

**ECONOMIC IMPACT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMMES TO MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES OF  
DIPSUNG  
VDC OF KHOTANG**

**A Thesis**

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Though the development of any nation is directly related in terms of awareness level, access in resources and quality of lifestyle of the people. To deliver the access in basic need, any nation should have best practices of democratic exercise. Democracy is that window by which any people of that country can watch the fruitfulness and better future. So access in basic need can only provide through social awareness rising and building basic infrastructures. Basic infrastructure development can promote sustainable livelihood opportunities in developing countries like Nepal. We can not achieve income generating activities, access in education, market centers, water supply, irrigation and health facilities without adequate infrastructures in the rural area. So, development of basic social infrastructure is must in order to remove poverty and inequality (Ghimire, 2010).

So, to build infrastructures in community level, where communities are diverse by the religious, economic, educational and moral issues is not a simple task. Only applying social mobilization tools and techniques i.e. organizational effort, community development activities, training for behavior change and awareness rising, advocacy, inclusive, fund rising and networking, can bound them for their fact need and fulfillment of the immediate necessities. Thus, the development activities are based on the role of social mobilization for the development of rural community. To build development activities in developing countries, it is easy than sustain. So, it is to say that pre, during and post mobilization strategies are the backbone of sustainability of development activities in community level.

Development is multidimensional process involving changes in structures, attitudes and institution as well as acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and eradication of absolute poverty. The failure of development and governance in Nepal created the preconditions poverty, inequality, social discrimination and lack of social justice and democracy-for widespread discontent. Locally elected bodies' disappearances, which were major fundamental activist for the development of rural area (84%), are not in active participation due to unstable political situation of Nepal. Discriminatory practices and the social exclusion of women and disadvantaged groups

have also long been a source of frustration and conflict within local communities. The government has been ineffective in addressing the needs of poor, marginalized, disabled, and vulnerable is perceived as working against the interests of ordinary people, and is failing to address the underlying causes of internal conflict (Bhandari, 2012).

Social mobilization means transferring target population from being recipients of benefit to being active participation in development process. It is a best practice to develop organizational effort, which works as overall empowerment of those communities who are extremely outside from the mainstream of development process. Social mobilization involves planned actions and processes to reach, influence and involved all relevant segments of societies across all sectors from national to the community level in order to create an effective behavior (Bhandari, 2012).

The study of social mobilization is an approach that empowers people to participate actively in development processes—through their own local initiatives and through well informed and constructive dialogue at the policy level. It is an essential tool for mobilizing and engaging isolated, passive and poor members of society, hence its popularity with poverty reduction and decentralized governance programs worldwide. Its effectiveness depends largely on the appropriateness of the approaches used within a given cultural, socio-economic and political environment. On the whole, it is an effective tool for building a well-informed, proactive and strong civil society, making it a valuable partner for government and the private sector in shaping national development that is equitable and sustainable.

According to population census- 2011, 82.93 percent of people live in rural areas. So poverty in Nepal is predominately a rural phenomenon (CBS, 2011). According to Asian Development Bank, high incidence of poverty is the primary development concern in Nepal (Ghimire, 2010). Against this background poverty reduction is the primary objective of the long-term Agricultural Perspective Plan (Aryal, 2006) of the government of Nepal. For the crusade against poverty in Nepal a lot of policies and programmed have been implemented. The government and the non- governmental organization have made a large of efforts to overcome the causes of poverty. In spite of various development efforts, the proportion of the country's population below the poverty line has been increasing and overwhelmingly concentrated in rural areas.

Rural poverty alleviation is the biggest challenge to the government (Ghimire, 2010).

The idea of sustainable rural livelihood mainly streams from the past experiences of the various development efforts. Development is an urgent need of many underdeveloped nations. The appearance of the concept of development immediately after the World War II was due to the existence of the huge gap between the newly independent nations and their colonial masters. Many development strategies at that time such as state-led, market-led proved to be illusory and unfruitful because both strategies completely excluded the rural masses which ultimately resulted in huge disparity between rural and urban or traditional and modern sectors.

Such development strategies proved to be a big cost, the rural people were made helpless, dependent and poor. In this situation, development activists are devising new alternative strategies, which give prime importance to the rural sector and the rural masses.

Development of livelihood opportunities like health, education and development activities through social mobilization are most importance to local communities but they are excluded from mainstream of development activities. Rural community based development activities through social mobilization are broad-based on people's participation, inclusiveness, local ownership, effective coordination, stakeholder collaboration, community ownership, transparency and promotion of rural livelihoods, which help in filling development vacuums created in rural areas by the then conflict.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

It is well known that Nepal is a poor country with widespread poverty. However, the dimension of poverty varies from one region to another and one ethnic group to another. Although, the Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS) 2010/11 conducted by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS, 2011) stated that only 26.5 percent of the people are below poverty line but, various non-official reports showed the magnitude of poverty is much more higher than the official figures. Usually the 35 percent of people living in the rural areas are poorer as compared to urban areas 23 percent. Households belonging to occupational castes (lower castes) and other small ethnic groups are in miserable condition (CBS, 2011).

The definition of poverty is not unique and universal. People may be even poor, if various socio-economic indicators are taken as measurement of poverty. Therefore micro study is very useful to know about the cause of poverty. Most of the rural development programs and other package programs are committed to be based on needs approach and are geared to alleviate poverty. But for successful implementation of these programs, it is essential to understand poverty at the micro level, i.e. household level. The effectiveness of government and non-governmental programs on a given village might be evaluated with the help of specific achievements.

The condition of physical infrastructure and services are worsening day by day which are the backbone for income generating activities and employment especially in rural areas. According to the UNESCO, the illiteracy in Nepal is 37.3% among the male and 65.1% among the female. Many constraints are responsible for worsening education.

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being not merely the absence of disease and deformity (WHO, 2011). Under 5 year age mortality rate is at 42 per 1000 live birth, which is highest in South Asia. The maternal mortality rate is at 350 per 100000 live births rank among the highest in the world (Social Watch, 2013).

Average life expectancy for male is 61.5 and female is 60.5 (UNDP, 2013). Nepal has greater average life expectancy of male than female in the world. Only 41% people have access to basic health services within half an hour walking distance. 59% people are facing the problem of basic health facility. Regular family planning services users are only 47%. According to the report of multi sector monitoring study, only 41% household has access to drinking water supply and also less access in sanitation. 27% households spend more than half an hour time to collect water supply at a time in Nepal. 19% water resources are polluted and infected by inaudible microorganisms (UNDP, 2013).

Hence low level of development of social along with economical activities, infrastructures and access of poorest and marginalized group on basic facilities and resources are the main obstacles in poverty alleviation in Nepal. Therefore reducing corruption, increasing accountability, inclusive development and access in resources and basic facilities are basic requirements for social development in Nepal.

Similarly the rhetoric of "social mobilization" as vocalized by many development actors needs to be studied. This study has been done focusing on following research questions:

- a) What are the operational procedures of local development programs in the study area?
- b) What is the economic impact of local development programs on marginalized communities'?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of this study is to study development programmes regarding alleviation of all forms of poverty prevalent in the study area especially the marginalized communities. However, the specific objectives of the study are:

- a) To explore operational procedures of local development programmes,
- b) To assess the economic impact of local development programmes on marginalized communities of study area.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Local development program is the foundation of participatory approaches in rural development and poverty alleviation programs. It is a powerful instrument in decentralization policies and programs aimed, at strengthening human and institutional resources development at local level. Social mobilization strengthens participation of disadvantaged groups, dalits and women in local decision-making, improves their access to social and production services and efficiency in the use of locally available resources and enhances opportunities for asset building through equal participation of people.

It is also true that the notion of people's participation is now widely recognized as a basic principle of development programs and projects. Yet it is a complex process and there are few universal truths, approaches or methodologies. People's participation cannot be merely proclaimed, it has to be promoted. It takes time, resources, understanding and perseverance, but the end result should be a development process which is not exclusively in the control of external professionals but indeed involves local people, their representatives, their ideas and their skills and knowledge. People's participation can ensure sustainability, hence it can make development activities more effective and it can help to build local capacities (leadership).

People's knowledge and skill is seen as a potentially positive contribution to the project. A project which does not seek to make use of local knowledge and skills may not only be less effective but will also be squandering a useful resource. A participatory project seeks every possibility to base its activities upon local resources' both to avoid situations of dependence on external ones and also to help develop local capabilities, which will be important if the development is to be sustained. Participation is to do with developing people's capacities and this can best be achieved by building on and strengthening their existing knowledge and expertise.

People's participation empowers women. Participatory development seeks to improve gender inequalities through providing a means by which women can take part in decision making. There are often enormous social and cultural barriers which hinder women's participation. Participatory development seeks to bring about changes and to create the circumstances where women's voice is also heard. This is a sensitive and critical issue and efforts to involve women in an appropriate manner.

The study, therefore, aims to critically examine the poverty alleviation through local development program in the Dipsung VDC regarding the norms of people's participation, primacy of the people and poverty alleviation. Although Dipsung is relatively near to Khotang district headquarter, this village involves every stratum of people either in terms of economy or social status and most people are engaged in agricultural and other farm-based activities. The study has been conducted in Khotang district because it is very lower order in human development index as well as community development practices. The social, economical and infrastructure development activities were lacking in this district. Now some NGOs, I/NGOs and governmental offices are working for the development of district level and community level. So the study area is selected to promote the reimbursing community development practices as sustainable, inclusive, benefit oriented and development activity in long run. The villagers, development planners, policy, academician as well as students are going to be benefited after completing the study. Thus this village can be best choice for this type of study

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

- a. This study has covered only Dipsung VDC which will not be applicable to all the VDCs of Nepal because of different socio-cultural and economic conditions.

- b. This study being bound within the limitations of academic curriculum, constrained related to limited physical and human resources as well as the factor of time is also significant.
- c. The study being based on the available secondary data as well as primary data; weakness in the existing data itself may reflect on analysis and assessment of some problems or issues too.
- d. The sampled respondents may be affiliated with any political party. In this situation the political biasness of the respondents can obstructs the gaining of real information in the village.
- e. The study is limited to 85 respondents of the study area, so sample respondents may not represent the whole district of the study area.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This study has been organized into five different chapters with different headings. The organization of this study is presented as follows:

Chapter I deals about introduction of the study which includes background of study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study.

Chapter II deals about the literature review focusing on the theoretical concept, international context and Nepalese context.

Chapter III is the research methodology of the study which includes research design, nature and sources of data, population and sample selection procedure, tools and techniques of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Chapter IV deals the presentation and analysis of data. This chapter consists of development programs and their operational procedures, general introduction of the respondents, socio-economic status of the respondents, impact on discussion making through participation, socio-economic Impact

Chapter V is the conclusive chapter. It gives the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.



# CHAPTER II

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The purpose of literature review is to find out what research studies have been conducted in one's chosen field of study and what remains to do. The primary purpose of literature review is to learn not to accumulate. It enables the researcher to know, what research has been done in the subject? what others have been done in the study?, what theories have been advanced? The approach taken by the other researchers, area of agreement of disagreement and whether there are gaps that can fill through the proposed research?

### 2.1 Theoretical Concept

Social mobilization has been defined as a dynamic and participatory process of empowering people, specially the poor and the socially excluded, for their socio-cultural, political and economic empowerment in a sustainable manner. In other words Social mobilization is a social learning process geared towards the development of a community mechanism that empowers communities to meet the economic and social needs of individual member as well as of the community as a whole (Sah, 2013).

The theory of local development program emerged from the recognition that a genuine participatory approach to development is essential for success and sustainability. Civil society participation in development effort is therefore increasingly recognized by development agencies and governments. Local development program is essential for promoting good governance, improving responsiveness of national policies and programs to citizens' needs and ensuring transparency and accountability in policy making and implementation processes. Genuine participation of citizens however, goes beyond dialogue with or contracting a few non-governmental organizations. It must engage all citizens (women and men, in their various capacities, socio-economic status, affiliations and locations) beyond elections to active participation in making decisions that affect their lives. Engaging people requires efforts and mechanisms that can empower all, but most especially the disadvantaged members of society, to participate effectively in development processes (Pandey, 2013).

The self-help groups have been the focal point of the local development programme. The saving and credit, livelihoods support and infrastructure works that the programme has supported have all been channeled through different groups. The process by which these groups are formed and built up is called local development program. The Government of Nepal is a strong supporter of local development for delivering development to local communities. Local development program is an approach and tool that enables people to organize for collective action, by pooling resources and building solidarity required resolving common problems and work towards community advancement. Local development program is a process that empowers women and men to organize their own democratically self-governing groups or community organizations, which enable them to initiate and control their own personal and communal development. It opposed to mere participation in an initiative designed by the government or an external organization. Organizational development is a process in which community members and, especially the poor form their own groups or organizations based on common development interests and needs that are best served by organizing themselves as a group (Bongartz and Dahal, 2013).

Organizations can be created with a specific focus (for example, a tenants' association, a credit union or cooperative) or as broad-based. Multi-purpose groups or community organizations with an overall aim to improve the situation of their members and the community are also made in which they live. Organizations with a holistic focus are more inclusive of the poor, (who have a much broader array of needs), and can be effective vehicles for poverty alleviation, community-wide development and establishing strong links with local government. Mobilization can start with small groups, as the first step for participation in larger community wide organizations, which are in some cases, associations of small groups (Kunwar, 2003).

## **2.2 International Context**

Chambers R. (1983) studied the poverty of the Third World specially the South Asia and identified some elements that constitute the cluster of disadvantages which contribute to poverty. The study had termed this as deprivation trap. This trap included poverty, physical weakness, isolation, vulnerability and powerlessness. The study thought all these disadvantages are interlinked and cannot be isolated. The study also argued that the poorer rural people must help themselves; but this, trapped as they are, they often cannot do. The initiatives, lies with outsiders who have more

power and resources and most of whom are neither rural nor poor. In this regard, the rationality of social mobilization doesn't shrink but goes high because social mobilization focuses on building on building community organizations to directly articulate people's needs and priorities. Once sensitized communities build their own organization and develop their own leaders. No outsiders can hinder the progress of them if they are united through their own institutions.

Sen A. (1999) viewed the problem of poverty on the basis of various approaches like inequality approach, absolute and relative poverty approach, biological approach etc. for analysis of the courses of deprivation. In inequality approach, author found the close relationships between poverty and inequality and a transfer of income from a person in the top income groups to one of the middle income group reduce the inequality problem. According to the biological approach, poverty is primarily related to biological and nutritional requirements. Deprivation is considered broadly to grip with the understanding of the poverty. The author found that concept of the absolute deprivation and the approach of relative deprivation supplements rather than the analysis of poverty in terms of absolute dispossessions.

Sen A. (2001) had emphasized the development as freedom. The study focused on the liberty of people themselves to build their own capabilities. The study had viewed development as freedom. The study argued that freedom advances the capability of a person, which is the essence of development. According to him, what people call positively achieve is influenced by economic opportunities, political liberties, social powers, and the enabling conditions of good health, basic education, and encouragement and cultivation of initiatives. The study further argued the institutional arrangement, of these opportunities can be meaningful only when people have freedom and liberty to participate in social choice and in the making of public decisions that impel the progress of these opportunities. Hence, social mobilization makes such a concept of development more appropriate and significant.

World Bank (2010) reported that poverty in Nepal is deep and complex, and only a concerted effort to improve public interventions while mobilizing community initiative holds hope for a reduction in poverty. The report further says " poverty is more widespread and deeper in more remote areas in the mid- and far- western development regions and mountain belt. Poverty in rural Nepal is too deep and too

entrenched to be rapidly or widely alleviated. Many literatures have studied the nature, cause and effects of poverty in Nepal.

Seddone D. (2006) mentioned that capital formation through mobilization of savings enhances a community organization's power to realize its full potential. "Savings generated by individual members are the assets of the community organization and are the first step towards their self-reliance". Accumulated savings can be used for internal credit with interest, to enable individual members to engage in income generation activities whilst at the same time, accumulating the organization's capital base. They can also be used for enterprise development at the community level. Savings can serve as the basis for access to external services, for example, micro-finance. They can also form the basis for community organizations' contribution to local development initiatives, which is essential in localities where government capacity to address all social needs of a community is very limited.

### **2.3 Nepalese Context**

Aryal (2006) reported that effective social mobilization goes beyond community organizations, harnessing the potential and efforts of government, non-governmental sector and citizens to work towards sustainable social, economic and political development. The benefits of social mobilization to community organizations and its impact locally and nationally can be best sustained within an enabling political, policy and regulatory environment creation, where mechanisms for linking experiences and lessons at the community level to policy are developed.

Ghimire (2010) mentioned that the spark that ignites the process of Social mobilization- the original catalyst- for change can come from the grassroots on the national level. The important thing is that this catalyst as individual, a group of individuals or an institution facilitates a process in which ultimately power is shared with a wider more diverse group of stakeholders for genuine change to occur. It is important that those most directly affected by the change be integrally involved in the process of determining the nature of change.

The study also stated that social mobilization embraces other behavioral change strategies and skills advocacy, community mobilization, and social marketing and behavioral change. All of these strategies can be used in social mobilization movement to promote concretization, which is a critical consciousness as stated by

Brazilian educator Paulo Freire. These consciousnesses ultimately link the hand of those having less power, voice and resources which those who have more. The process is not adversarial. It is Collaborative. It is about transformation. It is about fostering momentum for positive change in support of gender, poor and marginalized. Social mobilization offers the possibility for effective transformation of people's values, norms, behaviors and attitudes, sometimes at a very personal level. The potential for individual resistance and group growth in the process of working for collective change is significant.

Shrestha (2010) stated that rural poor in countries such as Nepal are confronted by four basic, interrelated problems: poverty, ignorance, disease and civic inertia. The rural poor who comprise two thirds of the world population, would forever confront social peace as a distant dream unless they themselves are able to solve their basic problems and achieve a standard of living equal to that of the rest of society. The rural poor have the potential for self-development - what they lack is the opportunity to release and develop their inherent powers. The rural powers also have personal dignity and should therefore, be regarded with respect, not pity. RRN envisions a world where all human beings enjoy opportunities for progress and prosperity with equality, justice and peace. RRRSDP's mission is to better the lives of the rural poor; particularly women, the land less, small farmers, ethnic minorities and the most disadvantaged and socially oppressed strata of the Nepalese society. Particularly, the traditional occupational "untouchable" caste groups known as Dalits and the traditional bonded laborers, now freed, known as Kamaiyas, by providing them with opportunities for their own socio-economic empowerment.

The study also mentioned that implement development programs from a rights perspective aimed at improving the socio-economic status of the poorest of the poor in rural areas; also, arrest and reverse the acceleration of ecological degradation. To campaign at the local, a national and international level on the root causes of poverty, people's empowerment, human rights violations, social transformation and related development issues. To publish people-oriented educational, development and advocacy publications targeting the rural poor, field workers and practitioners involved in rural development.

Sharma (2011) stated that socio economic development initiatives have been a major

part of social mobilization (SM) process. Firstly in 1963, Karl Deutsche defined the SM concept as a process in which major clusters social, economical and psychological commitments are eroded or broken and people become available for new patterns of socialization and behavior. The study talked about the people's preparedness for a change after old socio-economic commitments are eroded by dint of SM process. Later, Karl Deutsche termed SM process as a movement from tradition to modernity and change in 1968. Both definitions are very general in nature. They accounted the SM as a process of modernization. However, the passage of time, SM gains new dimension. Because of time the circumstances and context factors, the concept of SM has undergone changes. SM has now been used in many settings to achieve a variety of goals- from enforcement of laws regarding gender equality in justice to ethnic groups to voluntary behavioral change that will protect the human environment. The process at bottom helps mobilization of natural as well as human resources in community or in society.

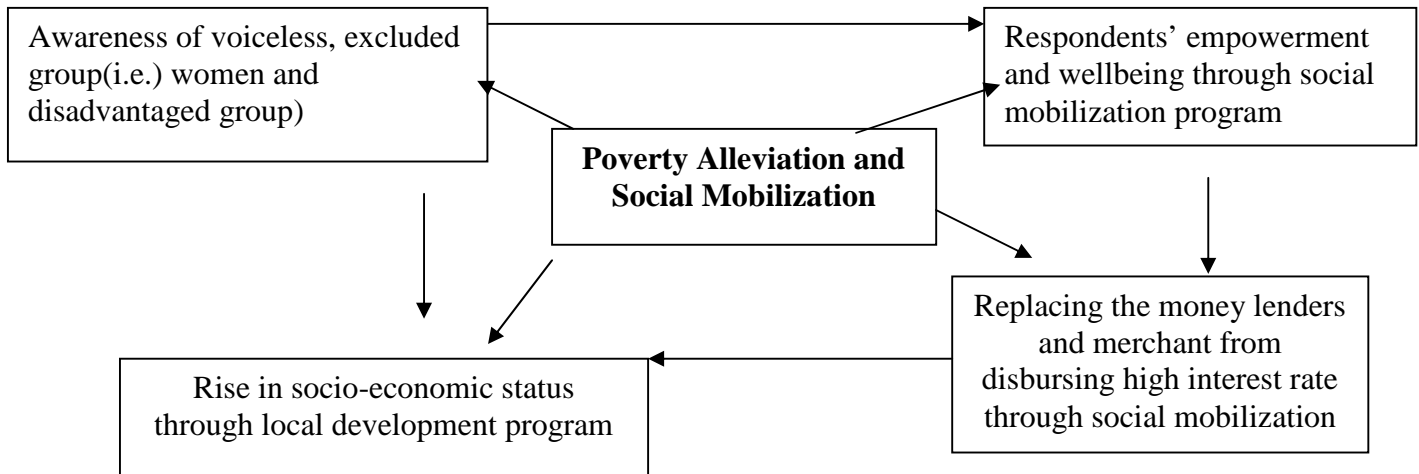
Bhandari (2012) mentioned that social mobilization is an important tool in the poverty alleviation process, as it enables communities and the poor themselves to engage actively in solving their own problems and effectively tackling poverty in its multi-dimensional form. The principles of social mobilization ensure equity, hence issues of gender based, racial and ethnic based discrimination are most likely addressed.

## **2.4 Conceptual Framework**

Poverty is multidimensional. It means either the lack of command over commodities in general (i.e, a severe constriction of choice set) or a specific type of consumption (e.g. too little food energy intake) deemed essential for a reasonable standard of living or the lack of ability to function, in a society to be poor is to be hungry, to lack shelter and clothing, to be sick and not cared for, to be illiterate and not schooled. Thus poverty is also associated with low access of capital which results low production and low Income, low income compelled the low consumption and low investment which again make vicious circle of poverty and affected in human livelihood. Due to scarcity and lacking of consumption and production, all parts of livelihood; health nutrition and literacy, social relation will defecting as well as voicelessness, and powerlessness shocking the people, which is called vicious cycle of poverty. Two part of poverty (human poverty and income poverty viewed in Nepal context. Income poverty line measuring the number of people below per capita income of US\$ 1 per day and

national poverty line as defined by the authorities of the country. Those people who have no permanent house, own land less than 0.75 bigha of no irrigated land or less than 0.38 bigha of irrigated land per family of 5 persons, no family members having regular job in organized sector and have less than Rs. 41659 per capita income (2010/11 price level) are considered to be HHS below the poverty line.

### Conceptual Framework



Reducing poverty and empowerment level of woman through social mobilization are major point of study. Social mobilization for the poor are among many interventions made to reduce poverty and relate wide range of flexible appropriate services tailored to the preference and need of poor provided by micro finance. To analyze the reducing level of poverty and empowering factors of social mobilization program, Intensive and extensive methods have been followed. Extensive approach of this study adopts the before and after comparison method using the information by the researchers while collecting the information of role, perception and prospects of social mobilization program. The intensive approach compares before and after conditions of employment, income level, increasing patterns of assets and wealth as well as respondents' empowerment and wellbeing through social mobilization program. Social mobilization replacing the money lenders and merchant from disbursing high interest rate and exploitation of poor people, awareness of voiceless, excluded group(i.e.) women and disadvantaged group) which is strong point .

# **CHAPTER III**

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. In other words research methodology describes the methods and processes applied in the entire aspect of the study. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. It is necessary for the researcher to know not only the research methods but also the methodology. Research methodology refers to the various sequential steps to be adopted by researcher in studying a problem with certain objectives in view. In other words, it is a way to systematically solve the researcher's problem. This chapter therefore, covers the detail information focused on the information of the research design, sampling procedure, different tools and techniques used for data collection and analysis.

### **3.1 Research Design**

The research design adopted for this study has been descriptive as well as exploratory in nature. It describes the present economic impact of local development programmes to marginalized communities of the study area and participation in development activities. The main objective of this research is to explore operational procedures of local development programmes and to assess the economic impact of local development programmes on marginalized communities of study area. So, descriptive research design has been used in this study. The analysis of data is presented in descriptive way.

### **3.2 Nature and Source of Data**

Primary data has been collected by survey using formal and informal interviews and field observation. The secondary data has been collected from journals, books, articles, reports, DDC, VDC and non-governmental organization. Being a micro-level study, it has covered the role of government agencies, groups and social workers for the development of Dipsung VDC.

### **3.3 Population and Sample Selection Procedure**

The total number of households i.e. 650 in different wards and their involvement in different programs has been taken as universe for the study. Stratified random



sampling has been applied especially focus on dalit and ethnic families. A total of 85 respondents have been selected using stratified random sampling selecting 9 respondents each from ward no. 1-5 and 10 each from ward no. 6-9. Sample sizes is determined by taking into account the level of precision required, heterogeneity of the targeted population and emphasize disadvantaged and women headed families. Adequate attention is given in determining sample size. The chosen sample represented the targeted population under study. Households are selected using stratified random sampling, which is shown in following table:

**Table 3.1**  
**Selection of Sample for the Study**

Ward No.	No. of households	Number of sampled households
1	70	9
2	67	9
3	69	9
4	68	9
5	69	9
6	75	10
7	76	10
8	77	10
9	79	10
Total	650	85

### **3.4 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection**

Structured questionnaire are prepared to get relevant information and data. First of all structured questionnaire is used to get quantitative information like personal identification, population composition and educational status. Similarly, second part is used to collect qualitative information regarding people's attitudes, socio-economic status, perceptions and extent of their involvement in different aspects of social mobilizing efforts, need and aspiration of people, nature of the involvement and prospective activities conducted to sustain the development projects. Key information are obtained from local leaders, elder persons and social mobilizers. Interview is also taken from the head of the family. Observation method is employed in order to

generate data regarding socio-economic conditions of the people and geophysical condition of the village as well.

### **3.5 Tools and Methods of Data Analysis**

The collected primary data has been classified, tabulated, and interpreted according to the requirement. Simple statistical tools had been used for analyzing the quantitative data and the qualitative data had been described, explained and logically analyzed. Table, percentage, average etc. are used for presenting collected information and data.

## CHAPTER IV

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

#### 4.1 Socio-economic Status of the Respondents

Total 85 people from each family were chosen as respondents. Among them number of male were 38 and female were 47. The priority was given to female headed family. It is found that same as in many parts of Nepal, in Dipsung VDC too, male partner works outside the house and female works within the house and premises.

##### 4.1.1 Age-wise Distribution

Most of the respondents were found in the age group of 25 to 45 followed by the age group of 45- 60.

**Table 4.1**  
**Age-wise Distribution of the Respondents**

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percent
15-25	10	11.76
25-35	27	31.76
35-45	32	37.65
45-60	16	18.83
Total	85	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The result is due to the priority given to head of the household to be interviewed. The figures showed that people from energetic age group 35-45 year are heading their families. This can be a plus point for the development of the village as their energy and experience both can benefit village. By ethnicity, most of the respondents from higher age group were from Kami families and that of lower age group from Sarki. Joint family structure is higher in Kami and Magars. Damai and Sarki are preferring single family structure.

##### 4.1.2 Ethnicity Composition

Various ethnic groups are settling in Dipsung VDC. Among them dalits like Kami, Damai, Sarki, Newar and Magar are dominant than Brahmin and Damais. The total number of Sarki 11.76 percent in this village is comparatively low and the research

has especially focused on marginalized and dalit communities. The Magar 31.76 percent is comparatively high.

**Table 4.2**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	No. of Respondents	Percent
Damai	15	17.65
Sarki	10	11.76
Kami	21	24.72
Magar	27	31.76
Others	12	14.11
Total	85	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

By religion most of the families are Hindu but Christian is growing in some dalit settlements. This is due to the fact that dalit are most deprived people in this village and Christian missionaries are alluring them to change into Christianity. The change of religion by force and greed can hinder the stability of social setting. Thus it can be taken as threat to the villager. Besides dalit are changing to other religion because much discrimination exists in Hinduism followed in Nepalese societies. Thus this discrimination on race and caste also need to be eradicated if the goal of Nepalese development effort is to uplift all status of the people.

#### **4.1.3 Educational Status of the Respondents**

Many of the respondents were under SLC while the numbers of illiterate were also significant. There are altogether 5 schools in this village, three pre-primary government management schools, one primary and one secondary. The percentages of samples respondent that are illiterate are 17.23 percent, under SLC 48.23 percent, SLC 14.70 percent, Intermediate 8.22 percent and bachelor and master are 7.0 percent and 4.62 percent respectively.

**Table 4.3**  
**Educational Status of the Respondents**

Educational status	No. of Respondents	Percent
Illiterate	15	17.23
Under SLC	41	48.23
SLC	12	14.70
Intermediate	7	8.22
Bachelor	6	7.0
Masters	4	4.62
Total	85	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

In the study researcher has defined literacy as the ability to read and write, and educated as those who have passed SLC and above.

#### **4.1.4 Occupational Status of the Respondents**

People of Dipsung VDC are involved in various livelihood activities. But agriculture is the main occupation. About 49.41 percent of the respondents told agriculture to be their main profession. 12.95 percent are involved in business and 16.48 percent are service holder

**Table 4.4**  
**Occupation Status of the Respondents**

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percent
Agriculture	42	49.41
Service	14	16.48
Business	11	12.95
Cottage industry	6	7.05
Labor	5	5.87
Others	7	8.24
Total	85	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

About 90 percent of the households are engaged in agriculture but the possession of land is very low so they cannot feed the family whole the year. For this reason they

have to do extra activities to survive. Very few 7.05% people are engaged in cottage industries & which show that the possibility of small scale industries needs to be studied here. Cottage industries can be the backbone of economic status of any village as it consumes local resources and creates employments. Much of the people are oriented to farming and livestock but few are interested for establishing cottage industry.

The main reasons behind this is that establishing cottage industries need some skills which can be generated through varieties of trainings such as bamboo crafts, electrical wiring, food processing, tailoring, bakery etc. Social mobilization programs need to focus on these training programs. Another reason may be that unavailability of market for produced items, it is said that market of Nepal is not friendly for small scale entrepreneurs. Advocacy role and some efforts of concerning agencies are needed to solve this problem.

#### **4.1.5 Distribution of Agriculture Land**

Total land area of the village is 6562 Ropani. Out of this, 3449 (52.26 percent) is being used for agriculture. Mainly two types of agricultural land are used by the villages: Baari and Khet. Barri is generally adjacent to the house which is less irrigated, most sloppy and used to grow vegetables, fruits and maize. Khet is plain, having facility of irrigation, and is mainly used to grow rice, potato and is far from settlement in most cases. A question was asked to the respondents about their possession or holding of total agricultural land (Baari, Khet) and found that households having land lower than 2 Ropani is 42.35 percent. Households having land from 2 to 5 Ropani is 41.17 percent while that of over 5 Ropani is 16.48 percent.

**Table 4.5**  
**Possession of Agricultural Land**

Land Holding (in Ropani)	No. of Respondents	Percent of total sample
Below 2	36	42.35
2-5	35	41.17
over 5	14	16.48
Total	85	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The research also revealed the fact that many families have hired land from others for

commercial agriculture. Some of them were trying more land to hire. This situation indicated that agriculture can help earning money if it is done in commercial basis. The people who pay money for the land on hire were able to save money through agriculture production. But entire focus on agriculture cannot be sustainable way to uplift the economic status of people because total agricultural land is limited to only 3449 Ropanies.

#### 4.1.6 Source of Income

The respondents were asked what they do other than agriculture to fulfill their income needed to survive for whole year. Many of them answered that it was livestock rearing. Some people works in the cities and some has run own business.

**Table 4.6**  
**Source of Income**

Source of Income	No. of Respondents	Percent of total sample
Livestock rearing	32	37.64
Business	15	17.64
Service	17	20.00
Labor	14	16.47
Other	7	8.25
Total	85	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Thus livestock rearing has become quite popular in this village to earn extra income for the survival. Some people grows vegetable and sell it in village and cities. VDP, JUTE and others are helping these people in these tasks. Some people sell their labor and some have started business including conduction of small scale rural enterprises.

In livestock rearing 37.64 percent people are involved in rearing of cows, buffalo, pigs, poultry etc. The main problem in livestock rearing in this village has been identified as follows: a) Lack of proper knowledge and skills, b) Lack of proper training, c) Lack of grazing land and fodder, d) Marketing difficulties, e) Unavailability of veterinary clinics in the village, f) Frequent occurrence of epidemics and insufficiency and high price of the medicine, g) Lack of insurance of livestock and h) Lack of capital to start or buy livestock

#### **4.1.7 Discrimination Based on Caste**

Many ethnic groups are living in Dipsung VDC. Some castes have been grouped as untouchable since long before. Untouchable is form of inhumane discrimination existing in society pushing more than 12 percent people into the dalit and oppressed category. Altogether, there are 15 percent other indigenous ethnic and caste groups who have been historically disadvantaged and who continue to lag behind income and asset levels, educational achievements and human development indicators including social power structure. The extent of unsociability is low in this village as compared to some other parts of Nepal. Some forms of discrimination such as representative roles and sliming of economic benefits are still exists. The situation can be solved through proper campaign on building awareness level and advocacy on the rights of these people.

#### **4.1.8 Use of Fuel and Stove for Cooking Purpose**

Most of the people in this village use firewood, guintha (dung wood), biogas and Chhwalee (plant, husk) for cooking purpose. There is always lack of fuel sources. There is only one community forest user group in the village. Some people get their firewood from their own private forest or their own land. Others use kerosene, biogas and LP gas. Due to unfavorable climatic condition, use of Bio-gas is significantly low.

Use of improved cooking stove is very less in this village. Many families still cook their food in traditional stoves which generates smoke and consumes much firewood. Some people use husk stove and few are using gas stove as mention above. As there is low availability of firewood in the village and LPG gas being highly priced, priority should be given to the improved varieties of Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS).

#### **4.1.9 Status of Women in Economics Activities**

More than half of the total population are women in this village. Much of them are engaged in household activities, very few are service holder and some are engaged in business activities. Women lag behind many activities such as, lower access to health, education and income, lower involvement in decision making processes. Much of the Nepalese rural women spend their time in cooking, porting drinking water and collecting fodder and firewood. In this village, women are not wasting time on drinking water and fodder/firewood but instead their access to education is still very



low.

#### **4.1.10 Status of Health Services**

Only one sub-health post is available in this village where one health assistant and one in-charge are working. The health post can treat on preliminary health problems. Professional and efficient health service providers can be accessed within few hours from this village. Therefore sufficiently equipped health service center is needed in this village for the rising population pressure.

#### **4.2 Development Programmes and Operational Procedures in Dipsung VDC**

Village Development Program, component of local Governance Programme was launched in this village on 15th of Ashad 2057 BS (29th June 2000). The purpose of the program is to reduce poverty by awaring people to organize efforts on social and income generating activities and making them aware on the importance of organization, saving and skills.

Several community organizations (COs) have been formed under this program. The CO members visit regularly and discuss on several concerned topics. They save Rs. 5 to 10 weekly. Out of 31 COs, 22 are formed by female and 9 are formed by male. There is not really mixed CO in this village. Settlement wise coverage of COs is 100 percent so it can be said the program is being quite popular in this village.

The Local Trust Fund of the district gives loan to COs if it feels necessary through the program. Besides, it invests 75 percent of money for building those infrastructures, which are planned by COs themselves. Unified Female Fund (UFF) has invested on Drinking Water Project of ward number 1, maintenance of well in ward 4 and maintenance of irrigation project in ward 8. Fifty household have been benefited through drinking water project, 37 from well maintenance and 350 ropanies of land have been irrigated through the irrigation project and has benefits 108 households out of 150 households.

With the main objective of increasing the living standard and participation of women socially, economically and politically, Mahila Jagriti Program has been formed and there are 300 members in this group. A cooperative named 'Shree Annapurna Mahila Jagriti Sahakari Sangtha Limited' has also been formed in this village under this

program. Total numbers of share holders in this cooperative is 28 with total share amount rupees 2800. The cooperative has got Rs. 24,500 as a seed fund from the center.

Feminist Dalit Organization (FEDO) is working in Khotang district through education, awareness and group activities. It has approximately 80 group members. FEDO has implemented various activities targeting dalit communities, especially dalit women in 4 VDCs,. It focuses on awareness and advocacy program to promote the overall development of dalit women through reducing caste and gender discrimination. In this context, advocacy has played significant role to empower dalit communities.

The main activities it has performed under its projects are: a) Awareness and Advocacy, b) Building coalition support and c) Savings and credit groups mobilization.

JUTE is working in this village since August 2003 though a project named Livelihood Empowerment Program for Disadvantaged Families through Income Generating Activities in Khotang District. It has formed 7 groups and worked in the sector of agricultural technology and funds mobilization for buying pigs, chickens and improved varieties of crops. Out of 7 groups 1 is dalit, 4 are non-dalit and 2 are mixed.

The main objectives of the program is to improve and empower the livelihood of the disadvantaged women group by increasing their income levels through mobilization of group savings in kitchen gardening, semi-commercial vegetable production (seasonal and off-seasonal) and small livestock rearing especially pig and poultry. Total of 260 households from 5 VDCs of Khotang district have been covered. There are 16 women savings and credit groups in the project area.

The monthly saving ranges from Rs. 25-100 per person. The savings are mobilized in kitchen gardening, semi-commercial vegetables production and livestock rearing activities. Kitchen gardening groups and livestock rearing groups are provided vegetable seeds and livestock at 50 percent grant.

The project has also conducted several trainings such as; Nursery Management Training, Compost/Farm manure preparation, vegetable production, mushroom

cultivation, integrated pest management, pig rearing, poultry keeping, gender and development, exposure visit and marketing managing.

#### **4.2.1 Development Programmes**

Social mobilization has been regarded as one of the best tool to organize people and activate them for collective actions to achieve the development of community. It has also been taken as process that empowers women and men to organize and enable them to initiate and control the personal and community development. Different types of social mobilization programs are running in this village since 2000.

Running local development programs are as follows: a) Sachet and Hariyali have been formed in dalit communities, b) Mahila Jagriti has formed in this village. By ethnicity, all the caste groups are involved in these groups, c) FEDO is working for only dalit family's in this village, and had formed 3 groups named Jagriti, pavitra and Ganesh and d) Livelihood empowerment program in concrete terms is not a fully social mobilizing program but it forms groups of people and help them in farming technology and buying of lives stock and their rearing.

#### **4.2.2 Operational Procedures**

The procedures to organize people (formation of group) are same for all the programs. People are first make aware of the benefits they can take after being a member. To do this, different campaigns, door to door visit, and meetings are held, and then a group is formed on settlement basis. Group is given a name and is registered through the concerning program. Leaders are chosen on voting system or satisfaction of all. Members save money on fixed time and creates fund. External grant is added to the fund. Members take loan and pay interest for taken amount. Meeting is fixed every week or fortnight or once a month. All the activities of the groups are registered in a minute book. Different classes are held to enhance the skill of the members and priority is given to communal strategy of development. Despite this, there are some differences too. VDP and Mahila Jagriti work on different programs with different approach and JUTE on empowerment through extension of agricultural technology. In other side, FEDO focuses on advocacy role and conduct classes especially on awareness building and advocacy for the rights of the dalit. FEDO only works for the benefit of dalit communities.

Respondents were asked a question about the reasons why they were attracted to be

the member of COs. About 12.95 percent said that because it is easier to work and make other works in COs than individual. About 25.88 percent said it because of the loan facilities when needed. 17.64 percent said it for the skill generating training opportunities. About 10.58 percent told that self-development is easier and effective being a member of CO. About 32.95 percent people accepted all the above causes.

**Table 4.7**  
**Attraction towards the Community Organizations**

Attraction	No. of Respondents	Percent
It is easier to work	11	12.95
Give loan when necessary	22	25.88
Skill generating trainings	15	17.64
Self-development	9	10.58
All of the above	28	32.95
Total	85	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Thus, in order to effective implementation of these programs sustainable and active participation of people in real terms, the above mentioned causes should be considered at much as possible.

### **4.3 Economic Contribution of Local Development Programmes on Marginalized Community in the Study Area**

It is no doubt that the project has revolutionized enough in their life style. Their life has been more standard than before. Before the project they were very conservative and poor. They had very poor and low living standard. There were not sufficient facilities of electricity, toilet, irrigation, agricultural tool and machines, sanitation and transportation. But now all of the above things are available there. And the people are benefited from them by utilizing them vigorously. All these are the features of the standards of living so that status of their life has uplifted. All of the above have been shown with following data given below.

#### **4.3.1 Impact on Discussion Making Through Participation**

Organizing people alone is not sufficient to fulfill the norms of people's participation. Whatever the ultimate goal of a program, peoples interests, their needs and their wishes should be allowed emphasize the key decisions and actions relating to the program. It is not a question of including people and when it is felt by a program

management to be convenient; people sit center-stage and their interests are taken into consideration during the whole course of the program.

**Table 4.8**  
**Involvement of Respondents in Development Programmes**

Response	No. of Respondents	Percent of total sample
Yes, we are involved	27	31.77
No, we are not	22	25.88
Sometimes	36	42.35
Total	85	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Promoting people's participation means that the program is allowed to develop in accordance with the abilities of local people to play increasing role and to begin to assume some responsibility. The impact of any developing program is more positive and sustainable if there is true participation of the people. The respondents were asked if they are involved in the development programs of the village the result was of mixed type. About 31.77 percent said yes they are made involved. About 25.88 percent said no and about 42.35 percent said it to be sometimes.

Mere people participation in implementation phase of development program is not the desired goal of people's participation. People should get their role from decision making to evaluation and monitoring to sharing of benefits. If people get role in decision making, the next issues is automatically in right back as people are always aware of their needs, possibilities, environments and other factors needed to make any development program sustainable manner. Making people involvement throughout decision-making level helps in resolving conflicts which may arise (during the pre and post implementation of any such program). Thus, in order to know what the situation of people's participation from decision making level, the respondents were asked if they were being involved in decision making of the development programs of the village or not.

It is found that 25.88 percent gave positive response and about 36.47 percent gave negative. About 37.65 percent said that they are occasionally involved in decision making.

**Table 4.9**  
**Involvement of Respondents in Decision Making**

Response	No. of Respondents	Percent of total sample
Yes	22	25.88
No	31	36.47
Occasionally	32	37.65
Total	85	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

#### **4.3.2 Trainings through the Programs**

People's knowledge and skills are seen as a potentially positive contribution to a program. A program which does not seek to make use of local knowledge and skills is not only less effective but also wastage of useful resources. A participatory program seeks every possibility to base its activities upon local resources and to develop local capabilities. Participation is to do with developing people's capacities and this can best be achieved by building and strengthening their existing knowledge and expertise.

In this regard, realizing the importance of trainings in social mobilization, concern was also given to the trainings provided by the programs in the village and their impacts.

The study revealed that most of the programs are conducting very less training close to their members. VDP conducts many training classes to its member all around the program launched VDCs. But very few people of Dipsung have got the opportunities only 7 people have got training on vegetable farming and some number has got opportunity of exposure visit.

FEDO has conducted trainings on issues of advocacy and behavioral change, Few of them are awareness on law, behavioral change, dalit awareness, group account keeping, gender equity, entrepreneurial skills and advocacy.

Mahila Jagriti is the most unsuccessful program to conduct trainings classes to its member in Dipsung. Many of the respondents of this program along with VDP expressed their annoyance to the program when asked about the training part of the program.

In another side, JUTE livelihood improve program is conducting trainings on: a) Nursery/Management, b) Compost/Farm yard Manure preparation Mushroom cultivation, c) Integrated pert management, d) Pig rearing, e) Poultry keeping, f) Gender and development and g) Marketing management.

Sometimes this program gives opportunity to its member of exposure visit too. Almost all people of the livelihood empowerment program groups were satisfied with the trainings given by them as these trainings have helped them a lot in gaining skill which is suitable to their surroundings and the village life and have ultimately helped in increasing their income levels and some extra income. People demanding infrastructure desires such as gravel road, regular bus route to the city, water tank, irrigation which was only 12.95%.

**Table 4.10**  
**Response on Need Assessment**

Response	No. of Respondents	Percent of total
Loan, money	9	10.58
Trainings	43	50.58
Value for product	8	9.42
Good leadership	6	7.05
Infrastructure	11	12.95
Others	8	9.42
Total	85	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.10 showed that 10.58 percent people demanded loan and money. Similarly 9.42 percent and 7.05 percent people demanded value for their product and good leadership respectively. It is found that higher i.e. 50.58 percent people demanded trainings as need assessment. Here the people have proved the old saying. Don't give me the fish, but teach us how to fish? This level of awareness is a positive sign for social mobilization process.

#### **4.3.3 Perception of Respondents on Program's Benefit**

Impact of any development program, what we see, cannot be the same as what people see through their eyes. People are always at the center of all developmental programs.

They must realize the importance of the program by their own self. Realizing this, the respondents were asked what benefits they have got being a member of a CO and the respective social mobilizing program.

Many respondents have realized that after being a member of a CO, their strength has increased. They have realized the importance of collective strength. Many families who were in bad relation have now improved their relationship by being member of some group/organization. They have also realized that their saving habit has improved. Now when in need of money, they do not have to bend their knees before any money lenders. Although the interest rate of the loan is a little bit high, it adds in their common account of saving so they are not much distressed of it.

Respondents have now started to give interest in village activities. Meetings and discussions held in between the CO members have raised their level of public relationship and leadership roles. Realization of this fact is high among women members. Women used to be involved only in household activities but now they are coming forward on community level hand in hand with men.

Sharing of experiences, trainings in different topics, meetings, discussions have given them chance of learning new things. Some villagers have even utilized this learning to generate income or developing entrepreneurship within them. Another change is in the role and status of women and dalits women have gained better strength now than the past. Same is in case of dalits too, special attention of these COs (women and dalit) from concern authorities and efforts of people themselves have helped in developing every sort of people in proportionate manner. COs have helped these downtrodden people to express their view at the community, village and central level which were also not possible before.

#### **4.3.4 Constraints Regarding the Implementation of the Programs**

Even though social mobilization has become popular in this village there exist many challenges to fully extending the benefits of the program. Obstacles to the program in its expansion and improvements are discussed here under.

##### **a) Reaching the Marginalized Group**

Reaching to the poorest of the poor and ensuring that the poorer sections of the population benefit more from social mobilization is still a problem to solve in this



village. Although social mobilization process has reached to settlement level and to the average of households, it is still a shop- keeper approach i.e. those who want to come are welcome. Another fact to realize is that normal leading procedure and enterprise development efforts, technology transfer etc. are not credit packages, risk mitigation mechanisms, marketing information systems and special access to natural resources to come out of the vicious circle of poverty.

#### **b) Unnecessary Political Influence**

Many programs are suffering from political biasness. Different program has been labeled for different policies. Political organizations and people of one group are not supporting another group. This sense of biasness, though, has reduced than the past but still exists in the society. "This is not only problem of this village alone but has become a disease at national level. Mass public awareness will only solve these problems.

#### **c) Social Mobilizer's Constraint**

Role of social mobilizers is another issue while studying the constraints of social mobilizer. By the term 'social mobilization', it seems that someone outsiders control the people but it is not so. Social mobilization is to build community organizations so as to articulate people's own needs and priorities and making them able to sustain their efforts without the help of others. Here, social mobilizers are recruited through concerning agencies. So, his/her role about the society is not liable as his agencies. Respondents showed their satisfaction to the role of social mobilizers but one very important thing is that social mobilizer cannot be available there when external donors ceases to fund the program. In that case, could the formed community organization continue to survive? The answer of this question always remains with the attitude and role of group leaders, family members and all the villagers. Social mobilizing program thus have to prepare people for this type of situation. Today's authorities have given very less efforts on building such type of attitude.

#### **d) Lack of Coordination between the Programmes**

There is very low level of coordination between the programs conducting in the village. Limited sharing of information about each and other (and their works) has even helped in generating conflicts among the villagers. Coordination between the Local Government and the programs launched by NGOs is very weak. Conduction of

some nature of programs in the same place without any coordination and linkage has enhanced the duplication of the programs. Many people are confused for choosing the program. Someone is member of multiple programs. In order to resolve this problem, VDC office can play a significant role. The absence of people's representatives has been another major problem. There is a need of clear guidelines for these program authorities for a proper system of linkage between them. Linkage should also with other institutions such as schools, colleges, hospitals, financial institutions and marketing agencies.

#### **e) Lack of Monitoring and Evaluation**

Proper system of monitoring and evaluation is lacking in the programs running in Dipsung VDC. Relatively strong monitoring and evaluation system has been applied by FEDO and JUTE. In Village Development Program, the provision of systematic monitoring and evaluation exists but has not been followed in concrete way. Mahila Jagriti is the most unsuccessful in this respect. No up-to-date information is available even to its monitoring agency; the women development section of Khotang. Most monitoring done by social mobilization authorities have been limited with amount of credit provided, the number of groups formed, the number of members, participation by men and women, and trainings organization. How much people have been able to rescue from the trap of poverty through social mobilization has not been evaluated. As a result, cost effectiveness of the investments has not been estimated in empirical terms.

#### **4.3.5 Impact on Housing**

The impact on housing depicts the structure of houses before and after the implementation of development programmes in study area. The following table shows the impact on housing after launching the development programmes.

**Table 4.11**

#### **Housing Condition of the Selected Household in the Study Area**

Types of House	Number of Households	
	Before the project	After the project
Kachchi- Khar and tile	72	60
Pakki-cement	13	25
Total	85	85

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From the table it is found that 84.70 percent of households were living in Kachchi house made by mud and Khar before the project. After the project most of the houses are cemented. From this figure, it can be identified that more people lived in Kachchi Khar, which are the symptoms of low level of standard.

#### 4.3.6 Impact on Drinking Water Facility

The impact on drinking water facility depicts the facility available before and after the implementation of development programmes in study area.

**Table 4.12**  
**Sources of Drinking Water in the Study Area**

Sources	Number of Households		Change in Percentage
	Before the project	After the project	
Well	24	9	-62.50
Tube well	31	11	-64.50
Piped water	24	65	170.83
Khola	6	-	-100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The given table shows that the people are using well, river, piped water and tube well for the purpose of drinking water. After intervention of the social mobilization and development project they have access to piped drinking water. After constructing the project the use of well, Tube well, and Khola is decreased by 62.50 percent, 64.50 percent and 100 percent respectively for drinking purpose. The consumption of piped water is increased by 170.83 percent. It is concluded that the clean drinking water has been kept significant role for the people's health.

#### 4.3.7 Impact on Use of Toilet

The impact on use of toilet depicts the use of toilet by respondents before and after the implementation of development programmes in study area.

**Table 4.13**  
**Sanitation Facilities in the Study Area**

Types of toilet	Number of households		Change in percentage
	Before the project	After the project	
Open (without cover)	38	25	-34.21
Deep hole cover	38	42	10.52
Modern	9	18	100
Total	85	85	

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Sanitation is one of the indicators of living standard of the people. The above table shows that the using of open toilet has been decreased by 34.21 percent on the other hand use of modern toilet has been increased by 100 percent and use of covered also raised by 10.52 percent.

#### **4.3.8 Impact on Employment Opportunity**

The impact on employment opportunity shows the change in occupation of respondents before and after the implementation of development programmes in study area.

**Table: 4.14**  
**Occupation of Head in the Study Area**

Occupation	Number of Households		Change in Percent
	Before the project	After the project	
Agriculture (main)	55	55	0
Secondary (teaching)	13	13	0
Secondary (Job of govt. and non govt.)	10	10	0
Secondary (business)	7	10	42.85

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Nepal is predominantly agricultural country. The given table shows that out of 85 households, 55 of them occupation is agriculture which is kept in highest role. Similarly, other occupations are governmental and non governmental job, teaching

and business. After construction of the project, it has provided employment opportunity in the study area.

#### a) Employment Status

The impact on employment status shows the income level of respondents before and after the implementation of development programmes in study area.

**Table 4.15**  
**Employment/Income Status in the Study Area (in NRs/ month)**

Income Level (In NPs./month)	Number of respondents		Percentage difference
	Pre-project	Post-project	
Less than 2000	35	15	-57.14
2000-5000	25	35	40.0
5000-10000	18	25	38.88
Above 10000	7	10	42.85
Total	85	85	

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.15 indicates that after having the different village development programs through social mobilization and development project, the income level of respondents have improved. Before the project 35 respondents have less than 2000 income per month, which decrease to 15 household i.e. decreased by 57.14 percent after the project. Similarly before the project 25 respondents have 2000-5000 income per month, which increase to 35 household i.e. increased by 40.0 percent after the project. Before the project 18 respondents have 5000-10000 income per month, which increased to 25 household i.e. increased by 38.88 percent after the project. Likewise before the project 7 respondents have above 10000 income per month, which increased to 10 household i.e. increased by 42.85 percent after the project.

#### 4.3.9 Impact on Fuel Wood Uses

The impact on fuel and wood uses reveals the status of respondents using types of fuel before and after the implementation of development programmes in study area.

**Table 4.16**  
**Fuel Wood Dependency in the Study Area**

Sources	Number of Households	Percent
Forest	55	64.70
Gobar gas	30	35.30
Total	85	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.16 shows that out of 85 households surveyed, 55 households of 64.70 percent depended on forest and 35.30 percent of biogas for the purpose of cooking, heating and so on. After construction of micro-hydropower through social mobilization and development project, no one has used electricity for cooking and heating. It means they have depended on those sectors as before. Those people who have electricity they do not use it for the substitution of fuel wood purpose.

#### **4.3.10 Electricity Consumption**

The impact on electricity consumption shows the consumption of electricity by the respondents before and after the implementation of development programmes in study area.

**Table 4.17**  
**Electricity Consumption per Month (NRs) in the Study Area**

Electricity	Number of Households	Average Expenditure on Electricity		Change in percentage
		Pre-project	Post-project	
Available	61	90.60	224.70	148.01
Not Available	24	90.30	90.30	0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Electricity consumption is one of the indicators of living standard. The above table shows that out of 85 households, 61 households are consumed the electricity. Consumer's expenditure is increased by 148.01 percent after availability of social mobilization and development project. It means before consumption of electricity, average expenditure of kerosene for lighting was 90.60. After consumption of electricity average expenditure became Rs. 224.70. But those people who have not electricity, their expenditure are unchanged or zero change in their expenditure for lighting energy.

#### 4.3.11 Substitution of Energy

The impact on substitution of energy depicts the type substituted energy used in households before and after the implementation of development programmes in study area.

**Table 4.18**  
**Substitution of Energy by Type (in NRs/ month)**

Type of energy	Average Expenditure		Percentage difference
	Pre-project	Post-project	
Kerosene	70	50	28.57
Battery	40	25	37.50
Solar energy	-	200	100
Total	110	275	150

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.18 indicates that after having the solar energy installation through social mobilization and development project, the consumption of kerosene has decreased by 28.57 percent. Using of the battery has been decreased by 37.5 percent. Substitution of energy power has been changed by 150 percent in money term.

#### 4.3.12 Positive Socio-Economic Impact

It is well known fact that the project has revolutionized enough in their life style. Their life style has uplifted than before. They had very poor and low living standard in the past. There were no any facilities of any thing. After the construction of the project now all of thing is available there. It is suggested that there are also negative economic impact as well as positive socio economic impact of them. But the negative socio economic impact is fewer than positive socio economic impact. Therefore, the construction of the project has some positive impact in this study area.

Nepal is predominantly agriculture country many people are depending on agriculture sector. This study shows that the out of 85 household their main occupation is agriculture which is kept in highest role. Similarly other occupations are government and non government job, teaching and business. After implementation of the project employment opportunity has increased and on the other hand the value of education has increased which is a means of social mobilization. It builds self confidences in

people and enhances their ability and boarding effect. It helps community development activities. This social mobilization and development project is now running educational institutes. Informal education is also provided as the contribution of social mobilization and development project. Sanitations are one of the indicators of living standard of the people and it makes people aware about it. After the construction of the project show that the using of open toilet has been decreased and modern toilet has been increased.

The local people have got pure drinking water and water for irrigation. People are using well, Khola, piped water and tube well for the purpose of drinking water. After the initiation of social mobilization and development project, use of the Khola, tube well is decreased and consumption of piped water is increased. It is concluded that the clean drinking water has been kept significant role for the people health. Similarly around the Dipsung VDC, people are trained in simple house wiring and job placement for them. Road access to Dipsung VDC has also benefit the people. Construction of the social mobilization and development project in Dipsung VDC has provided different village development activities which is indirect benefit from the project.

#### **4.3.13 Negative Impact of the Project**

Negative impacts from the social mobilization and development project are as follows:

- ) From the study it is found that the project is not equally beneficial for all because it provides an employment only to some people but most of the people are unemployed on the average. This has caused some social tension.
- ) The irrigation facilities also are not sufficient to all the lands or fields, which has caused dissatisfaction among those who did not receive them. When there is scarcity of water on agriculture land, agriculture production will decrease.
- ) There is job for only elite group and poor people can not get job. These are major negative effect on their ecosystem.



# **CHAPTER V**

## **MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Major Findings**

Poverty in Nepal is deep and complex. Low economic growth, least improvements in Human Development, inequality, and social exclusion has been major components of Nepalese poverty. Another striking fact is that income poverty in Nepal has mostly affected rural areas despite some achievements in national economic growth since few decades. The general objective of this study is to study development programmes regarding alleviation of all forms of poverty prevalent in the study area especially the marginalized communities. The specific objectives of the study are a) to explore operational procedures of local development programmes and b) to assess the economic impact of local development programmes on marginalized communities of study area

The research has been mainly designed with descriptive research design. Out of 650 population involved in social development programmes 85 respondents were chosen as sample for the study. Tools like questionnaire and key informants were used and interviewed with sampled respondents. In depth study of available and related literature was done and a representative sample size of 85 was selected using stratified random sampling techniques from members of various community organizations formed by the development programmes. Both primary as well as secondary sources of information were used and simple tables were used for the analysis.

Most of the respondents were found in the age group of 25 to 45 followed by the age group of 45- 60. Among respondents Kami, Damai, Sarki, Newar and Magar are dominant than Brahmin and Damais in the study area. The total number of Sarki 11.76 percent in the study area is comparatively low and the research has especially focused on marginalized and dalit communities.

Many of the respondents were under SLC while the numbers of illiterate were also significant. The percentages of samples respondent that are illiterate are 17.23 percent, under SLC 48.23 percent, SLC 14.70 percent, Intermediate 8.22 percent and

bachelor and master are 7.0 percent and 4.62 percent respectively.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people of Dipsung. About 90 percent of the households are engaged in agriculture but the possession of land is very low so they cannot feed the family whole the year. Livestock rearing has become quite popular to compensate the insufficiency of earning through the farming.

Most of the people in this village use firewood, guintha (dung wood), biogas and Chhwalee (plant, husk) for cooking purpose. There is always lack of fuel sources. The monthly saving ranges from Rs. 25-100 per person. The savings are mobilized in kitchen gardening, semi-commercial vegetables production and livestock rearing activities. Kitchen gardening groups and livestock rearing groups are provided vegetable seeds and livestock at 50 percent grant.

Social mobilization programs like village development programmes and Livelihood Empowerment program have helped them in this task through technical education and funding support to buy piglets, poultry and others. The potentiality of earning through farming is high in this village but regarding population-land ratio other sectors of income need to be focused along with this. Training on kitchen gardening, vegetable farming etc, have helped these people increasing their yield and income through proper technological innovations.

The procedures to organize people (formation of group) are same for all the programs. People are first make aware of the benefits they can take after being a member. To do this, different campaigns, door to door visit, and meetings are held, and then a group is formed on settlement basis. Group is given a name and is registered through the concerning program. Leaders are chosen on voting system or satisfaction of all. Members save money on fixed time and creates fund. External grant is added to the fund. Members take loan and pay interest for taken amount.

Many respondents have realized that after being a member of a CO, their strength has increased. They have realized the importance of collective strength. Many families who were in bad relation have now improved their relationship by being member of some group/organization. They have also realized that their saving habit has improved. Now when in need of money, they do not have to bend their knees before any money lenders. Although the interest rate of the loan is a little bit high, it adds in

their common account of saving so they are not much distressed of it.

People are getting aware of their political rights. Due to the social mobilization programs status of women is improving. Women now share their views and power in village activities hand- in-hand with men. More and more trainings suitable for village people are needed in this village. Very few people have got privilege of getting trainings on very few topics. The most necessary thing for people of this village is getting trainings on income generating activities.

It is found that the development programmes has revolutionized enough in respondents life style. Their life style has uplifted than before. They had very poor and low living standard in the past. There were no any facilities of any thing. After the construction of the project now all of thing is available there. It is suggested that there are also negative economic impact as well as positive socio economic impact of them. But the negative socio economic impact is fewer than positive socio economic impact. Therefore, the construction of the project has some positive impact in this study area.

Nowadays, conduction of various trainings program is essential to increase their technical, managerial and leadership skills. Unnecessary political influence by the leading people and political biasness is the main threat in organizing people and conduction of various programs through the organizations. Lack of coordination between the programs and lack of proper system of monitoring and evaluation is also impeding the progress of social mobilization.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

True development is only possible if every groups of the community develop in proportionate manner. Unless there is full fledged participation of all the people in their own development activities, desired improvements in their life cannot be achieved. But making people of every group actively participation in development efforts is not an easy tasks. Engaging people requires efforts and mechanisms that call empower, but most especially the disadvantaged member of-society participate effectively in development processes.

In this regard, social mobilization has become a very popular tactic to organize people and stimulate them. It is a process that authorizes women and men to organize their own democratically self-governing groups or community organizations which enable

them to initiate and control their personal and communal development, as opposed to mere participation in a scheme designed by outsiders.

Social mobilization at the village through different Social Mobilizing Agencies (SMAs) has been successful in empowering the rural communities socially and economically. The coverage of these programs is satisfactory but a separate and appropriate mechanism is needed to include both the ultra- poor and people of higher socio-economic classes. Social mobilization in this village has proved that organization savings and skill can only be the tools which can play key role for uplifting the socio-economic condition of the people.

Social mobilization has generated optimism that poor communities can be activated to manage their own development problems to a significant level if given a proper mechanism of authority to them. This has again conformed that people can be illiterate but not irrational. Organization of groups at the settlement level has taken the practice of social mobilization to a deeper level, which could be a supportive factor in ensuring sustainability of the program. Social mobilization in many causes has been successful in uniting people of different background and also in building level of confidence in women and dalits of the village.

There is need of more concern on issues of education, health and building of social infrastructure. More opportunities of trainings should be provided to the people, level of coordination between different SMAs need to be improved and a proper system of monitoring and evaluation have become important in calculating the cost-effectiveness of the programs. In order to reduce the risk of discontinuation of the program, priority should be on use of local resources grants. Simultaneously, role of social mobilizer should be cadre-based not the staff recruited from concern agencies.

Social mobilization can be one of the best instruments of poverty reduction if the above mentioned problems are solved within the moment and the risk become unbearable. Last but not least, social mobilization has the potentiality to be the approach of development in Dipsung and many other villages of Nepal which can increase people's access to knowledge, skills and appropriate technologies so as to empower the villages in a sustainable way.

### 5.3 Recommendations

Following are the recommendations based on the findings of the study:

- i) Although social mobilization has become quite popular in Dipsung and many other villages to empower people through their own efforts, the complete effect of social mobilization approach can be seen only with the creation of an appropriate institutional structure and long term vision. Hence a separate institutional framework has to be established so as to integrate the entire program on social mobilization and prepare them with a long term vision.
- ii) Skill generating part of the programs is still insufficient to people in the village. Much training are needed on vegetable farming, livestock rearing, use of agricultural technology, income generating skill and other entrepreneurship building issues.
- iii) Reaching life of poorest of the poor and ensuring that the poorest sections of the population benefit more social mobilization is still needed. Therefore there is a requirement of special packages, risk mitigation mechanisms, marketing information systems and special access to natural resources so as to encourage the ultra-poor and develop them in a proportionate manner.
- iv) Clear guidelines to these programs from the central or local government can help in this regard. Besides, linkage should also be with other institutions such as school, college, hospital, financial institutions and marketing agencies.
- v) Proper system of monitoring of government and education is also lacking in these programs. Most of the monitoring done by concern agencies has been limited with amount of credit provided, the number of groups formed, the number of memberships, participation by man or women and the trainings organized. Real impacts of program on poverty reduction have not been evaluated in empirical terms. Therefore developing innovative and effective monitoring and evaluation system has become the issue of importance in these programs.

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