

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

By people participation, we mean willing and voluntary participation by all sections of the population. It is a common and cooperative venture. It may be spontaneous or induced but certainly not coerced. The conclusions that people's participation has been spontaneous are subject to debate. The most important factor i.e. the equitable sharing of the benefits of development, often referred to as the people's participation in benefit sharing, is not given due recognition. Common people are seldom consulted in the formulation of plans and programmes and the fixing of priorities. Due to the absence of these factors, the concept of people's participation has been reduced to the concept of people's voluntary labour contribution to the rural construction work that mostly benefits the rural elites.

The closest synonym of people's participation is popular participation. We mention the later term because its definition has been attempted by the United Nations. People's participation reflects partly the failure of the 'trickle down' model of economic development advocated after the end of the Second World War.

To make popular participation feasible, what is more important is the kind of organization which serves peoples interest at the local level, so that more and more voices can be heard through institutions. This phenomenon is completely missing in these community development practices. Community participation should not be always judged by its physical indicators although they have a lot of significance but should also be judged by the moral and silence support it gets from the poor for whom the development is actually meant. The silent from the poor should not be regarded as being the sign of non participation but a bondage from which he wants to free himself with a slight push which he seeks but does not know how to seek it or get it.

Theory of participation, to start with, has at least two dimensions. Participation in political domain and in socio-economic field. Participatory theorists regard a democratic government as the ideally best policy that can nourish popular

participatory institutions. To make participatory process self-sustaining, there is yet another equally important aspect which is the existence of representative institutions but this at the national level alone is not sufficient for participatory democracy. The formation of such institutions at the local level for direct participation is of almost importance.

People's involvement, as such, has to be understood in the following terms.

-) Participation in the decision making, such as identification of development priority and planning of development programmes, projects and activities.
-) Participation in the implementation of development programme and projects.
-) Participation is sharing the benefits of development.
-) Participation in monitoring and evaluating development programmes and projects.

It is widely considered that people are the means and ends of development. In this context, Korten comes as a strong supporter of people's participation. In this view "development should be understood as a process by which the members of society increase their personal and institutional capacities to mobilize and manage resources to produce sustainable and justly distributed improvements in their quality of life consistent with their own aspiration".

Social scientists now a days are unanimous in their view that real development can not take place without people's participation. The consensus is that unless people get actively involved in planning, executing and managing development projects and equitable social sharing of benefits, is highly unlikely that the project would run smoothly. People's participation, as such, is not a new phenomenon. The propounders of the concept of participatory theory of democracy laid special emphasis upon this phenomenon.

People's participation has been an important consideration of rural development process. The empowerment of community allows to them to decide what and how they want to plan the development of their community. The participatory development exercises envisage the active participation of the community. Active participation of the community member is the foundation of the sound planning of the community. In

this context, the community takes initiative and participates in the decision making process.

Community development has become the universal concept applied to national development programmes, particularly in the developing countries, focusing primarily on the needs of individuals and communities. The goal of community development program in most countries is to improve the level of education, increase political awareness and involvement and improve the standard of living. Effective community development demands the coordinated efforts of the agencies and the people who form and execute development plans in the community. To accomplish this coordination, the community development organization must relate these agencies. Community development is a program of people helping themselves. In beginning, Nepal has a government program with people's participation. But gradually and steadily it is becoming the people's program with government participation.

The Nepalese people still have been unable to make significant contribution to the development activities. In this connection various reasons are responsible. Illiteracy, lack of awareness, poor health, poverty, powerlessness, low income and traditional conservative and discriminatory attitude among and within them are some of the examples.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Participation of people provides legitimacy to project or activity, promotes commitment on the part of the people in its implementation, and assures sustainability. Recent experience in development activities suggests that this is a significant correlation between the level and intensity of people's participation and the increase in the success of development activities.

Nepal is becoming a poor and poorer country because of the numerous factors Nepal, being a land locked agricultural country, where most of the people are directly or indirectly involved in farming but cannot achieve a satisfactory outcome. Nepal's situation in developmental sectors is very poor such as no adequate health services, low education, lack of drinking water facilities, low calorie food consumption, low status of women, a vast and widening gap between urban and rural communities

persisting practices of untouchability, a high mortality rate lack of mobilization of local resources, etc.

However, Nepal is confronting a various kinds of developmental as well as good vision problem. It has also suffered from political crisis. Good governance, efficient leadership, democracy, rule of law all have become rhetorics but not the reality. Most of the development programs have to be returned back because of the lack of good environment for their implementation. Internal conflict is rising and personal security is becoming a single matter of worry. People's attention is diverting for the sake of establishing appropriate political regime. In this way on the verge of becoming a failed development country, increasing participation of the people to reduce the poverty is being a big and challenging task.

So, in general, this study has attempted to find out the real circumstances of the study area to be participated in the developmental activities run in the community. It is also necessary to predict the programme's sustainability in that particular community where this study has tried to answer the following research questions.

-) What is the level of local people's participation in various community development attempts? (i.e. infrastructure, human skill and organizational development)
-) What are the challenges and intervening factors to make people's participation more popular and strong?
-) What are the potentialities the study area through the view of different kinds of resources for the development of community? Such as human, physical and natural?
-) What is the main motivating factor to be participated in the common development campaign?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to identify the possibilities and challenges of people's participation in community development activities in the study area. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

-) To examine the existing situation of local people's participation in community development. (i.e. infrastructure, human skill and organizational development)
-) To find out the possibly motivating and inhibiting factors for people's participation in the process of community development.

1.4 Needs and Importance of the Study

Community development does not mean an increase in the volume of agricultural output and productivity alone but it also means improvement in the life style of the poorer segment of the population, living in the neglected part (i.e. rural part) of the nation, through management of the resources, institutional arrangement and involvement of the rural population in the development stream of the nation. There, it consists of diversified opportunities to rural community to generate employment, higher income and provision for social services like health, education housing etc in order to maintain minimum acceptable standard of life.

The process of community participation in development activities is an innovative approach to fulfill the need of the local people. People's participation can be taken as a sole and whole in the development process of any community. However, participation alone is not the panacea in the development of the community. Moreover, it has gained a due credit for the success of the most development programme. So the vital significance of this study is to help for the effective implementation of the so far failed community development efforts.

However, the study is not alone enough in this field, it will be useful for planners and policy makers of various kinds of NGOs/INGOs local bodies and government to formulate the policies and plans concerning local development to a greater extent. Before this, no one study had carried out on this particular topic in this study area. That's why this may be a small contribution to the situation analysis of the developmental practices of local people of walling municipality-7, which might be taken as a guide for the further researcher in the similar studies. In addition, the demographic and socio-economic characteristics obtained by this study give the general scenario of the study area.

The following are some of the rationale behind this study.

-) Social discrimination, illiteracy, poor health, lack of participation in various institutions, adverse economic condition, lack of awareness, low income, inadequate use of resources etc. are some of the issues and challenges where special attention is essential.
-) National and international commitments towards development of grassroots level through active participation of local community.
-) People's participation and community development are the major issues of recent year.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This research work is completely an academic work and the researcher, being a student does not have many experiences of such social researcher. The researcher is not professional one so he might suffer from some methodological weaknesses.

Following are the limitations of study

-) Findings of the study are not conclusive.
-) Only one researcher has involved in the field study.
-) Study has conducted with in the limited time and budget.
-) Study has focused only in ward no 7 of walling municipality of Syangja.
-) The reliability of the study is dependent upon the response of respondent.

1.6 Definitions of the Terms

The terms as used in other studies and this study may not be the same. This study has defined some of the terms of follows:

Participation: People's participation, mass participation, people's involvement, popular participation in terms of contribution of individuals, groups or organization physically, economically, morally or mentally which have economic and social values, if the term 'participation' is used alone.

Development: Constructive, favourable and scientific improvements and change in knowledge, skill, attitude and physical facilities.

Manpower: Number of people, men, women and children or all human beings available for work or service.

Community: The settlement consists of group of people who live in the same area and often share common goals, common social rules.

Activities: Specific tasks within a project or program. for example: trail construction, toilet building, sanitation etc.

Evaluation: A measure of progress to determine whether original objectives have been achieved and if they are still relevant.

Monitoring: Systematic recording and periodic analysis of information.

Objectives: What the project or program hopes to achieve. Overall objectives are often very broad, such as to increase the quality of the rural life. And immediate objectives are often more tangible than overall objectives.

Program/Project: The organization of material resources people and labour for specific and stated purposes. A program or project can be created and controlled by insiders, or outsiders working together.

Qualitative: Information which is descriptive, having to do with quality.

Quantitative: Information which is numerical having to do with quality.

Sustainability: Long lasting and continuation of the program after the drawback of support agencies without hampering others.

System: A way of doing something

1.7 Organization of the Study

This thesis is divided in to seven chapters. The first chapter of this study describes the general features of the study including backgrounds, statement of the problem, research objectives, need and importance of the study, some limitations of the study, definitions of the terms and organization of the study. The second chapter presents a broad view of theoretical framework developed from the study of available literature. This chapter is further classified into various sub chapters considering its appropriateness and necessity. Chapter three presents the methodology used in this study including rationale of the selection of the study area, research design, sources and nature of data, sampling universe, data collection tools and techniques and

method of data analysis and interpretation. Likewise chapter four gives the general features and description of setting of the study area, like socio-economic and demographic features of the study of population. Various kinds of resources such as human, natural and physical are described and mentioned in this chapter. Similarly, chapter five presents most core matters of this study situation of people's participation causes and consequences of declining people's participation. The sixth chapter deals regarding the organization possibility and challenges of people participation in the study area and some motivating and inhibiting factors of people's participation. It encompasses organizational efforts so far made to generate participation and some achievement gained in the realm of development through participation. The last or the seventh chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendation including findings.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Meaning of people's Participation:

Participation refers to an effort for the development program in enabling people to take initiative in related activities and mobilization for overall development. Literally, participation means involvement of people in development process voluntarily and willingly. People's participation can also be termed as "popular participation" (Malla, 1986: 29). People's participations should not be regarded merely as providing a certain portion of the cost of a particular work in cash, kind or manual labour but it is their concern and that government's participation is only to assist them where such assistance is necessary. It is the gradual development of their faith in the efficiency of their faith in the efficiency of their own cooperative action in solving their local problem.

A study on "people's participation on rural development performed by Tika Pokhel outlines the importance of people's participation in a very logical manner. However, people's participation is being a crucial factor in the context of community development. It has been a fashion these days to advocate the ideal "planning by people". The 'elitists' in contrast, view participation as undesirable because it has negative effects on administration and decision making. In the present context, we are concerned with 'people's participation' i.e. direct participation of the people in development at the local community level. It should also be noted that all round people's participation. Participation in the process of development by all sections of the population willingly and spontaneously in the context of a gradual process. Various resolutions of UN bodies have identified mass sharing of benefits of development mass contribution to development and mass involvement in the decision making process of development as the three basic ingredients of popular participation.

2.1.2 Socio-economic and Political Concept of People's Participation

In the context of developing countries, no community could be self-sufficient in respect of fulfilling its needs and requirements without the help of other. Different

kinds of help and support are must for its upliftment. May it be financial, physical or technical, therefore the concept of people participation was forwarded in the human society at an early period of history. The fundamental right of every working person in terms of political self determination reinforced by the concept of participation in political, social and economic implications of these positions will generally signal the need for major structural transformation in most development countries.

2.1.3 Types of Participation

People's participation are of various types according to its nature as mentioned in Paudel, 1996: 180

1 Coerced type of People's Participation

In this type of participation people are forced to work. People do not know the advantages of the programme. They are unknown in the phase of planning but they are compelled to work or participate in the implementation phase or in construction period. The overwhelming decision is adopted and they should contribute in cash, kind of labour compulsory. Rules and regulation are formed and changed to the people to carry out the programme. They have to face punishment that is decided by the upper managing level. At the period of Ranas such type of participation was mobilized. The common people had no questions with why, what and whom. They had to work without questioning. In Panchayat period also people had to work as ordered by the upper organization.

2 Directed Type of People's Participation

This type of participation is more advanced than the coerced participation. The people are directed what not to do. Some ideas are given to the people who participate in the activities. But the people do not think more than the directed things. They are bound with in the given tasks. The people are not more benefited and the activities are not for their interest but these are for the elites who direct. Being involved in the activities the people gain some skill but they do not express their ideas and the power of creation is not so developed by this type of participation. Most of the programmes of under developed countries are run by mobilizing the manpower in the line of directed participation. In this, the programme director does not understand the status of the people and the people are compelled to participate as directed.

3 Bought Participation

When some programmes are launched and the difficulties are felt to mobilize the mass with coercion and direction, and the people are given a minimum subsidies for their contribution and they are tempted to participate. The elites show their own dignity and significance in activities. From this, the people are less benefited but internally they are not feeling the activities are for their benefit and ignore the results of their performances. Because they do not evaluate their work. By this way, the efficiency of people increases a little bit but they do not create new things and do not think about their own progress. When they are released from the activities, then no other activities are created by themselves and they become inactive for regulating the activities by themselves for their own betterment. But when they are bought again they can bargain about their facilities and the further step of their awareness is created.

4 Negotiated Type of People's Participation

In this type of participation the degree of participation is negotiated. What they can do and to what extent the assistance is needed it is bargained. This type of participation is called bargaining type of participation. The discussion is held among the community people and between two parties also. But the main thing depends on the programme implementation. If they are not satisfied with that amount of participation they have the authority not to work. But the level of participation is higher than mentioned above. The people are aware about various things of the activities and are able to bargain. It means the level of awareness is more developed that leads them to involve more in the development activities. From this, they gain some benefits as for they have bargained. There benefits and loss depends on their agreement that is determined at the time of negotiation. Most of the NGOs are working on this basis in community to implement the community development activities.

5 Co- operative Type of People's Participation

This type of participation is mobilized according to the will and capacity of the community people. People of common interest are united together and from rules and regulation and under these they participate to contribute their labour and to collect an amount in cash and kind on the basic of their capacity and interest. They are more involved in formulating policies and participate in management, organization

implementation and evaluation. They feel that the programmes are for their need fulfillment and they gain benefit progressively as their involvement in the activities. They share ideas and new ideas are created and adopted as they have collectively divided. This type of participation enables the people to work in different situation and become more initiative for the further programmes.

6 Facilitated Type of People's Participation

This type of participation is essential in the community because the community people are ignorant and they have no ideas to conduct the programmes and find out the ways to solve the problems. They need assistance from outside and when the external manpower is engaged to make the community people aware by motivating them applying various suitable method, they become motivated to work. Thus the external manpower helps them lift up. To some extent they are provided some materials and technical manpower are mobilized creating self-confidence and willingness among the community people.

7 Self motivated participation

Self motivated participation is the highest level and self sustainable participation in community development. Generally, the man is the creator by nature and applies his ideas for the further creation for his betterment without external direction and compulsion. They formulate themselves the schemes with their own initiation and implement, evaluate and reform. They involve voluntarily with their will and capacity using the best discretion and good reasoning and understanding. This method of participation is known as the self-motivated participation. The people who have the positive measures to solve the problem, they are always engaged to carry out the problems putting their new ideas in to practices and they are always towards the attainment of betterment.

2.1.4 Definition and Concept of Community Development

"Community Development is a process by which the members of a society increase their personal and institutional capacities to mobilize and manage resources to produce sustainable and justly distributed improvement in their quality of life consistent with their aspiration"(Korten, 1995, cited in subedi, 2003). "Community development is a multidimensional attitudes of people and institutions and involves

the acceleration of economic prosperity, rationale distribution of resources and opportunities and reduction of absolute poverty" (Todaro, 1990:6). Development does not only mean the technical progress but first and for most social change, redistributing poverty and rights and changing way of thinking.

Rural areas generally have multidimensional problems and no single development project can be a panacea of all rural problems. Therefore, a rural development programmes needs to be integrated or holistic dealing simultaneously with a number of different aspects of rural well being (Arthur, 1976: 10)

Basic needs and its fulfillment of the local people is an essential element of a rural development programme to make it successful. Meeting basic need has been the priority objective of any rural development programmes irrespective of strategies (Bista, 2000: 135) Meeting basic needs is also an important part of economic development. It demands both economic growth and a range of well targeted social programmes (world Bank 1991) Holistic approaches in rural development are often appropriate for addressing multidimensional rural problems and such approaches are more convenient for mobilizing community than in preconceived activities of a project (UNDP, 2002)

Community development has different meaning to different countries. It brings a change for betterment or it means doing good work for good results in the community. While working in a community, it has a process of organized initiatives of co-ordination which begins by identifying a problem then doing something about it (Joshi,1998:20). Community development has been defined on the process of improving the quality of people's lives by raising their standard of living increasing their choice in consumer goods and services and increasing their self-esteem through institutions that promote human dignity (Todaro,1993 cited in upadhyaya. 1998:18) This is a market oriented approach, while critiques of western development models call for a dialogue among cultures concerning social and environmental values and equitable distribution of wealth. UNDP suggests that human development is a process of people's choices especially choices that enable people to have health longevity, education, and a decent standard of living.

Community development recognized the true and vital place of rural reconstruction in the total development of a country. It has deep concern over the fact that the masses

of people who dwell in the rural areas are living in conditions of extreme poverty, ill-health and illiteracy, are ill-organized for effectively participating in programmes of their own betterment and lack the knowledge and resources for improving those conditions. Community development focuses attention on the fact that the country as a whole will not progress, no matter how fast is the progress in the fields of industry, transportation, railways, shopping, etc. unless the rural areas progress in the same measure and with equal speed. It knows that promoting the economic development and social welfare of the rural communities will present the most challenging problem. It must promise to secure the basic economic development for the rural people, such as is being demanded by the people in all the under-developed countries of the world today. It recognized that the welfare of the peasant must be the first consideration of all democratic governments. And though industrial development may be given high priority, free stable villages are essential for a free stable society and must receive first attention, they must not become only agricultural appendages of the growing industrial areas (Mukharji. 1887: 15).

Mukharji, on behalf of faith in social justice, further writes that community development must approach the community as a whole and must pay particular attention to its weaker section. This has important implication in terms of basic national policies of development, in the formulation of the local programmes and in the choice of methods for their implementation. A policy of agrarian reforms to meet the ends of social justice is an essential requisite for community development in many an under developed country. Community development seeks to harmonise the conflicting interests in society and to use the village community as a vital agency for reconstruction and social change, and in doing so promotes cohesion in the community.

2.1.5 Importance of people's participation

"Local people can do many development activities themselves better than outsider professionals" (Chamber, 1997:206). Peoples participation of all concerned member of community transparency and consensus decision making are the basis for community mobilization. Involvement of local people in need assessment and project design is also important from the aspects of cost reduction, as it will avoid the costly and time consuming surveys. But a culture of appreciation of people's participation and bottom up approach in the development sphere remains limited in paper and popular slogans

predetermined projects and preset conditions of contribution from the people cannot reflect the people's need and aspirations. Effective participation is possible only when they are granted as decision makers (Kanel.1998, cited in Subedi 2003:9).

Participation of local people for their local development is very important factor without it, the development endeavour will remain incomplete and futile. The task of development is continuous as well as changeable. Therefore, development work offers an unstable effort to overcome people's participation that is very crucial in the development process. An ownership sentiment should be developed in the mind of people for the protection of local public resources and properties for the sustainability of the development activities which is only possible through people's participation.

2.1.6 Understanding to people's participation

We know that people's participation means willing and voluntary participation by all section of the populace. It may be spontaneous or induced but certainly not coerced. The most important factor the equitable sharing of the benefits of development often referred to as the people's participation in benefit sharing, is not given due recognition.

The common people are seldom consulted in the formulation of plans and programs and the fixing of priorities. Due to the absence of these factors the concept of people's participation has been reduced to the concept of people's voluntary labour contribution to the rural construction works that mostly benefit the rural elites. To make popular participation feasible what is more important is the kind of organization which serves people's interest at the local level so that more and more voices can be heard through more and more institutions. The climate for people's participation in autonomous organization to furnish inputs to an alternative channel is completely uncongenial within the pattern and process adopted by the prevailing socio-economic and political atmosphere (Pokharel, 1980:6).

However, Nepal tried several approaches to achieve participation in development process. It still is suffering from conceptual, institutional managerial and various technical constraints. Moreover, there is a need to define people's participation in some comprehensive ways and to make the beneficiaries in to real decision makers with respect to production and consumption of both goods and services (Upadhyaya 1998:13).

Reflecting the concept of people's participation S.N Mishra, says two previous approaches, community development and rural animations, has failed to mobilize local people. Both these two approaches were hampered by an "organization gap" (i.e. lack of involvement of local group). Subsequently, the concept of people's participation flourished during the 1970, exam passing the need for mass mobilization (Mishra 1984, cited in Upadhyaya, 1998) Mishra feels uneasy to define people's participation and conceives it in a cursory manner. For people's participation he opposes the "so called representatives of the people" and with escapism says that they represent in the interest of rich rather than the poor who are the majority.

Narayan, (1994: 15) clarified about what, why, who and how questions of participation and collective action and outlines the conceptual model used to guide the study. Several writers have given definition of the participation. All of them include in some measures the notions of contributing, influencing, sharing or redistributing power of control, resources, benefits, knowledge, and skills to be gained through beneficiary involvement in decision making. There is also much debate among practioness is means or an end, or both (World Bank). For the purpose of this study, participations is defined as a voluntary process by which people, including the disadvantaged (in income, gender, ethnicity or education), influence or controls the decisions that affect them. The essence of participation is exercising voice and choice. This conception does not assume that there is an ideal level of participation to be achieved. Participation is viewed as a means to defined ends not as an end in itself, the goal therefore is to optimize participation to achieve the desired project goals, not simply to maximize participation.

Now a day, people's participation has been used in a variety of context such as community development, social mobilization, community participation public participation etc. Various authors define people's participation in divergent way. People's participation has been taken as a means by the government agencies and the projects for achieving their goals. "A problem free situation of people's participation is not easy". There is no common understanding regarding what people's participation actually is ? Different level of people has different perception about it. Participation in the sense of only physical involvement is passive participation. Such participation does not seem to last long (Chhetri, 1999:19).

Participation being a global process and the main component of a national political scheme, it requires a political commitment on the part of the state to give it a truly nationwide scope. Being an integral process, its objectives must not be merely political or economic as is often the case, but should also aim to satisfy social, cultural and ethnic demands, especially with in context of unified, many sided and balanced development. It is also an integral process, because the people are involved at every stage of development initiation, conceptual, planning, decision making, implementation, management, supervision, evaluation, revision of the plan, fresh initiatives sharing of benefits.

Participation is many sided process, it can take various forms of social and corporative activity, such as political, cultural and educational activities, union activities, ecological activities, scientific library or philosophical activities e.g. the pacifist movement, the ecology movement, the women's liberation movement, consumer associations, etc. Participation is a multidimensional process, because it drives legitimacy not from the state alone but from elsewhere as well, from social autonomy and historical origins. Participation is also a multicultural process which seeks to cover all the cultural and ethnic components of society. This does not mean 'integration or incorporation' but involvement on an equal footing, participation implicitly legitimizes the right to be different, to conduct experiments and in certain cases to make mistake (UNESCO, 1986).

2.1.7 Historical Situation of People's Participation

The concept people's participation has been used since ancient time of Plato and Greek philosopher in public affairs especially in political science. Participation on those days was merely a matter of voting, holding office, attending public meeting, paying taxes and defending the state (Cohen, 1980, cited in Poudel, 2002: 17). The meaning of participation however has changed with the passage of time. Participation of people in the affairs of the state is necessary for a modern welfare state. The participation ideology "Bottom-up" approach is originated in reaction to colonial bureaucratic failure in 1950. Social activist and field worker advocated on the side of participatory development against the "top-down" approach. During the later half of the 1970. The concept, people's participation in development became more popular and fashionable as opposed to the top-down approach (Poudel, 2002 : 19). World Bank also realized the participatory development approach due to for less

achievement on expected output from billions spent on development project through "top to bottom" approach of development. The concept, people's participation has become a politically attractive slogan; it is perceived as an instrument for greater effectiveness as well as new source of investment. Participation is becoming a good food raising device and it could help the private sectors to be directly involved in the development business. People's participation is now generally taken as a necessary precondition to the successful implementation of any renewable or rehabilitation project. People's participation is generally agreed to be important for the long term success of local resource management system (Korten, 1980, cited in Poudel, 2002).

In the context of people's participation for community development, cooperative is also an important factor where people's participation in a voluntary state deserves the major credit for its success. The main motto of cooperation is "Each for all and all for each, each for him/her self, each for all and all for all". The basic meaning of cooperative is voluntary organization characterized by the absence of distinct ownership and capital providing class. Cooperatives are jointly owned and wholly or in part financed by their members, who also determine policy (Encyclopedic Dictionary of Sociology, 1992). The core concept of cooperative is to work together to live together and to help each other.

Prakash Chandra Lohani, in his book "People's Participation in Development" has written that "What this resolution entail is mass sharing of benefits of development, mass contribution to development and the mass involvement in the decision making process of development. Lohani further identifies decision making which centers around qualitative as well as quantitative involvement of the masses in deciding social as well as regional, distinct and national level goals.

Lohani again emphasizes that mass participation in implementations should be viewed as a system of inter- locking relationships between the villages the village level institutions that mobilizes this participation, and the higher level institutions up to and including the national level. He is of the view that people feel capable of establishing a link with the institutions and if not, there would be domination by the elite.

2.2 Review of the Previous Studies

The book 'Community Development in Nepalese Context by Krishna K.C is a significant study about the community development. Historical background of

community development of Nepal. Community development activities mass participation and the efforts done by the various NGOs are summed up to throw the light on community development aspects. But the basic component for the success of community development activities i.e. people's participation and its methods are not versed in this book.

The writer Y.P Pant and S.C. Jain have written book 'Rural problems and Rural Development in Nepal in 1980. They have stated the problems and the strategies for the community development activities. But what kinds of manpower is most and how to increase people's participation to create the ownership in the developmental activities are not mentioned. Activities set in the planned strategies certainly lighten the essence of people's participation. The irrigation facilities help the people of such agricultural countries in generating employment and applying labour intensive technique in production. The community people do not come up with the larger project and activities should be started from the basic needs realities.

The process of decision making in development activities was more participatory although female's involvement was found nil. In some communities, strong measures had been taken to protect the forest by appointing a watcher. But in other no need of any strong measures had found to be taken but forest had been protecting without any doubt. where the level of awareness is low, strong measures, rules and several terms of references had to be designed but in contrast no such effort was required where level of awareness among the local people was high.

A study done in Bhatkhola of Syangja district on people's participation in community forestry management revealed that people were the one who made the decisions on the organization, along with the user group members. People themselves evaluated their work, reviewing the process of the work, monitoring and assessing the activities of forest guards and reporting their work, reviewing the process of the work monitoring and assessing the activities of forest guards and reporting their plans. Progress and problems to District Forest office and upper Andhikhola watershed management officials in the district headquarter.

This study further found that the less division of labour between women and men in a community. The higher will be female participation, the higher the prospects of benefits from the program and the greater chance of people's participation could be

found. Traditional cultural and social norms especially those which restrict women's work to domestic activities lessen the degree of women participation in a community forestry programme.

Similarly, the study has further marked some factors that affect the participation of people. Those are more favorable and familiar environment between and within the committee with frequency of benefits increase the chance of people's participation. Likewise the number of committee members, personal characteristics, marital status and age increase the likelihood of peoples active participation in the community forestry programme (Shrestha, 2002:39).

2.2.1 Critical Factors that Affect Participation

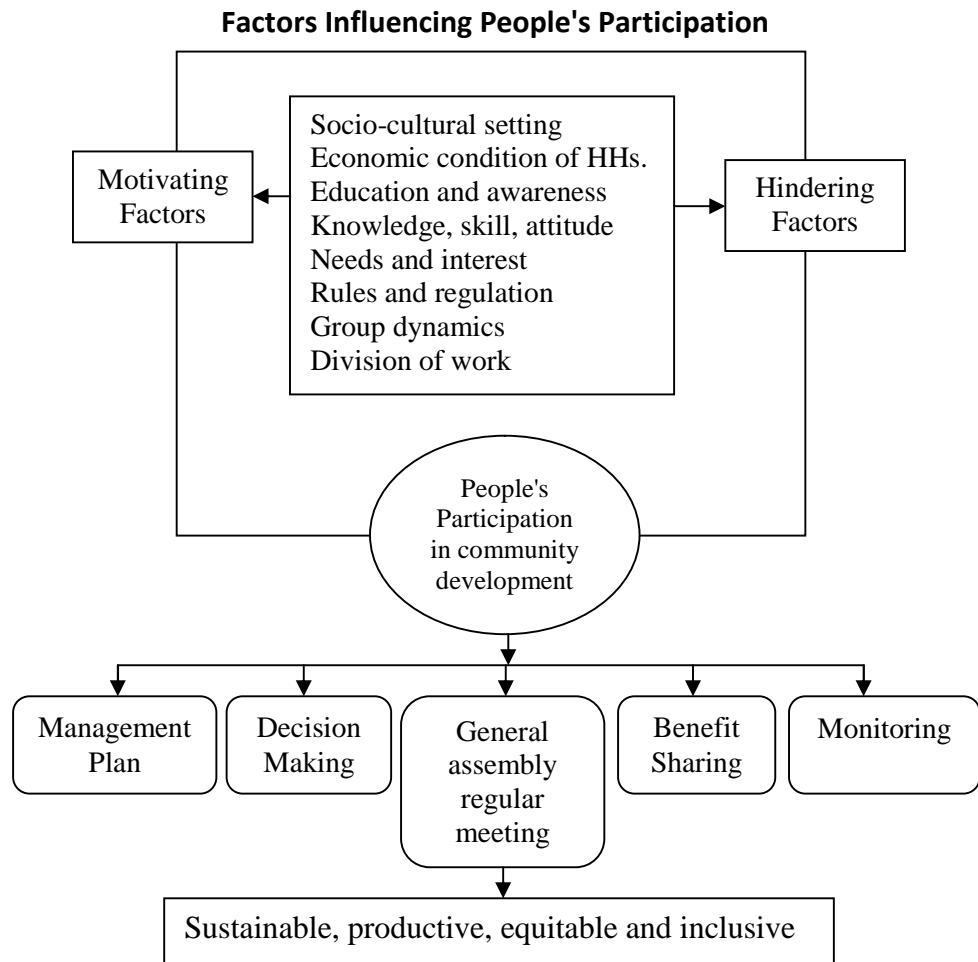
The following are some of the factors that have limited participation.

-) Lack of government commitment to adopting a participatory approach.
-) Unwillingness of project officials to give up control over project activities and decision.
-) Lack of incentives and skills among project staff to encourage them to adopt a participatory approach.
-) Limited capacity of local level organization and insufficient investment in community capacity building.
-) Participation started too late.
-) Mistrust between government and local level stake holders.
-) A relatively autonomous implementation agency not hindered by the need to coordinate with a large number of other agencies.
-) A client-oriented implementation agency.
-) Commitment on the part of beneficiaries as expressed by a demand for the project goods or services prior to implementation.

2.2.2 Conceptual Framework

In common sense, people's participation means involvement of all concerning people in a project/program from the stage of planning to benefit sharing for research. The definition of people's participation in the context of community development the process of inclusion and involvement of people for the development, productivity in a sustainable, equitable and inclusive way. The management activities which are

included for the study are preparation of constitution and operation, plan and its implementation, monitoring and evaluation, decision making in regular meeting and general essembly and benefit sharing.



The overall conceptual framework guided this research. The conceptual framework has been developed to investigate the factors which are mainly responsible to make people's participation in community development. In this study people participation is taken as independent variable. People participation in different development activities and its impact in community indicators are considered to ensure the people's participation in different management aspect of this study

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale of the Selection of Study Area

This research work was done in ward no 7 of Walling Municipality of Syangja district. The municipality is situated in the heart of Syangja, 25 km far from the district headquarter. It is located in the Western development region of Nepal, purposively this area was selected for research topic "People's Participation in Community Development". It is a heterogeneous community in terms of caste/ethnicity and occupational and religious background. Different caste/ethnic groups are the habitants in the study area. This area is fertile place for researcher to find the level of participation and hindering factors on the basis of gender, sex, caste and ethnicity in cost and benefit sharing and decision-making process. But satisfactory result was not achieved in many common development efforts and obtaining better consequences is being a major challenge for the development worker of this area. So the above justifications are the main reasons to have been selected this area.

3.2 Research Design

The main objective of the present research is to identify the level of participation and examining the possibilities and challenges in participation. So, an exploratory as well as a descriptive research design has been employed. The analysis of the study has been presented descriptively with the help of this design, socio-economic conditions of the respondents, situation of people's participation, resource potentialities and challenges for increasing participation have been described and analyzed. In the area of Walling Municipality-7, observation, detailed household surveys and interviews with the local people, informal chat with the key informants and development workers have been conducted.

3.3 Sources and Nature of Data

This study is primarily based on empirical data collected from fieldwork. Secondary data are collected from various published as well as unpublished reports and from

relevant sources like the district development committee, bureau of statistical, planning commission and from other relevant offices. The combination of primary and secondary data helped to provide a clear figure of this study. The local people are the main sources for the primary data. Key informants from the study area and other knowledgeable persons have been consulted for more information. Local development workers, social workers as well as the staff of the local NGOs have been also consulted for required informations. Data from other sources including the extensive literacy reviews of past work and published materials have been considered with due attention. In this study, preference has been given to both qualitative as well as quantitative data.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

Total population of Walling municipality is about 24199. Among this population 13,212 (54.6%) are female and 10,987 (45.4%) are male (CBS 2011). Out of 11 wards of the municipality, ward No. 7 has been purposively selected. The total populations of ward no. 7 is 1414. Among this population 649 are male and 765 are female. There are 289 in houses out of them in this ward. (33%) 95 households have been selected for the structural interview by systematic random sampling. On the basis of total caste or ethnic groups structure of this study area, 2 focus group discussions have been conducted from the purposively selected person. The basis for the selection was gender, permanent residency as well as being the member of development group.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

The present study is based on household surveys focus group discussions observations visits with key informants.

3.5.1 Household Surveys

Data like socio-economic information such as age, sex, education, attitude towards combined efforts in common work for community development have been collected from the house surveys. One key person from each household was asked for the required information. The bases for selecting key persons were as follows. I) Household head II) senior in age III) permanent residents IV) educated V) eager to respond more easily etc.

3.5.2 Focus Group Discussion

In order to meet the objective the researcher has conducted group discussion method to assemble related data and focus group discussion have been conducted among the member of community on the basis of sex groups, mother groups, different ethnic and caste groups and socially marginalized groups to assess the decision making process.

3.5.3 Observation

Observation was the major technique of data collection in social research during the course of field study. The researchers observed the overall process of people participation in community development. Especially the researcher observed caste, ethnic and sexwise participation through cost and benefit sharing decision making process the physical, social, setting factors for the people's participation. Close observation of the local people in common task, has helped for the community development to be carried out. People's sincerity in development activities, Toile's sanitation, trail construction situation, behavior of local people in public places were closely observed.

3.5.4 Key Informants Interview

Key informants are the key for getting valuable information about the real situation of the community development. A researcher can get more and more information with the help of key informants. Realizing that fact, key informants survey has also been conducted. Altogether five key informants were purposively selected for generating necessary information. Development worker of the development organization who at least has resided for 2 years in the study areas. Ward members local teachers and leading person of the village were selected as key informant for the study.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data generated from the field and other sources have been descriptively analyzed. The study is based on the quantitative and qualitative data generated through instruments, such as: key informant interviews, household surveys, focus group discussions and observations. There- after data has been comprehensively scrutinized for its relevancy. Simple statistical tools such as number and percentage have been applied for the analysis of the gathered information during the field observation. Raw data has been edited first, in contrast with the secondary data. By comparison data

errors have been eliminated. At last, the data have been coded and classified in to descriptive and numerical characters and managed in computer after computing the qualitative data, and quantitative data to derive their meaningful conclusion. Then interpretations have been furnished in the textual form.

CHAPTER FOUR

PHYSICAL SETTING AND SOCIAL SITUATION

4.1 Syangja District

Syangja district lies in Gandaki zone of western Nepal. It is one out of six districts of this zone. Its height ranges between 366 m. in Keladi to 2512m in Panchase hill from the sea level. Syangja is surrounded by five districts, Gulmi and Parbat districts are in the west, Palpa district is in the south whereas Kaski in the north and Tanahun in the east. The district has been divided politically and administratively into 3 electoral constituencies, 2 municipality and 60 VDCs. It lies between 27°50' to 28°15' north latitude and 83°27' to 84°02' east longitudes. The total area of the district is 1164 sqm. This district covers about 0.79% of the total area of the country. According to the population census of 2011, the population of the Syangja district is 289148, where 125883 are male and 163315 are female. The sex ratio of Syangja district is 77.0. The population under age of 14 years is about 94452 and the population over the age of 60 years is about 26627. Therefore the dependency ratio in this district is very high. The annual growth rate of Syangja is quite low comparing with the national level. It is 0.77 percent whereas whole national figure is about 24 percent. There are 68881 households in Syangja district. The average household size in the Syangja district is about 4.90 which is quite high in this present situation. The population density of the Syangja is 248 psq.km.

The literacy rate of the Syangja district is 76.6 which is comparatively higher than the national figure. And average life expectancy rate of people in this district is 67.71 years.

People of different ethnic groups live in this district. The main inhabitants are Brahmin Chhetri, Magar, Gurung and Newar. The people living in this district are famous for their unique identities. Brahmin and Chhetris are renowned by their representation in the government jobs and Indian army respectively. Gurung and Magar are famous because of their involvement in British Gorkha Army and Indian Military services.

The main occupation of the people of this district is agriculture, animal husbandry and poultry. People are also engaged in service, trades, etc. The main agro products are paddy, maize, wheat, barley, potato, vegetable & fruits etc. The main market centre of the district is Syangja headquarter. Walling and Galyang, Darau Sirubari, Alamdevi, Krishna Gandaki, Ramdi, Panchase, Kolma, Barahachour, Chitre Bhanjyan are the famous villages for tourist destination.

The climate of Syangja is moderate. The climate prevailed here is very suitable for human health, with a monsoon rainfall pattern. The average temperature of Syangja is between minimum of 5.10⁰ in January and a minimum of 30.50⁰C in June.

4.2 Walling Municipality

Walling municipality is located in central part of the Syangja district in Nepal. Bounded by 27°56'4" N to 28°4' 5" N latitude and 83° 42' 5" E to 83° 49' 35" E longitudes. The total area of Walling municipality is 34.76 sq.km. Walling municipality consists dominantly of hilly to topography with elevation ranging from 1250 m to as high above 1596 m. from the sea level. This municipality is surrounded by Sworek and Chhangchhangdi VDC in northeast, Tindobato, Keware and Pakwadi in south, Majhkot, Eladi and JagatBhanjyang in east and Thumpokhara in west. According to population census 2011. The population of the Walling municipality is 24199, where 10987 are male and 13212 are female. The sex ratio of Walling municipality is 83.2. There are 5959 household in Walling. The average household size in the Walling is about 4.06 which are quite high in this present situation. The population density of Syangja is 696.17 per sq.km. The literacy rate of Walling municipality is 78.58 percent which is comparatively higher than the average national figure.

There are different ethnicities of people live in this municipality. The main inhabitants are Brahmin, Chhetri, Magar, Gurung, Newar and others. The people are for their unique identity Brahmin and Chhetries are renowned by their representation in the government jobs and Gurung, Magar are famous because of their involvement in BritishGorkha Army and Indian Army.

The main occupation of the people of Walling municipality is agriculture, animal farming and vegetable farming. Some people are involved in government service and

while other are engaged in business and trades. The climate is very suitable for human health. Temperature is between 5⁰C to 31⁰C in Walling municipality.

However, there are many ethnic groups and castes. All ethnic groups have their own traditional and cultural skills and characteristics. These qualities harmonize the society for their interdependence. Therefore all groups are living together with good co-existence tolerance and cooperation. Brahmin community holds good social capacity traditionally. they are literate, clever, and practice superstitions and other ritual work. Due to these factors they have established social attachment and gained some earning. They have joined multifarious jobs like agriculturist teachers, priest office workers, business etc. On the other, Magar and Gurung communities have good economic capacity. They have been holding fairly good amount of cultivable terrace farm. They have good foreign hard currency and local earnings because most of the younger have gone to join the military service. The next important ethnic groups are Chhetri and Thankuri, they also very clever like Brahmin. They are settled with good lifestyle. Their main occupation is agriculture most of the younger have gone to join the Indian and British Army. Some of them have gone foreign countries. Most of the Newar are holding the business; some of them are occupied in agriculture also.

4.3 Infrastructures and Institutional Service

The infrastructure gives a wide range of development activities. The Walling municipality has one. Highway, "Siddhartha Rajmarga", passing through the middle of the municipality which has joined the Butwal and Pokhara. In Walling, all the wards are connected by road network. Walling- Huwas Marga is another important road way, which has joined the Parbat district. Likewise, Mirdi-Bhimad Marga is another road network.

The KrishiSewa Kendra (Agriculture Service Center) is such a centre which is working for the development of agriculture and livestock development. Its target is not only confined to Walling. It also disseminates the ideas and inputs in the most parts of the neighbouring VDCCS. There are many financial organization such as Nepal Bank limited, Agriculture Development Bank, Investment Bank, Garima Development Bank, Bishwo Bikash Bank, MuktinathBikash Bank, Upkar Saving and Credit Co-operative and other co-operative. These financial organizations are providing loans to the farmers and businessmen for various purposes. All the 11

wards are connected by electricity from Aandhikhola Hydro electricity project (BPC). BPC Provides the electricity to industries, domestic lights and other consumption purposes.

For communication facilities postal service, telephone lines and mobile services are in these areas. There are some other welfare services such as campus, schools, health posts and drinking water project, etc. There are 2 campuses: namely Walling Multiple Campus and Nepal Aadarsha Campus out of the total 19 schools. 10 schools, higher secondary schools and 9 rests are secondary, lower secondary and primary school. There is one health centre, one Reshamkheti Bikash Kendra and one PashuSewa Kendra.

4.4 Demography and socio-economy features of the study population

This section of this research work provides the basic characteristics of the sampled population which could be more useful and important to analyse the data and go through some influensive factors so as to get the answer of the set objectives. Variety of socio-economic factors are responsible for the participation of people in activities which influence all aspects of their lives and they have powerful consequences not only for the people themselves but also for the overall development of the respective communities. The socio-economic condition of any individual might effect for the wellbeing of their children, the functioning of the household and the distribution of resources too. For this reason, some important characteristic of the study of population are deal in the sub-chapter in the following way.

4.4.1 Age/Sex Structure of the Sampled Population

Age and sex distribution of the population in any kind of social research can play a vital role if all the possible dimensions of its effects are clearly analyzed. While conducting the research regarding the participation of people in development activities age and sex structure of the population cannot be undermined due to its possible and significant effects in the phenomenon.

Table 4.1
Distribution of the Sampled Population by Age and Sex

Age in year	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
0-5	24	9.06	30	10.90	54	10.00
6-14	60	22.65	57	20.73	117	21.66
15-30	57	21.50	66	21.82	117	21.66
31-45	63	23.77	72	26.18	135	25.00
46-60	41	15.48	40	14.55	81	15.00
60 over	20	7.54	16	5.82	36	6.66
Total	265	100.00	275	100.00	540	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2013

The age distribution in above table shows that majority of the population are between the group of 31-45 (25%) and nominal number of population (6.66%) are in age group of 60 over which can be known as the dependent group of age. Female population is little larger than the male in this sampled population. There is a general tendency in Nepal that men or women become more active in every sector between his/her age of 20 to 45 which is also economically active group of age. Participation in development activities might be more possible by the people of this active group of age.

4.4.2 Caste Composition of the Sampled Population

People from the different castes live in the study area. Living together even being in diversity of castes is one of the unique characteristic of Nepal. So harmonization and uniformity feature can be found in the population composition in various communities of Nepal. Different attitude and practice can be observed among the different caste of population in the development field. So the caste may be the significant variable in this respect.

The total household in ward no 7 of walling municipality is 289 and total population is 1414. Among the 289 households, only 95 households were selected by sampling technique and the caste composition is as follows:

Table 4.2**Distribution of Sample Household by Caste**

Caste	No of household	Percentage
Brahmins	48	50.52
Chhetris	9	9.47
Magar	26	27.36
Gurung	7	7.37
Dalit	5	5.26
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2013

In the above table it can be seen that 50.52 percent of the household is of Brahmins in the sampled household of this research work which is the highest in size. Likewise 27.36 percent is of Magars, 9 percent of Chhetries, 7.37 percent of Gurung and 5.26 percent of Dalit (Sharkis).

4.4.3 Age /Sex Structure of the Household

Household head is the key person in a house whose order normally comes in operation. Overall family condition depends upon the head that how he/she behaves and regulates the family norms and values. In Nepal, there is a general tendency that usually male becomes the superior and dominator in a family. Regardless of the total household, situation of sampled household head can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.3**Age/sex Structure of Household Head**

Age in year	Household Head		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
20-40	12	8	20	21.06
41-60	42	11	53	55.78
60 over	16	6	22	23.16
Total	76(73.68%)	25(26.32%)	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The above table shows that only 26.32 percent household heads are the female while the majority of 73.68 percent are male in the study area. Considering the age group, 55.78 percent of household heads fall under the age group of 41-60. Similarly 23.16 percent householders fall under the age group of above 60 and 21.06 percent are from the age group of over and 20-40 respectively.

4.4.4 Occupational Aspect

Occupational aspect plays a vital role in the participation of both formal and informal development activities made available by the state, development agencies and community itself in the community. Those people who belong to service or trade are more inclined to education than other occupational classes because they knew the importance of education and are more aware as well. The following table shows the number of household by occupation.

Table 4.4
Distribution of Household by Occupational Status

Occupation	No of HHS	Percentage
Only agriculture	24	25.26
Agriculture and Service	40	42.10
Agriculture and Shops	8	8.43
Business	8	8.43
Wage labor	3	3.15
Service	12	12.63
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

The above table shows the study of the distribution of respondents in the study area. In the totality of the occupation, Agriculture, Business, Wage labor and service sector have been reported. The majority of the respondents belong to the categories of agriculture and service (42.10%) as a major occupation, which is followed by Agriculture (25.26%), Service (12.63%), Agriculture and shops (8.43%). Business (8.43%) and wage labor (3.15%). We can draw the conclusion from the above data that in some diversity area most of the population do not only depend on agriculture a traditional type of occupation.

4.4.5 Educational Aspect of the Sample Population

Education as a major component of human development could be a determinant factor in the context of making people's participation for the community development in rural Nepal. Changing scenario in the world can be observed even in a short period of time which is being possible through the contribution of education. Human resources now a days are taken as a important resources which are the product of education. Better the education, higher will be the productivity. Consequently the prosperity of the country and community will be easier to achieve. Realizing this importance of education among the rural people of Nepal researcher has collected the information regarding the education status of the study population which is expressed as follows.

Table 4.5
Distribution of Study Population by Educational Status

Education	No of population		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
Illiterate	15	55	70	14.73
Under S.L.C	127	125	252	53.05
S.L.C	46	40	86	18.10
Intermediate	20	14	34	7.15
Diploma	18	6	24	5.05
Master's	8	1	9	1.89
Total	234	241	475	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

It can be seen from the above table that educational status of the local people are categorized into six categories such as Illiterate, under S.L.C, S.L.C, Intermediate, Diploma, and above diploma out of the 475 individuals majority of the people (53.05%) do fall under the category of under S.L.C. Second major group of people have attained the qualification of S.L.C (18.10%) which is followed by illiterate group of people (14.73%) Diploma level (5.05%), intermediate (7.15%) and Master (1.89%).

While analyzing the females education status it is relatively lower than the male status area, 55 are female in under S.L.C category male and female number is almost equal

but while entering in to the S.L.C and higher education sector females' number is largely decreased. That's why conclusion can be drawn out that females are so some extent deprived of educational opportunity in comparison with the males situation. The old traditions that less priority to female education might have been prevailed in the society. But asking about the relatively weaker situation of the female to the relatively weaker situation of the female to the key persons, the answers were almost satisfactory. They have said that female is gradually changing and improving. Now a days all female children are admitted in the school. They tend to engage in different kind of employment opportunity rather than agriculture. They can handle all the household activities and even give the leadership in the community programme.

4.4.6 Source of Income

Prosperity of the household depends upon the source of income and its extent. Higher the income better will be the household status. If the income source of any family fully depends upon agricultural products that may not be sustainable in Nepalese context because of the heavy dependency of the Nepalese framers upon monsoon for the betterment of their agriculture products. If rain does not fall in time, farmers situation also goes in uncertainty, loss or even in a hunger. So the source of income of the people may a determinant role in the livelihood of people and the development of the community as well.

Table 4.6
Source of Income in Household

Sources	No of household	Percentage
Pension	8	8.42
teaching	7	7.36
Service /govt./non-govt.	18	18.95
Remittance	20	21.06
Daily Wage	3	3.16
Agriculture	31	32.63
Business	8	8.42
Total	95	100.00

Source: *Field Survey, 2013*

The data in table shows that majority of the household (30.63%) mentioned that agriculture true is the source of income. Similarly the table reflects that 21.06% of the household have the source of income from the remittance. Remittance includes service labor or any kind of work done out of the country. And it is followed by 18.95%, 8.42%, 8.42%, 7.36% and 3.16% from service, pension, Business, Teaching and daily wage sector respectively. here, it needs to be remained that one household /respondent has mentioned only one source of income.

People who solely depend on agriculture wage labor and nosiness sector for their sources of income may not have sufficient or even a little leisure time in comparison with the other people who engage in service sector teaching or pension for the source of income. If any kind of activities or programme is organized in the community, those people might be absent and participation could not be affective as our expectation. So engagement of the local people for their source of income and its nature may be the one hindrance in making people participation more effective and fruitful.

4.4.7 Family size

Each and every household has family with variety of age member. So, the family member in any household is an important dimension which determines the availability of human manpower. Financial and other household income sources. We could hear a proverb income uneducated families that "more hands more income". It means larger the family member. More performance can be made, large opportunity can be captured and more benefit can be achieved. Therefore, the size of the family directly affects the socio-economic condition of the family. Here the family size of the study population has categorized in to the four different groups.

Table 4.7

Distribution of Households by Family Size

Family size	No of household	Percentage
1-4 member	19	20
5-7 member	65	68.42
8-10 member	8	8.42
10+ member	3	3.16
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

As can be clearly seen from the above table 68.42% of household have their family member between 5 to 7 and it is followed by 20% of household whom do have 1 to 4 family members at their home. And the remaining 8.42% household have 8 to 10 member and another 3.16% household have more than 10 family members.

It is a general practice in Nepalese society especially among the illiterate and traditional culture dominated society that they want two sons and one daughter. Due to this blind desire they usually got more children than they need.

Another possibly affecting factor in the number of children is age group of the spouse especially of the women. Lower age women have the chance to increase their number of children over their remaining active reproductive period of time. As shown in the table, more than 10 members in a household are 3.16% which is from the join family. Being 8-10 members in a family is a big challenge to the state as well as for all through the view of populations. Control mechanism of the state is seen almost fail in this respect. If a family has more members, it is of course difficult to provide required facilities as well as the basic requirements for live hood.

4.4.8 Food Sufficient

Food sufficient means usual quantity of edible things especially of cereals required for a household for whole year produced from their own land. All individuals whether they are male or female need a variety of food available to their family. e.g. milk, ghee, meet, fish, green leaf, vegetables, fruit pulses, Rice , bread or avoid any other grains. There is perhaps no reason to avoid any of these food items except some

disease case or no like to those items moreover additional food is necessary for the growth and development of the small children during pregnancy and locating period and for the person who does hard labour. That is why all individuals need necessary foods for the whole life time. Researcher had asked so the respondents that for how long period your own productivity from your own land is sufficient for your family? Information is categorized in three groups as follows.

Table 4.8

Extent of Food Sufficiency for Household

Sufficient time	No of household	Percentage
Less than 6 month	24	25.26
Up to 9 months	52	54.74
Whole year	19	20.00
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The above table shows that only 20 percent of the household do have the sufficiency of food for the whole year. The largest number of households 54.74 percent sustain for at least 9 month and the remaining 25.26 percent household sustain only for 6 months by their own productivity.

Majority of the household (80%) have to search other options to make their family food sufficient. Those possible options are business, service, wage labor of going abroad which is being now a days the most popular trend. In this situation making peoples participation in initial stage for common development work rather than fulfilling their basic need might be so challengeable. Because people have "hand to mouth". First by searching an alternative opportunity along with this they have other need like education, health-care, too for maintaining their life standard in the society.

CHAPTER FIVE

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Expression of the same idea or information in a different manner can be termed as interpretation. In a general understanding statistical data of any research work are described and expressed in the word form however there will be no difference in its real meaning is interpretation and searching the hidden fact matter inside the visual thing is analysis. Analysis of the data in any research work is a very challenging and core task among all this chapter deals regarding the interpretation of the statistical data collected in the field and its analysis relevance to the objective of the research work.

5.1 Situation of People's Participation

People's participation is crucial factor for the success of any development activity/ Programme. Without active participation of people and without their feeling of ownership towards the implemented programs, the success of the program becomes only day-dream. As one of the objectives of this study is to explore the situation of peoples participation in community development groups on the basis of collected data the situation is analyzed in following way.

Altogether there are 289 household in ward no.7 of walling municipality. It is study area of the research work. Among these 289 household 107 are now associated with the Armadikhola community development group. And very few of the household have participated as founder member through group formation and are involved in development activities performed by the Armadikhola community development group. Now, this institution has initiated development activities such as loan investment, loan recovery, Collective saving infrastructure development organizing social campaign and other developmental activities. Various kinds of resources are available with the CDG. But only the availability of resources are not enough to meet the needs of the community peoples but it is necessary to mobilized the available resources. Whatever effort is made by this ACDG is not sufficient enough to fulfill the verity of ambition developed by the local people so extra effort is felt as a

indispensable factor to make the peoples participation effective and achieving more. People must identify their needs and must participate in the activities. Therefore, the manpower of the participation is the most important source for the development without participation no activities can go longer and further ahead.

5.2 Community Development Group (CDG)

A group of people formed formally or informally to do the developmental activities at the local area through various kinds of activities is known as community development group. Limitation of the household, working area, activities and other scopes are set by the group. However, some external developmental agencies that especially support to the local CDGs financially or technically might have developed certain kinds of strategies for conducting the program. But this case is not applied in the context of studies CDG of the walling municipality. External support is necessary to the local communities to carry out their planned developmental activities in a systematic manner so as to produce more output with low investment.

Through the support of technical skills from the technical staffs and financial support from those external agencies in necessary cases community people themselves will be able to identify their problems, planning, management and implementation of the activities both on their own land and even on the community land. Thus skilled manpower of the local are can run the developmental activities continuously and it becomes sustainable. Various kinds of development activities have been conducted by this CDG. To launch the activities in the communities in a systematic manner, a system with in that group is necessary. Monthly meeting, discussions among the member, good vision and clarity upon the program to make fruitful.

5.3 Participation in meeting

Meeting of any organization group or concern persons is an occasion where new decision are made, agendas are ratified, discussions between the members hold and so on. So meeting is a golden opportunity to put own agenda for the discussions, to forward the demands and adopting new strategy in coming days for the concern group.

Researcher wanted to know the situation of monthly meeting in the CDG that whether the CDG conduct regular monthly meeting for introducing a new subject, sharing

information, discussing villages problems in detail, reflecting and reviewing of the previous activities and arriving at solutions and preparing plans for future activities or not and asked the question to the villages. It was found that 64 percent of the respondents replied on behalf of the regular monthly meeting and remaining 36 percent of the respondents replied on contrary. It can be concluded from the data that accumulation of majority respondents on behalf of regular monthly meeting is encouraging.

5.4 Nature of Participation in Group Meeting

There is a general agreement that any meeting of The CDG should produced from the meeting may advance either for the local people or organization itself while asking about the participation of people in the meeting. It was found that 64 percent of the respondents were partially participated and 32% of the respondents were participated regularly in the meeting. Remaining normal percent 4 were never attendant.

People do come in the meeting for different purposes which aspect is necessary to analyses to know the nature and purpose of participation of the people in the meeting. For this researcher put the query with the respondents and the data is presented below in the table.

Table 5.1

Distribution of Respondents by Purpose of attending the Meeting

Purpose	No of respondent		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
Saving / Credit	15	57	72	100.00
To hear the matter	9	3	12	16.66
To purpose own demand	18	3	21	29.16
Just for formality	9	0	9	12.50
To enforce good decision	18	9	27	37.50
Don't know	3	0	3	4.16

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Here in the above table information are classified in to six categories based on the data collected from the field survey. It was found that cent percent of the respondents

went to the meeting of the CDG for saving /credited purpose. Among them 75 percent are women likewise 37.5 percent of the respondents went to the meeting to enforce for the good decision which is followed by 29.16 percent 16.66 percent ,12.5 percent and 4.16 percent respondents who want to the meeting to purpose own matter, hearing the matters just for formality and don't know group respectively.

It should be understand from the above data that women are largely involve in the CDG especially for saving /credit purpose and another unforgettable matter was large recovery rate was found among women and change of misuse of the loan was minimum. While seeing the majority of the women in ACDG especially in saving /credit part, researcher was once again reminded that case might be same with the previous report.

Women's involvement in the meeting rather than saving /credit purpose is nominal were male's majority can be found. Here we can inter that purpose of going in the meeting of CDG among male is diverse and they are trying to involve in various sectors of the developmental programmes. They go even only for hearing the matter about what is happening in the meeting of the group male seems more active in proposing their own matter, putting the demands and enforcing the members for right decision.

Furthermore, researcher has put some cross questions regarding the importance of regular attendance in the meeting and they answered that the program launched by this CDG is for our benefit. This is our own program and they further said that "If we participate in meeting we can do more for our development and it further strengthens the mutual relationship among the members of the community" these answers clearly indicate that people have become gradually aware and they are trying to grow the feeling of ownership towards the activities lunched by the CDG.

5.5 Participation in Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure is the basic foundation for the development of any community. However infrastructure is the product of community development infrastructure is a sine qua non factor for the growth and upliftment of the community too. Generally, infrastructure refers to the basic physical resources such as school, building, hospital, motor able road or trails electrification, telephone and so on.

If the infrastructural situation of any community is better, high chance of social development. People's participation is a primary factor for the development and long lasting of those infrastructures is the community without which the dreams of sustainable development in any society is almost impossible.

In this context, broad participation and inclusiveness are key to the success of infrastructure and sustainable development. All sector of a society have a role to play in building a future in which community resources are protected and prosperity development are within reach for all of the community peoples. Therefore in addition to the government, active participation of the local people in infrastructure development is an indispensable factor. Research found that people of the study area were participated in different activities initiated by the Armadikhola community development group or by other. During the time of field survey, respondents were asked about the situation of people participation in the activities as mentioned. They were reminded on both the activities partially and fully performed by peoples participation and those are categorized in to four different levels of perception as follows.

Table 5.2
Situation of Peoples Participation in Infrastructure Development

Level	No of Respondent	Percentage
Best	8	8.42
Good	56	58.94
Fair	26	27.36
Poor	5	5.26
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Level of participation or the category made in the table above is based on the perception expressed by the respondents on the question how do you feel regarding the situation of people's participation in infrastructure development activities. It was found that 58.94 percent of the respondents gave their views as good participation. It is followed by 27.36 percent, and 5.26 percent of respondents who gave their views matching with the fair best and the poor participation respectively. The inference

easily can be drawn from the above data is encouraging. More than two third respondents are in favor of nice participation and they are satisfied with the situation.

5.6 Participation in Decision Making

Decision making refers to receiving in a condition. It is a process that runs continuous in an organization. The democratic way for good decision making is to have the consent of all the member who are involved in a group or committee does not discussion it in the group. Generally the final decision should based on majority ignoring the voice of minority.

Decision making is a crucial element for the success of any project. In decision making process, if majority are involve they feel that the project is for us. Thus the research has found that participation is affected not only by those who make and implement decision but also by how decisions are made. In the case of study ward a major reason facilitating people's participation is the involvement of women in the executive committee membership and their control and involvement in both the decision making and implementation phase of committee activities. Though the chief member of the committee had every right to decide what to do, that right was based on a common understanding with other executive committee members too. Key informants reported that executive committee had always consulted with the general member while taking any decision and implementing its decision thus as long as the committee was consulting with the local people while making decisions they also received local support. As the existence of the committee is dependent on the support of the local people, the general members and before making any major decision. Decision making or producing a particular result in common consensus is a big and challengeable task. If the decisions are made based on the consensus of majority, there is a chance of complete ignorance towards minority sometime generates the separation of minority group from the main stream team. That's why making decision, generating consensus among the member and creating participation is undoubtedly a delicate job. Respondents were asked about the process of decision making and their view towards how their views were taken in consideration while doing and decision. The statistical presentation is given in the table below.

Table 5.3

Respondent view of the Final Decision of Meeting

Description	No of Respondents	Percentage
By the consensus of all participations	57	60.00
Depends upon the desire of the group leader.	32	33.00
No response	6	7.00
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table shows that information is classified in to three categories based on the data obtain from the field survey. It can be seen that 57(60%) respondents have the view that the final decision of the meeting were depend upon the common consent of all participant percent in the meeting 32(33%) have said that decision depend upon the desire of the leader which is followed by nominal number of respondents 6(7%) who did give no response at all. Giving no response means they don't want to say anything towards the situation of decision making in the meeting;

The first group of respondents agreed that all the participants of the group are responsible for decision making and their voice are the foundations of decision making. This means group leader will only make a final decision with the consent of all member of the group. Normal facilitation of the group leaders could be seen during the process of decision making.

Similarly, the key persons were visited and asked about the climate of decision making in the group. Three out of five were in favor of the first group of respondents. i.e. common consensus, which is the best way of decision making. However two key persons view was similar with the 33% of respondents who were given their view that decision depends upon leader's mood. This issue was also put during the group discussion time and different kinds of view could be observed at that moment. During the time of group discussions, most of the members of the groups have shown the similar kind of view that they all have a mutual responsibility in decision making.

5.7 Participation in Fund Generation and its Mobilization

Armadikhola community development group has the provision of monthly saving from its associative member or from the other. At least 100 rupees should be deposited for the person who wants to save monthly. Individual account system has been developed in to which person must deposit the amount according to respective account nature. Amount can be deposited only onetime (fixed date) per month. These kinds of certain rules have been developed for collecting the fund from saving system. Fund collected in the group is mobilized by providing the loan to its associative member. There strict rule of loan repayment so that within the given time duration repayment should be made otherwise daily fine as the amount of loan received would be added. However, it is recently learnt that even in small amount, they have mostly regularly deposited the amounts in their saving fund. In a group, if someone is in need of some money suddenly be will not be permitted to use the fund without the consent of loan mobilization committee and particularly from the group leaders But what i found during the period of field visit is that, in some cases a group leader has allowed a member to use the found through his personal intimacy and the case had created a conflictual situation once or twice in the group is that one committee member took the loan in terms of paying it back in three months period.

Total amount collected in the group from saving system. Only 80 percent amount was mobilized by loan distribution and the rest was in the account. Loan distribution was made on the basis of priority of need and nature of work to be done. Although these rules and priorities were not implemented strictly but some norms and sectors were lightly developed. Loan distribution and it application in the group found during the field visit is shown in the table below.

Table 5.4

Distributions of Respondents by Purpose of Loan Received

Purpose	No of Respondents	Percentage
Income generating activities	12	33.33
To solve household problem	11	30.55
To pay the loan/credit	4	11.11
Treatment	3	8.33
Cultural activities	4	11.11
Academic purpose	2	5.55
Total	36	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

As clearly can be seen from the above table that 33.33 percent of people had taken loan from the group for the purpose of income generating activities (i.e. preparing local wine, poultry, farming, vegetable farming and small grocery). Another large group of people took loan for solving the household problem. It was not the primary objective of the ACDG to provide the loan but it was made a compulsion that most people do suffer from this sort of problem. If the local people did not get the loan to solve these kind of most frequent problem, they could not feel any relief and the presence of ACDG would be futile for the people. Due to this cause ACDG provided the loan even for solving the household problem like what has been seen in the table above very few people (5.55%) had used their loan for academic purpose.

One thing not to be forgotten is cent percent loan receiver for income generating activities were women and cent percent of loan taker for household problem were male. In other purpose mix types of receiver were there. By this data, one can easily say that women are more serious as conscious to use the fund and male are more responsible and they had made household burden to be solved.

5.8 Participation in Human skill Development

Training

Training means to educate a person to be fitted, qualified and proficient in doing some jobs. Training improves a person's skills, his powers of intelligence and develops the

desired attitudes and values required for his work. Actually the trainings are the exercises and practices on some activities that help promote knowledge, skill and attitude, Training is the way of gaining skill and demonstrates with given learning feedback . Therefore, the training is needed to develop the manpower a required in the community development activities.

Training is needed to develop the capabilities of the personnel. It helps them perform the work in a systematic way, skillfully, efficiently and confidently the errors. Sometimes the people cannot work lacking the particular skill of operating the thing with new technology. Then, they are trained on how to operate the things. From birth to death all the activities that we perform are the practices and through these practices we are trained to some activities. In this changing and for the application of these things to our life training are essential. For the betterment and improvement of all the activities. Training leads nearer to the perfection in the activities and provides new vision and method. Training programmes help to improve the working efficiency of the community people. Training programmers are know to accelerate the pace of development process. Training for community development should be organized to mobilize the indigenous resources in the community. Participatory approach is the relative one for this age, scope and sequence should be framed of the training. Modification and evaluation should be taken of all the training for promoting rural development proves.

The study area has received some service in the field of human skill development. All together there are about there percent skill hands who have gotten training form different sectors. There training are some useful themselves and some are income generating.

Table: 5.5

Human Skill Development through Training

Training	Sectors	Trained Person	Percentage
Sewing and limiting	Industry	6	33.33
Plumber	Water resources	1	5.55
Income generating (Vegetable Farming)	Agriculture	8	44.40
Radio /Mobile repairing	Electronics	2	11.10
Handicrafts	Cottage industry	1	5.15
Total		18	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

According to the above table, Proportion of the population who have received the training is very low as compared to the other sectors out of the total population of the sampled populations 3.33 percent have got any sort of training i.e 18. Among this 33.33 percent people have got sewing and knitting training and cent percent of the participants were from female, 44.40 percent have got the training of income generating activities (vegetable farming). Those income generating activities were cash crops especially of vegetable farming. Remaining 5.55 percent, 11.10 percent and 5.55 percent were from plumber, radio and mobile repairing and Handicrafts respectively.

5.9 Causes and Consequences of Declining Peoples Participation in Community Development

Efforts so far made in Nepal, miserably failed to appreciate the people's participation in community rural development activities. The government undertook coercive action to mobilize the people for different programmes. As such about 40 years have been lost as a trial and error period. As mentioned remains a concept rather than practiced. The government has adopted various strategies to meet the desired objective of the community rural development, but it would not take any satisfactory results. In view of these past experiences about people's participation, the present situation is, somehow improved. But still there are difficulties' mainly due to variable rate of participation. The problem of declining people's participation in community

development is pronounced. The causes behind this declining trend as responded by the local people are shown in the following table.

Table 5.6

Causes of Declining people participation in community Development

Causes	No. of respondent	Percentage
Cast discrimination	7	7.36
Control based planning system	7	7.36
Corruption of leaders	15	15.79
Political rivalries	23	24.21
Problem of hand to mouth	12	12.63
Inefficient allocation resources	15	15.79
Disunity and conflicts	8	8.42
Value lessens of Contribution	4	4.21
No responses.	4	4.21
Total	95	100.01

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The majority of the respondents have expressed their views that the main cause behind declining people's participation is due to the conflict of political rivalries. According to the respondent's opinion situation of disunity, conflict and jealousies and cast discrimination has made people distrust each other. In fact, villagers are eager to cooperate with each other for their common benefit. They do not like undue above shows that 24.21 percent of the total respondent gave their view towards political and 8.42 percent to disunity, conflicts.

Similarly, only 15.79 percent of the respondents referred to the corruption. Here the indication of corruptions is toward the elected political leaders and the government officers who have right to handle the resources allocated by the government. They abuse their duty and right and commit corruption. Some respondents are fully interested to participate in rural development. But another 15.79 percent respondents are felt that to the inefficient allocation of resource is responsible in declining public respondents perceived the problem of problem they cannot separate their time for contributing in development activities. They are basically concentrated on their day to

day living. They have no time. Lack our and resources to contribute for the development of the community likewise, 7.36 percent respondent blamed to our control based planning system as a responsible factor is declining the people participation in community development. The central planning system neglects people's aspiration and needs therefore people are less willing to take part in the development activities.

There is no record system of voluntary participation in the development of village about 4.21 percent of the respondents have indicated this weakness. In fact, poor and illiterate people contribute their labor to the implementation of development programmes but due to lack of record system the credit goes either to the political leaders or to the government authority sometimes they also take undue benefit. Remaining 4.21 percent did not mention their view about the declining of people's participation, in fact, it is true that people's interest in development in programmes can be increased by involving them from planning to implementation phase and by increasing honesty and transparency about financial management.

5.10 Key Elements of Success/Failure in Enlisting People's Participation

People's participation has significant value in community development Participation is one of the ways of resource development. Participations is based on the philosophy of community development and manpower development that leads to the self reliant, self sustain and self confidence, Government runs various programmes for community development through the organization. Many government and non-government organization are also involved in developmental project. They deliver several services for community development drinking water, irrigation, construction of road. Building suspension bridge, forest programmes, generating activities etc. But the government and other project cannot develop communities without the participation of the community people. Army activities of the family should be supported by the family should be supported by motivated to perform some activities or do not realize or plan becomes failure. So as the mass of the members of the community households should be involved in the activities. The generated new idea should spread within the community people

Realizing these facts, this study has enlisted some elements to be considered as success failure factors in obtaining people's participation in community development through the observation of study area.

Social Factor

AGE: Younger the age, better will be the participation. If the people are age of more than 55 or below 20, there is the less chance of their participation in various developmental activities. Until now, the head of the family was found to be participated mostly in the program but if he is not interested involving in the activity and so his family differs from person to person more especially by the age group.

From the field study it is revealed that the people below the age of 25 years are young generation who are mostly busy in their study they have limited time to contribute in the social development sectors although they are contributing during their free time. People between the ages of 25 to 40 are mostly busy in their professional job and also contribute their leisure time in the development sectors. The respondents between the age of 40 to 55 years are the one whose participation and contribution in the community developments is found higher than other group members. Members above 55 or 60 years are unable to involve due to their physical weakness.

Sex/Gender: In our society females are more dominated by males and it was also similar in the study area as found by the study. Hindu religion people have generate concept that females are inferior class humankind. The activities related to the household are done mostly by females but outside activities are performed by the males. e.g. attending in meeting, going market, decision making, involving in social activities, most of the females who have crossed the 40 years of age are illiterate in the study area. Firstly to make them literate in order to enhance the peoples participation for better prosperity should be lunched. They also should be involved development activities. Their suggestion should highly be considered for the improvement of the community development programs.

Education/Self Consciousness: The educated people are devotedly involved in various social development sectors because they are aware about the importance of involvement in the group through which several kinds of personal as well as group skill can be achieved. They are well know what will happen if their participation.

Hold in the group usually, uneducated people especially among female hesitate to express their view frankly and openly. If they express their thought in frank manner, they will be considered as characterless person by the society. Moreover, they do not have enough time to attend the meeting for the development of the community development programmes.

Attitude, education, awareness and interest play important role in developing self consciousness in a person. Most of the respondents are very much aware and have interest positive attitude in community developing in illiterate people who are participating in meeting do not raise their voice. Researcher asked them why they are uneducated member are always good and support their decisions. Thus, during the selection of committee member, priority is given in selecting educated people. And one interesting thing is that illiterate people usually said Participation of educated people for doing any kinds of work is sufficient, we need not to go over there instead we will support them whatever they so speak and decide. Member who is self consciousness understands the importance of community developments the importance of community developments. Such member devotes his or her time in the prosperity of the development group.

Culture: Traditional culture of the study area demands that the male should be repeated by females. Therefore, females do not get the chance to involve in symposiums and meetings for decision making which would not create awareness among females. Even if they do not express their opinion and their views are not given considerations by the male member. This situation inhibits the participation of female members in the various social development activities.

Family Size: Family size is another responsible factor in participation. It was revealed from the field study that respondents with larger family are participating in most of the activities. Such household have managed to send at least one representative from their respective household. Sometime small family sizes have faced the problem in sending their representative from their household in several community development activities. This case is happening because of their involvement in respective professional activities.

Economic Factors: Economic factor include size of agriculture land, livestock and nature of occupation Economic level within ACDG is heterogeneous although they

have no great difference in farm size livestock and other property. Economically weaker section of the community usually do not participate or less participation can be observed as found by the study. Nature of occupation is also affecting in the participation of member no time to involve in the activities to be performed in day time. They again argued that they are unable in participation as free respondent because of their job in governmental and non-governmental organization. To avoid such different, the ACDG is making maximum effort for the high participation of the group member in the meeting by calling it either in evening time or during holidays.

CHAPTER - SIX

ORGANIZATION, POSSIBILITIES AND CHALLENGES

6.1 Introduction

Organization is the group of the people or nation that is formed to fulfill the set objectives. The word organization is used in different meanings. Organizations are for designing the administrative pattern, planning, implementation and recruitment of the check and balance by controlling the concerned parties. According to J. William Schultz. "An organization is a combination of the necessary human beings, materials, tools, equipment, working space and approaches brought together in systematic and effective coordination to accomplish some desired object."

The objective of the organization may be to manage the personnel or keep the mutual relationship between men and men, and community or manage the division of labour or support to some activities. Anyway the organization is mixed with men, material, working place and process to achieve the goal. Therefore the development of the organization means the development of man or men can develop the organization. There may be many types of organization and may work in the various fields. Some are political organization, some are economic organization and other community development. Organization, cultural organization, religious organization, occupational or professional organization, class organization so on and so forth. Organization can be classified according to the area also, some organizations are on village level, some are on district level, some are on zonal, some are con regional. Some are on national and some are on international level. Some are small organizations and some are big organizations, some organizations are established international level and go in to the community level also. Organization is of men, for men, and by men, organization is the group of the people where the representative from the various sectors or from accepted area to work for them. The responsibilities are given by the common mass and responsibility are taken by representatives.

6.2 Rural Community Organization

"Community organization is a process by which a community identifies its needs, develops the confidence and will to work at them, find resources to deal with them and

in doing so, extends and develops cooperatives and collaborative attitudes and practices in the community.

One of the basic aims of the community organization is development of people . People become capable of defining their own reality, identifying their own problems and determining their own future. Leaders are developed from within the community. People are encouraged to speak out whatever they think can discuss the problems and their resources are mobilized.

6.3 Community Committees

Community committees are to work with communities. Self initiated committees or committees initiated by others both are used by organization to work with committees facilitate community participation and the messages are communicated through. Most of the community committees attract leaders who are often political minded and richer in terms of land and status than their village counter parts. Committees that are formal in rural area are not representing the views of the whole community. They are not found so much able to motivate and mobilize the community people they represent some of the organization working in the field of community caste group, Female and oppressed groups to form committee of represents in the committees are to promote community participation. In community, various committees are needs for various purposes. Committees should be given the responsibilities for development activities. Under the main committee many other sub committees and groups and sub groups discharge their responsibilities in a planned way. It is essential to form the groups for the specific activities. In community the main committee suppose village development committee or rural development committee or users committee whatever may be the name the responsibilities of all community development activities can be given. To support the committee and facilitate the other specific activities, special groups play the important role in the community.

6.4 Women in Development

Women's Participation in socio-economic and political field is very important for community development. But in study area the ratio of woman's participation is very low only 13. 18 percent women are participate in social and political organization. However, some of them have got training in income generating and other types of

activities. About 15.27 percent of total household have received any kind of training. Out of the total household only 31.94 percent have received membership of different political and student welfare organization.

6.5 Mother Group

Woman have also constructed an organization know as "Mother group" Under this organization local woman are grouped and have conducted some radical social activities. Mother group is successful to save the society from social deprivation such as in playing cards. Gambling and drinking. Now they are initiating to clean the road and passages in the ward. In order to properly distributing irrigation and drinking water this organization has also regulated some rules.

Mother's group have collected a sum of money and deposited as a revolving fund. They use this amount of money for the help of local residents who are suffering from any hard diseases and other difficulties at minimum interest rate. This creative activity has made them popular among the people of the ward. Moreover, the success of mother group is related to five causes. Firstly to carry out effective programmes, secondly positive attitudes of the honorable person of the society, third unity among the community, fourth programmes launched according to the attitude of common people and lastly the activities of the society itself.

6.6 Possibilities and Challenges of Peoples Participation

Various kind of governmental and non-governmental organization accumulated in the walling municipality Private sectors like businessman, entrepreneurs and other professionals are also trying to establish there through lunching different kind of developmental and social works, only 14 percent of people are illiterate and nearly 32 percent of population have the qualification of more them S.L.C. various kinds of the training have been received by the people of study area. So, that they can run various kinds of income generating activities, private business and so on.

Similarly, sufficient water resource is available for drinking and irrigation purpose if certain contribution is made. Awareness level regarding the importance of development, welfare activities was found medium. By analyzing these potentialities chance of generation people participation is very high. People are enthusiastic to involve but the situation of the rust, good leadership and good vision is lacking. Any

organization having clear vision can take to initiation to grab the opportunity which would be really fruitful for the local people, concerned initiator and for the whole nation as well.

Despite these possibilities, there are some challenges as explored by the study. There are: current political crisis and high ambition of the local people towards government or non-government sector. Another unforgettable matter is several non- government organization have already failed and returned back from the area because of disagreement of called leader is launching the programme those leader wanted personal benefit from those organization as responded by the local people.

A kind of "leg pulling" attitude is prevailing among the people who are actively involved in politics party. Some people want much credit from the work them their real contribution and sacrifice. Most of the youth have gone overseas and the trend is further increasing out migration of rich people is higher in search of various opportunities such as security. Better schools for children, employment etc. Politicization of social comparing and unnecessary government and security forces intervention in development work is making the situation of the local people further vulnerable.

6.7 Forms of Participation

In various activities people contribute labour that is called "Shramadan" in Nepal. Community development activities are for the people and no activities are activated without men. If something is given to men and are not activated by men or they do not response towards the things, then there will be no meaning of given things. The people should recognize the thing for what purpose it is given or created and who utilizes it and in what manner it is treated. When we do so and adopt it then we may say, they are participating in those activities. From this it can be said that they have only the feeling of participating but this idea about participation is not enough, it is only the germinating conception of the participation.

By this way if someone was going to cross the river but unable to cross the river because is was more flooded. At that moment when the next comes and they decide to cross the river holding one another's hand tightly while in to water. They assist each other and cross the river. By this way they participated in each other. But individually

they participated in their own work for their goodness. Here, what they faced the problem that was their own problem, they themselves generated the idea and participated. It can be applied in the practical field. One can evaluate his own work can gain some experiences from that and can conclude to improve that for the next time. These are the stages of participation certainly, what is remarked more advanced than before is called development. The capacity to cross the river was developed. Only they were pioneers of that progress.

In the study area, People's participation in development works was in the form of financial contribution and providing voluntary labour. The implication of people's Participation in development is a multidimensional approach. It includes various aspects of socio economic and political activities. This study focuses on it's from and extent. The existing from and extent of people's participation reveals that local people are ready to donate labour them cash.

The most preferable development activities in the study area are drinking water, education, roads, when analyzing the participation in such activities. It seems that 30% household are participation in development work with their financial contribution. The participation through voluntary labour is impressive to percent of the household have contributed the voluntary labour in the campaign of participation.

Although the level of participation is low, people have positive attitude towards their participation. The most important ingredient of people's participation is the equitable distribution and sharing of benefits but here it is not taken properly. The main cause of this is the lack of government's efforts, unpopular leadership, self superiority feeling among the people corruption etc. More than this, lack of consciousness of the people is affecting people's participation in the study area.

6.8 Factors Motivating/Inhibiting People's Participation in Community

Motivating and inhibiting factor refers to encouraging and discouraging factor in the study. In order to assess the attitudes of people towards community development, various question issues and queries were put before the sampled population in the study ward the philosophies behind the community development are quite simple but its practice is enormously complex, because of the social factor, involved. They responded what are those social factor are explained as the motivating and inhibiting

factor for achieving people's participation in the context of community development as follows.

Motivating Factors

(a) Balanced Representation

Balanced representation in community development group executive committee is one of the essential factors in community development sectors. From the very beginning part of the program to be executed to the last, there should be equal representation from all ethnicity and at the same time this procedure should have the adequate participation from the people of all sections of life.

(b) Benefit of the Community Development Efforts

The benefits of the community development efforts are one of the most vital and charming factor which determines the success or failure of the community development program. While asking to describe the nature of their participation in the community development activities, the people of the study area stated that participation of the member was not equal because the benefit expected were not collective nature and equal too. More participation was there from those people who could fetch more benefit from that program by grabbing the opportunity in an efficient manner.

(c) People's Faith in Leadership

Executive committee members should have received the faith from the general people of the community. Their decision should be very participatory and transparent. All members of the organization or group should be behaved equally without dropping the sense of partialism. Discrimination not only decreases the participation in the group but also add the spices in the attitude of revenge.

Inhibiting Factors

(a) Conflict

Human being has a natural character of conflict. Like love, affection and co-operation conflict is an inborn nature among the human mankind. Similarly, conflict is also an important entity for both the individuals and society. It needs struggle to solve the

social as well as personal problems. Conflict is present everywhere in the society having no boundary, Progress without debate, discussion and conflict is perhaps possible in the life. "Only where there is conflict, there is behavior consciousness and self consciousness. Only there are the conditions for rational behavior." Thus, conflict exists in every society as a precondition for rational behavior and progress too. But these conflicts should be kept under some control mechanism otherwise it would be so difficult to progress for the people and society as well.

(b) Non- Participation

In the study area of the walling, ward no 7 people from some section said that they are not going to cooperate and participate with the development committee until those committees increases its membership by widening its scope of inclusion. At the Same time political reasons are also there for non- participation. Armadikhola community development group was initiated by the people, most of them were democrats, due to which people's having the leftist view feel that are ignoring us and we are deprived of the ample opportunities in the group. This kind of situation further sows the seeds of conflict and eventually affects the prognosis of people's participation.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Summary

People's participation is a strategy for community development. Due to the dependence of participation upon the people's conception of development, participation is an ambitious concept so that it can mean whatever one wants it to mean. Participation being a global process and the main component on the parts of the state to give it a truly nationwide scope.

Participation in development activities organizational efforts to increase participation, situation of participation in various social works and various kinds of resources available in the ward no 7 of Walling are ever seen. Males, higher caste people and educated personnel are involved in various organization and other development activities. Attitudinal development is found the important thing in participation. Government policies and intervention, education, trainings, leaderships affect the development of community through peoples participation.

The researcher had undergone in literature review through many different literatures such as dissertation, book, journals and reports. It was found that socio-economic and demographic characteristics i.e. family income, occupation, age culture, gender education and ethnicity affect directly or indirectly on situation of peoples participation. Further, people's participation is not momental phenomena. So, that it appears and disappears suddenly. Rather it is a continuous process which does not end with the completion of the development programme. The study was descriptive type mainly based on primary source of data. Questionnaire for the interview schedule was the main tool used to generate the required information. Similarly, key informants, interview group discussion and spot observation were also carried out for generating the information for the research work. Total 95 respondents were randomly selected out of 289 for interview, five key informants and two group discussion had been scheduled.

However, the educational status of the study area, nearly 85 percent of the population are literate in walling Municipality. The study population were from medium class family in respect of income, Education and occupation. Population fully dependent on agriculture for their livelihood were relatively lower as compared to the national figure. Situation of people's participation in various development activities was found medium despite the abundance of educated manpower in the study area. Politics was found very determinant factor in the generation of participation. It was concluded that people's participation is motivated by the balanced representation direct and nature of benefit and people's faith towards leadership. Women participation in development group was found mainly for saving and credit purpose. For this executive committee of the ACDG should ensure the participation of community people on the basis of the community. Main emphasis should be paid towards making people feeling of ownership upon the developmental activities.

7.2 Findings

- Among the study population 25 percent were from the age group of 31 to 45 years.
- Ethnic representation from Brahmins was 50.52 percent and 5.26 from Dalit.
- 73.68 percent of the household among the sampled household were headed by male.
- The household with occupational situation were diverse nature. Among them 42.10 percent were from the groups that have gained their income from agriculture and service sector.
- To be said regarding the educational situation of the study area, it was really amazing while comparing with the national figure near about 85.27 percent of the population were literate.
- 32.63 percent of the household earned their income from agriculture and 21.06 percent from remittance.
- Household with the number of family member between 5 to 7 are 68.42 percent.
- 20 percent households have the sufficient food materials produced from their own land for a round year.
- Almost all of the women who attend in the ACDG meeting for saving credit purpose

- Good king of participation was found as responded by the respondents in infrastructure developing in the study area 56% of respondents agreed upon it.
- Decisions were made in the ACDG through the general consensus of all participants as responded by the 60 percent respondents.
- 33.33 percent of the people have received the loan for conducting income generation program as purposed to ACDG.
- More then 80 percent household of the study area were benefited by the project conducted by the ACDG.
- 3.33 percent population of study area were trained by any kinds of training.
- Respondents who engaged in community development activities initiated by ACDG had the feeling of increment in capacity of leadership were 32 percent.
- A political rivalry was the main cause of declining people's participation in development activities as responded by 24.21 percent of the respondents.
- 68 percent of respondents were associated with political parties.
- Organization for people's participation is an indispensable factor as the inference fetched out from the study.
- Brahmins wee the largest majority caste living in walling Municipality of Syangja.

7.3 Conclusion

This study was conducted as the investigation of the aspects of people's participation in the development of local community and other its associative aspects. The existing human manpower situation and physical resources available in the study area are also areas of concern to the study. This study has also made a comprehensive analysis with reference to the determinant factors regarding people's participation and its prognosis.

Essence of development program must be centered to uplift the standard of those people who are compelled to live under the poverty line. pro-poor strategy of the development program can only be reduced the widened gap between the rich and poor. To include the peoples of all sections of the community in the main stream of development, only such pro-poor strategy is not sufficient. That's why holistic approach in the realm of development is indispensable which might benefit the rural people inclusively. This situation is possible when the participation of rural people is made in the development activities in the community level. The efforts of rural

development in Nepal through people's participation have not been very successful although the various development organization as well as the government have attempted to develop the rural sector. Various programmes have been imposed by the central and district agencies. As a result there is a little support of the public people. They think that it is the responsibility of the local government and other concerned organizations. All the existing feudal nature of our social structure and government sponsored programmes prevented them from increasing their interest towards participation. In recent year a positive nation among residents about the concept of community development and the level of their involvement is emerged.

In the study area, monthly meeting of the community development group was satisfactory although the frequency and regularity of the meeting need to be improved. Another mentionable thing was female's participation in saving credit activities. It was really appreciable. Women's participation in other activities rather than saving credit was found minimal. There were higher properties of men than women in overall scenario of participation. For this social, cultural, attitudes of make towards female are responsible as found by the study.

In the field of human skill development the condition was encouraging. Nearly 3.73 percent of the people of the total population have got any kinds of training in the study area. But women's participation was not appreciable rather due attention should be paid to make the women able to participate in such kinds of opportunities. The respondents do not trust in representative organization because of the political biasness. The considered politics as an obstacle in most of the occasion of doing developmental work in addition, the attitude among the local people toward the government agencies. They have the lack of dedication and commitment.

Several factors are responsible in increasing and declining people's participation. Balance representation in the executive committee of the developmental organization kind and extent of benefit realized by the local people and thrust to the leading body of concern initiator organization are the some among many other motivation factors for people's participation. Similarly, some key elements are there which determines people's participation as analyzed by the study. Those are age, sex caste/ ethnicity, family size and economic condition of the household.

7.4 Recommendations

1. The executive committee of the Armadkhola CDG should ensure the proper participation of community people. This should also be done the basic of women's ethnic group and disadvantaged people of the community.
2. The level of voluntary participation should be enhanced for this dissemination of information about participation and its significance to the community should be made very easy and this should be done by their active involvement in decision making, planning and monitoring.
3. The loan taking process should be clear and transparent, so that personal intimacy would not affect the system made in the organization.
4. For the sustainability of the institution, socio- economic and cultural limits should not be ignored at the planning, policy and monitoring stages and there should be full participation from each and every member of the community.
5. A social welfare fund in the group should be developed so that poor, down trodden and helpless people would be benefited during any kind of disaster time and vulnerable situation. This fund should be mobilized through the general consensus of all members involved in the group.
6. In the rural area of Nepal, income generating activities must be based on local people's skill, arts and capacities so that local unemployed and underemployed people may benefit. In addition it would be great if these activities be oriented to mobilize local resource to rise the standard of living of the common people by meeting their basic need and increasing leadership skills as a one component of development.
7. Government makes plans and policies for various development activities. To develop the communities, more technical and financial support needs to be increased for cottage industries transportation, communication and social activities. Main emphasis should be paid toward making ownership feeling of the local people. Development organization should have the policy to increase the people's participation step by the step. In any programmes it should be

thought that how much they can contribute from their side and how much they need outsider help need to be considered.

At last but not the least, people and government play significant roles in achieving the goals of development however their roles differ from one another. In the community development process, the main roles of the people are to identify or determine their developmental needs and problems, to formulate plans and programme with a view to find the solutions of the problem to collect local resources and execute the plans by themselves. The role of the government and development agencies are primarily to provide stimulus for self reliance to the local community to provide financial support to the village for promoting development activities and to assist in evaluating the progress of their development works. Thus, people's role in development is pro-active but government's role is facilitative. So, people must go to the programme. not only just to receive a service but also playing a vital role in making the program more fruitful and pro-poor.

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APPENDIX -A

Research Questionnaire for Household Survey

General information

1. Introduction

Name of the respondent:-

Cast:-

2. Description of the family.

Ser.	Name of Member	Age	Sex	Relation to head	Education	marital states
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

3. What are the main sources of your income?

4. How much cultivable land do you have ?

5. Is it sufficient for footing throughout the year for your family?

a. yes () b. No () c. Other ()

6. Is here any committee for common development works?

a. yes () b. No () c. don't know ()

7. If yes, how many committee/ groups are functioning here formally or informally?

Number:- Name:-

8. Are you or your family member involving with those groups or not ?

a. yes () b. No () c. Partially ()

9. Who mostly participate in those committees?

10. What kinds of activities are performed by those committees?

a. Saving/credit () b. Social activities ()

c. development activities () d. others

11. Who motivates you to involve in those committees ?
a. self () b. neighbor/friends () c. Other
12. How many member are there in the committee ?
13. Does its meeting held in every moths ?
a. yes () b. No () c. Sometime () d. don't know ()
14. Do you attend in the monthly meeting of those committee ?
a. yes () b. No () c. Other
15. Do women also participate in those committee ?
a. yes () b. No () c. Other
16. For what purpose, women mostly participate in the meeting ?
a. Saving/ credit () b. Demanding own matter ()
c. Enforce for good decision () d. Other ()
17. Are you satisfied with this people's participation in those committee ?
a. Yes () b. No () c. Other ()
18. Why do you go in the meeting?
19. What is your suggestion for not goers?
20. Why they never or seldom go in the meetings.
21. Have you ever participated in the common work campaign organized in the village?
a. Yes () b. No c.
22. If no, why?
23. What is your role in the committee or campaign organized in the village?
24. What is the procedure for decision making in the meetings?
25. Have you ever asked during the time of decision making?
26. What topics usually discuss in the monthly meeting of the group/committee?
27. In your opinion, what sort of changes have brought by this group in your village?
28. Why the people are not participating in the social activities in this village?
29. What are the problems of the local people to be participated in the developmental programme?
30. What kinds of training have been conducted by this group?
31. Do you have any saying to me regarding this interview? Development group or anything else ?

APPENDIX -B

Guidelines for the key informant interview

1. Name:-
2. Age:-
3. Sex:-
4. Name of the institution:-
5. Rank:-
6. Since when this committee/group has started functioning?
7. What is you think the main reason to establish this committee/group?
8. What types of development or social activities have already performed by this ACDG, before now?
9. What are the criteria to form the group?
10. Is there any provision of training for the participants of the group?
11. If yes then, for what topics its time duration?
12. How many people have been trained by this ACDG?
13. What do you think are the problems to run the CDG?
14. What is the most determinant factor for decreasing people's participation?
15. How you suggest making the programme better and more sustainable?