretical structure of planning and its stakeholders. Each RRESC / Area Centre is appointed by AEPC to fulfill its organizational interests. RRESC / Area Centre appoints field Coordinators to meet targets given by AEPC and facilitate to users. Field Coordinator's responsibility is mainly to create energy demand from general users through identifying MHP. They are ultimately appointed by RRESC to collect the information about where the streams are available and what numbers of household are in adjacent of that stream and who are key person whom could convince and influence the other people community. He is liable to collect all that information make affordable social environment to implement. It was found FC was playing role of product promoters who explain about product and influences consumer to buy and use in market. FC is a product promoter in this sense that he would be continue no more for the purpose if he would unable to do all these thing. Market for his product was rural people who are still out access of electricity. MHP is product of RRESC which receive the responsibility to promote within certain terms and condition given by AEPC. RRESC is compelled to treat its FC as a promoter indirectly who is the primary source of information and implementation of MHP in community level. Due to accepting

certain terms and conditions of AEPC, it is almost in race of demonstrating its performance to AEPC. If it would be failure to demonstrate its performance, it would equal chances of not getting more job responsibilities for next phase.

Field Coordinator mobilized by RRESC, an NGO goes first to visit to local elites who is already well known by politically, economically or others in community. They were local political leaders, businessmen, teachers or others who appear always in frontline in village. FC makes consent among local elites and asks to form User Committee. Then process regarding MHP moves ahead. Information about MHP does not expand throughout user groups. It gets its expanded form only during implementation phase of t project.

Figure no. 12: Planning Structure of MHP



5.1.2 Implementing MHP

MHP is a community based development project. Principle concept is that communities itself identifies energy demand, resource for producing required energy, arrange financial requirements, prepares required official document from different concern bodies to get t subsidy from Rural Energy Fund (REF) and involve in construction of project under approved technical standard, generally by Technical Review Committee (TRC) approved from Energy Sector Assistance Programme (ESAP).

Micro Hydro Project is based on community people and UC appears as initiator. AEPC/ESAP and AEPC/REF provides Technical and certain percent subsidy support and believes that subsidy is enough for purchasing required electromechanical components of except local kind contribution. AEPC/ ESAP

and REF plays role just to give technical and conditional approval for subsidy. It is not final approval which immediately provides subsidy.

Until the period between conditional approvals to final approval documentations are found given more priority on how to show the official documents which could help to show the strong financial deposit in commercial bank. For the purpose, first they push the ordinary users to deposit the membership amount into project bank account. It is compulsory to have cash investment of all users. Participation in cash investment for project could help to subsidiary institution that all the users are ready for project. It would help to such institution to approve the subsidy. However having liabilities on both financial and kind contribution, ordinary users do not appear in need identification whereas it is supposed to have community consent and participation in need identification. It is limited to only within local elites. Due to first contact with these local elites, they get involvement in frontline of MHP need identification.

Community (user community for AEPC/ESAP/ REF) has to submit reliable, valid and certified financial documents which refer the financial sources of project. It is believed that such kind document formally help to assure the required environment for completing project. ESAP or REF both are found dependent only on official documents rather than actual reality for making project. It is seen the bureaucratic characters into the AEPC and its supporting organizations that they accomplish duty rather than responsibility. Except giving approval it is not found playing any important role in implementation MHP. For example, it was found in Litti Khola MHP, Dhading submitted just a bank statement to show the credit balance into Bank. But it was not actual statement that they could withdraw it whenever they need. It was withdrawn after printing the statement. They had deposited it for the bank statement provision by lending from someone else in terms of paying interest for the provision. It was almost impossible to get final approval of subsidy for the project unless not submitting the valid sources of financial investment.

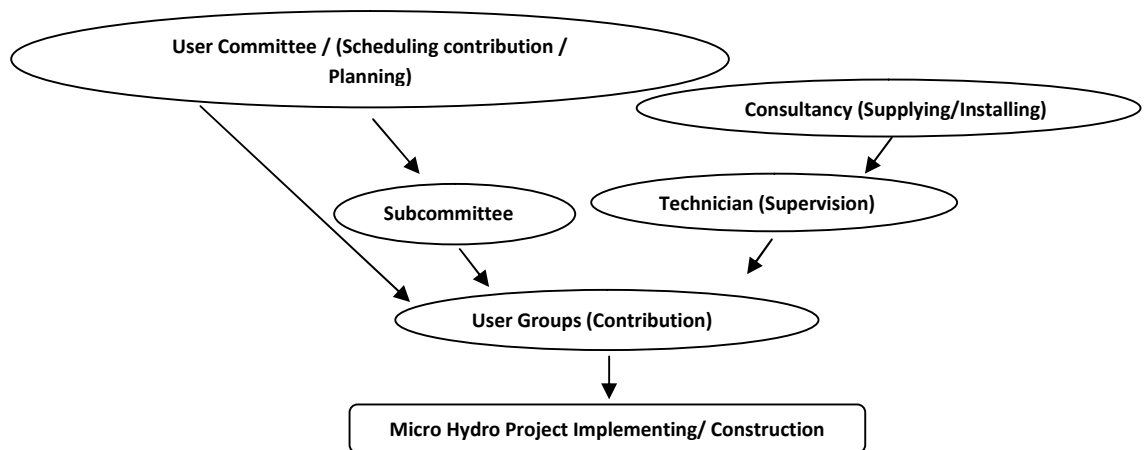
Sometime, it is found that these agencies are given responsibilities for further monitoring and inspecting MHP to RRESC/ (NGOs). RRESC / Area Centre (NGOs) have given responsibilities to its field coordinators to monitors and inspect how implementations are going on. It is found doing monitoring to

control the technical standard recommended by AEPC that it would help to yield designed output and performance through the project. The technical implementation is done by private sectors holding license given by AEPC itself. Private company, only pre-qualified by AEPC is eligible to construct MHP. AEPC and REF both make assurance in quality control in implementation MHP through reports submitted by technical personalities of RRESC and ESAP.

AEPC, REF or RRESC itself do not encourage to local elite in sense of formation, operation and management of MHP directly. The bureaucratic structure and allocated responsibilities to bureaucratic organization and time factor taken to accomplish procurement criteria is seemed responsible to encourage local elite. It takes more than expected time and expenditure to follow up the procurement procedures. Only economically and timely capable person could involve for the provision.

For effective construction work of project, there are formed sub committees such as construction subcommittee, economic subcommittee. However, researcher had found such committees it only in Badigad MHP, Jagannath VDC of Bajura. All as beneficiary of project, it is compulsory to contribute by both in kind (involvement in physical labor contribution) and cash.

Figure no. 13: Structure of MHP



It is supposed that plan must be made by users themselves what might be appropriate and could make much benefit to more villagers. But UC alone found making plan including rules and regulations to construct and manage project.

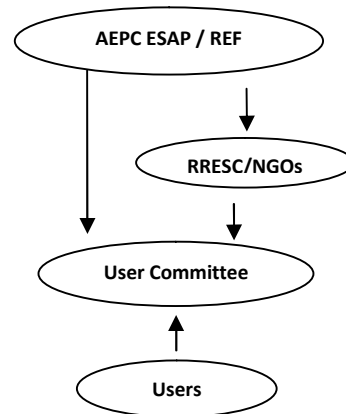
According to a respondent, there is exclusive involvement of users in decision making and planning process. User Committee uses to make operational plan of project by calling tender for supplying and installing of required components of MHP through 'Tender Notice' for selecting supplier and installer for the purpose by RRESC/Area Centre, Scheduling division of work to users, and defining types and volume of contribution. No one could go against rules and regulation; if so, UC holds rights to make punishment including penalizing and withholding users' right.

5.1.3 User Committee as Users

It is believed that MHP helps to balance social justice; transform rural economic status and control environmental destruction. Users are autonomous how to use it and could make what is good for them. But practical aspects and theoretical aspect regarding MHPs are found different. Users were found at inside the user committee whereas it does seem having significant existence of users. User committee is such social institution it develops rules and regulations what they think the best is. It does not care what the ordinary users say but what the majority of executive members say. It has vertical institutional relationship users and other related institutions and organization involving in MHP.

AEPC, REF also based only on the official documents prepared and submitted by user committee what they submit is treated as all users. It has no user friendly evaluation mechanism which helps to ensure real participation of users in MHP. Official documents are valid document through which AEPC, REF legitimized the User Committee. It does not go for check out the authenticity of documents and user committee too. It is up to date as per the criteria given by the renewable energy policy (2063) and renewable energy subsidy policy (2066). But it was found from the interview with users that almost documents used to prepare by user committee key members including.

Figure no. 14: Institutional Relationship structure in MHP



It seems two different units in MHP where different actors or institutional units are standing up to accomplish Micro Hydro Project. First unit is AEPC/ESAP/REF including AEPC/RRESC (NGOs); second unit is users and user committee is seen as a room of MHP where all the users enclosed. Users have ultimate way both to see and know what happening and why is user committee that users must be dependent for everything.

AEPC/ ESAP/REF including AEPC/RRESC (NGOs) are beyond room that sees user committee as everything. User committee is everything for it. It has no other way which could assist to see users directly. Both units could see each other what they are doing but it is difficult to establish direct and sound conversation between them. Both might have to depend upon UC to exchange their policies and needs each other. Users and AEPC/ ESAP/REF including AEPC/RRESC (NGOs) are acting outside room and users working as per planning made by UC inside room. Only official records are means to listen and realize each other. It might not be as per actuality. Both of them must suppose to UC as everything. Both AEPC/ESAP/REF and RRESC/NGOs only can see to Users

It is found that users have no choices except listening and following up to user committee's directions and instructions under single door directory system. Almost MHP, Users were found making decision in absence of ordinary users that they are almost unknown what the user committee is doing. Only an in critical issue which is much sincere in point of laws and policy, they used to call the mass meeting. But it also is only the formality to minimize the possibility

legal clash on decisions. Generally, they briefs shortly on agendas and asks to make signature without opportunity to involving in discussion. AEPC / ESAP / REF and RRESC / NGOs also listen only to users and act only according to UC and provided official documents. Users committee is being window glass which indirectly restricts to realize and experience development policies and programme of outsiders, and understands local needs and identifies required infrastructures to fulfill local needs of insiders who are engaged inside room as users.

Neither AEPC/ ESAP go to Users nor do Users have access to go to AEPC/ESAP / REF / RRESC / NGOs. Existing scenarios have shown UC as a dominant oppressor and users as subordinates. It rules its subordinates and makes compulsory to act through operational policies of MHP according to its wish. UC is appearing to be successor to be helpful in fulfilling interests of AEPC/ESAP/ REF / RRESC / NGOs by providing readymade official records.

5.2 Fund Management

Managing the fund for the project is most difficult job in MHP. It is found involvement of different agencies for making fund a) User Groups b) Government Subsidy c) NGOs d) Cooperatives e) Commercial Banks in initiation of user committee. Users must pay to MHP by both cash and kind contribution is taken as entry fee to be user of project. Government subsidy such as District Development Committee (DDC), Village Development Committee (VDC) Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF), and Rural Energy Fund (REF) are other sources of funding. Local NGOs and others are also sources of funding. It is found keeping collection of fund at bank account with joint signature of Chairman, Secretary and treasurer. Funds are normally used to purchase raw materials to construct physical infrastructures such as canal, powerhouse, and make payment to skilled labors etc and also to make payment to the supplier of electromechanical components of project.

Table no. 12: Entry fee of user of different MHPs

S.N.	Project Name	Amount of Entry Fee	
		Kind (NRs)	Cash (NRs)
1	Badigad MH -100kW	None	100.00
2	Litti Khola MHP-15kW	1,8000.00	6,000.00
3	Molung Khola Kartike MHP-100kW	None	8,000.00

Source: User Committee records 2011

The role of supporting agencies is not found responsible except in providing budget to MHP. It is found almost unknown what happening in project is and how it is going. It has no direct mechanism to access to MHP. It was found depending upon the report submitted by RRESC. However it is seen that these agencies have determining role in forwarding the process of MHP. According to institutional position, users are in bottom space, whereas user committee is seem up than them and RRESC seem upper than UC whereas AEPC is seems in the top.

User committee is independent how and where the budget is used for and how to find the sources for. AEPC was found providing subsidy not more than 40% in average. It is found that all supporting agencies are allocating and issuing budget on basis of official documents. No physical studies are found to be done for the purpose of MHP. It is found that all VDC and DDC allocate budget for the project through DDC and VDC assembly in presence of representative of different political parties. They are found supportive and more liable in providing budget to those users who are politically their voters and UC chairman and others are their party cadres. It might be opportunity to influence their favor without studying necessity of budgets. All supporters of raising fund for MHP are found working only on the basis of official documents rather than social reality.

In Badigad MHP, Bajura, kind contributions were not done because each of participants in construction work is paid wage by 'Rice and Dal' (4 kg Rice and ½ kg Dal) for everyday work and each household person is found involved at work. It is provided by World Food Program (WFP) titled 'Food for Work' in the initiation of local NGO. It is difficult to make collective participation in work because ordinary users might not come to work if they would not have paid them by 'rice and dal'. It is found the reason behind the event that majority of the users are almost busy in arranging the food due to low fertility of crops.

For the further required fund, it had received subsidy from the Government of Nepal, Rural Energy Fund (REF) of NRs. 15,500,000.00- fifteen million five hundred thousand on the basis of total output capacity of project and household transportation subsidy (100kW@ NRs. 155,000.00), Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) of NRs. 3,500,000.00- three million five hundred thousand only, and Government of Nepal, Ministry of Finance of NRs. 7,500,000.00 – seven million

five hundred thousand only, District Development Committee (DDC), Village Development Committee (VDC) to equal to total project cost NRs. 39,476,789.56 – thirty nine million four hundred seventy six thousand and seven hundred eighty nine 56/100 only.

Like Badigad MHP, users in Litti Khola MHP, have paid NRs 6,000 per household to be the user of project. It is much than paid by users of Badigad MHP. They have contributed by kind contribution too such as labor contribution equivalent sum of NRs. 18,000.00. It has received NRs. 1,875,000.00 – one million eight hundred seventy five thousand from Rural Energy Fund (REF), VDC and DDC to fulfill total project cost of NRs. 7,685,822.46 – seven million six hundred eighty five thousand and eight hundred twenty two 46/100 only.

Unlike to Badigad MHP and Litti Khola MHP, users of Molung Khola Kartike MHP, have paid only by cash contribution of NRs 7,000 per household beneficiaries. Users who have paid only by cash are found not involving in labor contribution. One of the respondents paid all of contribution in cash has said that if he did not have paid by cash he would might lose more than this cost because he earn 4 times more than this cost during the period of kind contribution for the project. Users who are unable to pay by cash have contributed through labor contribution equivalent to sum of NRs. 7,000. Project has received NRs. 14,245,000.00- fourteen million two hundred forty five thousand only as subsidy from AEPC / REF. The project cost is NRs.26, 570,000.00- twenty six million five hundred seventy thousand only. It shows that labor contribution is not compatible to their social status or there is no status of discrimination in labor contribution.

5.3 Mass Meeting, Function and Participation

Mass meeting is that gathering of users which helps to make decision on common critical and difficult issues. It is impossible to make by UC alone. If the UC does it independently, it remains the legal difficulties to legitimize the decision. It is compulsory to have majority attendance of users and public consent on any critical decisions was found done through mass meeting. However it could not found transparent public participation in decision making inside the mass meeting. It is supposed to have inclusive attendance in mass meeting but it is not

found so during the field visit of study areas by observing mass meeting. Participation in mass meeting or assembly is one of major aspect which provides platform for decision making. Major decisions about MHP installation and management are used to do through this meeting. Members of user committee said that there is less participation of women in such meetings due to their busy schedule in their household activities. However it is found varied in all three MHPs.

5.3.1 Badigad Micro Hydro Project

In Badigad MHP, Bajura people's participation was not found satisfactory. Almost decisions regarding project were made by user committee whereas attendance of users were found very poor according to size of total households. It was found during the observation of mass meeting that location of mass meeting was not accessible for all users because location of mass meeting was in same place. It was closed to powerhouse area "Pilechour". It was more close location to those persons who had key position in user committee. They were chairman, secretary and treasurer. They had business in local market at Kolti Bazar of Bajura district where airport of district was located for the domestic flight. Kolti bazaar was closed with Pilechour.

Notice of mass meeting had not given to all users. In answer of researcher question to chairman, he said that due to weak and out access communication system, it could not inform to all because users always seem busy in their farm so they could not be available in the time of meeting. But observation had shown that meeting was held within short period of time which was not enough to convey notice to all of users within that period of time. According to field visiting, location of mass meeting was not appropriate to all because villages were too scattered was just accessible only to major members of UC. Due to short period of time for conveying information; and distance between mass meeting's locations had reduced satisfactory attendance of users in mass meeting.

As researcher's observation, it was found that presence of users in first mass meeting (researcher attendance), out of 828 HH, only 145 HH (17.51 %) household users had attended mass meeting. It was the attendance of those users who were close to mass meeting location. 10 people (90.9%) out of 11 members

of user committee were presence. Similarly in 2nd mass meeting (researcher attendance), out of 828 household, only 207 (25%) households had attended the mass meeting and out of 11 user committee members, 9 (81.82 %) members had attended meeting. Among the 828 household, only 182 HH (21.98%) had attended third mass meeting (researcher attendance) 100% user committee members had attended that mass meeting. It was found average attendance was only 21.49% among 828 households. In answer of researcher's question, users who had attended mass meeting said location of mass meeting was not accessible due to its distance from their house and they have no time to attend meeting because they must do their daily work which is most important for their livelihood than project and related issues.

Table 13: Attendance at Mass Meeting in Badigad MHP

Mass Meeting	Beneficiary HH			User Committee			Location of meeting
	Total	Attend.	%	Total	Attend.	%	
1 st	828	145	17.51	11	10	90.90	In Powerhouse area
2 nd	828	207	25.00	11	9	81.82	In Powerhouse area
3 rd	828	182	21.98	11	10	90.9	In Powerhouse area

Source: Field survey, 2011

Mass meeting was held to take decision on important issues because subsidy agencies used to ask submit official documents made in public consent on each issue which could be legitimized basis for subsidy approval. So, mass meeting's ultimate objective was to legitimize the decision on critical issues in presence of users. It was also used to make planning related to project through mass meeting. However having poor participation, each attendance record of mass meeting had shown 90.9% attendance of users and user committee members in all of the official records. It was found that minute was used to send for signature on decision of mass meeting to each household beneficiary. A user said that we did sign on minute because they did not have knowledge much about decision. So they signed without any objections. Physical attendance and minute attendance were different. One of the members said in response of researcher questions that if it could not be 100% signature of users, it could be hard to approve the documents submitted to receive the subsidy because donors seek financial and sustainability assurance from the users. Attendance trend in mass meeting had

neither ascending nor descending, first mass meeting had low (17.51%) participation than the second (25%) that it was highest participation in mass meeting because it was the leisure season in agricultural calendar and third (21.98%) because it was the season of crop harvesting (Wheat harvesting). Agricultural cycle was found decisive for the effective participation of the ordinary users.

5.3.2 Molung Khola Kartike MHP

Molung Khola Kartike MHP, where issues of participation are quite different than other MHPs. It was found through conversation with a user who did not attend mass meeting was ready to pay any amount of cash contribution asked by UC for MHP. He did not want to interfere on the issues of project and had no time to attend it because he was busy in his agricultural works during the mass meeting. He also said that his attendance during mass meeting did not have any meaning. It was the platform to perform more effective and significant role by teachers, political leaders, and local businessmen. Users had done almost cash contribution and left to leaders in decision making. Ordinary users were used to get scolding, if any users made statement against the decision made by teachers, political leaders, and local businessmen directly or indirectly. The initiators were surrounded with the fear of being failure if they asserted anti project statement.

Major decisions about MHP installation and management were used to do in this meeting. Participation was quite inclusive in this MHP. Decision making process was found more participatory and almost decisions regarding the project were made through public discussion; however teachers, political leaders, local businessmen had played decisive role in decision making by making encountering the issues and debate. In average, attendance rate was more than 53.83%. However, it was not satisfactory because the larger number of beneficiary households were still under represented in this attendance.

As researcher's observation, it was found that presence of users in first mass meeting (researcher attendance), 567 HH (61.17%) users had attended it out of 927 HH was the highest attendance amongst all of three. Thereafter attendance was seemed descending because the location of mass was far more from majority HH. Location of mass was seen as decisive factor in effective attendance of mass

meeting. Out of 23 user committee members, 14 person (60.87%) members had attended 1st mass meeting (researcher attendance), whereas 452 (48.86%) households had attended mass meeting out of 927 household whereas 9 (82.61 %) members had attended the meeting out of 23 members. In third mass meeting (researcher attendance), out of 927 household, 477 (51.46%) household had attended mass meeting and 21 UC members (90.30%) members had attended meeting.

The data had shown two different picture of attendance, one was of users and other was users' committee members whereas users' attendance in fluctuate descending numbers. The distance of mass meeting location, season of mass meeting and socio economic status of users were found responsible for the status of meeting because users of Rampur had compatibly well socio economic status than users of other location. Users at Rampur had more wetland which found helpful to create leisure time. These factors were found helpful to sow high attendance at mass meeting at Rampur. UC members in ascending numbers because UC members were appointed more from other location adjacent area than 1st mass meeting location Rampur which was much far rest two location. It had played decisive role in UC member attendance.

As like other MHPs, three different mass meeting was held in different places. 1st mass meeting was held at Rampur, Baruneshwar VDC, Okhaldhunga, second was held at Lamidanda, Baruneshwar VDC, Okhaldhunga and third was at Bhadaure, Baruneshwar VDC, Okhaldhunga. It had shown inclusive in mass meeting location. It was found encouraging in taking part at mass meeting to make decisions. It was found that the process of selecting the location of mass meeting had helped to reduce the level of conflict regarding for location of mass meeting relating to distance point of view. It was found from conversation with different participant during mass meeting at different location.

Table 14: Attendance at Mass Meeting in Molung Khola Kartike MHP

Mass Meeting	Beneficiary HH			User Committee			Location of meeting
	Total	Attend.	%	Total	Attend.	%	
1 st	927	567	61.17	23	14	60.87	At Rampur
2 nd	927	452	48.86	23	19	82.61	At Lamidanda
3 rd	927	477	51.46	23	21	91.30	At Bhadaure

Source: Field survey, 2011

As like other MHP, this MHP had also held its mass meeting as per necessary condition for decisions making on important agendas. It was compulsory to legitimize by majorities of users. It was found that quality, quantity and type of land was found responsible for attendance number of users which was the major source of livelihood.

5.3.3 Litti Khola Micro Hydro Project

Mass meeting in Litti Khola MHP was also held to make important decision on critical issues. Major concerns of mass meeting were in making operational plan and taking decision for implementing it. Comparatively, it was found strong participation of users in this MHP as compared to Badigad MHP and Molung Khola Kartike MHP. Most decisions about MHP were made through mass meetings. Researcher found that users were much interested and dedicated on the issues of project. However agenda came through leaders of user committee but process of discussion over the agenda of the project were quite participatory. It was found that most decisions were taken with public consent. If anybody disagreed, he used to make a note of dissent.

The dates of mass meeting were arranged as per appropriate time for majority users. In this MHP, attendance in mass meeting was found more satisfactory than Badigad MHP and Molung Khola Kartike MHP. Most decisions for project were taken with users consent; whereas, user committee played as facilitating role rather than decision making.

During mass meeting observation, average attendances of users were about 81.95%. Attendances of users in first mass meeting (researcher attendance) were 90 HH (83.33%) out of 108 HH; whereas, all 9 user committee members had attended the mass meeting. Similarly in 2nd mass meeting (researcher attendance), out of 108 household, 87 (80.56%) households had attended mass meeting and out of 9 user committee members, 9 (100%) members had attended meeting. Both two different mass meeting (researcher attendance) were held in local primary school premises at Tameatr of Tasarpu VDC, was appropriate location where most users could attend it because average distance of mass meeting was accessible for all users of project. In answer of researcher's question, all 9 users

who had attended mass meeting said that location of mass meeting was fixed on consent of users which was much accessible for all.

Table 15: Attendance at Mass Meeting in Litti Khola MHP

Mass Meeting	Beneficiary HH		Attendance			Location of meeting	
	Total	Attend.	%	Total	Attend.		%
1 st	108	90	83.33	9	9	100.00	At school Premises of village
2 nd	108	87	80.56	9	9	100.00	At school Premises of village

Source: Field survey, 2011

As like other MHPs, Littikhola MHP, user committee used to hold mass meeting as per requirement. Without making consent on each issue, it was difficult to complete the project. Mass meeting was such a place which helps to collect people in a place to legitimize decisions taken for the project. Two different mass meeting (attended by researcher), found attendance of users were more than 80% which was reasonable. In reply of researcher question about reasonable attendance of users in mass meeting, one of the members of UC said that it is possible because total size of users is also small. Due to small size of users, it was possible to convey message of mass meeting easily within short time.

It was found difference in participation of stakeholders in mass meeting. Regarding the mass meeting location, it was found more participative in selection of location in Molung Khola MHP and Litti Khola MHP. It was found given priority on location where could attend all users of MHP. But It was not found in Badigad MHP; location were selected for mass meeting was focused on convenience of vital person and others because they were close to mass meeting place, where they could attend mass meeting easily. However, it was seen most participatory in MHP in User Committee official records. There was difference in process of decision making that participation and its natures, actors and policies employed to make decisions were also different. Except in Badigad MHP, it was found comparatively more participatory in decision making process but local leaders, teachers and businessmen had played decisive role in decision making process where they had played dominant role in decision making. In Badigad MHP, User Committee was found more active in making decisions because the

attendance of stakeholders were very poor and stakeholders attended mass meeting were also pushed into bank of decision making process.

With regards to raising agenda, process and source of agenda were same in all MHPs mass meeting that user committee specially chairman and secretary were found active in exposing agenda among the participants. Agenda were regarding financial issues which were needed to collect from users, division of kind contribution of users for projects. Possible debate on the issues of project which was seen as cause of consent breaking had come after objections and suggestions of above – RRESC/ NGOs, AEPC/ESAP, AEPC/REF. It was found no involvement of general users in presenting agenda for discussion in mass meeting. Users had received responsibilities of clapping on decisions and signing in minute made by UC to legitimize it.

It was not used to read minute of decisions to inform participants. It has come to the notice of the researcher that ordinary voices were dominated in MHP's mass meeting because if they did not suppress the participants' voices, it could be difficult to approve agenda from mass meeting. Caste and Ethnic participation was also not proportionately inclusive in mass meeting because they were found less interested due to lack of appropriate knowledge about MHP and nobody took initiative to make aware of MHP. It was found quite remarkable attendance of UC members in mass meeting as compared to users' attendance.

5.4 Structure of User Committee

User committee members were selected through suggestions and indirect directions of local political leaders, businessmen. It was not given information of MHP to all which had reduced the maximum involvement of users. During the identification and finding feasibility of MHP, mostly was found leading by these people within short period of time. Due to hurry in forwarding documents for further procurement, they used give executive committee detail immediately access and supportive people's name. After once formation of UC, it found tried to legitimize the same UC by holding the meeting and acting enough for the project. It was found cause of not holding election in formation executive body of MHP. Chairperson is the ultimate authorized person who could deal with others institutions regarding MHP issues. It helps to demonstrate his best performance

in community. Power of authority structures have hierarchy in MHP user committee that chairman holds maximum power of authority than other members. Chairperson could make even the monetary benefit from MHP invisibly. He is independent to make purchase and to submit the agenda for calling bid notice for MHP. It could provide the negotiation space for selecting the company installing and supplying the equipments. Other including secretary and treasurer have specific power of authority but they hold more power of authority than other members of UC. Both of them could make negotiation with chairman in terms of preparing the work progress report and financial report respectively could benefit them invisibly.

It was found that vital posts were shared politically in UC among different local elites and in few cases; it was used to do through users' consent in mass meeting. It is necessary to have consent between local elites who hold power in community. In absence of such consent it was found difficult to forward MHP further more. All the vital executive members were all local elites however it was shared politically. It was found more interesting to hold the position mainly chairperson, secretary and treasurer. They could have more power of authority regarding to implement the plan and making payment on expenditure of MHP. Rural Renewable Subsidy Policy has given the criteria must have compulsory signatures on Bank Account. The secretary has responsibility of accounting the MHP organizational report. It could help to twist the MHP as much as their interests.

It was used to come as vital person from those who were nominated in political sharing because political leaders, teachers could contribute more time than ordinary users. They were found economical and academically stronger than others. Having stronger than other they were found capable in arranging required time. They could make fruitful lobbying to concern agencies for project because they were well known about project than the ordinary users. They were well knowledge than others about MHP. Vital person were found more loyal to their political party and leaders that they used to take directions from their seniors before presenting agenda for decisions in mass meeting. If they commit any mistake or abusing power of authority, political party affiliated with and leaders would help them to land safely from the mistake or abusing power of authority.

Most of agenda were used to prepare for promoting political interests. MHP is a community development project which could serve people in mass level would be helpful to show performances of executive member were almost selected in invisible support of political parties. If he/ she could not perform best as in favor of party or leader, it would have equal possibility to pull back from executive committee. If agenda would succeed, it would be reliable to convince to ordinary people in favor. Executive body of UC consists of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, Vice-secretary, treasurer, and members. Total number of UC could be varied as per requirement. It was found dependent upon the size of beneficiary household. If the household size is big then size of UC also is big. If it is small then UC size also is small. According to hierarchy, chairman holds the executive power and authority while others including vice-chairman follow him.

As researcher asked to members of UC, it was used to try to make internal consent on most agenda regarding decisions between political parties before presenting in mass meetings. It would be best idea to share and fulfill common interests of local elites via mass meeting. If it open floor for discussion to all; it might be difficult to approve. So, it would be helpful in convincing to others users by local political leaders if users made no consent. Mass meeting was only the formality of legitimizing intra- political consents on agenda as decisions. Participation in user committee was analyzed by different variables like age factors, education, caste and ethnicity, landholding sizes, income level etc. were analyzed through different tabulation.

5.4.1 Age Group

Participation in users committee was not of equal age groups. However, having different age group, it was found different in active participation inside UC. Different variables were found responsible for being variation in age participation. Different age groups participated in UC was found following bellow table no 16.

Table 16: Participation in User Committee by age group

Age Group	User Committee							
	Badigad MHP		Litti Khola MHP		Molung Khola Kartike MHP		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
30 – 40	4	36.36	3	33.33	10	43.48	17	39.53
40 – 50	5	45.45	4	44.44	11	47.83	20	86.96
50 – 60	2	18.18	2	22.22	2	8.69	6	13.95
Total	11	100.0	9	100.0	23	100.0	43	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

Above table 16 shows that total participation in MHP user committee was majority of 40-50 years (86.96%) age group. This age group had majority in UC because persons of this age group were found low educated. Due to low academic status they did not leave village for higher education or find the job in city and stayed in village. They had got more knowledge about village related problem than other age groups. Second majority was 30-40 years (39.53%) age group whereas 50 – 60 years (13.95%) age group. Youth participation was seemed lower in all three MHPs due to absence of youth in village. According to focused group discussions, more youths of study areas were in Kathmandu for higher education or employment.

In Badigad MHP, It was found that majority of age group 40-50 years (45.45%); comparatively, youth participation was lower than 30-40 years (36.36%) and 50-60 years (18.18%). It has shown that youth participation in user committee was low because according to participant in focused group discussion and other conversation, most youths had gone either to Kathmandu and similar cities for higher education or to India for employment or business activities. Similarly, in Litti Khola MHP, user committee was found majority of 30-40 years (33.33%), it shows that youth participation is quite strong because it is close to capital city Kathmandu which had made possible for youths to go and come back easily. Second participated age group in MHP user committee was 50-60 years (22.22%). Among 23 user committee members in Molung Khola Kartike MHP has majority of age group 40-50 years (47.83%) and age group 30 – 40 years (43.48%) whereas age group 50-60 (8.69%).

It was found through user committee records that there were no specific formal criteria for being member of UC except few provision and were related with legal provision. However, there were no specific criteria for being member or vital member of UC, data had shown that most persons appointed as UC members were well reputed in local community level. Among them, most persons were experienced in similar field in previous days. An education was also responsible factor for being the member of UC because most were educated and literate. It was also found that leadership quality was more encouraging reasons as well as issues of honesty to be the vital person of UC.

5.4.2 Caste and Ethnicity

Different caste and ethnicity were found involved in UC. Caste/ ethnicity discrimination was not found in participation on surface. However, proportional and equal caste/ ethnicity participation in UC key position was not seen. Many reasons were found responsible for it. Caste/ ethnicity participation in UC were found as following the table no 17.

Table 17: Caste/ Ethnicity in User Committee

Age Group	User Committee							
	Badigad MHP		Liti Khola MHP		Molung Khola Kartike MHP		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Brahman	2	18.2	5	50.0	9	43.5	17	39.53
Kshetri	8	72.7	1	10.0	8	34.8	17	39.53
Janajati	-	-	3	30.0	4	17.4	7	16.28
Dalit	1	9.1	1	10.0	1	4.3	3	6.98
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	100.0	9	100.0	23	100.0	43	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2011

There were different caste and ethnic composition in study areas. Table no. 17 shows that all three MHPs UC has majority participation from Brahman and Kshetri community. However, it was not same in the size of UC, whereas, supposedly the composition of UC should have depended on the caste / ethnic structure of beneficiary users. As found in these MHPs user committees, Badigad MHP user committee had Kshetri (72.7%), and Brahman (18.2%), and Dalit (9.1%) whereas Kshetri have majority in user committee and Brahman (37.19%)

has majority in population. Kshetri has majority because they had ancestral leadership since long in the village and well socio economic status than Brahman. It shows that Socio economic factors are major reasons which play to hold leadership in community organization.

Among 828 household, 298 (35.99%) households belongs to Kshetri, 37.19% or 308 household belongs to Brahman, 39 (4.71%) households belongs to Dalit and 183 (22.1%) households belongs to other caste- Giri, Puri, Bharati. Due to their past ruling experience and enough property status, they were able to come in frontline in any community level work. It also found through focused group discussion that the UC had political homogeneity or all of UC members were politically affiliated with CPN UML. However, having remarkable population of Others- Giri, Puri, Bharati; there was no participation of this community in UC because they were politically affiliated with NC. As researcher asked to a member of UC, he said if there was participation of that community it might be difficult to make consent in decision making through UC meeting. According to total household size, Dalit had very poor participation in UC. They were found unable to act in UC due to their weak livelihood resources and literacy through focused group discussion.

According to table no 17, in Litti Khola MHP, it was found that vital positions were shared politically between CPN UML and UCPN (Maoist). Chairman was given to CPNUML and Secretary was given to UCPN (Maoist). Total users were 108 household in Litti Khola MHP, where the caste / ethnic composition was 67.73 % or 73 households belongs to Janajati, 27.78% or 30 household belongs to Brahman, and 4.63% or 5 households belongs to Dalit. It was found domination of Brahman in UC because they were well educated and conscious on issues. It had helped them to hold vital position in UC.

However having highest in population size (67.73 %), only 30% representation was found in UC. Second majority (27.78%), Brahman had 50% representation in UC. It was found satisfactory representation of Dalit according to population size its (4.63%), they had 10% representation in UC out of 9 members. Brahman had higher participation in UC they were well educated than Janajati and Dalit. It was found strong leadership capacity in Brahman rather than other caste/ ethnicity (Tamang and Dalit) in Litti Khola MHP users. Landholding

size and its fertility, and occupation were also found quite supportive to hold leadership in UC by Brahman. In answer of researcher's question, a user of Tamang community said that they were unable to held leadership in UC because they do not have proper knowledge about project and also no enough time to do so due to lack of daily livelihood essentials because they must spent most of the time in arranging essentials.

Dalit and Janajati were not selected in majority in UC. Different reasons were responsible for the statistical status in UC. However, having majority in population, educational and socio economic status were constraint for majority of Janajati in UC. Educated and well social as well as economic status seemed as essential conditions for being UC member. Janajati were comparatively weaker than the Brahmans. Dalits were not interested to hold the responsibility due to their weak daily livelihood resources.

Beneficiary household was 927 in Molung Khola MHP. It was composition of Brahman 266 (28.39%) households, Kshetri 231 (24.65%) household, Janajati 250 (26.68%) households, and Dalit 190 (0.28%) households. According to caste/ethnicity population size, it was found more participatory in UC whereas caste/ethnic participation was Brahman (43.5%), Kshetri (34.8%), Janajati (17.4%) and Dalit (4.3%). In this MHP, key positions were shared politically. Chairman and secretary were given to NC; and vice chairman and treasurer were given to UCPN (Maoist). Almost all vital post was occupied by Brahman and Kshetri whereas Janajati were given just members in UC. Brahman and Kshetri had taken vital responsibilities. They had comparatively good type of land (almost wetland). Due to type and fertility differences, it was found Brahman and Kshetri had more leisure time than other members and users. Janajati also had reasonable landholding size but it was most of dry land which was not supportive for more production, so they needed to go for working seasonable labor wages out of village. Seasonable wage labor had disturbed to surplus leisure time for project which has been cause for low participation in UC. It was also cause for pushing far from information about project. Size of UC was found comparatively bigger than other MHP to create more consent on issues of project because users here were found much value oriented than other MHP users.

5.4.3 Educational Status

Table 18: Educational status in User Committee

Age Group	User Committee							
	Badigad MHP		Litii Khola MHP		Molung Khola Kartike MHP		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Illiterate	3	27.3	1	10.0	-	-	4	9.30
Literate	5	45.5	4	40.0	5	21.7	14	32.56
SLC	2	18.2	1	10.0	6	26.1	7	16.28
HSS	-	-	2	20.0	5	21.7	7	16.28
BA	1	9.1	2	20.0	7	30.4	10	23.26
MA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	100.0	9	100.0	23	100.0	43	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

Above table 18 shows the different educational status of members' participation in UC. Literate persons were in majority (32.56%) than other educational status. Educational status was varied with MHP's location and society. Data shows that literate persons were found more involved in UC because educated people were important than other who could understand issues regarding the project than illiterate persons. Literate persons could also write and read the written official documents about the project. They could deal well with the problems of projects. It was necessary to have minimum literate person practically because MHP is a technical concept, so UC members should understand technical terms used in MHP and they also must keep records of meeting and funds.

It seemed that education status was not equal to all of MHP user committee members. In Badigad MHP UC, there was found majority of literate people (45.5%), second majority illiterate people (27.3%), SLC (18.2%) and BA (9.1%). Badiggad MHP, Bajura had higher illiteracy than other MHP due to access in schooling because there was no more opportunity to get education. Most of educated youths had gone to different city of Nepal and India for education and wage labor in age of schooling. It was also found difference in livelihood system and knowledge about importance of education.

Educational status in Molung Khola Kartike MHP was quite better than two other MHPs UC members. 30.4% members were BA passed, 26.1% were SLC passed, and both Literate and Higher secondary level were 21.7% respectively. Members of user committee said in group discussion "we have knowledge of education. So we have strong educational status because we know value of education and give priority on education". It was found more persons having education of Bachelor level. Due to teaching profession, more users had involved in UC. It was not found illiterate persons in UC because there was hidden prohibition on nomination of illiterate person as a UC member.

In Litti Khola MHP user committee, majority was literate members (40%), members were Illiterate (10%) and SLC (10%) respectively, and members having higher secondary school (20%) and BA both were 20% respectively. It was not found huge range in educational status of members because comparatively UC members size also was small than two other MHPs.

Table 19: Position in UC by occupation of different MHPs

Occupation	Position						Total	%
	President	Vice – President	Secretary	Vice secretary	Treasurer			
Agriculture	-	3	2	1	3	9	64.29	
Business	2	-	-	-	-	2	14.29	
Service	1	-	1	1	-	3	21.43	
Total	3	3	3	2	3	14	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table no 19 shows that in all three user committee, Presidents had non agricultural occupation. Three of them, one was teacher in secondary school and other two were local businessmen. Vice presidents in all three MHPs were farmers. Majority were farmers in user committee members. In discussion of user committee, members said "Educated persons are needed in cities and not in villages. They do not like to play with soil then how it is possible to find the most educated person in doing village service". Members who were in user committee were also having job as teacher in Local community school.

Amongst 14 vital people of all three MHPs, 64.29% had agriculture as major occupation, 14.29% had business and 21.43% had service as major occupation. Businessmen had low participation in UC due to their low time availability. More

farmers were participated in UC because they used to stay more time in village than others. So they could contribute more than others members for project. Persons having service as major occupation had more involvement than businessmen in UC because they were requested to participate in UC by ordinary people because they were found treated as intellectual and believed could contribute more than businessmen due to their scheduled work.

It was found that people having non agricultural occupation were involving in UC, mostly acting as executive key person in UC. Non agricultural work need less time than agricultural occupation. Other occupation except agricultural almost have routine work schedule which was found helpful in involving vitally in UC.

Table 20: Position in UC by Education of different MHPs

Position	Education		
	Badigad MHP	Litti Khola MHP	Molung Khola Kartike MHP
President	B.Ed.	M.A.	SLC
Vice-president	SLC	SLC	SLC
Secretary	Literate	SLC	B.A.
Vice-secretary	SLC	Literate	B.A.
Treasurer	SLC	SLC	SLC

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table no 20 shows that all three user committee, presidents have qualification above SLC with occupation of non agriculture or businessmen and service. They were almost associated with political parties and found dutiful to party than users because they almost were selected or elected by political parties directly or indirectly. Vice president of all three MHPs had qualification of SLC and all of them were farmers.

In an interview with vice presidents, they said "I have no job except signing the minute. All the works are done by the president and I was appointed just to get local support". In answer of question it was responded that "I could not and cannot be president because I do not have enough time to be involved actively. If I get involved fully in project, then who else would feed my family. They can work as president because they have money and land to harvest crops". Secretary in all of three MHPs were just qualification of SLC and agricultural occupation.

Majority were having qualification of SLC. Three of them were with qualification of BA among all MHPs and chairman in Litti Khola MHP had MA passed. Literate members were in lower numbers in MHPs user committee. In discussion of user committee, members said "It needs high education to deal with different high official to get budget for project. We cannot make lobby for it so they (having higher education comparatively with them were selected for post)". The members who were high educated than other ordinary member were found well economic status, service and business.

5.4.4 Landholding size and Membership in UC

Landholding size is one of major variable in measuring economic status. It greatly determines social and educational status of people. It might be the cause for participation in community development activities. In con text of Nepal, Landholding is normally categorized into two major types of land such as a) Khet (wetland) b) Pakho (Dry Land).

5.4.4.1 Landholding size of users

Land holding size particularly the type of i.e. wetland and dryland were found relevant to determine the degree of involvement in UC. Person who has more quantity of wetland was found more active in UC. Due to less requirement of labor in cultivating wetland and much fertile capacity, it was helpful to make surplus time for person could manage time for acting into UC as vital person.

Table no 21 shows in all three MHPs, majority users (more than 75%) owned 0-15 ropani khet (wetland) and Pakho (Dry Land); (more than 83.33%) and not more than 13.33% users owned Pakho and 6.67% users owned Khet between 15 – 25 ropani. Only 3.33% users have owned Pakho and 1.67% owned Khet 25 -30 ropani. Majority users (90%) of Badigad MHP owned khet and 85% had owned 0 – 15 ropani Pakho; and none of them owned more than that size of both Khet and Pakho. In Litti Khola users' majority (70%) owned khet and 80% owned Pakho 0-15 ropani. Only 20% user owned both Khet and Pakho 15 -25 ropani and just 10% users owned 25-30 ropani Khet. 66.67% of users owned Khet and 83, 34% users of Molung Khola Kartike MHP, Okhaladhunga owned Pakho 0-15 ropani. 33.33% users owned khet and 13.33 users owned Pakho 15 - 25 ropani. Only 3.333% users owned only pakho 25-30 ropani. It had shown the

majority of users owned Pakho than Khet. It was the major factor to differentiate the economic status of users.

5.4.4.2 Landholding size –Khet and Pakho (Wetland and Dry land) in Ropani

Table no 22 shows in all three UC, majority (more than 70%) owned 0-15 ropani khet (wetland) and Pakho (Dry Land); (more than 30%) and not more than 13% UC members have khet that majority UC members (36.36%) of Badigad MHP owned 10 – 15 ropani khet; 18.18% owned 0-5 and 18.18% had between 5-10 ropani khet respectively, 9.09% had 15-20 ropani khet, 9.09% had 20-25 ropani khet and 9.09% had 25-30 ropani khet. It shows that the majority UC members have Khet owned 0-15 ropani. majority UC members (45.45%) of Badigad MHP had between 10 – 15 ropani; 18.18% owned 5-10 ropani and 18.18% owned 15-20 ropani 18.18% owned 20-25 ropani respectively, and only 9.09% had 25-30 ropani khet.

In Litti Khola MHP UC, 44.44% members owned 15-20 ropani, 33.33% owned 20-25 ropani and 22.22% owned 25-30 ropani khet respectively; and 22.22% members owned 5-10, 55.55% owned 10-15, and 22.22% owned 15-20 ropani Pakho (Dry land) respectively. In Litti Khola MHP, all of UC members have reasonable size of land i.e. more than 10-15 ropani khet. It shows that UC members' landholding size of Khet is strong in Litti Khola MHP, UC members. Data show that majority UC members (more than 55%) have below 10 ropani Pakho.

In Molung Khola Katike MHP user group, among the user committee members, 39.13% user committee members owned 10-15 ropani, 8.69% owned between 20-25 ropani and 4.35% owned 25-30 ropani khet and 4.35% owned 15-20 ropani; and 13.04% owned 5-10 ropani whereas 30.43% owned had below than 5 ropani khet. Majority UC members were having Khet between 0-15 ropani. As owning Khet, 21.74% owned 0-5 ropani, 30.43% owned 5-10 ropani, 17.39% owned 10-15 ropani, 8.69% owned 15-20 ropani, and 21.74 owned 20-25 ropani Pakho (Dry Land). Majority of members owned 0-15 ropani.

In Litti Khola MHP user group, among user committee members, 55.55% user committee members owned 10-15 ropani, 22.22% , 5-10 ropani and

22.22 owned 15 - 20 ropani khet. In Molung Khola Katike MHP user group, among the user committee members, 21.74% user committee members owned 0-5 ropani, 30.43% owned 5-10 ropani and 17.39% owned 10-15 ropani khet and 8.69% owned 15-20 ropani; and 21.74% owned 20-25 ropani Pakho land.

5.5 Participation in construction Activities

It was reported that construction activities were done continuously until the season of farming. It was done under the technical supervision of micro hydro consultancy. Role or responsibilities of users and user committee members were seemed different in construction work. Most of UC members were busy to make directions for whom and how to do work. Users were found busy in collecting stone, sands, and making aggregates.

Involvement in construction works were done through single way planning or user committee members (mostly the presidents) used to make required plan for project and asked to users for its implementation. Everyday user committee used to come at construction work after 10am and left work before 4pm. They were never found involving in physical works. They used to ask to participant users why you left work early. Users used to encounter by answering "who can give all time on it, electricity does not feed us, and we have to feed it. If we do not feed it then how does it come into our doorsteps", if they (user committee) do not make penalty, I would not be here".

In study area, MHP construction works were usually conducted in January to May and September to November because it was their farming season. Except these seasons, they were found free from farm works. However, doing continue in working of project except these periods, participation were found very low. Most of users were found busy in their farmyard for cultivating crops for whole of year. It was found in all three MHPs, division of labor was done on the basis of sex and age groups that most of adult male had responsibilities of doing track clearance as well as shaping stone for masonry for canal wall. Whereas adult female had responsibilities of collecting stone, sand and making aggregates.

It was not found discrimination on division of labor contribution on basis of caste and ethnicity. According to field survey, it was found that more than 60 percent of women were participated because most of adult male were not in

house at that time. They had gone to city, India and gulf countries for earning. User's participation in construction activities was determined on the basis of ward and tole. Time factor was not determined for total day of contribution. It was dependent on the volume of work until project was not completed.

Modality of people's participation in construction work was varied from one project to another. Beneficiaries of Bajura worked under Food for Work programme of WFO. However, beneficiaries of Dhading had paid both cash and labor contribution. Only cash contribution was paid in Okhaldhunga. Following case study shows mode People's Participation.

Box 1: Jaya Karna Giri; a user of Badigad MHP, Jagannath VDC- 7, Baura.

Jaya Karna Giri was a farmer who has been living in Dimargoun for more than seven decades. He told that he was not invited to make planning of project construction work and never asked to allocate the location where would be appropriate location for powerhouse and select the installer company for the project and make work schedule. He was just asked to contribute in construction work and informed that he would get 'Rice and Dal' in return for working. He was never informed that what quantity of Rice and Dal would be given to him in return for his labor contribution. He had no more planning except lightening his home by electricity. He had no idea of project cost and he never had asked too because he had no time to run after all these things. He used to walk for an hour every day to participate in project construction work from his house. He said he was never asked to make signature on minute and they themselves made my signatures wherever they needed. UCs members conveyed messages of decisions after making it. He could not protest against the scenarios because it would be no use by protesting against the decision. He added that they had power, money and channels, by which they could do what they wanted. He contributed on construction of project by getting rice and dal from WFP programme Food for Work.

Box 2: Mangal Singh Bholan; a user of Litti Khola MHP, Tasarpu VDC- 6, Dhading.

Mangal Singh Bholan is a farmer who has been living in Tasarpu VDC for more than five decades. As researcher asked to him about project construction, he told that he was called to make planning of project construction work and he was asked to participate in allocating the location where would be the appropriate location for powerhouse but he could not attend because he was out of village at that time and also participated to select the installer company of project and it was selected by public consent. Public consent was used to make work schedule of the project. He was involved in project construction work as per schedule and allocated responsibilities which were made in his involvement. He said that most of agenda were used to bring regarding project for discussions and make decision on it by leaders of project (UC Chairman and other vital one) but almost decisions were taken on public consent. According to him, if he went against decisions, made regarding the project then he might be penalized. He reported that he had no more objectives except lightening home. He said that he made his signature on minute on the spot where meetings were held. He also played significant role and put his best effort to complete project because it is his duties to make fruitful development work having on behalf of the village. He contributed by both cash and labor contribution because they had no enough money to pay for wage labor.

Box 3: Bishnu Devi shrestha; a user of Molung Khola Kartike MHP, Baruneshwar VDC- 1, Okhaldhunga.

Bishnu Devi Shrestha who has been living in Rampur of Baruneshwar VDC for nearly two and half decades. She is a businesswoman having small local shop, where she used to supply local domestic goods e.g. Soap, Rice, Biscuits, Dal, Bitten rice etc. As researcher asked to her about project construction, she told that she was not invited to make planning of project construction work, just informed during time of paying cash which was collected by members of user committee. She did not go to participate in allocating location of powerhouse because it was designed by user committee and other local leaders. She had no idea about installer company and no interest in it. She was informed frequently about mass meeting of project but she did not take part more than once. She did not involve in

project construction work as per schedule and allocated responsibilities which were made by user committee that leaders (UC members) key persons who brought agendas were used to bring regarding the project for discussion and make decision on it by leaders of project (UC Chairman and other vital one) by explaining it to user group and most of decisions were taken on witness of public with implementing designed frame of leaders (UC members). As her saying, she used electricity to watch television, run refrigerator as well as lightening at her home, shop and guest house.

5.5.1 By MHP

Table 23: Respondent Participating in Identification of MHP of different MHPs

MHPs	Participation in Identification					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Badigad MHP	9	45	11	55	20	100
Litti Khola MHP	9	90	1	10	10	100
Molung Khola Kartike MHP	9	30	21	70	30	100
Total	27		33		60	

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table 23 shows that in Badigad MHP, 45% respondents were involved in identification of project that were frontier of Tole and majority (55%) respondents were not involved in identification of project. It was done by the major local elites of community who were together with technical persons come for collecting the data for preparing feasibility report of MHP. People who were in the series of MHP identification had idea of utilization of power and well relation with those people who were authentically related to this process. Similarly, in Litti Khola MHP, 90% respondents were involved in identification of the project. They said that they had made planning of calling skilled persons for the job by mass meeting of the user groups. Out of them, 10% users had answered that they did not have involved in identification of project identification job because they were not in village right that time but one of his family member had involved in job.

Among 30 households of Molung Khola Kartike MHP, only 30% household respondents were local businessmen, teachers, local shopkeepers,

and local political leader. They had made planning for project. Out of 30 household 70% respondents responded that they were not involved in identification of the project. They were never informed about it. They knew about project period of making plan of construction, and allocating division of contribution on construction work.

Table 24: Respondent Participating in Formation of UC of different MHPs

MHPs	Participation in Formation of UC							Total	%
	By few village people		By public voting		By political sharing				
	No of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%			
Badigad MHP	12	60	6	30	2	10	20	100	
Litti Khola MHP	1	10	9	90			10	100	
Molung Khola Kartike MHP	28	93.3	2	6.6			30	100	
Total	47	100	9	100	4	100	60	100	

Source: Field survey, 2011

Above table 24 shows that formation of user committee was done by few village people (respondents called few village people for local leaders) in Badigad MHP, majority respondents (60%) said they did not take part in formation of MHP user committee. 30% respondents said that user committee was formed by public voting. Respondents who had responded user committee was formed by public voting were local leaders, so they were trying to show public participation in formation of user committee. Researcher had found through interview with other ordinary user about responses given by local leaders were not true. It was twisted answer to show public consent on formation process. 10% respondents had responded that user committee members had come through political sharing. This answer came from those who had not got chances to be members of UC.

Similarly, in Littikhola MHP majority respondents (90%) said that they themselves had formed user committee. It was done in public consent. Members were representative from all ward and tole of the MHP users. As researcher asked to the ordinary respondent who was not included inside sampling said that user committee was formed by mass meeting. It shows that the process was completed under public consent. 10% respondents said user committee was formed by few people but in response of researcher's question, it was come to know that they did not have attended mass meeting due to his

out absence in village at that time. So their answer was just to express his updated thought in response of researcher questions. However having such responses, it was found exclusive participation in UC.

In Molung Khola Kartike MHP, majority respondents (93.3%) had said that they did not take part in formation of MHP user committee. Whereas only 6.6% respondents said that user committee was formed by people. As researcher asked to respondent, he said that user committee was formed by few people of village and also said that he was selected by public voting because he would like to show his popularity in local level. According to him user committee was formed by few people and most of users began to know about project. Mass meeting was called for making decision on construction planning, cash contribution work of project before that they had no idea who was executive members of project. One of female respondents said if the cash was no needed they would never informed about committee.

Researcher found through interview with other ordinary user about responses given by local leaders. It was diplomatic answer to show public participation on formation process. According to a respondent, it was compulsory for calling users to participate in identification of project while technical person, representative of subsidiary agency had also come for provision. In Molung Khola Kartike MHP, researcher had asked to the president and secretary why you did not call to all users in identifying project, then his justification was that it had no meaning of calling them because they can make obstacle rather than supporting. Almost they don't know values of development and also we might be active to raise fund for project.

5.6 MHPS' Similarities and differences

All three MHPs were studied in different places of country. Except few characteristics, most of the characteristics were found similar with each other. It was found similarities in several characters due to criteria given by rural energy policy and renewable rural subsidy policy was major reason for similarities. Organizational structure of UC was same; however numbers of UC were varied. Organizational structure basically executive positions of UC were similar. It was directly guide by policy of AEPC. Responsibility hierarchy also was same in all

three MHPs. It is compulsory to own legitimacy from Office of District Administration (ODA). Executive power was found in chairman of UC. Regarding agenda, most were presented by vital person. All the planning and strategies were made only by the UC and found asking to general users to follow it. It no difficult to make plan among the executive leaders of UC but it was necessary to have participation of all users. It is almost impossible to implement the plans in absence of ordinary users. However, form and characteristics of planning were relative with MHPs. Mode and forms of contribution were found varied in all three MHPs. For example, it was said contribution to wage labor paid by food to users who had participated in construction in Badigad MHP, Bajura and both cash and kind contribution done by general users in Litti Khola MHP, Dhading. But understanding of contribution in Molung Khola Kartike MHP, Okhaldhunga was different than Bajura and Dhading. Contribution almost was understood only in cash. Kind contribution was done by paying to wage to skilled workers. General users were not in centre of decision making. UC needed them only to sign on UC minute. Way of calling mass meeting also was same in all three MHPs.

5.7 Participation in Benefit Sharing

There were found rules and regulations for using electricity for users of project in all three MHP - Badigad MHP; Litti Khola MHP; and Molung Khola kartike MHP. Certain monthly service charges were levied for using electricity, however service charges varied according to MHPs- NRs. 80 was charged for each household in Badigad MHP, whereas NRs. 120 in Molung Khola Kartike MHP and NRs. 70 in Litti Khola MHP. Each household was given permission to use electricity equally or each household was ceilinged with not more than 0.5Amp. It had not allowed using of more than mentioned electric capacity to maintain social justice by avoiding economic and social unequal status. To be qualified for using electricity produced through project, each household had to invest financially or physically or both for project construction work. It had created equal ownership over the project. If any household found not doing contribution; then it would not be qualified for sharing benefits. In study area, most users' involvement was found in using electricity only for lightening

purpose except few household. Few were found using electricity for cooking purpose. It shows benefit sharing of project had no discrimination.

5.8 Participation in Transmission and Distribution

In study area, it was found that almost users contributed physically in distribution and transmission work. It required specific skill to continue the transmission and distribution lines. They were found involving as per turn scheduled by UC for participating in distribution and transmission work from each beneficiary household. Route of transmission and distribution were fixed according to the technical drawing given by technical consultancy. It was found controversies in transmission and distribution route by blaming to UC of being biased (particularly to chairman), however routes were not fixed by UC. It was found controversy mainly between UC-chairman and land owners through where the routes were fixed for transmission and distribution lines. Land owners were not seemed ready to give permission to cut down trees of their land because most trees were raised up to collect fodders to feed cattle and harvest timber.

It was different in Molung Khola Kartike MHP than others. Controversy regarding transmission and distribution line was more. Area occupied by T&D was more due to scattered households and route was also long comparative to others. Long route had occupied more land of many owners. Information of T&D route was not conveyed equally to all owners of land. They had fear that if route went across their land, it might have danger to cultivate under the transmission that they had no well technical knowledge as well they had no enough quantity of trees which were raised for feeding their cattle because it was necessary to cut down trees of route of T&D as per requirement.

Owners were not found ready to give their land for the provision and UC were found in mentality of doing in any cost. Such different concept had promoted to controversial moments. As researcher asked to a user, he said, "Why I should give up my land for provision. Leader ate money and asked our land to do work". One of scenarios was found most remarkable that one of user hugged a tree and said, "If you cut down it, I will commit suicide because I have no more trees. If I gave it what would I feed to my cattle." He was pulled by other villagers to continue the transmission and distribution lines. It was found

responsible for controversy due to the lack of resources for livelihood and lack of public consent on T&D work. It shows that scarcity of resources make people to be part of controversy.

It was seen during the observation that UC members such as chairman had tried to convince to land owners that it is technically necessary to cut down trees. But it was found that land owners were hardly ready to listen to UC request on purpose. After making decision by UC regarding the route of transmission and distribution lines to follow up technical criteria and instructions, it was found that most cases was turned into both physical and mental violence. In Molung khola Kartike MHP, a user came to slap to UC chairman and started to quarrel with him and said, "You are corrupted, dacoit, you don't care for villagers; you just look at only commission where you get from. You took money then should I give my land for purpose." It was found hard to resolve fight between them.

Skilled technicians were found involving in transmission and distribution work and users were found involving in facilitating to skilled technicians. Mostly users were found participating under whipped situation. If UC does float the whip, it would be hard to have necessary manpower required for the purpose. Most of users give priority in household work rather than to transmission and distribution line. It was found different scenarios in context of transmission and distribution line. It was relative with issues and space. However forms and reasons of violence were different but it was found in all MHPs were chained with violence and conflict. It was found sometime violence was appeared in both physical terms and mental terms. UC was used to force users to involve in MHP work and users used to denied UC. It was occurred due to unequal kind contribution at work that some of users were absence in equal kind contribution. However they had equally invested cash contribution.

In Badigad MHP, it was found less complexity in transmission and distribution. Almost routes of transmission and distribution lines were done through the public land where cultivations were not done. Due to consistence household branch transmission and distribution lines were not much. It had helped to reduce the routes of transmission and distribution. Unlike other MHP, Litti Khola MHP was seen different regarding transmission and distribution line (T&D). There was no more controversy in transmission and distribution line. It

was already informed about route of T & D work to all users through mass meeting. All were informed to support in transmission and distribution lines, and requested to cut down trees if necessary. Each owner was found supportive. Transmission and distribution route was comparatively less than other MHP. Less distance of transmission and distribution low numbers of tree were cut down of few owners.

Controversy was not appeared because route for transmission and distribution line. This MHP could benefit few household. Few household required few length of conductor laying for transmission and distributing line. It had occupied few spaces due to its small household size and short distance. Little land was occupied of few owners used for T&D route. Due to low number of owners, it was found easy in convincing. Moreover, few owners whose land was used for route were found out of capability to disagree on decided route because they were guided and directed by local elites like teachers, and others. If they went against it they might have to face problem in borrowing loan from these people. According to a user, he did not disagree with decision about the route because he did not want to earn bad relationship with them; he might have to go to them to ask financial help anytime. If development work could ahead by provide his land for the purpose he did not find space to be disagreed with planning. Technicians mobilized by installer and Suppliers Company were seemed working freely as per technical guidelines. Users' involvement to support to technician was seen remarkable.

CHAPTER - VI

HOMOGENENOUS CONCEPT AND HETEROGENOUS PRACTICE

6.1 People's participation Rhetoric & Reality

In this study, theoretical standard of participatory process or approaches were found homogenous in all MHPs such as Badigad MHP, Bajura; Litti Khola MHP, Dhading; and Molung Khola Kartike MHP, Okhaldhunga. Different aspects were analyzed to see how official documentations were prepared and forwarded to concerned bodies to qualify for subsidy. It was found that all three MHPs had updated their official documents and only work schedule and fund raising through cash collection from each household was as per standards. Except these, almost things were crafted only in official records. Official records had shown that identification of project, formation of user committee, raising agendas regarding project, process of discussion over agendas and making decision over agendas, planning of work schedule and determining types and size of contribution were almost as per theoretical criteria. Contributions almost were categorized through three different ways – one is cash contribution, other two were labor contribution and both cash and labor contribution in project construction work.

Records had shown that everything was done in public consents through mass meeting. Research observation and interviews informed that informal project identification was done only by few people who were local political leaders, businessmen, and teachers. They never consulted with ordinary user for better planning of project. Decisions were made by user committee and users were asked to sign the minute. Ordinary user's voices and visions were not represented by them. As respondents informed that they were never informed or even consulted about cash contribution or even the duration of labor contribution.

In official records of MHP, it was more participatory and transparent. UCs claims was that all users were involved in cycle of project management. Activities in all MHP were transparent among the user committee members. General members used to pay labor and kind contribution as required by user committee. However, many general users were out of knowledge about project. Theoretical standard was found reverse in practice.

6.1.1 Formation of UC

After studying and analyzing official records and other documents, it was found that there was no equal and active participation in formation of UC; almost users had given written approval for all members of user committee after receiving the minute to sign on it because decisions had already been done. Due to compulsory instructions circulated from subsidiary and other concern bodies, it was done so. Only official record was enough to forward documents for the subsidy. It was found in all of three studied user committee records of different MHPs.

6.1.2 Participation in Decision Making

In overall, it was not found empty in decision making for users after studying and analyzing official records and other documents. In all studied MHPs user committees' records and documents, it was found that most of decisions were done in presence of majority of users. Records and documentations had shown that maximum users had attended the meeting regarding to make decisions on behalf of the project. There was active participation in decision making for project. Almost participation was assured only in minute where users had done signature on minute of meeting. In some cases, it was also found that the signatures were done by UC's members themselves and forced to sign in it indirectly. It had helped to show full of participation in official records. None of user had given attention on finding reality. Users who had attended meeting were also not informed what decisions were made. They were just asked to sign on minute of meeting. If someone made disagreement on it then he/she would be bypassed from meeting and pushed out of meeting area indirectly. For instance, in Badigad MHP, Bajura, Janak Shahi one of user, had done protest against the agenda of meeting, but chairman involved in quarrel with him and challenged him to show his capacity to withhold the project. Then he asked some boys to side him from mass meeting area. But despite this scenario, it was found his signature in official record that he was agreed with each agenda of mass meeting which was in support of project because signature was made by UC secretary himself for Janak Shahi.

6.2 Different Practices of Participation

6.2.1 Badigad MHP

It was found that user committee members were politically homogenous. Politically inclusive participation was out of UC. As asked to secretary of UC, he said that it might be difficult to make consent on agenda in presence of oppositional party. So, it had helped to expand their political arena through upcoming general election. In this user committee, chairman was working more actively comparatively with other ordinary members. Most of agenda regarding to project used to bring either from user committee members or from chairman. Decisions on different agenda were made first among vital persons of user committee and then used to present in user committee's meeting. Other members who were attended meeting used to sign on minute of meeting and absent members used to sign according to convenient time. It was found that users of project just used to come, stay, listen to user committee members (especially to vital persons) what they say for project and at the ending of meeting, they also used to sign on minute of meeting without active participation in discussion over agenda. Indirectly it was coercion for signing on minute which could help to legitimate decisions on behalf of project.

Cooperation on issues of the project among user committee member is very weak. They had lack of curiosity and dedication for project. Each individual of user committee was found playing role relative to self interest. Grouping culture was strong among UC members. They were found always in search of self convenience and making group among user committee members to establish their dominance in user committee for using UC as their common interests. It could be helpful to address them. They found easily shifted block (group) inside the User committee which was driven by their common interest among them and was seen temporary rather than permanent.

After achieving certain objectives, group used to demise automatically. Next grouping used to form for another purpose with different members. They make any strategy in off hour of meeting after the end of meeting. It would be for next coming meeting. They show their disagreement through their involvement in work or other issues without discussing with other ordinary users of project.

Always they used to make strategies against vital persons who are active in implementation of planning of project.

General users of project were not found speaking on agenda. It used to bring by UC on the spot where user committee or mass meeting was held. They used to make dissatisfaction on decisions made by mass meeting after the end. There was less possibilities of re-observation on decisions which was already done by the previous meeting and made signature by them too. The scenes existed because it used to come to know about agenda and got chances to think and discuss on it only after the meeting with general users. They did not find the way to protest against decisions because they had fear of being anti development. It had shown that most of agenda were present for decision making without well and enough discussions among the stakeholders. This had helped to suppress the general voices in mass meeting that UC were not found ready listen them. Caste / ethnic hierarchy was very strong in attending mass meeting and staying area in mass meeting was prefixed indirectly. So called low caste or Dalit peoples used to stay on quite distance from upper caste people. Dalits never invited as the guest of mass meeting and received their turn to sign on minute at last. It was seen domination of Kshetri in mass meeting.

Chairman of user committee was always struggling to make majority on his side or believes on the majority rather than public consent and put his tasks to implement his ideas on behalf of the project. Other user committee members never give support without making doubts on ideas of chairman. Any issues or decisions were used to bring and make decisions inside UC first then goes to ordinary users when it needs to implement physically. Otherwise all matters regarding projects never came to be known to ordinary users.

How and when project must be completed was not fixed by users themselves. It was already fixed by outsiders such as criteria of Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) / Rural Energy Fund (REF). Researcher had found information from key informant that user committee members made order rather than consent over users of project. As researcher asked to a UC member to find the reason, he said if UC did not ask them to do contribution as required, it might be possibilities of denying it. Users used to listen to user committee what they say to do because general users were not found involving in planning. People of project

must move as per frame crafted by user committee that they make division of work, day of working, size of work, aggregate duration of work and evaluate works due to agreement done with installer and Supplier Company of project. One of UC members had said that if UC could not complete the work according to the agreement, they might have to pay penalty.

Scenarios existed inside this project shows the vertical unequal relationship between users and users committee under one way directive system. UC just gives direction and ask to involve in planned work schedule. Instruction, and directions go to users for implementing the planning and strategies made to achieve project's goal. Without participation of general users, it might have to difficult to complete project because UC had no required budget to pay labor wages. Users get neither opportunity to comments on instruction and directions nor can put their tasks to correct planning whether it is appropriate or not because executive power and authorities were lies on UC.

During implementation of the project construction and installation work and participation, decision making; hierarchy level could be seen mostly in three different levels such as User committee as core level, user committee member as successor level and users group as acceptor in bottom level. Inside user committee, executive power was found lies on chairman. In overall, it was seemed that decisions were used to make from user committee. Responsibility for implanting of planning was found on general users.

The thematic theoretical aspects of people participation is to create ownership over project through involvement in decision making by different investments– cash and other investments which may help to realize ownership would make sustainable development. As response given by chairman on queries on issues, he said that it is very hard to convince to people to take part voluntarily on project because users are unable to understand to whom the project is for. To motivate and make strong participation it needed to give rice (Provided by WFP – "Food for Work" initiated by local NGO active in project area). It seems that MHP is not practical need of ordinary users; they just participated in project with hope of job through food for work.

6.2.2 Litti Khola MHP

It was found more reverse practice in Litti Khola MHP than the Badigad MHP and Molung Khola Kartike MHP that user committee members had given more priority on cooperation rather than coercion. It was found from focused group discussion that there was no political biased among user committee members were tied up under kinship and other relationship. As like other MHP user committee, user committee chairman was found more active than other members. However, he used to edit all works in suggestions of users and user committee members before raising agenda and implementing the decisions. A key informant was a retired army from Tamang community said if chairman did beyond consent, he might withdraw from post. So, he was found doing as per consent because sizes of user's households were small and not so scattered. It had helped to make possible to convey message and receive suggestion. Almost agendas regarding to projects were used to bring by consent of user committee members and exposed by chairman of the user committee and decisions made from mass discussion on mass meeting. It was found through the group discussion that all decisions except rare cases were made in public consents.

Users were free in making comments on discussion of agendas. Participation was quite better than other MHP's users according to size of household. It was also found that if anyone of participant made disagreement in important issues and decisions, he /she used to withhold to sign on minute of meeting. However, having numerical majority of Brahman in user committee (Brahman were as minority by its population in users), it was found they never made coerced decisions on agenda. Caste / ethnic discrimination was found weak in both among user committee members and users. As researcher asked to a key informant; he said, "If the Brahman moved by biasing caste/ ethnic sentiment they would not get social support specially in fulfilling demand of agriculture labor because they might dependent for agriculture labor in Tamang community." Inter – dependent relationship was found among users. Such interdependent relationship had tied up each other from going against mass voices.

Date of beginning of canal works was fixed by public consent through mass meeting and was organized grouping feast on occasion. Almost user and other ordinary people were participated on occasion and shared feast and made

commitment for accomplishing project successfully. Discussion over issues of project always existed among all users who were almost had attended meeting. Mass meeting, User committee's regular meetings were held always in local primary school of village. Researcher asked to chairman of user committee why did mass meeting held always in same school premises then his answered was that it is appropriate place for all users of project except their internal problems everybody could attend meeting. How and when did project might be completed was used to plan by users mass meeting.

It was found through focused group discussion that user committee never made order on user group and scenarios were appeared of exchanging ideas and suggestions among user committee members and users. People of the project might have to move as par scheduled frame mass meeting. Mode of benefit sharing was made through mass meeting. Scenarios existed inside project shows pyramid relationship between users and users committee. Almost users were conscious and known with the financial and project work design. During implementation of project construction and installation work, participation, decision making, implementation; level of cooperation was better. It was seen that user committee was in core level; however it had acted under consensus principle. Practices existed in other MHPs of other part of country, people were found taking part by contributing financially and physically for project; in this project users also had contributed both in cash and kind.

6.2.3 Molung Khola Kartike MHP

Comparatively, it was more specific practice in Molung Khola Kartike MHP than other two that UC members had given priority on formality rather than practical aspects. It could help to avoid legal difficulties in future regarding decision making and other important issues. Senior advisor of user committee was a headmaster of secondary school. He said, "If no one made complain in Commission for Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA), it was no necessary to get public signature on minute." To keep far away to UC and its decisions from legal inconvenience, it was necessary to update all official records of MHP. So, UC was found given priority on legal provisions. As he said it was very hard to take initiation for development programme. When development programme begins; grouping begins to form in against and favor of it. Groups, formed against

it always in search of space from where it could pull down to initiators of development programme. He said however it was not good job to make sign of general users by UC self, but UC had to do so, it was necessary to do for protection from being failure programme.

According to treasurer of user committee, he was from Dalit community and said "if I was not appointed in committee it was difficult to get support from our Dalit community". It was found through observation in mass meeting that he was not given so significant role and just given responsibility to collect cash from Dalit community. He was just a messenger of user committee and asked to pay what user committee had decided to pay for project. Researcher asked him again that why you yourself appointed in user committee, whereas other might come in user committee; then he replied, "Others were not much interested and unknown about project so I was appointed." Treasurer was trying to prove himself as an ultimate person who knows everything about the project from Dalit community. One of the participants told that he was quite interested to hold responsibility of treasurer because he had seen individual financial opportunity inside fund of MHP that he had found quite possibilities of making money through corruption.

As like in other MHP UC, it was found through group discussion including chairman, chairman was found less active in mass meeting than other members specially the secretary. He was found inactive in making strategies with his supporter and users committee. He used to provide recipes to them how to get approval on their agendas from mass meeting. A key informant said that they (user committee) link everything with political interest and they were united if the agendas were against their political interests then they went for dismissing it however it was very fruitful for community. Almost agendas regarding to the projects were used to bring by leaders (UC members) of the user committee and exposed by the secretary of user committee and decisions made from other leaders including local political leaders, teacher etc. where mass meeting was treated as white paper and users as rubber stamp.

Cooperation on the issues of the project among user committee member was not so remarkable. Researcher had asked to local business women why you do not go to take part in project construction work. Her answer was like this "why should I go sir, I already had paid enough for the project and user committee had

made written commitment that we no need to contribute physical labor for project." It shows that users who had done cash payment. They were found quite strong to express their perspective about project. A participant participating in canal work said I am working here because I had no money to for it and I was compelled to follow what user committee said. I f I don't listen and follow to them I would not get electricity. If I also was able to pay, I was not here, who else listen us.

It was found varies in making comments on the issues or agendas during the observation of mass meeting. Users who had paid for project fully by cash were quite strong than users who had not paid for. Participation was below than majority. As researcher asked a female participant, she answered that many of had no time to attend meeting because we had to go for grazing the cattle and worked for agriculture cultivation. If we come here then who else worked for us. So we accept what leaders told us to do without comment. It shows that the level of time availability played significant role on participation which is guided not only by level of resource access; control, type and quality of resources availability.

6.3 Hindering to People's Participation

Concept of people's participation had no homogeneity in practice. It is connected with hierarchy power relationship among various actors who involve in development programme of community. It does not seem that involvement of ground level people in entire development process except contributing cash and kind for project. Participation is understanding and perceived only cash and kind contribution for project. Issues of ownership, access, control are still under definition. People's participation is being encouraging cause in creating three different actors – a) subsidiary institutions who invest subsidy for project as outsider, It cares only on how subsidy could secure to invest, b) User Committee which is perceived as entire users by subsidiary institutions and entire project by users and it is seen as successor unit for subsidiary agencies and master for general users, c) Users who are utilized only in contribution and receive calculated benefit from designed development programmes. Having core theme of bottom up direct participation approach in development project, there are various factors which constraint to follow up to theoretical essence of people's

participation. For example, in Badigad MHP, Bajura, most of users were unknown about project cost that what amount of budget was necessary and through what budgets were collected; Which installer and supplier company had contracted for the purpose; till when project would be finished; what quantity of raw material would require for construction etc were out of information with general users. It was found that most of them had only information about turn and days doing contribution on project. Except that no more information was in their access. It was seemed; theoretical standards were being empty room where many factors were not put inside it. Emptiness in practice of theoretical theme had helped to made people's participation heterogeneous in empirical sense.

6.3.1 Low Level of Economic Condition

Different economic conditions play determinant crucial role in participating in measuring development activities. Major indicators in determining economic level were land and rearing of different animals such cow, buffalo, goat, pig etc. Land was dominant indicator in measuring level of economic status. Both quantity and quality, and types of land were the decisive dominant factor which was a key factor to hint the level of involvement in UC and development activities. Low quantity and quality of land had promoted low level of participation of ordinary marginalized users. High quantity and quality of land had promoted high level of participation of local elites. As researcher asked why you did not take key responsibilities of UC; then he replied that his active involvement might cause to lacking the manpower for agricultural activities could make hard to feed his family. They (mainly president of UC) have enough to eat and plenty of time so they can give time for it. Because of low level of income they have to be engaged in subsistence economy.

6.3.2 Illiteracy

Illiterate respondents were in majority and illiteracy was cause of hesitation in participation in community development activities like as MHP. In course of group discussion; some users said, "We are illiterate and we know less about MHP." The observed executive committee meeting and mass meeting in different MHP held in different time showed minority participation according to total size of users' household.. After holding meeting, researcher had asked

questions to participant that why you stayed silent at meeting? Their readymade answer was that UC members are well known than us. So, we do not need to speak more." It had played role to remain back in decisions making regarding entire MHP.

It was come to know through conversations with key executive persons that users are less interested in community work because they feel unnecessary to put effort on community development activities. It has constrained inclusion in participation in MHP. Researcher had asked various questions such as why does not UC feel need of majority users' consents in decisions making? Why do ordinary not involve planning MHP? Users themselves do not will to participate or ordinary reasons pull them not to take part in programme of MHP? Representative users' answers and key UC persons' answer did not immerse each other. Both of them answered ready that representative users answered that we are uneducated and not able to understand the process of MHP.

CHAPTER -VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This study entitled "Leadership and Participation Process in Micro Hydro Project", a study of Different MHP" was based on the research study of different users of MHPs.

7.1 Rising of Local Petty State:

If community development is specified form of development then as Escobar (1995) said micro hydropower project as community based development is being the process of establishing local hegemony over the local different economic, social, cultural and political groups of people. It is practiced as a process of ideological colonization in local level by different local elites. It has created certain platform with new norms and values that around MHP, established local elites as ultimate initiators of. It has legitimized the concept that only economic, academic and socially well person could lead the MHP.

User committee is seen acting as local government in local community where MHP is located on. It has been acting as successor for AEPC to produce a commodity named micro hydropower project is different form of commodity of hydropower industry has same consumption purpose. So it is not other than the industry as Escobar said is a specified form of electricity production for same purpose.

Users are being the subject of local rural elites they are expanding their ideology on them because development as Portes (1990) said is a process of expanding of ideology to backward society in different. By expanding ideology they could suppress the local ordinary backward people at local. It helps to establish their hegemony softly in name of community development.

Ouden says development such as micro hydropower project's poor promotion – it could not open possibilities of large scale enterprises and create large scale economic activities, has weakened the self sufficient economy. Neither it could not create viability of economic activities nor could consume without investing on it. After introducing MHP in local area, only weather could afford other electronic home appliances i.e. rice cooker, television etc. But rest

of them could not afford it or they have to lend loan to be capable to afford it. It has been promoting the local inequality due to unequal surplus value to afford the things could introduce by MHP. MHP still seems unable to create economic creativity which could support to ordinary users to be able to make surplus value.

Development in terms of community development is focused only into that society which is still in backward to have access in electricity. It has enabled rural people just to have electricity for lightening home. It has not curing the poverty eradication rather lightening home.

User committee is seen as petty government in local community level that it makes rules and regulations, and enforce it to ordinary users to follow regarding project. Other ordinary users do not get opportunities even to resist rules and regulation formed by UC what friendly to them or not. If any one of them try to resist it then they would get psychological threaten of being bypass from community and subjecting of penalty. Peoples are being the subject of ruling for local elites. They identify project themselves, form the executive body of UC regarding project themselves, makes plans themselves and finally ask community people to involve in forcefully. They could not get opportunity to state their particular voices what they want to have. As a petty government, UC practice penalty formula rather than reward if any users resists participating by cash and kind contribution. It shows the autocratic characteristics of UC in MHP.

Local elites have used the platform of MHP to maintain unequal economic, political relationship with community people. People who are able to afford the electrical appliances through electricity of MHP have been using and who do not have being accepting the gap created by electrical appliances with silence. Development in Ferguson's analysis is that process which provides the avenue of maintaining the economic, political, social and cultural inequality in different level of society.

7.2 Investment–Leadership association

The finding yield from the research has shown particular relationship between leadership and investment of time, knowledge, skill and strategy. According to Pokharel said, Political leaders and others local elites are seen as dominant factors in community organization. Local political, academic and

economic elites were found able in being executive leader in UC. They were comparatively well strong in investing time and money required for overhead expenses during procurement period of MHP.

The research shows that only people who have comparatively more landholding size, academic qualification, stronger income have been leading the MHP. Other ordinary who are investing both cash and kind contribution as well as being involve in discourse of MHP inside the organizations are ignored. They were found involving in MHP through informal discussion at local tea shop, farm yard work etc. were equally important to accomplish project.

It has more domination of monetary investment in MHP. Users who had invested their division of contribution by money were found stronger than other who had done through cash and kind in decision making and other related activities.

7.3 Centralization and Dependency

Micro Hydropower Project could be accomplished in involvement of different 4 level of stakeholder: i) Grass root local users ii) User committee, representative organization to ensure people' participation iii) AEPC, an organization represents government involvement in supporting to community people regarding MHP by technical assistance and grant support, and iv) international funding organization. There could be seen investment and policy dependency; and panning and implanting centralization of MHP. As Frank says development create dependency between the societies. If it tries to experiment to Frank's analysis in different level of society, it does not limit only at macro level, equally applicable to analyze at micro local level too.

Organizational responsibilities and authorities are centralized into user committee only. Whatever the UC says or practices the authority, it would be legitimized for other ordinary users. However MHP is centralized into user committee, it is not independent. All tasks it performs must be approved by AEPC. Almost tasks it perform regarding project mostly related to finance must submit into REF. Only REF could approve purpose for project. Users have to wait to decisions of UC for contributing cash and kind contribution as per the

planning and strategy made for project. Users could not do anything more except accepting decision floated by UC.

Major three type's i.e. financial investment, technical investment and local kind investment are the dominant investment in MHP formation, operation and management as well. The data shows that not more than 40% grant supports are provided for project; whereas more than 60% finance supposes to arrange community itself. In this scenario, community is compelled to depend upon other financial sources i.e. local NGOs and other governmental institutions i.e. VDC, DDC, PAF etc. Technical and financial specifications are defined by AEPC. If any project came beyond the specification given by AEPC, users would lose the right of grant support from it. Community must follow the terms and conditions given by AEPC to get support from.

7.4 Summary

Development is a change. Change is differences in existence. Resource mobilization is the determinant force of differences in existence. The condition of accesses over the mobilization of resources of ordinary users, level of consumption, division of consumption, decision making capacity, characteristics and natures of participation determines the dynamics and goals of development. Hydropower (micro hydropower) development project is influenced by social justice based on community ownership and participation. Such project are operated and constructed by being centre on hilly rural community because it is much feasible in hilly rural area technically.

Forms and characters of power & authority seem discriminated in operation and construction of MHP. It is not equal among user and UC members regarding the power of authority. It is difficult to ensure justifiable users' participation. So, users' participation in MHP is seen as much coerced, and directed rather than cooperated and coordinated. Characteristics of participation are characterized by lack of negotiation, self motivation, and proportional caste and ethnicity representation in UC. Inequality is promoted between large scale ordinary people as subordinate and few people as local elite through such small scale development project in micro community level development activities.

In constitution and operational plan of community development (MHP), there is a very low participation of users. In Badigad MHP, Bajura, contribution was based on wage labor and ordinary users were unknown about project. They were more concerned on getting food as wage labor rather than participation in the project. UC evolved as active and legitimized body for decision making through local elites' hegemony.

Litti Khola MHP, Dhading showed strong in access of information and notice related with project. UC was found as decisive body however, it was not independent to make decisions. Contribution was categorized by kind and cash contribution. Inter dependency for instance labor supply and its resource was seen as decisive factor to breakdown UC hegemony over ordinary users. It was found similar in Molung Khola Kartike MHP, Okhaldhunga too. However, power of authority and mode of participation was different from other MHPs. Intra alliance for getting appraisal on agenda regarding the project, was initiated only by local elites (Political leaders, teachers, businessman and other economically wealthy person). Users were less interested in kind contribution because they had contributed by cash equivalent to amount contribution in kind.

7.5 Conclusion

The findings of this research reveals that due to the less amount of time spent to educate users who are the poor and marginalized beneficiaries with real bargaining power and ownership, there is a risk that the participatory development launched by MHP will remain more confined to theory and less in practice. The formations of community-based MHPs have encouraged the entry of wealthier and more educated people into leadership positions of UC due to the attraction of monetary benefits. The elites represent their own vested interests as community interests and successfully mislead and manipulate the official records and convince the donors into thinking that their motivations are guided by the desires of the majority of the people in community.

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Table 21: Landholding Size of respondents of different MHPs (In Ropani)

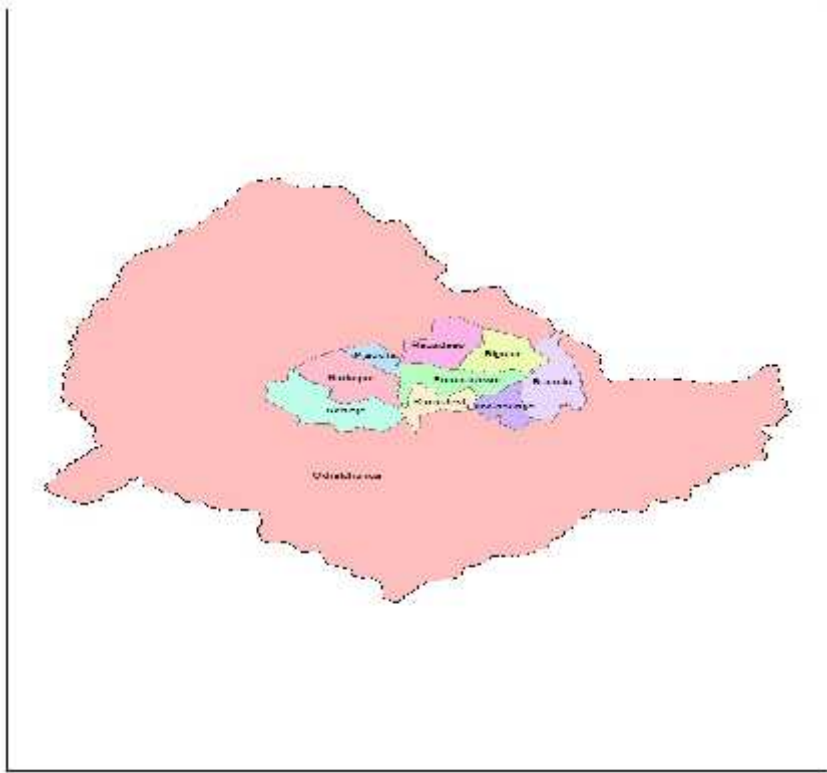
Land size	Type of Land															
	Badigad MHP				Liti Khola MHP				Molung Khola Kartike MHP				Total			
	Khet		Pakho		Khet		Pakho		Khet		Pakho		Khet		Pakho	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
0-5	12	60.0	9	45.0	5	50.0	-	-	8	26.6	12	40.00	25	41.67	21	35.00
		0	0	0	0				7							
5-10	2	10.0	3	15.0	-	-	3	30.0	3	10.0	8	26.67	5	8.33	14	23.33
		0	0				0		0							
10-15	4	20.0	5	25.0	2	20.0	5	50.0	9	30.0	5	16.67	15	25.00	15	25.00
		0	0		0		0		0							
15-20	2	10.0	1	5.00	2	20.0	2	20.0	7	23.3	3	10.00	11	1.67	6	10.00
		0			0		0		3							
20-25	-	-	1	5.00	-	-	-	-	3	10.0	1	3.33	3	5.00	2	3.33
									0							
25-30	-	-	1	5.00	1	10.0	-	-	-	-	1	3.33	1	1.67	2	3.33
					0											
Total	20	100.0	20	100.0	10	100.0	10	100.0	30	100.0	30	100.0	60	100.00	60	100.00
		0		0		0		0		0						0

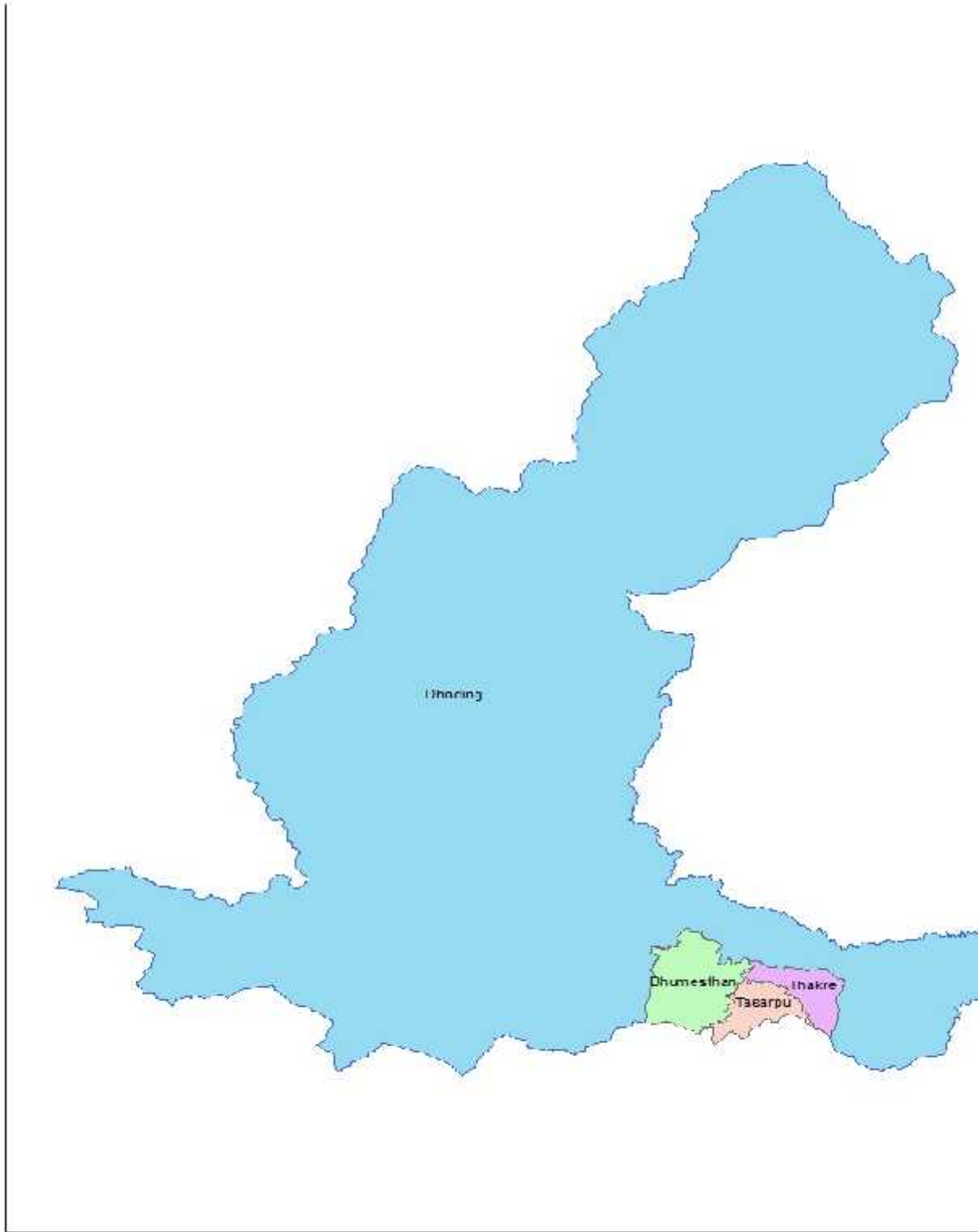
Source: Field survey, 2011

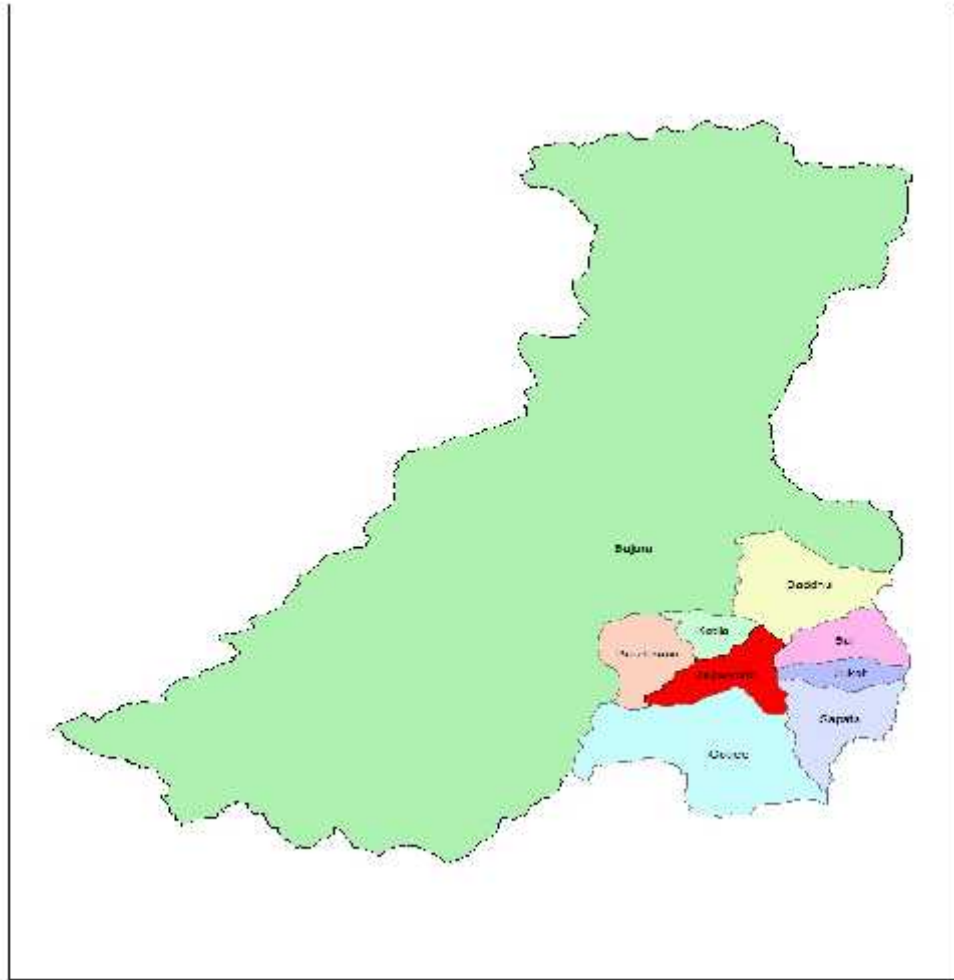
Table 22: Landholding Size of UC members of different MHPs (In Ropani)

Land size	Type of Land															
	Badigad MHP				Liti Khola MHP				Molung Khola Kartike MHP				Total			
	Khet		Pakho		Khet		Pakho		Khet		Pakho		Khet		Pakho	
	HH	%	HH	%	H H	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
0-5	2	18.18			-	-			7	30.43	5	21.74	9	20.93	5	11.63
5-10	2	18.18	1	18.18	-	-	2	22.22	3	13.04	7	30.43	5	11.63	10	23.26
10-15	4	36.36	5	45.45	-	-	5	55.55	9	39.13	4	17.39	13	30.23	14	32.56
15-20	1	9.09	2	18.18	4	44.44	2	22.22	1	4.35	2	8.69	6	13.95	6	37.21
20-25	1	9.09	2	18.18	3	33.33			2	8.69	5	21.74	6	13.95	7	16.28
25-30	1	9.09	1	9.09	2	22.22			1	4.35	-	-	4	9.30	1	2.33
Total	11	100.0	11	100.0	9	100.0	9	100.0	23	100.0	23	100.0	43	100.0	43	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011







APPENDIX 1

Respondent Questionnaire

1. Name:
 - (i) caste/ ethnicity: (a) Brahman (b) Kshetri (c) Janajati
(d) Dalit (e) others
 - (ii) Religion: (a) Hindu (b) Budhdha (c) Islam
(d) Christian (e) others
 2. (a) Ward No.: (b) Tole:
 3. (a) Age: (b) Education:
 4. Sex:
 - (i) Male (ii) Female
 5. Numbers of literate person in households:
 - (i) Literate (ii) SLC..... (iii) H.S. level..... (iv) BA (v) MA
 6. Main occupation of the family:
 - (i) Agriculture (ii) Business (iii) Employee (iv) other
 7. A. Status of landholding (In Ropani):
 - (i) Khet: (ii) Pakho:
 8. No. of Livestock holding:
 - (i) Oxen: (ii) Cow: (iii) Buffalo: (iv) Goat: (v) Pig:
- Did you take part in identification of the project?
- (i) Yes (ii) No
9. How did the users committee form?
 - (i) By few village leading people. (ii) By the voting
 - (iii) By political sharing (iv) By public meeting
 10. Who brings the agendas for mass meeting?
 - i. UC ii. Local political leader iii. Initiator of the village
 11. Who play key role on decision making for uprising agendas?
 - i. Users group ii. User committee iii. Local leaders
 12. Your Monthly income (In NRs).....

Key Informant interview

1. How was the discussion process held on for agendas?
2. Where do the place of mass meeting fixed and why the place is choose?
3. How is user's participation in planning and decision making processes in your MHP UC?
4. What type of activities is conducted to ensure the people's participation in planning and decision making process of MHP development at your project users group?
5. What factor hinders the level of people's participation in planning and decision making process of MHP?
6. Why users do not speak against the user committee decision activities?
7. If no more users have no participated in mass meeting, what are the reasons?
8. How to fund is collected for the project?
9. If someone is not obeyed the duties and responsibility given for involvement in project construction what will he get in return?
7. Who played key role develop this MHP?
8. What contribution did you make to develop the project?
9. What do feel about the role played by user committee members?
10. What kind of benefit do you have expected from the project?
11. Do you think that the sharing of benefit of project is being equal?
12. Why do the vital person of user group is selected such person in your MHP user committee?
13. Do you have contributed on construction work of project and why?
14. What do feel about route of transmission and distribution for electrifying the village?

Group Discussion

1. What is your contribution for your MHP development?
2. What types of benefit did you get from your MHP?
3. Did you participate to make constitution and OP?
4. Who collects fund/ convey message for duties and responsibilities for construction of your project?
5. Who selects executive member for your MHP committee?
6. How work is started in your project?
7. What is the process of benefits sharing/ resources utilization system in your MHP?
8. Did you get chance to be participate in decision making process, and implementing the decision?
9. How did you participate in project development?
10. Do you have any obstacles to participate in MHP development process? If yes, what are the obstacles?