

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a small landlocked country having an area of 147181 square kilometer and it occupies 0.03% land of world and 0.3% land of the Asia. It is small with geographical variation there are different types of castes having different types of languages, customs, economy, settlement pattern and other cultural variation. The country having more geographical variation has more racial variation (Burger, 1980). Geographically, Nepal is located in between the two countries with geographical and cultural variations. From the ancient times, people from northern and southern part were migrated to this country. The intermixing of people from different regions having different culture and religion uplift racial and cultural variation of Nepal. The presence of different caste in the different area of our country's greatly affected by geographical variation privilege in the county. Geographically is divided into three ecological regions viz. Himal, Pahad and terai. According to census report 2068 there are 124 ethnic groups inhabiting different parts of Nepal. They are mainly relating to the Aryan, Mangol, Astric and Drabic are the four main branches of human beings (CBS, 2001).

In common world, the term society is used in an unproblematic way to something that exists invisibly "out there" that is beyond the individual subject. In defining society, generally a group of people who share a common culture, occupier particular territorial and feel themselves to constitute unified and distinct entity; but there are many different sociological conceptions (D. Frisby and D. Sayer).

"The most significance social changes were revolutionary in nature and brought by the struggle for supremacy between economic classes" (Karl Marks).

Social development incorporates healthy and strong social institutions both in structural and behavioural perspectives on the ground of equality in division of labour, dignity, gender and freedom of choice among the people living in the society. Whenever, social change occurs and takes positive of course that is called social development.

By the word development we mean the process of developing or being developed or a specified state of growth or advancement. Development can help us understand more about causes of and solution to these problems. Development is complex issue with many different and sometimes, continuous definitions. A basic perspective equates development with economic growth. Development is a process, by which the members of a society increase their personal and institutional capacities to manage and mobilize resources to be sustainable and just distribute improvement in their quality of life.

Socio-Economic Development is generally affected with increasing economic strength of people of the particular place. Employment generates money to those people who are engaged job. They increase their economic strength ultimately it reforms the infrastructures of villages and people's lifestyles.

Lalyang is the village of Jagatradevi Village development committee of Syangja District, Gandaki zone. Lalyang, is the closer village with Siddhartha Highway. It is small, beautiful and market oriented village and located very near to 1.5 Kilometer far from Galyang Bazaar. It is situated at 1km net height from streambed of Kaligandaki river.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The researcher wants to know the relation between the employment opportunity and socio-economic change. It could affect multiple elements of culture and society. How does the employment opportunity link to the economic strength and social behavior of the people? How do people interact with other and adopt changes due to revenue from job? How does rapid development occur due to employment opportunity? The finding of the above queries in respect to people of Jagatradevi -9 Lalyang Syangja could be the statement of the problem.

1.3 Objective of the Study

Main objective of the study are concluded below

- To find the socio-economic development due to employment opportunity.
- To analyze the present socio-economic condition of the village.
- To find out the weaknesses on socio-economic development of the village.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study is very much significant about the socio-economic context. Such study at the targeted village will be the first trial. It will help to formulate the future development plan in selected area. The study also point out the drawbacks and weaknesses of the village. The study also touches the behavioral aspects of the people which will guide the human development index of the society. It also try to find out average life style of the people.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The study will focus only 10 percent of whole target area of research in terms of respondent's member and 19 percent in terms of households which mightn't represent whole characters of Socio-economic development. The study may not calculate human value and relation in case of foreign employment. Mainly it has the following Limitation

1. It only focuses the income, Expenditure rather than saving.
2. It is time bounded study.
3. It is not ensure the participates ever says truth about the queries asked with them
4. The research can't find true imagination of happenings in case of loosing job opportunity i.e. the study can't reach the possible contribution for developing village socially and economically" in the absence of job.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study has been divided in to six different chapters and some preliminaries containing approval sheet, acknowledgment, table of content, abbreviation, list of tables and figure maps, photography etc. the first chapter is the introduction, which contains introduction of subject matter of the study, rational of the study, limitation of the study, Introductions of the study area. In the second chapter focuses on the related literature for the study. Conceptual frame work and meaning of operational words of the study. In the third chapter research methodology has been discussed with subchapter like research design, universe and sampling, Date collection tools and techniques, Processing and analysis. The fourth chapter deals about the setting of the study region specially about surrounding. In this chapter, common scenario of different field of

the related village development committee and district as a whole has been presented. Chapter five describes the socio economic status of the village and job opportunity composition. Chapter five includes summary, conclusion and recommendation. The bibliography, and annexes are at the end of dissertation.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of the Related Literature

2.1.1 Theoretical Literature

The research process often begins with a question that the researcher would like to answer. In order to identify what other research has addressed this question and to find out what is already known about it. A sound literature review is an extremely important component of many types of papers written in sociology.

A literature review (also expressed as “a review of the literature”) is an overview of previous research on the author’s topic or on an important aspect of the author’s topic. It identifies and describes and sometimes analyzes related research that has already been done and summarizes the state of knowledge about the topic.

Literature review is generally incorporated the following three types of literature: Conceptual or theoretical sources: Sociology is older subject in the other world but in Nepal, it is assumed as new era. It is multi-disciplinary subject. It is so broad that lots of investigation and research are still available in the complex society. In the context of Nepal, Sociology subject has been framed as separate faculty of college before some years. So, it has wide area of research.

After Completion of my theory subject of sociology from Prithivi Narayan campus, I knew so many localities were reviewed and studied in different era of society. Such studies were from Kathmandu, Pokhara and so many different places of Nepal. So I am excited to research of my birth Place where I have seen rapid changes in complexity of society.

It is relevant to the topic which may include discussion of theory relevant to this research. Impact of socio-economic development in society has been studied in many places. But the selected topic is focused about the socio-economic development due to trade and employment. The selected villages are one of the model villages in case of trade and employment. Most of the people of these areas are engaged either in employment or in business. The rapid development in infrastructure, behavior of people, Perception and economic progress inspire the selection of the subject.

Policy documents or related technical documents: It includes the documents which are closely related with topic selection. Theory of employment, legal provisions of employment etc may be the related documents of this thesis.

2.1.2 Review of Previous Studies

Before performing thesis some of the related thesis has been reviewed. Some of the important reviewed thesis and their conclusions are listed below.

Socio–Economic Condition of Tharus

This is the case study of Mazgaun–9, Manpur, and Dang. It is submitted by Mr. Rabin Acharya on April 9, 2010. According to thesis conclusion, Tharus are socio-economically backward. Their backwardness started Slowly day by day since the regime of Rana rule up to the land reform program of the government. After that day, they gradually progressed day by day. Due to low educational status, lack of awareness, traditional way of farming system of Tharu culture (Like superstitions and beliefs of guruwa, ghost, witches, sorceres and wizardry etc, usage of more alcoholic drinks in their festivals and arrival of guests, excessive

expenses in marriage, death, birth and religious functions etc) have added extra energy to worsen their socio-economic condition.

The government program of land reform, tenancy right and liberation of Kamaiyas or bounded labor, distribution of land for settlement of Kamaiyas or bounded labors families and the program of nongovernmental organization's exert reform in different field like education, health, skill development training etc have become some hopeful prospects but these are not enough to raise socio economic condition of Tharus.

Socio-Economic Condition of Sharki Communities

This is the case study of Hemja VDC-9, Kaski District. It is submitted by Tirtha Thapa on April 2010. According to Thesis Conclusion, Various socio economic studies related with Sharkis are performed. Their problems are rooted in the present condition of untouchability, cast based discrimination and the decline of the importance of their traditional occupation.

Although economic aspect in life is considered to be most important, economic condition of Dalit (Sarki) is still found very weak, poor and miserable. Untouchability between lower caste and higher caste people is one of the hindrances for social and economic development of the Nepalese Society. Due to feeling of untouchability and discrimination, the people of higher caste do not want their social uplift. They can't run teashop, hotel and other many business enterprises because of being untouchables. They are not appreciated although they do some important work. Instead, there may be conspiracy not to give them a chance to do any important work. Due to such practices, Sarki people are compelled to confine themselves into their own occupation, labour or remain jobless.

So social aspect is also one of the major economic backwardness of sarki People, they themselves are responsible to some extent. Their tolerance and wise behaviors may help to improve their economic status in many affairs.

Some foreign and Nepali scholar studied about socio-economic status of different communities. Some of them are given below.

Bista (1967) was the first native anthropologist to make a first study into a variety of ethnic groups of Nepal based on field observation. He has given some description on different aspects of the socio-economic life of Tharus. Bista (1967) writes: "Tharus are socio-economically backward people and are probably among the oldest group to inhabit the Terai. They usually live very close to the heavily forested regions. A large number of the villages of Tharuwan are found in small clearings in the middle of the forest itself. Most of the large compact Tharus settlements are found in tropical malarial area, infested with wild animals such as elephants, rhinoceros, bears, tigers and poisonous snakes."

Rajaure (1977) also writes: "Tharus social, economic and educational back wardness, the effect of the old civil code the behavior of the land lords, merchants and local officials have all combined to induce as sense of tribal inferiority among the Tharus who lack faith in administration and officials." This indicates the other dimension of their status as indigenous being generally the realm of the state decision making and thus open to economical, political, social, religions and racial discrimination.

Bhatta (1977) in his book entitled 'Natural History of Nepal,' has written about the Tharu tribes indicating their relation with Jamin, Jal and Jungle as well as their habit and indeptedness. He writes: "A Tharu is truly son

of the forest and to this day the retains freedom of mind and movement, a rather uncommon feature among the tribes of NepalThe Tharus love fishing, but it is the women who go on the big catch when they get respite from the field ... A Tharu is always happy with a jug, his brews coming from the many different sources -rice, maize, banana etc. Addiction to drink makes him an easy prey to the caprices of the landlord and no wonder; therefore, he is always in debt."

A research prepared by Khagendra Sharma, Mrs. Gyanu Chhetrai and miss Sita Rana (1994) entitled "A modest study of the current socioeconomic situation of the lowest status caste and tribal communities in Nepal", talks about caste based discriminations based and related matters.

Mr. Amber Bahadur Thapa (2008) has prepared dissertation on "Socio-Economic Status of the Sarki Community" on Kaski district. Mrs Gyanu Chhetri (1985) has prepared a thesis on "Gaine, singing people of Nepal". This is divided in Kaski district. Ashok K. Thapa (1985) has also written on the same caste group of Dang District. Similarly, Subedi (1995) has written on Badi, an untouchable caste whose traditional profession is prostitution.

Bhadra (1997) has studied 'Intra-household Gender Analysis, Work Roles and Distribution of Resources' and concluded that the decision making pattern clearly indicates that when major decisions are involved and when decisions involved money, those decision domains were men's, when money was not involved, such as farm activities and food sharing, decisions were made entirely by women or jointly with men. She found that children's education, 50 percent of the household decisions were made entirely by men. Emphases on the female decision making

especially in the areas of home and farm affairs among the rural families. She goes on to emphasize education of women as an important factor as the matter of decision-making.

2.1.3 Conceptual Framework of the Study

This study primarily focuses on Socio-Economic status of lalyau have occurred and has been occurring in Jagatradevi VDC-9 Syangja District. The terms socio economic status means social stratification gives by the particular society. This status has been changing slowly in the context of living standard of Village. The socio-economic status refers to the meaning that one type of particular society or the groups of people's living standard on their territory (orient Longman Dictionary, 2003). The conceptual framework of this study is as follow;

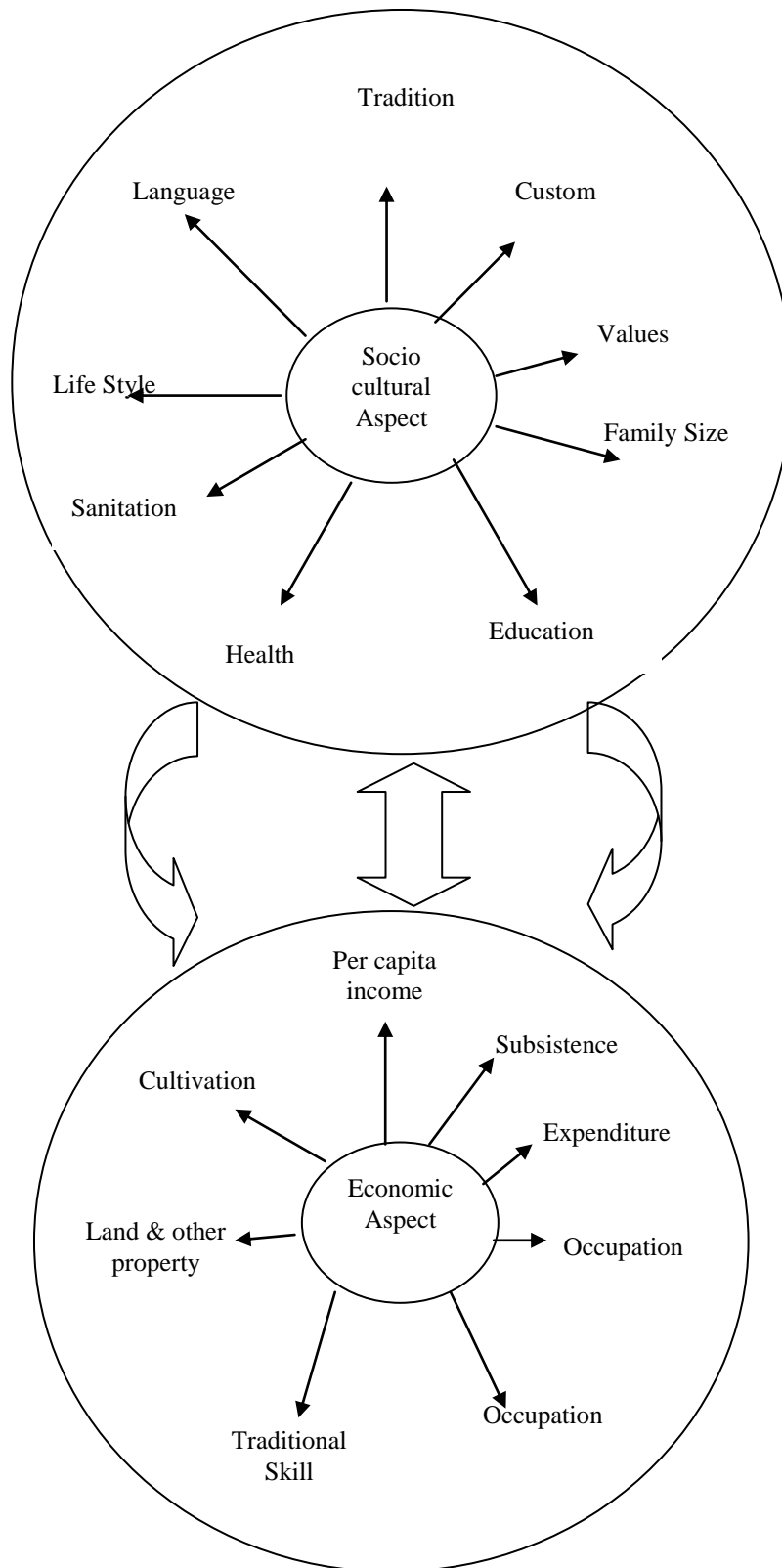


Fig. 2.1

Conceptual Framework showing interaction between Socio-Cultural and Economical Aspect

This is an ethnographical study of the people of Lalyang Syangja. Mainly based on the concepts from overviewed literature and the analysis of the present condition of the research area regarding people of Lalyang. Some of the changing socio-economic status can be identified and included variables of people of Lalyang changing status. The functional unity of the people of Lalyang links to the structural functionalism theory.

Social and cultural Aspects: Social and cultural aspect contains tradition, custom values, family size, education, language, lifestyle, health and sanitation awareness. The people of Lalyang live normally around the age of 70. There are family structures of the people of Lalyang are joint & nuclear all most people of Lalyang Syangja, are busy either in job or in business or agriculture

Economic Aspect: Economic aspects contain per capita income subsistence cultivation traditional skill, occupation and expenditure of annual income. They have moderate quantity of land for farmers. The availability of job had made strong economic status. Agriculture and business are the side occupations of the study area. The running project of Adhikola Hydro-electric Project of Butwal Power Company limited had given lots opportunity of job as per the qualification and vacant task. Not only this, due to presence of market named Galyang Bazaar, they had got opportunity of professional farming as well as for doing business there. Younger had attracted to foreign job and most of the younger people successes to pass EPS system made by Korean Government. The most of the people of Lalyang Syangja have engaged either on job or in other business. Rest of the people who can contribute physical labour have chances to perform professional farming of vegetables, fruit and so on.

Mainly, Employment opportunity either in Nepal or in foreign country had generated money to people and ultimately it is strengthening the economic status of people of Lalyang Syangja.

2.1.4 Employment and Economic Development

Economic growth is a fundamental requirement for the development of a country. For companies to invest and an economy to grow, stable environments, efficient institutions, functioning markets and access to sustainable financial services are all required. Through dialogue between public and private actors, the government of any country should develop comparative advantages and initiate multi-sectoral economic flows. The government should advise on economic policy and work with their partners to develop solutions for private sector promotion, and local, poverty-oriented financial systems to give everyone an opportunity to share the benefits of economic growth. Everyone should realize that economic growth is created by people. This is why the government should begin with viable vocational training in order to enhance the right competences for dynamic economic development, tailored to needs and with strong practical relevance. Integrating as many population groups as possible into the economy is the only way to ensure that growth has a broad effect and is sustainable.

We should develop the project economic potential in a way which is not only profitable but also socially and ecologically acceptable. Such projects give opportunities of employment, gives social benefit and later on sustainable development.

More and better jobs are key to creating sustainable prospects for all, especially in the poorest countries like Nepal. Therefore, on the one hand, job seekers' employability is enhanced and they receive career guidance

and placement services. On the other hand, support is given primarily to small and medium sized enterprises in order to boost their competitiveness and thereby create new jobs.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research study envisages the usual methodology procedure that encompasses the burning issues of socio economic status of villages of Nepal. Data obtains are purely crude and according to the response of respondents.

This chapter of the study includes the rational of the study area, research design, universe and sampling, nature and sources of data, data collection techniques and data analysis procedure.

3.1 Rationale of the Study Area Selection

Lalyang Village is located in the eastern side of Jagatradevi V.D.C which lies in the southern side of Syangja District. Out of 9 wards of the Jagatradevi V.D.C. ward no 9 has been selected due to the following reasons.

- Suitable with objective and easy to find related respondents
- Access to go there.
- Easy to know more information of that Village Development Committee.
- Radical change has been occurred in Socio economic development.

Rural Electrification Project is running since 30 years and now it is going to be upgraded. It has contributed money and labour for community infrastructure like school, temple, Play ground and access of road.

3.2 Research Design

This studies tries to know light on the socio economic status of Lalyang Village of Syangja District. The Present Study has been Conducted by

apply mainly on Descriptive Research Design based on field Survey. Some Statistical Tools and interpretation have also been used in this dissertation to make the research more empirical. In the other world, Information and data have been collected and systematized using following both tabulated as well as descriptive research design.

3.3 Universe and Sampling

Sampling is the procedure to draw a representative unit from Universe. Total Population of Jagatradevi V.D.C. is 8700. Among this population 4007 are male and 4693 are female. Total Household in ward is 107. The ward no 9 is defined as the study universe. Only Matured person i.e. age group 18 to 75 years were selected for study. Among 664 Population only 60 persons were selected the respondents. The systematic random Sampling of 20 households were selected in which 60 persons were interviewed.

3.4 Nature and Sources of Data

Both Primary as well as Secondary sources of data were used in this study. Primary data were collected through interview using structured Questionnaires and direct Observation of the field Survey. Similarly secondary data were collected through published and unpublished materials such as books, journal articles research, report and concerned government and non government organization, development agencies, Legislation and other official Documents.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

For this study qualitative and quantitative reliable and necessary data techniques have been applied. These Techniques are discussed below in the order they were obtained.

A Primary data

The data which were obtained through direct interview, observation and through interview with key informants are primary data. The major study was done on the basis of primary data taken by the researcher.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire was prepared and used to the people of Jagatradevi-9, Lalyang Syangja. The questionnaire was prepared in such a way that it provided both the quantitative and qualitative information. The quantitative information was obtained through the structured questionnaire. They were related to education, occupation family size family income etc. The qualitative information was gathered through unstructured questionnaire in the area of the social condition health practices etc.

3.5.2 Observation

Observation of the daily life setting of the community people, their socio economic status and decision making aspects were observed. At the time of interview, the level of confidence of the person to speak up about them was also observed and to speak in front of their other family members was also observed (sample observation checklist annex 5)

3.5.3 Interview with Key Informants

The persons who know detailed information in specific area were selected as the key informants for the study. They were ward representative, teachers, social workers and NGO representatives etc. Total key informants were six. (sample checklist for key informant interview annex 4)

3.5.4 Case study

Case study is the method of exploring and analyzing the life of social units which gives us clear insight in to life. So in this Present study, few case studies were chosen in order to gather maximum information. From this case study it was tried to show how education, poverty and participation influence the status of the person and how the education and job opportunity brings positive change in society as well as family.

B Secondary data

Secondary data was collected from published and unpublished sources. The relevant Secondary data is obtained through secondary sourced like books, Pamphlets, Journal Publications of NGO, DDC, Census report, reading Materials etc.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data collected through various techniques were systematically processed and analyzed in terms of different steps. First of all, crude data were processed or edited with verification. Secondly the edited data were categorized as quantitative and qualitative categories thirdly; quantitative data were tabulated with simple tabulation methods. Fourthly the qualitative data were incorporated with the quantitative data in terms of various topics and subtopics and lastly both types of data were systematically analyzed with the examination of relationships between and among dependent. Independent and other extraneous variable.

The quantitative data regarding population, education, occupation age and sex composition were processed tabulated and analyzed with the use of simple statistical tools like percentage, mean, bar graph and pie chart projection. Similarly, the qualitative data on decision making process

economic support, interdependency in and within the family members were analyzed in a description based qualitative ways.

3.7 Reliability and Validity of the Data

The researcher himself carried out the interviews, observation, therefore the data processed and presented here are from primary source. The questionnaire has made as per the needs to cope the research. So, it is reliable and valid data.

3.8 Problems Faced During the Field Survey

No doubt research is not easy task that could be completed within a short duration of time but may take several years depending on the depth of research. The researcher during his/her research period faces a lot of problem and difficulties to carry out research work smoothly. In the course of carrying out the research work smoothly I faced the following problems.

- The researcher had to conduct discussion with the respondents about the study and aim of report building.
- The researcher attempted lots of request to take time for response from respondents.
- The researcher changed their local languages and symbol.

Most of the respondents were literate but some illiterate respondents could not responded properly. Although researcher understood their meaning and version about the socio economic development.

CHAPTER FOUR

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Location

Syangja district belongs to Gandaki Zone, Western part of Nepal bordered by adjoin districts Kaski, and Parbat to the north, Tanahun to the east, Palpa to the south and Gulmi to the west. The district is located between 27°50' to 28°15' north latitude and 83°27' to 84°2' east latitude. The total area of the district is 1164 square kilometer. There are sixty village development committees and two municipality city.

4.2 Climate

Syangja District lies in hill area which has sub tropical and moderate type of climate. The maximum recorded temperature is 38° Celsius in the month of may and June, and minimum recorded temperature is 8° calicoes in the month of January. Rainfall, Mostly from south-east monsoon starts from the end of may and lasts for three-four months till August and sometimes till September in accordance with extent of monsoon. Study are receives approximately 1400-1700 mm rainfall annually. It is moderate rainfall intensity district of Nepal.

4.3 Natural Resources

Generally land, Forest and water are important natural resources of Nepal. Most of the people of the study area depend upon the Service, business and production.

4.3.1 Land

Land is one of the most utilized natural resources in the study area. Since most of the natural resources are inseparable (not separable) from the

land, it is basic resource of the people of the study area. The cultivated land of Syangja is 50,431 hectares.

Type and quality of soil are major concerns of farmers and they invest great deal of labour to maintain and enhance it. Land is generally classified as Khet, Bari and Kharbari in general terms and ABBAL, DOYAM, SIM and CHAHAR in specific Terms.

4.3.2 Forest

Forest is an important natural resource of Nepal. The forest resources are protected and utilized by the villagers (Permanent Residents) under community forestry program. The People of Lalyang also used the forest and as well as its conservation. The study area is faraway about 2-3 km from the community forest. Therefore, it can be counted as main natural resource of the study area.

4.3.3 Water Resources

The syangja district is very rich in water resources. Kaligandaki, Aadhikola, Jyagdikhola, Setikhola and Daraukhala are major rivers and kholas. Due to presence of Kaligandaki River, a biggest hydro-power named Kaligandaki Hydro-electric project is running. It has 144 kw installed capacity. Due to presence of Aadhikhola, aadhikola hydro electric centre is already established and now it is being upgraded up to 9.1 mw from existing capacity of 5.1 mw. Irrigation and electrification facility is available to the people of Lalyang due to hydro-electric centre. Most of the people of they are getting sufficient drinking water. The people of Lalyang are also getting healthy drinking water from Kallery Khola as well as from local water resources.

4.4 Settlement Pattern and House Structure

Settlement is also an indication of the ethnic compactness of the different communities in Nepal. The settlement of Brahmin are situated in the core area of village and Magar & Kami are in side of the Village. They are living in groups. There are 3 toles and houses are built closely.

The settlement of people of Lalyang Syanjga is in compact. They have built their houses nearly to the neighbor. Land space for making new building is being difficult day by day. Fifty percent houses of people of Lalyang are made up of mud and stone and remaining fifty percent house buildings are RCC. Some people have 2 houses in which one is not complete use. The sizes of the houses are not so big and not so small. Fewer families have kept buffaloes, cows and goat. More families are dependent to fewer families for milk.

4.5 Population/Ethnic Composition

The population of Syanja District is 368152 as per population census 2011. Out of this, 1,76,281 were male and 1,91,871 were female. The report has projected population of Syangja by 2016 is 394750. The Brahmin Chhetri, Magar Gurung, Newar, Kami Damai etc are large in number. Kami, damai are supposed to be dominant in some social activities. Detail population of Jagatradevi VDC are given below in table

Table 4.1**Detail Population of Jagatradevi VDC**

Description	Total	Male	Female
All Caste	8700	4007	4693
Chhetree	173	81	92
Bhahmin Hill	2986	1360	1626
Magar	3457	1546	1911
Tharu	35	21	14
Tamang	15	10	5
Newar	711	324	387
Muslalman	120	71	49
Kami	563	263	300
Damai/Dholi	268	132	136
Thakuri	11	6	5
Sharki	42	19	23
Syanyashi/Dashnami	13	9	4
Gharti/Bhujel	29	14	15
Terai others	14	8	6
Others	62	37	25

Sources: Statistical Bureau of Census 2011

Table 4.2**Detail Population of Lalyang, Syangja**

Description	Total	Male	Female
All Caste	664	325	339
Brahmin	596	292	304
Magar	57	28	29
Kami	11	5	6

Sources: Field Survey 2014

4.6 Religion and Language and Dialects

The study area has many religious places. Hinduism is the main religion followed by different ethnic/caste groups. However, they follow their cultural practices. Generally, Nepali is the main language of in the study area. However, the different castes of this VDC use their own native language/dialects on their household. All the people of Lalyang believes on Hindu religion.

4.7 Occupation

Jagatradevi VDC is the one of the developed VDC in Syangja. Two hydropower projects are running in this area. One is Kaligandaki Hydroelectric Project, biggest hydroelectric project of Nepal, having 144 MW installed capacity. And other is Aandhikhola Hydroelectric Project having 5.1MW capacity which is going to be upgraded up to 9.1MW. Due to availability of hydropower centers about 150 peoples are doing job in hydropower sector. Siddhartha Highway has crossed from the center line of VDC. One black topped road had been constructed from Galyang Bazaar to KGA in the west. Another pitched road had been constructed from Galyang Bazaar to Chapakot in the east. Therefore, many mini market has been formed in different places. Many families are engaged in business. The occupational status of people of Lalyang, Syangja on the basis of respondents has been tabulated on table 5.3.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 Socio Economic Development of Lalyang Syangja

This chapter presents the socio economic Characters of Lalyang, Syangja. Socio economic background provides information about caste/ethnicity age, level of education, married status, family and household structure and religions of Jagatradevi V.D.C. ward no 9 Lalyang Syangja. Only 60 persons were selected for this study. The main Source of of finding of this study is these 60 persons of 20 household families.

5.1.1 Age Structure Composition

Age structure may be defined as the distribution of population according to differences in ages or age group. It is an important demographic characteristic. Age makes difference in working hour, type of work, education status and job category and decision making process.

Table 5.1

Respondents Classified According to the Age

S.N.	Age Group	Number	Percent
1	19-29	21	35
2	30-39	18	30
3	39-49	09	15
4	Above 50	12	20

Source: Field Survey 2014

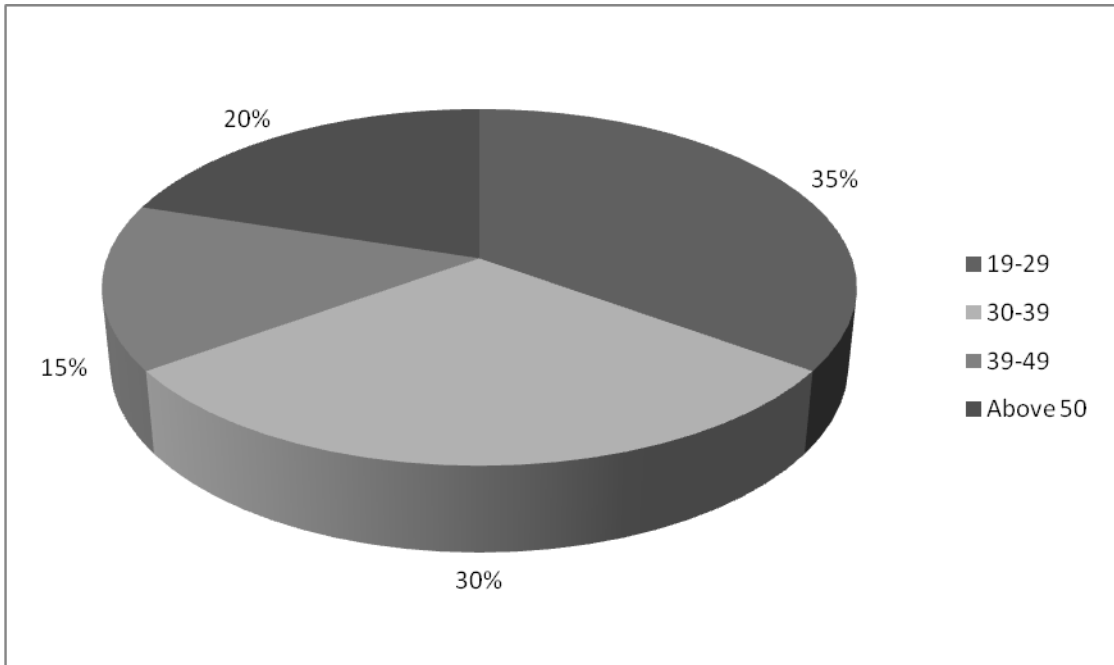


Figure 5.1
Respondents Classified According to the Age

5.1.2 Ethnic/Caste Composition

It is observed that people of different groups have tendency to live in cluster of their own community. However table 4.2 shows that the people from different groups were also found to be living together in the study area.

Kamis are traditionally are considered as low caste in comparison to other cast. Magar community is considered as ethnicity. They are represented only 5 Percent of total respondents in the study. Only 2 households are living from Kami community in which 2 members of 1 household family took part in research. The Brahmin has the highest population in comparison to other caste.

The study area has 95 household from Brahmin i.e. 89 Percent of the total universe. Out of them, 48 members of 16 household took part in research

as respondents. Out of 10 households, only 10 members of magar community had included in research.

Table 5.2
Ethnic/Caste Composition of the Respondents

S.N.	Caste/Ethnic	Number	Percentage
1	Brahmin	48	80
2	Magar	10	16.67
3	Kami	2	3.33
Total		60	100

Source: Field survey 2014

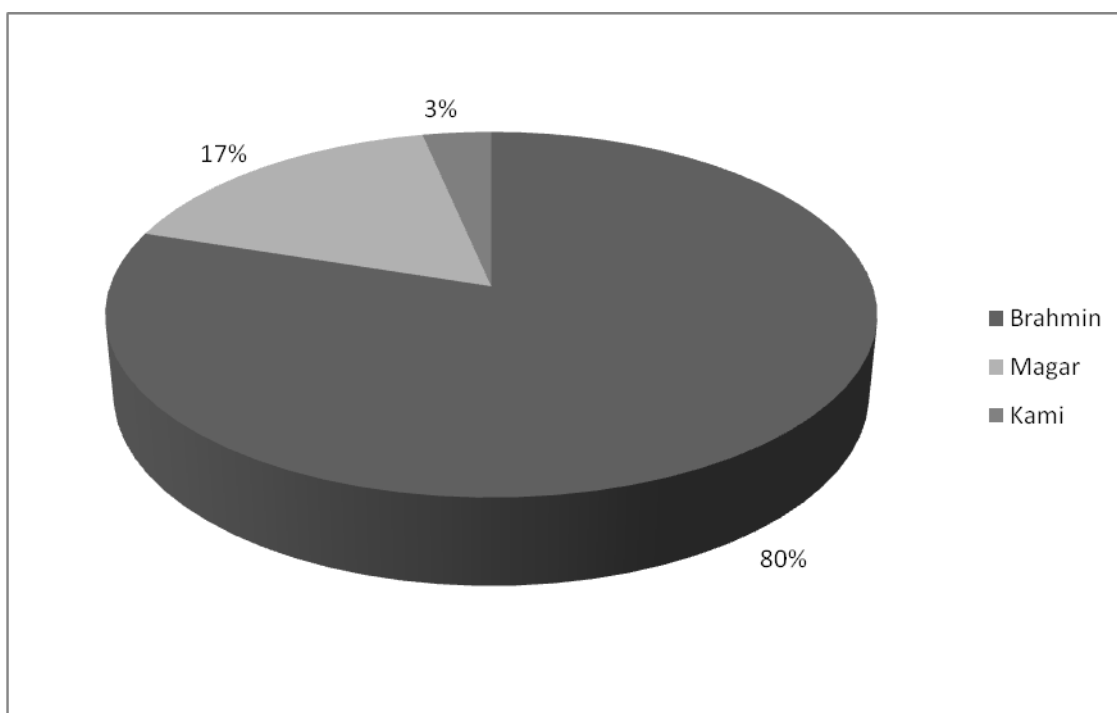


Figure 5.2
Ethnic/Caste Composition of the Respondents

5.1.3 Employment Composition

One of the core factors of the study is Employment opportunity. Here in this ward different types of employment opportunity available. Here is

one project of Hydro- electricity which is on the upgrading phase. It is being upgraded its capacity till 9.1 mw from its existing capacity 5.1 mw. Being the affecting area of this project, it has no option to hire employees from other side except available employees from the same ward no 9, Lalyang syangja. Not only this, EPS program held by Nepal government and Korean government had got lots of opportunity by Lalyang. Fifteen young boys got opportunity to go Korea for foreign employment since last 2 years. Not only had this, being a busy market nearby Lalyang had given the opportunity of doing business. Besides, Professional agriculture occupation is another option to illiterate and just literate people due to availability of water supply from the multiple-aimed hydroelectricity project. There was a road crossed from the centre line of Village and developed a mini market itself. Some people are doing business in the same mini market. In this way, the village is being strong in economic condition. The general employment composition observed from research is shown below.

Table 5.3
Employment Composition

S.N.	Particulars	No. of employees	Percentages
1	Private job	22	36.67
2	Government job	8	13.33
3	Foreign Job	15	25
4	Self business	6	10
5	Professional agriculture	3	5
6	Traditional agriculture	6	10
Total		60	100

Source: Field survey 2014

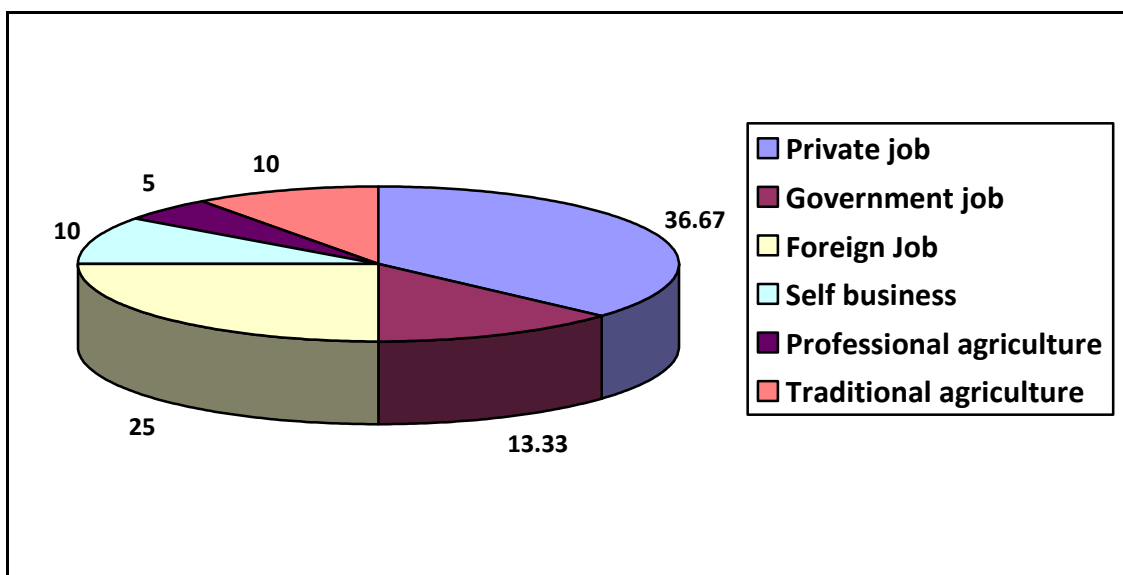


Figure 5.3
Employment Composition

5.1.4 Income Composition

The huge engagement of human power in different kind of job, most of the respondents' person had got more money than the basic current needs. So such strong economic status helped to raise the social status and improving life style of the Villages. The people of Lalyang wanted to see developed village. So they inspired to develop the village and started to gather fund for development. Some time they invested some money from saving for pitching road, making temple, street lighting and so on. Income composition from the respondents was observed from the data received during research.

Table 5.4
Income Composition

S.N.	Range of Income in NRS per month.	No of respondents	Percentages
1	≥ 75000	15	25
2	$50000 \geq 74500$	3	5
3	$20000 \geq 49500$	10	16.67
4	$10000 \geq 19500$	25	41.67
5	Less than 10000	7	11.66
Total			

Source: Field survey 2014

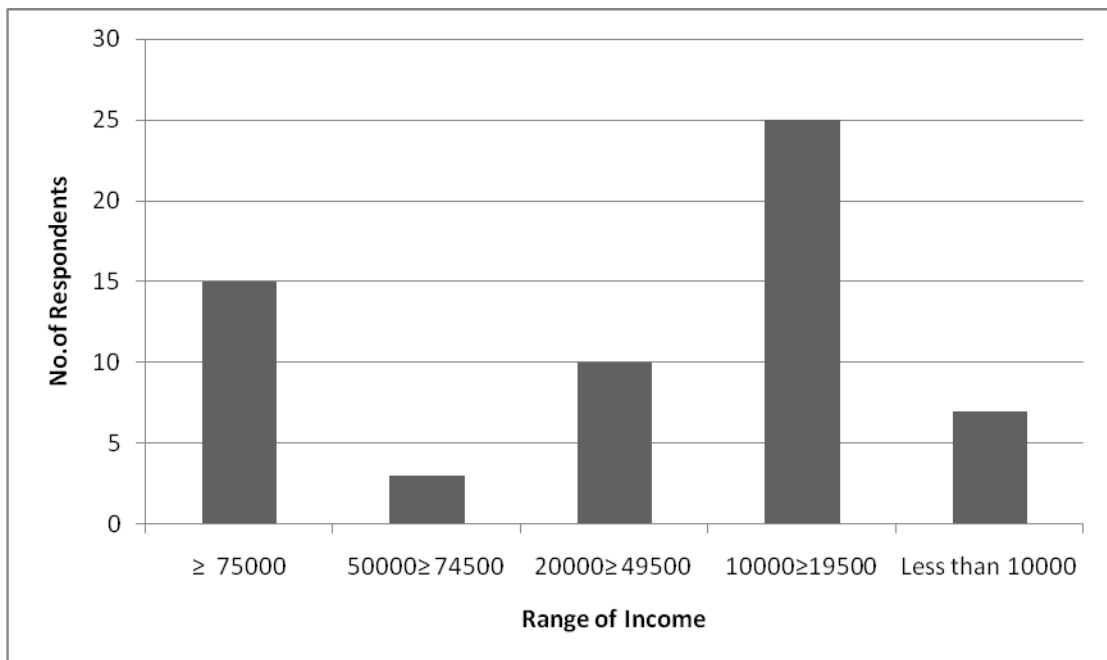


Figure 5.4
Income Composition

The people of Lalyang Syangja are doing job in different sector with different post. According to data received from the research, the job holding post of respondents has been categorized as bellow.

Table 5.5
Job and Post of Respondents

S.N.	Post holding	Places	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Officer	Nepal Government	4	6.67
2	Officer-Pvt.	Private Job in Nepal	4	6.67
3	Non officer	Nepal Government	4	6.67
4	Non officer-Pvt.	Private job in Nepal	12	20
5	Officer-Abroad	Foreign	3	5
6	Non Officer-Abroad	Foreign	12	20
7	Helper Pvt	Nepal	6	10
8	Business	Nepal	6	10
9	Agriculture	Nepal	9	15
Total			60	100

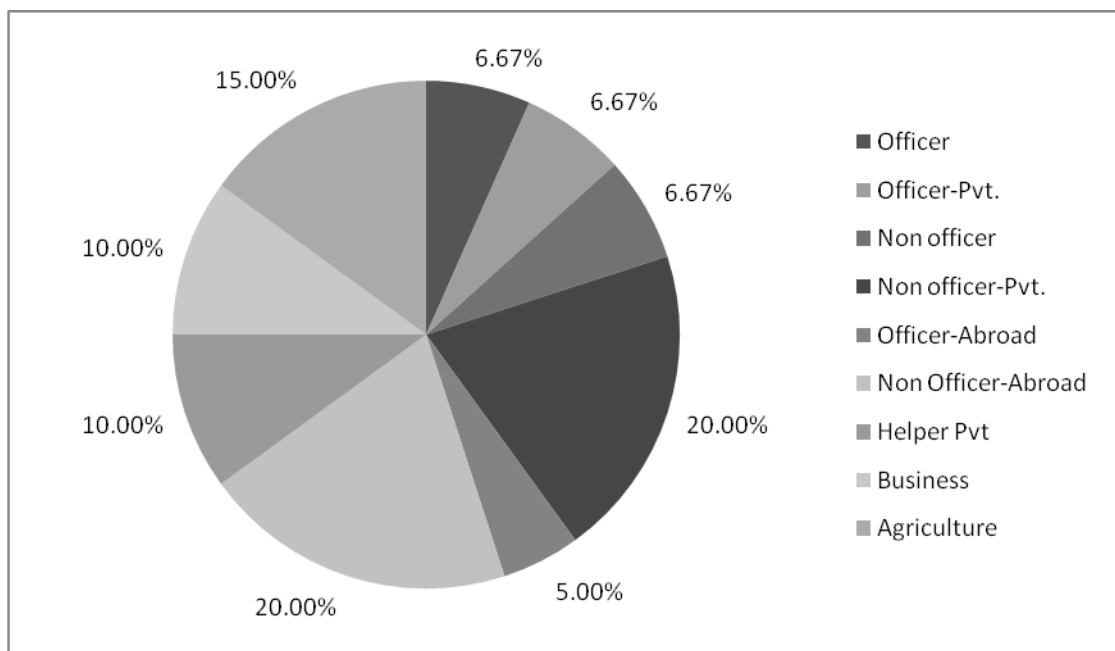


Figure 5.5
Job and Post of Respondents

5.1.5 Education

The majority of the populations are literate. It may be due to easy access of Schools and College. Not only this, Special teaching programme named PRAUD SIKSHA had been conducted to the aged person. The education composition of the respondents also shows the same trend in the village.

Table 5.6
Education Composition

S.N.	Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	10	16.67
2	Literate	10	16.67
3	SLC only	5	8.34
4	Intermediate	20	33.33
5	Above Intermediate	15	25
Total		60	100

Source: Field survey 2014

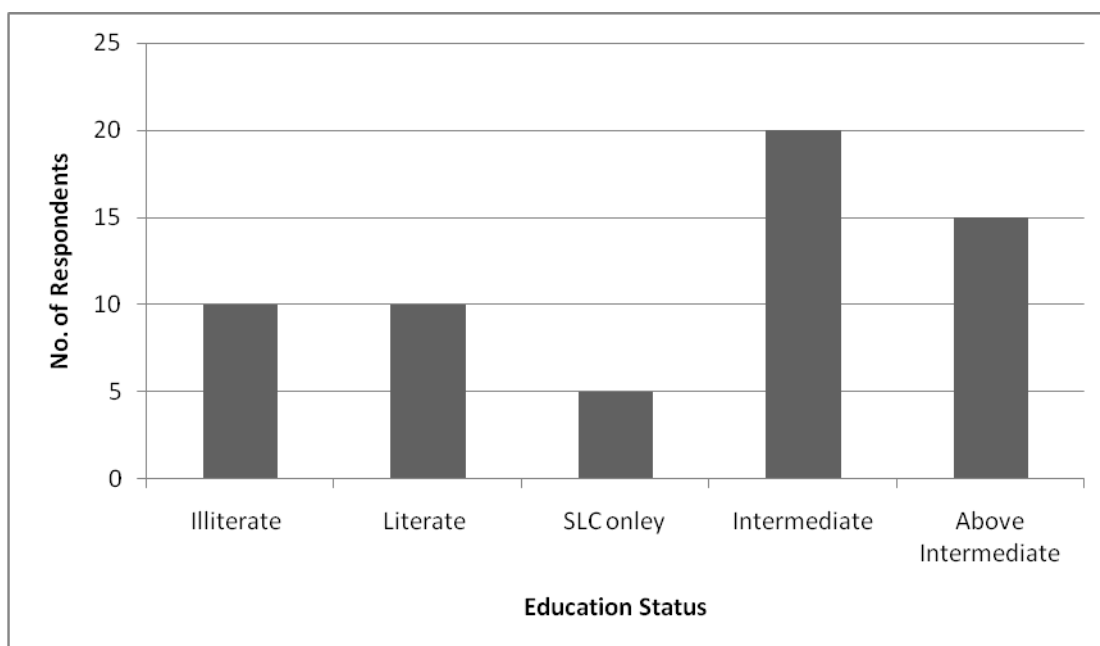


Figure 5.6
Education Composition

5.1.6 Family Structure

Generally, Joint family is the nature of families of Villages. But due to job opportunities and engagement in different sector, the member of the family could not keep harmony relation with the members of other family. The job holder person could not share in household work. Foreign job holder persons have been separated soon. The family structure of the respondents have been seen. The 60 respondents were taken from 20 family. Out of 20 families following composition has been seen.

Table 5.7
Family Structure

S.N.	Particulars	No of family	No. of respondents
1	Nuclear family	15	52
2	Joint family	5	8
	Total	20	60

Source: Field survey 2014

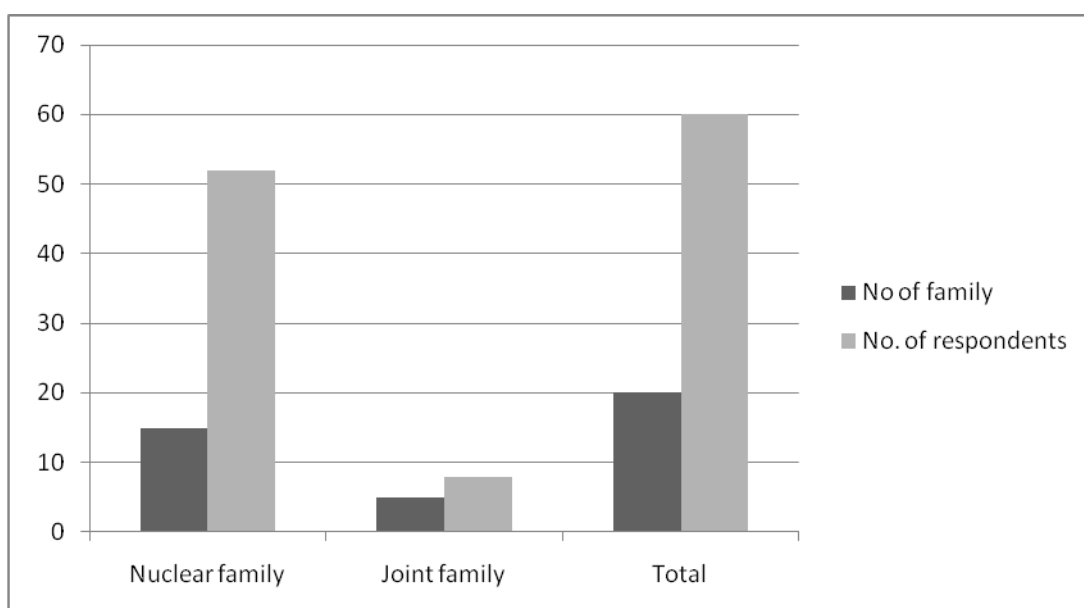


Figure 5.7
Family Structure

5.1.7 Health

The study area has easy access of health care centre and private clinics. The people of Lalyang, Syangja are really busy and have no more time and not so serious in Health. They generally preferred Aayurvedics and homeopathic. Respondents have reported the general type of diseases like common cold, fever etc. and typical diseases like: blood pressure, sugar, etc.

Table 5.8
Health Status

S.N.	Sick Time	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	One time	20	28.57
2.	Two times	30	42.86
3.	Three times	12	17.14
4.	More than three times	8	11.43
		60	

Source: Field survey 2014

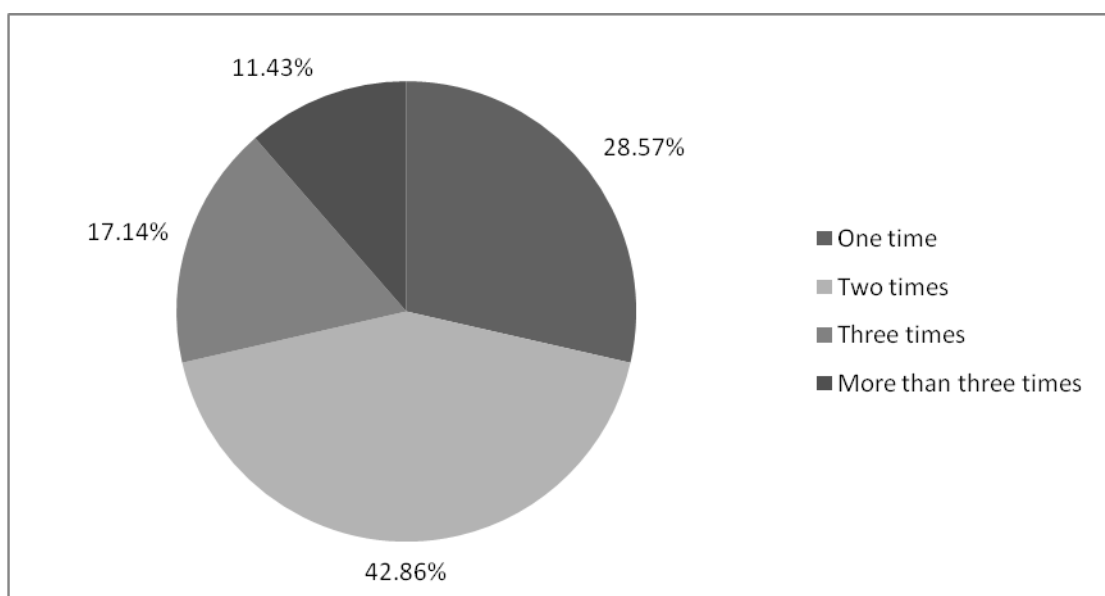


Figure 5.8
Health Status

5.1.8 Food Sufficiency

In this area, the respondents cultivate different types crops that are suitable to various seasons. Rice, wheat, maize, tomato, potato, cauliflower, cabbage etc. are the major crops and vegetables grown here. But the production does not cover the whole year round. Overview of the comparative figure the status of food grains in the study area is given below in the table.

Table 5.9

Status of Food Sufficiency

S.N.	Food sufficiency	No. of households	Percentage
1.	Up to 3 months	10	16.67
2.	Up to 6 months	11	18.33
3.	Up to 9 months	18	30.00
4.	Up to 12 months	15	25.00
5.	12 and above months	6	10.00
Total		60	100

Source: Field survey 2014

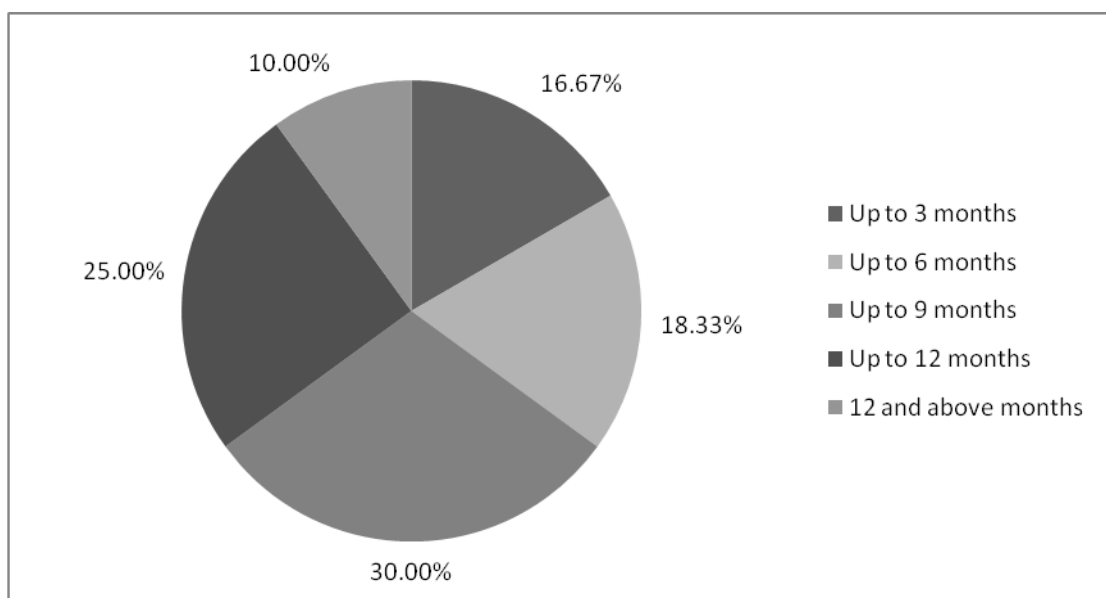


Figure 5.9

Status of Food Sufficiency

5.1.9 Types of House Building

The type of house building of the respondents are RCC building and normal mud and stone house. Some of them are well facilitated and some are normal. Types of house building of the respondents are given below.

Table 5.10
Types of House Building

S.N.	Types of house building	No. of families	No. of respondents
1.	Well facilitated RCC house	5	20
2.	Normal RCC house	7	19
3.	Well facilitated mud and stone house	6	15
4.	Normal mud and stone house	2	6

Source: Field survey 2014

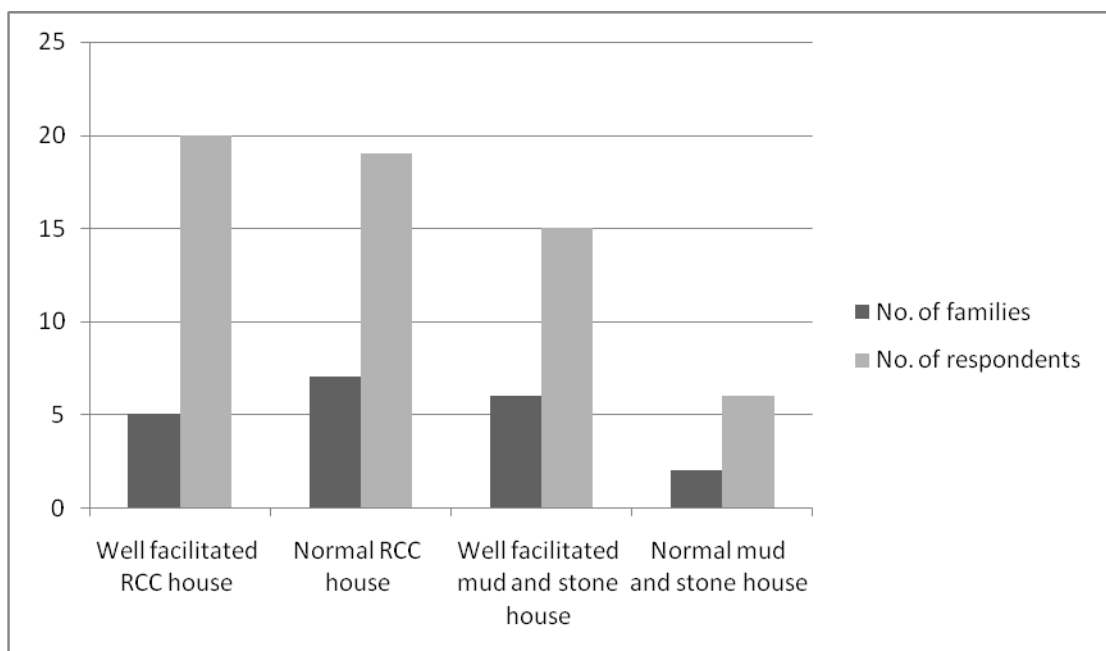


Figure 5.10
Types of House Building

5.1.10 Vehicle Holding Pattern of Respondents

The respondents have used different types of vehicles like: car, motorbike, cycles etc. Some businessmen have trucks, buses for business purpose. Vehicle holding pattern of respondents for private use is given below.

Table 5.11
Vehicle Holding Pattern of Respondents

S.N.	Types of vehicle	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Car	6	10
2.	Motorbike	30	50
3.	Cycle	6	10
4.	No vehicle	18	30
Total		60	100

5.1.11 Land Holding Pattern of the Respondents

The respondents of Lalyang, Syangja have moderate quantity of land. Some of the respondents leave their land barren i.e. without cultivation. The land holding pattern of the respondents are given below.

Table 5.12
Land Holding Pattern of Respondents

S.N.	Land holding size	No. of household	No. of respondents
1.	Above 10 Ropani	5	20
2.	5-10 Ropani	7	18
3.	Below 5 Ropani	8	22
Total		20	60

5.1.12 Cash and Bank Deposit of Household of the Respondents

Due to employment opportunity, the respondents' families have deposited their cash on bank. Cash and bank deposit pattern of the respondents on the basis of field survey has been described below.

Table 5.13

Cash and Bank Deposit of Household of the Respondents

S.N.	Cash and Bank Balance	No. of household	No. of respondents
1.	Over 10 lakhs	7	17
2.	5-10 lakhs	5	20
3.	2-5 lakhs	5	15
4.	Less than 2 lakhs	3	8
Total		20	60

Source: Field survey 2014

5.1.13 Attachments of Respondents with Social Organization

There are different social organization like: mother group, youth club, IPM, trade organization. The attachment of respondents with social organization is given below:

Table 5.14

Attachments of Respondents with Social Organization

S.N.	Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Youth Club	20	33.33
2.	Mothers Groups	6	10
3.	Trade Organization	2	3.33
4.	Others	1	1.67
5.	None of the above	31	51.67
	Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2014

About 20 respondents also take part in IPM out of them 12 persons repeated from other social organization and 8 persons have become the member of IPM only.

Case Study 1

A respondent named Phul Prasad Bhattarai worked in Butwal Power Company Ltd as office assistant. He had Monthly income of of Rs. 20,000 per month. His wife conducted a Grocery shop by taking a rented house in Lalyang Village. She had earn average Rs 10,000 per month. The monthly expenditure of the family was Rs 15,000 including cost of two children. The land of joint family was also in the road area. Later, the family has separated from joint family and receives about 400 Sq mt lands. At the beginning, the cost of land was very cheap I.e 4000 sq mt. After 3years, the price of land was increased by 3 times i.e 12000sq mt due to socio economic development. He decided to sell the half of the land. He received Rs 24,00000 by selling it. He made his own house in the remaining land. Nowadays, he should not pay rent for conducting Grossary shop and start to earn twice than the pervious. Now they are well settled and getting benefitted with the job and business.

Case Study 2

A young person of Lalyang, Syangja names Chhabi Lal Bhattarai was doing business Of Agrobhet in Galyang Bazaar. This shop had given service to the farmer for seeds and medicine for cultivation. The shop was not running well. After his marriage, he was got trouble to continue the shop due to insufficient investment. Later he joined in Private job in Ask Nepal, the Popular INGO of Syangja. He has got more than 30,000 as basic Salary. Nowadays, his wife is conducting the Agrobhet shop

smoothly. They are able to save not less than 20,000 per month and life style also being changed.

Case Study 3

Udayaraj Bhattarai having residence in study area was permanent job holder of Butwal Power Company Ltd. Before 10 years, his annual income was Rs 10,000. His annual income and expenditure was almost equal. After one years, his wife also got chance to join Butwal Power Company Ltd as accountant. Both the members of family got income from the employment. Just before 3 years, they had took 10,00000 as Loan facility from the office. They had purchased a residential building in Butwal with saving money and loan received from office. Now, they have almost cleared the loan through the income of job and rent received from the building. They are able to add additional house which may be used for sons.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the analysis and discussion of above information, the summary conclusion and recommendation/suggestions are deduced and presented as follows

6.1 Summary

Jagatradevi V.D.C ward no 9, Lalyang is the study area where 60 respondents of 20 families were selected for the study. There are only 3 castes living together in this ward. Brahmin are the majority group in this study area. Job opportunity is the major causes of economic development and the right location & running project is helping to uplift the economic development as well as social development.

The young people have gone for foreign job; some of the people have worked inside Nepal. Some have done business and rests are doing agricultural work. The observation shows both positive and negative trends of Social developments.

All most capable people are contributing to generate money and for production. They have no scarcity for daily life needs. They are saving money for tomorrow. About 30 percent respondents have purchased land outside of the village. Some of them have purchased land for house building and some of them have purchased cultivated land. Businessman also invested their money to purchase vehicles for public use. They have further income from side business of Vehicles. Some of the farmers are doing professional agriculture. They have better opportunity due to availability of running project and nearer market. Most of the people achieving land, property, vehicle and so on. They have reforming their

house structure. Almost 5 new house building are constructing and adding per year. These all are seen to be positive trend of Socio-economic development.

Besides, some indicator shows negative trend of social development. Only 4 persons are doing government job as officer level. The Private employment opportunity will not have long lasting. They don't have secured carrier of life. The foreign job has limited time i.e. maximum 5 years. The temporary staffs taken from Butwal Power Company Ltd. may not exceed their job by 2 years. After completion of project about 20 people will loosen their job. The huge man power has engaged in job opportunity than in production. So it has created barren land and reducing productivity. It has increased the expenditure for daily needs on abnormal basis. Less people are taking part in social meeting and programmed. Cultural programmed and social reties have been minimized which ultimately weaken the warm relation between them. These are seen negative trends of Socio-economic development of people of Lalyang Syangja.

6.2 Conclusions

It is concluded that the increasing job opportunity has created strong economic status of the villagers of Lalyang Syangja. They have improving their life styles. Structures of the surrounding are changed radically. They are achieving skill from the job and developing confidence for doing work. They are getting trained of practical work. They have utilized the modern facilities due to increasing income. It has reduced poverty in the village. Everyone can survive on his own stand in Lalyang Syangja. These all are positive conclusions taken from the study.

But some trends shows negative impact on social development. They are pointed as follows.

Higher education have been supposed to be unnecessary burden. Thinking level could not be raised for multiple dimension of development. Money mind has been developed. Health care, sanitation and other activities are not in priorities. Females are comparatively dominant and lesser chances on employment opportunities. Westernization culture is slightly increasing on the study area. Alcoholic habits have been seen on youth. The family members have spent more money for unnecessary goods and service due to getting remittance from foreign job. The children are being careless due to job opportunities The family relations are being weak. So the conversion of joint family to nuclear family is increasing.

6.3 Recommendations

This research is the outcome of personal investment and study for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for master's degree in sociology. Therefore, the study was conducted in a short period which might not be wide enough for detail recommendation. However, being based on major finding of this study various recommendations are made. The recommendations are given about balanced of socio-economic development for the people of Lalyang Syangja.

- Temporary job attraction is seen rather than permanent job. Youth of Lalyang Syangja have not interest of permanent job in Nepal Government. They are searching more income with in short period

of life. So they need to fight for permanent job in Nepal government or other reputational public enterprises.

- People are not interested in higher education which might cause the weak presentation on permanent job. It narrows the thinking level and could not help to develop positive attitude.
- Health care, sanitation and other regular activities like exercise, meditation have been ignored. They are also important parts of life so, they need to give time for them.
- Bad habit of alcoholic drinks, unnecessary debate should be minimized. Such time should given to child care, study and keeping warmth relation to the family member of aboard.
- Unnecessary expenditure on physical goods and service should be reduced to save their money because it might not control after losing job which will weaken the economic status later in future.
- Saving from income should utilize for productive works like business, factory and share etc. It will help them to maintain the progress of economic development as it is. The unproductive investment on land and building will not increase the economic status for ever which has fluctuation of the prices only.
- Children are being careless. It is dangerous phenomena of decreasing social status. They should put close monitoring to the children. Their needs, balanced diet and supports should not ignore. Children are future pillar of the society as well as of our country. Their future depends on the present. So, everyone should give time to care of them.
- The role of social activities gives a different recognition to the person. It will unite the society and help to keep harmony relation with others. The cultural and social activities should continue for

the typical recognition. It is observed that the people of Lalyang are not interested in such activities. They should take part in social activities and common decision of social development. They should participate in local development also.

- Many people of Lalyang, Syangja has separated from joint family after getting job and income. It is very pity matter. It is due to narrow money mind concept. These people are ignoring humanism. So, Youth Club and mother's unity group should also activate to reduce such practices. The people must care their parents.

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ANNEX 1

List of 60 Respondents of 20 household families

S.N	Name	Age	Employer	post	sex
1	Narayan Bhattarai	35	GON	Account officer	Male
2	Deepak Bhandari	33	GON	Legal Officer	Male
3	Ram Prasad Rijal	40	GON	Ma. Vi. Teacher (Officer)	Male
4	Sarshoti Bhattarai	39	GON	Teacher non officer	Female
5	Namkala Bhattarai	38	GON	Teacher non officer	Female
6	Samjana Bhattarai	35	GON	Teacher non officer	Male
7	Jhabendra Bhattarai	48	Pvt.	H.R. officer	Male
8	Khagendra Bhattarai	44	Pvt College	Lecturer (Officer)	Male
9	Phul Prasad Bhattarai	36	B.P.C ltd	Non officer	Male
10	Ganesh Bhattarai	28	Foreign job	Non officer	Male
11	Kashi Bhandari	55	Not Employee	Agriculture	Male
12	Jeeban Bhattarai	25	Pvt. College	Officer	Male
13	Binod Bhattarai	24	Foreign job	Non officer	Male
14	Raj Bhattarai	28	Foreign job	Officer	Male
15	Kalpana Bhattarai	29	Not Employee	Business man	Female
16	Rupa Neupane	25	Private	Non officer	Female

17	Namaraj Bhattarai	27	Foreign job	Non officer	Male
18	Bishnu Bhattarai	24	Foreign job	Non officer	Male
19	Shyam Bhattarai	26	Foreign job	Non officer	Male
20	Ram Prasad Bhattarai	46	Not Employee	Business man	Male
21	Gaya Prasad Bhattari	70	Not Employee	Agriculture	Male
22	Nildev Bhattarai	68	Not Employee	Agriculture	Male
23	Yubaraj Bhattari	24	Foreign job	Non officer	Male
24	Chhabi Bhattari	26	Private	Non officer	Male
25	Chintamani Aryal	38	Foreign job	officer	Male
26	Muna Bhattarai	23	Foreign job	Non officer	Male
27	Govinda Bhattarai	27	Foreign job	Non officer	Male
28	Humanath Bhattarai	23	Foreign job	Non officer	Male
29	Sangita Bhattarai	48	B.P.C ltd	Helper	Male
30	Ghyansyam Bhattarai	37	Foreign job	Officer	Male
31	Bishnu B.k	47	Not Employee	Business man	Male
32	Tilak B.K.	43	Private	Non Officer	Male
33	Bhawani Bhattarai	63	B.P.C ltd	Business man	Male
34	Uday Raj Bhattarai	45	Private	Non officer	Male
35	Sita Rana Magar	37	B.P.C ltd	Helper	Female
36	Gun Bahadur Magar	36	Private	Non officer	Male
37	Jeeban Bdr Magar	29	Private	Non officer	Male
38	Netra Aryal	34	Private	Officer	Male
39	Narayan Bhattarai	36	Private	Non officer	Male
40	Durga Bhattarai	39	GON	Non officer	Male

41	Gunakhar Bhattarai	27	Foreign job	Non officer	Male
42	Krishna Bhattarai	48	Pvt.	Non officer	Male
43	Gopal Prasad Bhattarai	60	Not Employee	Business man	Male
44	Motilal Bhattarai	70	Not Employee	Agriculture	Male
45	Purna Prasad Aryal	75	Not Employee	Agriculture	Male
46	Megnath Bhattarai	51	Not Employee	Business man	Male
47	Hem Bahadur Rana	39	Foreign job	Non officer	Male
48	Tara Neupane	30	Private	Non officer	Female
49	Sun Bahadur Magar	70	Not Employee	Agriculture	Male
50	Ram Bahadur Magar	65	Not Employee	Agriculture	Male
51	Tilak Bahadur Rana	38	Foreign job	Non officer	Male
52	Gopal Prasad Bhattarai	55	Not Employee	Agriculture	Female
53	Laxmi Aryal	38	Bpc	Helper	Female
54	Dila Bhattari	75	Not Employee	Agriculture	Female
55	Than Bahadur Rana	28	B.P.C ltd	Helper	Male
56	Hem raj Pun	24	Private	Non officer	Male
57	Sanjog Pun	27	B.P.C ltd	Helper	Male
58	Rama Pun	26	Private	Helper	Female
59	Salik Ram Aryal	29	GON	Agriculture officer	Male
60	Rita Bhattarai	34	Private	Non officer	Female

ANNEX 2

List of Key Informants

S. N.	Name	Recognition
1	Devi Prasad Bhattarai	Social service
2	Gopal Prasad Bhattarai	Social worker
3	Sharshowti Bhattarai	Social worker
4	Laxmi Bhattarai	Community worker
5	Nildev Bhattarai	Social worker
6	Gun Bahadur Magar	Social worker
7	Megnath Bhattarai	Ward Representative

ANNEX 3

Checklist for Key Informant Interview

Name of the key informant:

Designation:

Sex:

Age:

- 1 Person's role in providing support to the family
- 2 Participation in social activities
- 3 Job engagement of Person
- 4 Income of the person from existing job.
- 5 Property achieved currently and life style of the person
- 6 Attitude towards the community and social development
- 7 Suggestion to make betterment of overall social status of the Village

ANNEX 4

Observations Checklist

- 1 Family Pattern
- 2 Qualification and its cause
- 3 Socio-economic status
- 4 Property hold by family and life style
- 5 Income from Job and its utilization
- 6 Attitude towards society

ANNEX 5

Questionnaire

A) Demographic Aspects

- 1) Name
- 2) Caste:
- 3) Age:
- 4) Religion
- 5) Language:
- 6) Member of Household

S.N.	Description	19-29	30-39	40-49	50 &above

B) Educational Aspects

1) Educational Condition

- a) Literate b) illiterate c) SLC d) Intermediate e)
Bachelor and above

if only SLC, why you couldn't Join the College or why you are dropout?

- a) Own smelt well b) Not access to College
c) Poor condition d) Pressure of family

2) Are you interested to study more?

- a) Yes b) No

If yes, Up to which level you want to read

3) Do you feel that education is a factor to affect on social life of women?

- a) Yes b) No c) I don't know d) others

- 4) How can we get Higher education?
 a) Access of College at Village b) Online educational Institution
 c) Family support
 d) Study with job. e) Others....

C) Health Aspect

- 1) Is there any reliable health service center?
 a) Yes b) No c) Far d) I don't Know
- 2) How many time you became a ill within a year?
 a) One b) Two c) Three d) More than three
- 3) What were the main diseases?
 a) Fever b) Common cold c) skin related dieses
 d) Mental related dieses e) Other
- 4) What is your first choice of taking medicine?
 a) Wizard b) Allopathic c) Homeopaths d) others

D) Economic Aspect

- 1) What is your main occupation?
 a) Agriculture b) Gov. Service c) Private Job
 d)Foreign Job e) Business f) Others
- 2) What is your main source of your family income and how much expenditure?

S.N.	Main Source	Monthly Income	Monthly Expenditure
a.	Agriculture		
b.	Gov. Service		
c.	Private Job		
d.	Foreign Job		
e.	Business		
f.	Others		

- 3) If you are service holder in which post you are working?
 a) Manager b) Officer c) Non officer d) Helper

4) Do you participate in any decision making process of Social Activities?

a) Yes b) No c) Not interested d) not asked

E. Participation

1) How many social organization are there?

a) Youth Club b) Mothers group c) both d) both and other also

2) Are you the member among that organization?

a) Yes b) No c) not interested d) not asked

3) In your organization there is equal chance to equal participation for male and female.

a) Yes b) No c) Depends on quality of education and skill

4) What are the outcomes of your organization in past few years

a) working on development works b) Just unity c) Both

5) When you keep your problem in organization in that time you can get any supports from the other member of your organization?

a) Yes b) No c) Not required

6) By effective women participation does it help to improve the status of women?

a) Yes b) No c) I don't know

if yes,

7) How will women effective participation in various activities?

F. Social Aspect

1) How the women Participate in social activities?

a) Actively b) Nominal c) not interested

2) Who took your marriage decision?

a) Parents b) Relatives c) Myself d) Others

3) Do you co-operate to your neighbors in their special circumstance or special function?

a) Yes b)No c) Depends on neighbour

If yes are they also coming to cooperate to your family?

4) Have you contribute your income to conduct family?

a) Yes b) No C) Not required d) not interested

e) Not asked by parents and other member.

6) What is your main responsibilities in your household?

a) To help daily needs of kitchen b) Agriculture

c) Taking part in Social Activities d) Others

G. General Questions

1) What is nature of Your Job?

2) In which country and what types of work are you doing?

3) How much time will you continue your private job?

4) what kind of role should play by various organization and various key persons?

5) How much remittance entered in a village annually?

6) What are the current properties gain from the job and income of your family?

7) What are the major problems faced by people of Lalyang, Syangja?

8) What are the weaknesses of the people of villages?

9) How we can strengthen the socio-economic condition of the village?

10) At last do you want to say any more?