

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Local government has been defined in numerous ways. It has been defined in the Encyclopedia as "an authority to determine and execute measures within a restricted area inside and smaller than the whole state. The variant local self-government is important for its emphasis on the freedom to decide and act. According to Stone (2015) "Local Government is that part of the government of a country which deals with those matters which concern the people in a particular locality." The author pointed out further that it acts as the communities housewife, in that it makes our surroundings fit of live in, builds our surroundings fit of live in, it keeps the streets clean, educates our children, builds our house, and does all those other similar jobs which enable us to lead a civilized life. Rao (2014) pointed out that, "Local government is that part of the government which deals mainly with local affairs, administered by authorities subordinate to the State Government but elected independently of the state authority by the qualified residents. In the word of Clark (2001): "Local Government appears to be that part of the government of a nation of state which deals mainly with such matters as concern the inhabitants of particular district of place." A more appropriate definition of Local Government has been given by Rao (1962). "Local Government is the administration of a locality-a village, a city or any other area smaller than the state-by a body representing the local inhabitants, possessing a fairly large amount of autonomy, raising at least a part of its revenue through local taxation and spending its income on services which are regarded as local and, therefore, distinct from state and Central services. Local self-government is the government of a specified locality by the local people through the representative elected by them.

Local development, color and creed by removing all sorts of existing economic and social inequalities and to set up and develop their healthy social life based on justice and morality consolidating the national integrity, Preserving people's identity and cultural diversities by developing their language, literature, art, script, religion and culture and by creating special opportunities. It is a relatively young theory in social sciences based on the identification and use of the resources and endogenous potentialities of a community, neighborhood, city, municipality or equivalent

The local development approach considers the endogenous potentialities of territories. Economic non-economic factors influence local development processes. Among the factors, social, cultural, historical, institutional, and geographical aspects can be decisive in the process of local economic development. Development is a never ending and ever challenging process of changing society towards its positive goal which needs multidimensional efforts.

Development is a challenging task for a backward country like Nepal where more than 26 percent of population are living under poverty line and more than 80 percent of people live in rural area. All the economic indicators reveal that we are not moving forward with positive side indicator for the better Future. So Local Development or Village or Ward development or local bodies were empowered to run development program for the community development or welfare of local people or Society. The population has more than doubled from 8 million in 1952/1954 to over 18 million in 1987. The elevation of country rises from about 60m in Terai (Jhapa) to 8848m at Mt. Everest. Ecologically the country is divided into the physiographic regions. Politically the country is divided into 77 district. Each district is divided into Rural Municipality and Municipalities which are further subdivided into ward (NPC, 2016).

Agriculture is the backbone of Nepalese economy. More than 60 percent of the Nepalese population engages in agricultural. Agriculture in general is basically rural based occupation. About 62 percent of the population in the country lives in the rural area and agriculture (21.6%) continues to be dominant sector in the Nepalese economy. Agriculture extends employment opportunity (full and partial) to 60 percent of the population. The development and enhancement of the productivity of this sector plays vital role in the productive employment generation and improving economic development of the country (NPC, 2016).

The local development approach considers the endogenous potentialities of territories. Economic and non-economic factors influence local development processes. Among the non-economic factors, social, cultural, historical, institutional, and geographical aspects can be decisive in the process of local economic development. Development is a never ending and ever challenging process of changing society towards its positive goal which needs multidimensional efforts.

Nepalese youths are more committed for the local development compared to other South Asian countries. But nowadays particularly youth are distracting from the agriculture field. They think once they have some academic degree, it's not good to work in agriculture field and playing with mud plough etc. is not feasible option and move out of the village in search of employment. Due to lack of standard guidelines and lack of clear vision of government is one of the serious drawbacks for the slow development of youth in Nepal. Utilization of Local Development Grant in Rural Area is one of the better solutions for the advancement of the local level in the country, which can be taken as the solution of solve.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Utilization of Local Development Grant is one of the burning and perplexing issues in the current arena. Most of the leaders as well as planners feel that utilization of local grant is very serious issues in the developing areas which have so many practical challenges. Present study tries to find out such issues.

Utilization of Local Capital Grant in Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality is a type of study that is long overdue. To the best knowledge of the present researcher no on study has done regarding the accessibilities and techniques of allocation of budget, distribution budget system, source and utilization of Development of the budget.

Utilization of Local Capital Grant in Rural Area is perhaps the most crucial factor in the development of any society. In one hand it should be product of the socio-economic, cultural and historical background of a particular society on the other hand it plays a critical role for advancement of human hood which shapes the nature and development of society.

Nepal is a predominantly a rural country. Nepal doesn't have a long history in modern development practices. Local community development is the grassroots level of development. Local self-Governance Act 1998 has given decentralization power in local bodies like District Coordinate Committee, Municipality and Rural Municipality. Local level development activities influences different sort of people like local level leader, elite person, bureaucratic and reach person because of their vested interest local development activities does not function properly. The following research questions are carried out:

- i. What are the accessibilities of the budget allocated for the study area?

- ii. What is the utilization system of local development grants available in the study area?
- iii. What is the distribution pattern of the budget of the study area?

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

The general objective of the study is to examine the utilization system of local development grant available in Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality.

The specific objectives are as follows:

- i. To examine the accessibilities of the budget allocated for the study area,
- ii. To assess the utilization system of local development grants available of the study area,
- iii. To analyze the distribution pattern of the budget of the study area.

### **1.4 Rationale of the Study**

The study is focused on the budget distribution and its effectiveness in the Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality. In the local community, people are the first response, their equal participation is must in every steps of development plan. Decentralization Act 1998 has also focused on maximum participation of people.

The study also focuses on utilization of budget on Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality which is influenced for local people in the sector of education, health, drinking or empowerment, Children development and others. This study provides several information of the situation of the Nepalese local community with the references of Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality. Utilization of budget and its scope, necessity, structure, composition, and overall impact of rural areas of Nepal. Effective and appropriate utilization of development grant is focal point of the study. It is also useful for the researcher, policy makers and general students. The study also provides important information of our budgetary system and contribution of development grants.

### **1.5 Key Definitions of Local Concept**

#### **) People's Participation**

The scholars of political science consider that broadening political participation is the hallmark of political development. It is the process of involvement of people at work

for objective setting, programmed execution, alternative selection, decision making, benefit sharing and evaluation. It is one of the important mechanisms to influence government decision-making by private citizens. Traditional societies, participations the concern, if a small elite group who always try to exclude others for their own benefit. The poor and ignorant ones have other things to worry about and are rarely represented in the political and decision making process. In the modern democratic systems no people can be ignored on the basis of their weaknesses. They should be treated equally and brought to a certain level of participation in decision making because if the larger mass is out of the political process the consolidation and growth of the system is hampered. The state, in this regard, should create condition for popular participation enacting different rules, regulations and laws. The creation of several mass based organization will provide larger opportunity for many people to participate in the socio-economic and political development of the society.

### **) Local Bureaucracy**

Another important instrument of strengthening local democracy and good governance is the formation of an effective local bureaucracy. The twin objectives of local-self-government are to involve the people in the decision making process and to provide goods and services to them. The former concerns the political function of the system which is carried out by the elected representatives. But the administrative functions of the service sector should be done by a carefully recruited personal team. In most countries having local self-governments as basic unit of their system, local bureaucracy is collected and recruited from within the locality. They are independent from the national bureaucracy. This kind of arrangement can make the administrative staff more responsible to the local institutions and accountable to the local people because they are from among the same people.

In regard to the personnel system in the local bodies in Nepal, provisions exist for the creation of separate Local government service and Local Government Service Commission. The local bodies are empowered to create positions according to their need and hire people permanent staff of the local government. There is also the provision for the central government to appoint local governments in the Municipalities and Secretaries in the Rural Municipality. Besides this, the local government institutions have also been empowered to hire temporary staff for projects they conduct within their jurisdiction. However, the local bodies are not totally free to

run the local bureaucracy on their own because of provisions in the law that the chief executive in all the tiers of the system will be appointed by the central government. On the other hand, many of the clauses have been qualified by the term "as prescribed" which means that they will be obliged to accept central government agents into their organization.

### **) Rural Municipality**

Rural Municipality is the executive body of the Rural Municipality council which functions within a definite territory with its own personnel and financial administrative system, power and functions as provided by the law. It consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman, one elected ward chairman from each ward, one woman member, and two other members nominated from among the members of the village council. The terms of their office and the requirements of qualification are similar to those of the council members.

The relevant act specifies for autonomy of the local body as a perpetually succeeding self-governing organized entity having its separate official seal, and enjoying, like an individual, the rights to acquire, use, and sell off its movable and immovable property, and possessing the authority to sue and to be sued in its own name in the courts. The Local Government Act, 1992 made the following provisions for the Rural Municipality.

### **) Functions of Rural Municipality**

The Constitution of Nepal, 2015 has empowered the Rural Municipality to formulate and implement development programs on the basis of its own resources, budget and grants obtained from center and sometimes from INGOs/NGOs too. From the collection of above mentioned resources can perform following function:

To launch agriculture oriented programs to ensure and promote local people's economic standard. To formulate plans to promote the condition of transportations, communications, local cottage industry, tourism, micro-credit project, primary education historical monuments. It takes initiative for plans and programs for environment promotion by formulating plans for a forestation, preservation of places, temples and other areas of historical and social values. It will encourage promoting to adult education and will assist women, handicapped and downtrodden people by

providing scholarship facilities. It shall launch programs for better distribution of drinking water, arrangement of health post, playground, irrigation, etc.

### **) Objectives of Rural Municipality's Grants**

To utilize the allocated budget with the active participation of local level people, NGOs and empower the social and economic condition of local people. To institutionalize the decentralized planning process with the participatory approach. To take the marginalized, indigenous, down trodden, women, children, handicapped people into the mainstream of the planning process. To raise the internal resources of Rural Municipality and to deliver the effective services to the people. To raise the life standard of the villagers by uplifting the social and economic infrastructure of the Rural Municipality.

### **) Demarcation of Territory**

The right of demarcate village council into wards, and other necessary modification in the territory of local bodies was entrusted to the central government by the law. The changes had to be made on the basis of the recommendation of the concerned village council with a two-third majority. Also, any alteration had to be completed a year before the general election and with the permission of the Election Commission without affecting the constituency as prescribed by it for the parliamentary election.

### **) Rural Municipality Council**

There would be a Rural Municipality council in each village as prescribed by the central government. The council is constituted with its chairman, vice-chairman, ward chairmen of ward committees, one woman member from the village, and six members from among social workers, aborigines, and tribal downtrodden and economically and socially backward people. It was the first time that the law had made it compulsory to nominate one member from the woman and six members of the village council extends to five years. The law has also prescribed the qualifications for the membership of the council and conditions for disqualification of a member.

### **) Functions, Rights, and Duties of Ward Committee**

In regard to the functions and rights and duties of the local bodies, they gave a wide range of responsibility to the ward committees, Rural Municipality council. According to the act, the ward committees must help the Rural Municipality in

keeping records of the public places like roads, bridge, sewerages, ponds, wells, water tapes of worship, and place of cultural importance. They must also help in managing the irrigation canals, health posts, schools, libraries, and the completed projects in their respective areas. They must plant trees to protect the environment. They must help the Rural Municipality to look after the interests of backward tribes, helpless, and disabled. In addition, they must follow the directive by the Rural Municipality for functioning more effectively.

### **) Financial Resource Management**

Article 29 of the act has made a provision for creating a Rural Municipality fund which can be handled by the joint signature of the Rural Municipality chairman and the secretary. The chairman can spend up to Rs. 3,000 at a time and permission from the Rural Municipality is required for a larger amount. The secretary is responsible for implementing the decisions of the Rural Municipality units and take the necessary steps for smooth financial transactions.

### **1.6 Limitations of the Study**

- ) The first and major limitation of study is focused only on Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality Ward No. 1 of Gorkha District.
- ) The area of the study of Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality has confined by budgeting distribution.

### **1.7 Organization of the Study**

This thesis is divided into five different chapters. The first chapter is concerned on the introductory part of the study with background, statement of the problem, objectives, significance and limitations of the study. The second chapter reviews some literatures, books, theses, articles and so on. The chapter three describes about the data and methodology. The chapter four is related with the data analysis, presentation and interpretation of the study. The chapter five shows summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations. Finally, references are presented at the end of the thesis.



## CHAPTER II

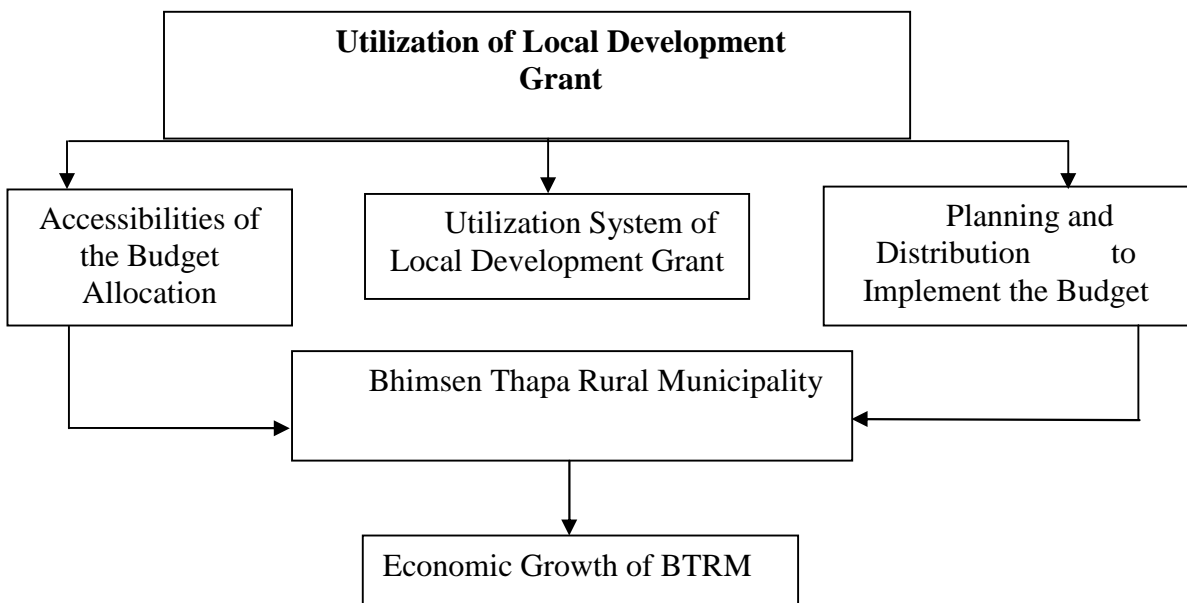
### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Conceptual Framework

Review of literature has sufficiently provided the sources for the identification of theoretical foundation along with the basic principal of utilization of Local Development. On the other hand, different parameters are taken into consideration accordind to need of the various objectives.

**Chart: 2.1**

**Conceptual Framework**



Primary concern of the conceptual framework is to examine the utilization system of local development grant available in Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality. The focus point of the analysis is to examine the accessibilities of the budget allocated to assess the utilization system of local development grant available and to analyze the planning and distribution to implement the budget for the Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality. Utilization system of local development grant, it's accessibilities, utilization system, planning, distribution system should marching ahead in the current arena in dynamic way.

#### 2.2 International Review

Jackson (1959) discussed that the organization of local government in every civilized country is similar in outline. It resembles that of the present time in England are curies

compromise between ancient forms and modern needs. The boroughs and borough councils although reformed by the comparatively recent Municipal corporation large nationwide business with local branches controlled and inflected by a central office. The degree of local independence and the measure and mode of central control vary with circumstance.

Steiner (1965) advised that in case of feudal Japan, the local government institutions did not evolve naturally from their feudal antecedent. So great was the break with traditional institutions effected by the reforms of the 'Meiji'era that a famous Japanese jurist once wrote that Japanese local entities have no history of their own. Many writers assert that there was local self- government in Tokugawa Japan. It has been said that in the latter part of the era there was "complete local autonomy" in the fiefs. It has also been claimed that below the fief level towns and villages were given "a generous measure of self-government" or allowed "a maximum of autonomy", so that rural communities; for instance, were "independent and democratic in the conduct and administration of their municipal affairs". The municipalities of Japan are cities (shi), towns (machi or cho), or village (Mura or son).Before the post war reforms, towns and villages were regulated by the same code. There remains no legal difference between them today, although towns are normally somewhat larger and more urban in character than villages.

Steiner (1965) suggested that the designation of city, on the other hand, is given to municipalities that fulfill certain legal requirements in terms of their degree of urbanization. A city exercises certain social welfare functions that are performed for towns and villages by the prefecture.

Bridge and Kurtz (1963) discussed that the complexity of urban life increased in the 19th century the old system became less efficient , there were also overlapping of old offices with poor methods of accounting and taxation and much blatant graft, which arouse the concept of municipality which has become a recurrent feature of American political life . They further explain corruption were common in the city polities/ politics which brought vision of two new types of government. The commission usually elected non-partisan, at large. For better administration performance the chief of such municipality had an image of independent executive type. However, later the position of chief authority was subdivided as strong mayor for the cities such as New York, Detroit and weak mayor for Chicago. The system in France seems quite

different where the mayor and councilor are viewed as figure heads for serving mainly as carrying out the regulation of the central bureaucracy.

Qiao and Shah (2006) expressed that the current system of local government organizations and finance in China has some positive features. Local government assumes a predominant role in the delivery of public services. In this role, they are guided primarily by national mandates, yet they have significant opportunity to adopt and innovate to meet local circumstances. They have done a phenomenal job in alleviating poverty. They have also been successful in improving infrastructural deficiencies. Good quality infrastructure is after all, seen as an important inducement to investors to pump capital in to their jurisdictions. New investment enables local government to enlarge their tax bases and local leadership to assure greater political clout. These benefits provide strong incentives for local governments to focus on local economic development policies. They also stimulate a great spirit of competition to uplift local economies.

Agrawal (1960) explored that municipal government history of India can be divided in to four periods, the pre 1882 period when municipalities were established to serve imperial needs and desires; the period from 1882 to 1919 when attempts were made to turn them in to self-governing units, the period between the reforms of 1919 and 1935 the period of administrative failure and the period of reconstruction was to reorganize the whole of government with a view to making them a training ground of democracy and an effective organ of administration.

Carrams (1971) suggested that the towns played an important part in the history of the Netherlands. In view of the power and wealth of the towns, the decentralized form of government referred to in the previous chapter on the provinces was in fact, the only possible one up to the French Revolution. After the French occupation and the establishment of a unitary state in 1813, the municipalities developed along the same lines as the provinces. The function and powers developing upon the towns and the rural areas were in the main regulated by the central government. The year 1848 marks the great dividing line in this process of development, two, for it was in the revised constitution of that year that the function of the municipal governments was integrated in to the overall administrative system.

Smith (1723) propounded the classical philosophy laissez-fair, equates a sound and balance budgetary policy that does not consider the fiscal deficit and public

borrowing. Economic activities are best under the private sector because they have the greed of profit thus resources are optimally and efficiently used so the classical economists were in favor of minimum role of government.

Singh (1991) expressed that classical economists as well as social scientists were generally against public debt. They assumed the minimum role of government in to the economic activities such as, maintenance of law and order, justice and social security. According to them economy is always equilibrium in full employment, so there is no need of government regulation. They were in favor of laissez-fair policy. They preferred balanced budget. Therefore, there is no need of public debt. Classical economists like Say, Mill, Malthus gave their argument that debt crates burden in the economy because of its unproductive nature.

Muttalib and Khan (1983) suggested that local Government is an ancient institution with modern concept. It is an ancient institution in the sense that some sort of local government had been in existence in every phase of the history of different nation (Sheathe, 1989). Similarly, local government is also called an institution with modern concept in the sense that:

Unlike in the past when local government used to perform merely some regulatory function (deciding petty disputes, collection of revenues, etc.), the local government performs multi-faceted function including the activities of socio-economic development and delivery of goods and services to the local people in the capacity of multi- purpose. When local government had not invariably been an elected body, the present local government in every democratic country is generally elected by the local people thereby promoting democratic values at grass-root level. In the past, when local government used to be generally perceived as an administrative outpost of the central government, presently local government being responsible and accountable to the local people occupies prominent place in the hierarchy of government.

Mackenzie (1961) suggested that the emergence of these new values and dimensions has caused even the replacement of the traditional nomenclature-local self-government by what is now termed as "local government" reflecting the emphatic shift in its importance, significance and role in the governance of local affairs. Despite a long standing tradition of local government system, the sound concepts and theories about it, have not yet been adequately developed. There is no normative theory from

which we can deduce what local government ought to be, there is no positive general theory from which we can drive testable hypothesis about what it is.

Harris (2000) defined the term Local Self Government that it is a "government by local bodies, freely elected. A Local Government institution has many attributes. Apart from possessing a fixed territory and population, it possesses a government organization which is responsible and responsive to the needs and wishes of the local community. However, it is not sovereign and is subordinate to the superior authorities of the country. Its powers and jurisdiction are limited and it functions within the limits laid down in the law of the State Government. While subject to the supremacy of the federal government; is endowed in some respect powers, discretions and responsibilities. It can exercise without control over its decision by the higher authority.

The researcher reviewed different previous research works which are related to this study to some value. They were conducted regarding the development of speaking skill in the department of education. These studies more extent related to my study. After reviewing these works, to conduct these researches, they had used survey research design but my study is based on explorative research design. Therefore; after reviewing these researches I got ideas to carry out the process of explorative research design. Like-wise they had used observation, Survey and questions for the research tools to collect data. However, the research process and methodologies of those research studies are useful for my research study.

### **2.3 National Review**

Khanal (2001) suggested that the present system of the personal management in the local government institutions is a planned action of the central government. The central still does not have full faith in local government which in the long run may create more misunderstanding between, the local and the central government. The bureaucrats at the centre still have not been able to give up their traditional powers over every part of the country to be used on whim. However, total freedom in matters of selecting, recruiting and managing the personnel by local institutions will provide the necessary foundation for local democracy.

Shrestha (2004) advised that rural Municipality shall launch campaign for the conservation of language, culture and historical monuments. To bill levy land tax, land revenue, building tax, market tax, tax on contract, etc.

Rural Municipality (2018) declared that rural Municipality should be utilized the all type of aids with clear, transparent, disciplined and responsible way. To co-ordinate with development stakeholders. To manage the LGCDP. (Decision of Council of Ministry of Nepal 2065/8/18). According to the CBS 2001- 60 percent. According to the analysis cost - 30 percent. In accordance with the area of Rural Municipality- 10 percent.

Rural Municipality Act (1992) declared that empowerment to levy tax on rickshaws, bullock carts, and push-carts at the time of their registration and renewal, on temporary shops put in the regular weekly market (Hatbazar), fare, etc. Foreign vehicles have entered within the country to impose vehicle tax. A Rural Municipality can get funds from other sources; in the form of grants from the central government from rent of sale of its property; through the sale of produce from public ponds and gardens; from service charge on public tube wells, public telephone booths, etc. The funds must be deposited in a nearby bank. The account of all income and expenditure is finally audited by an auditor. Every Rural Municipality has a secretary to run its daily administrative work, which is appointed by the central government and gets the salary and allowances from the local governments. It can however appoint other officials according to the need, who get there salary from the internal sources of the Rural Municipality.

Khanal (2012) expressed that the Local Government Act of 1992 has given very little judicial powers to the Rural Municipality. In fact; the powers enjoyed by the village Panchayat in the previous system were also taken away by the act. According to the act, the Rural Municipality can bring the conflicting parties together and make a compromise. But, it can not look into the case and give its verdict. Its recommendation to the court.

Sharma (2004) advised that the crux of political development in India lies in the cultivation of a public ethic and the revitalization of secular institutions and processes conducive to people's participation. These are necessary to encourage and foster initiative, independence and enterprise on the part of the people. Local Government is one way of reconciling people's desire for self-management and the social need for public control. Thus, the purpose served by the Local Government is valuable not only on account of the services it renders for the common welfare of the community, but also on account of the opportunity it place before the citizens to have free,

intelligent and active participation in the government of their local area and thereby enhancing their creative interest, enthusiasm and local patriotism. That is why Neheru, while speaking on a motion of thanks to the president for his address, underlined the need for the Local Government as it could develop in the people the spirit of self-reliance and new thinking, of the new ways and understanding of the world. It also service as an expression of political education and renders the citizens fit for their civil duties and responsibilities by enabling them to participate in public affairs. It also generates in people an aesthetic sense that makes them beautify and adorn the land they inhabit. It provides the best opportunity to men and women to bring their local knowledge and enthusiasm to bear on the solution of their own peculiar problems." Thus, in nutshell, we can say that breaking down of local services means the entire dislocation of social and economic life of the community. If these services were suddenly to cease, we would relapse into chaos. Local Government plays a significant role in the life of a nation.

Subedi (2008) expressed that each Rural Municipality is also divided geographically into 8 wards represented by an elected Ward Committee in each ward. Voters from the Rural Municipality elect the Chairman and Vice Chairman and one member from each wards through a direct ballet on the system of adult franchise. The Nepal Constitution has established as an executive body which determines the programs and policies and approve the budget of Rural Municipality. Nepal Constitution also ensure the women participation in Rural Municipality by Providing the right to nominate at least one female Member in each ward committee which is made by 3 elected member one of which must me a women. They are elected by voters from respective wards. Thus, the number of the members of Rural Municipality is elected on party basis since the nation has adopted malty party system. A Civil servant performs the role of Secretary as a Nepal Government representative to Rural Municipality for administrative support. The Voting system is based on the Man one Vote a person above the age of 18 years can exercise the franchise.

Local Government is an ancient institution with modern concept. It is an ancient institution in the sense that same sort of local government had been in existence in every phase of the history of different nations. Present local government performs multi-faceted functions including the activities of socio-economic development and delivery of goods and services to the local people in capacity of multipurpose.

Unlike in the past, when local government used to be generally perceived as an administrative outpost of the central government, presently local government being responsible and accountable to the local people occupies prominent place in the hierarchy of government. Institutionalization of local government institution through active participation of people, promote grass root democracy through involving people in implicative monitoring and evaluate GSLIs authorized formulate plan socially, economically depressed people and backward people development leadership in Community mobilize internal and external resources.

Dahal (2006) suggested that institutionalization of government institution through active participation of people promote grass democracy through involving people in implicative monitoring and evaluate GSLIs authorized formulate plan socially economically depressed people and backward people. Development leadership in community: mobilize the internal and external resources. Audit its financial activities: Focus to poor and backward people of power to local; empowerment thought development and decentralization; sharing of resources at local level by local authorities: judicial support to local level respect local people's opinion.

## **2.4 Research Gap**

Previous research works have studied the local development grants from the above findings through review of articles and dissertations. It seems that this research study is trying to find out something new especially in the field of local development. It is different from others in the case that is trying to find out the accessibilities of the budget allocated for the study area. The utilization system of local development grants is availed of the study areas and distribution pattern of the budget of the study area. This research is trying to discuss on the utilization of local development grants in Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality-1 of Gorkha district.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study has carried out mostly on the basis of exploratory research design. Because the study has done focusing on constraints and potentiality of local development in the study area. The study has tried to explore and cover all aspects of local development and its role for the rural development in the study area.

Besides, the study has made an attempt to describe the thing related to youth such as history of local development; potentiality and constraints of this farming and awareness among the farmer and consumer about this farming has described. Thus, this study has categorized as both descriptive and exploratory.

#### **3.2 Selection of the Study Area**

The study is mainly based on Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality of Gorkha District. The Rural Municipality includes wards no-1. It is located in Province -4 of Nepal. The study is mainly focused in the budget allocation system of the Rural Municipality. So, the study area is Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality and the people living in that Rural Municipality. To make people aware about how to achieve good relationship between communities' people, this study is very important for the people of Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality of Gorkha District regarding to the analysis of problems of community people and solution of them. The particular area is chosen for the study because it is easily accessible, the researcher is quite familiar with this area and it also contains the nature of heterogeneity in population and heterogeneity in socioeconomic and geographical structure as well. All classes of people in this Rural Municipality are equally has benefited by the help of Gaupalika development programs.

#### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

The nature of the study is both descriptive as well as analytical. Primary and secondary data sources have used to describe and analyze the study area. The primary data have collected through structured questionnaire. Interview and direct observation also has applied to collect primary data, whereas secondary data has collected from different published and no published written documents from individuals, experts and organization related to the development sector. Data collection has both in qualitative

and quantitative nature as needed. Qualitative data like observation and interview has collected, and quantitative data like number of consumers, farmers related data, social status data, etc. also have been collected.

The collected data has both qualitative and quantitative. Both primary and secondary data sources were used to describe and analyze the study area. The primary data has collected through structured questionnaire. Interview and direct apparitions also has applied to collect primary data, whereas secondary data has collected from different published and no published written documents from individuals, experts and organization related to the development sector. Data collection has both in qualitative and quantitative nature as needed. Qualitative data like observation and interview has collected and quantitative data.

### **3.4 Rationale of the Selection of the Study Area**

The study has conducted in Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality-1 of Gorkha District. The district is selected as to provide the feathers of neither develop nor very backward. The high ethnic diversity represented by the Ward No -1 of the Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality also is one of the motivating factors for conducting the present research work.

One of the many reasons for carrying out the research work is my familiary with Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality

### **3.5 Universe and Sampling**

Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality is the universe of this study. Purposive sampling is performed while collecting the data from Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality-1.

Total Population = 2000

Sample Rate = 10 percent

Sample Size = 20

According to household survey, the researcher has found that in ward level planning. According to the field survey, the allocated total budget NRs. 3,662,000 for completing selected 44 projects in Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality (Rural Municipality, 2016/17).

### **3.6 Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

Interview and field observation are the main tools of data collection. Charts, diagrams, ratio, percentage, etc. are statistical tools to analyze the data.

#### **3.6.1 Interview**

Interview is one of the major methods of data collection in qualitative research. It is two-way systematic conversation between an interviewer and an informant, initiated for obtaining information that is relevant to a specific study. Furthermore, it can be defined as a face to face verbal Interchange in which one person, the interviewer, attempts to elicit information or expression of opinion or belief from another person or persons. Interview is one of the major methods of obtaining information from respondents. Interview has held in the Masel of Gorkha district.

#### **3.6.2 Observation**

Since the overall objectives of the study is to analyze the problems and prospects of utilization of local development in the study area. Observation is one of the basic powerful techniques of data collection to document the present condition. Information collected through field observation is valid.

### **3.7 Methods of Data Analysis**

The data has analyzed in two ways; descriptive and analytical. Descriptive analysis consists of concrete description about the accessibilities of the budget allocation, utilization system of local development grant available regarding available sources of data. It further presents the input to output feedback of the local development.

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter deals with the collected information in an organized and analyzed form. Analysis and interpretation of data is an important process in very research. After editing the raw data, necessary data are presented in the form of tables, percentage and figures. Finally, the data are interpreted through tables, charts, graphs, etc. This chapter analyzes the view of the respondents.

#### 4.1 Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation determines the wants of the respondents and it will help to know their requirement in the allocation of the budget in the Rural Municipality. So, it is important to know about occupation of the respondents.

**Table 4.1**

#### **Occupation of the Respondents**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Teachers (WCF)	2	10
2	Farmers (CAC, WCF member)	15	75
3	Health Workers (WCF)	2	10
4	Social Workers (WCF)	1	5
	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, FY 2017/18

Table 4.1 shows that most of the respondents are engaged in the occupation of farming. 75 percent of the respondents are involved in farming and it can be analyzed that most of the budget are utilized in farming. And from the above data we can found that less number of the respondents are involved in the job of handling computers which shows that maximum number of the budget should be utilized in development of skill oriented trainings. It reflects farmer participation in livelihood.

#### 4.2 Educational Status of the Respondents

Qualification determines the level of understanding of the respondents. Qualification is one of the most important statuses of the people living over there. So qualification is one of the most important factors to understand the status of the people living over there and it will also help to know the importance of budget distribution in that particular Rural Municipality.

**Table 4.2**

**Qualification of the Respondents**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Under SLC	15	75
2	SLC	3	15
3	Above SLC	2	10
	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, FY 2017/18

Table 4.2 shows that the distribution of the budget according to the need of the people seems to be in education because maximum number of the respondents is not qualified beyond SLC level. It presents that maximum percentage i.e., 75 percent of the respondents are not educated and the lowest percentage i.e. 10 percentages are above the level of SLC. The researcher can analyze where the budget should be allocated. The education according to respondent under SLC many qualifications hold in this ward.

**4.3 Knowledge about Performance of Rural Municipality**

Every person should have knowledge about the place that they are living and its their right to be curious about the fund that their Rural Municipality is taking for the development of the whole Rural Municipality.

The relationship between the person living in the Village and the Rural Municipality is the most and their relation is directly proportional. Villagers should go to the because of their own work like for citizenship, paying land tax, senior citizen allowance, disable allowance, single women allowance etc. So the relation of the village and Rural Municipality is related and from their knowingly and unknowingly they have somehow knowledge about the Rural Municipality.

It is found from the study that most of the male population are only in contact with Rural Municipality and they are the one who are curious about the work of Rural Municipality that they are performing and it is also found that female are not interested even going in the Rural Municipality. Some of the people are interested to know about the fund allocation of the Rural Municipality but most of them are not even interested to know about the budget that Rural Municipality is getting for the development of their own village. From this the fact that villagers themselves are not

aware about their own fund. From this it can be said that elected bodies are the one to decide how to allocate budget in the Rural Municipality.

#### **4.4 Evaluation of Functioning of Rural Municipality**

Many people evaluated in different way about the functioning of Rural Municipality. Different people have different perspective about the working pattern of the Rural Municipality.

**Table 4.3**

**Evaluation of Functioning in of Rural Municipality in Response to Local Development**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Good	2	10
2	Moderate	4	20
3	Bad	4	20
4	Don't Know	10	50
	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, FY 2017/18

Table 4.3 shows that most of the population does not know about the functioning of the Rural Municipality. 50 percent of the population doesn't have any knowledge about the functioning of the Rural Municipality. It signifies that huge mass of population is not aware about the working pattern of the Rural Municipality and 10 percent of the populations are satisfied with the work performance of the Rural Municipality. It can be seen that 20 percentage of population are not satisfied with the work of the Rural Municipality. Similarly same percentage of the population gave the moderate response to the work of Rural Municipality. Most of the population is unaware about the working pattern of the Rural Municipality. This means most of the population are not aware about the fund that and its utilization is the needed place.

#### **4.5 Evaluation of Budget Allocation System**

Every Rural Municipality is given budget on the yearly basis for the development activities of the Village and the proper utilization of the given budget in needed areas of the particular village is the most.

From the study it is found that most of the people are not aware about the budget allocation system. Most of the local people have perception that there is corruption in

the budget distribution system. And another group of the person gave the perception that budget should be dispersed in the various setting rather than in education, drinking water only. Budget should be distributed in the various setting because the setting of education and drinking water us already development in the period of the local elected bodies.

From the study, it can be said that budget is centralized in drinking water and education only. But the positive part is that Rural Municipality are being aware about the not freezing the budget instead they are preserving budget in the name of National Grid Line for the production of electricity. It is also seen that there is no any budget for the development of the women skills which will help to promote the income generating activities.

#### **4.6 Core Receivers of the Budget**

To have the knowledge about the main receiver of the budget it is important to have knowledge by the villagers. It will help to know that how much people of that Rural Municipality have knowledge about the budget receiving system and distribution process.

**Table 4.4**

**Core Receiver of the Budget**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Rural Municipality Secretary	12	60
2	Ex- Rural Municipality Chairperson and Rural Municipality Secretary	8	40
	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, FY 2017/18

Table 4.4 shows that most of the people doesn't have the knowledge about the budget receiving system. In the above given figure we can see that, 60 percentage people said that Rural Municipality Secretary is the main receiver of the budget which is not correct only 40 percent of the people have the knowledge that budget is received by former Rural Municipality Chairperson and Rural Municipality secretary.

Most of the people are still not aware about the simple and the minute thing of budget allocation procedure. People are still not giving attention to their own grant which should be utilized for the benefit of people living in that particular village.

**Table 4.5**

**Implement of the Budget of Rural Municipality by Type of the Project**

<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Communities</b>	<b>LBs/WCFs</b>
1. Road	1729200	288200	1441000
2. Wash	183600	30600	153000
3. Irrigation	168000	28000	140000
4. economic infrastructures	188000	48000	240000
5. Education	248400	41400	207000
6. Social infrastructure	636000	106000	530,000
7. Health	68400	11400	57,000
8 Agriculture	264000	44000	220000
9 Promotional Activities	614400	102400	512000

Source: Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality, 2017/18

Table 4.5 shows that the implementation of the budget of Rural Municipality of projects. The table shows that, the budget in different sectors like road, wash, irrigation, economic infrastructures, environment, social infrastructures, health, agriculture and promotional activities. Among them the highest budget focused in road construction. Where the budget allocated NRs. 1729200, and wash and the lowest budget is focused in the health, the budget is NRs. 68400, education budget is 248400 and in agriculture, the budget is allocated NRs. 264000. The budget divides in other sectors according to the Rural Municipality. Bhimsen Thapa needs proper role for the transportation. The most data has been allocated local development in Bhimsen Rural Municipality.



**Table: 4.6****Number of Projects of Rural Municipality**

Type of Projects	Number of Projects	Beneficiaries by Sex (Men)	Beneficiaries by Sex (Women)	Beneficiaries (DAG/NDAG)	
				DAG	NDAG
1. Roads, Bridges and culverts	12	1025	1300	1516	809
2. Wash	5	520	480	651	349
3. Irrigation	3	325	275	325	245
4. Economic Infrastructures	7	770	1230	820	1180
5. Education	3	250	125	306	75
6. Social Infrastructures	14	709	1050	1540	910
7. Health	2	1050	1501	1134	612
8. Agricultures	7	690	830	1201	1050
9. Promotional Activities	3	1020	1300	1516	800

Source: Rural Municipality Report, FY 2017/18

Table 4.6 shows that the number of projects of rural Municipality type (Project irrigation, Roads, Education) by sex and ethnicity. The most of the people of Bhimsen Rural Municipality directly benefited from roads and and cultivates. Where 2325, people are benefited, and in health 2551 and in promotional activity 2320 people are benefited in Bhimsen Rural Municipality. They can be male, Dalit and other ethnic groups. Similarly, the Rural Municipality people are benefited directly from other projects like agriculture, wash, irrigation, education, etc. we found that comparatively the female are more benefited rather than male from all the projects, for example, the researcher overviews the health projects. 1501 women are benefited where 1050 are males. More women are benefited than men in different projects in Bhimsen Rural Municipality.

#### **4.7 Proper Utilization of the Budget**

Utilization of the given budget in the proper way is most important. The budget is given to the development of the village, to build up the infrastructure, for the development of the education, drinking water, etc.

The fund is given to the development of the Rural Municipality so the budget should be utilized to development overall 8 wards of the village so as there is an overall development of the Rural Municipality in an equal manner. The given fund should be properly utilized for development of the Rural Municipality so that people living in that area should get equally benefited.

Some of the amount of the budget is given for the capital of the neighboring Rural Municipality which might be benefited for the people of the Bhimsen Rural Municipality. For example, donation for the school was benefited for the people living in the border of the neighboring Rural Municipality. People of the both Rural Municipality get benefited. Budget utilization is the main part for the proper allocation of the fund. Proper utilization of the budget will help in the proper development of the Rural Municipality. This data has provided by Bhimsen Thapa secretary seems to utilize the non-infrastructures.

#### **4.8 Sources of Budget**

Sources of the budget determines how much budget is coming into the account. Most of the people doesn't know about the sources that budget comes from where. Most of the people living in the Rural Municipality is unaware about the source of budget and from where the budget is coming for the benefit of them.

The budget for the Rural Municipality comes from the Government of Nepal which is collected from the land revenue tax and central budget in devolution of Federal State.

#### **4.9 Distribution of the Budget in the Various Sectors**

Budget distributions are needed of the development of the rural municipality. Proper distribution of the budget is one of the most important things for the overall development of the Gaupalika.

**Table 4.7**

**Allocation of the Budget in Various Sectors**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Infrastructures	15	75
2	Education	2	10
3	Agriculture	3	15
	Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, FY 2017/18

Table 4.7 shows that most of the people want for the allocation of the budget in the sector of infrastructure. 75 percent of the people of that Rural Municipality needs budget for the development of the infrastructures. The data shows people is focused in the development of education and agriculture. So, people needs further budget to utilize in the development of the infrastructures. This has to utilize the resources and to develop in the local area.

**4.10 Opinion about Appropriate Process and Sectors about Implementation of Budget**

Every people have their own view about the budget distribution system. Different people need to allocate budget in the different sectors according to the need of the persons or the particular place.

Most of the people are not satisfied with the budget allocation system. They need to allocate budget in the sector of development of infrastructures. Many people have the opinion of allocating budget in development of infrastructures rather than education, agriculture, drinking water because that sector is already developed and no more fund is needed in that sector.

**4.11 Utilization of Local Development Grants in Rural Municipality**

Local Government of Nepal doesn't have elected representatives for more than 19 years. The last election of local body was held in 1954. The five year term was finished in 2002. During the period of elected representatives the development worked and budget used to be allocated as follows: (A short glimpse of Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality in Gorkha district).

**Table 4.8****Budget of Bhimsen Rural Municipality**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Amount (NRs.)</b>
1.	Administrative Budget	398,304
2.	Development Subsidy	794,749
3.	Social Security Subsidy	968,400
	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>18,02,979</b>

Source: Rural Municipality Report, FY 2017/18

Table 4.8 shows that in FY 2014/15 the total budget is allocated NRs. 1,802,979 for the different sectors like administrative, development subsidy and social security subsidy. Comparatively, the highest amount was focused in social security subsidy, where NRs. 968,400 is allocated. After that budget is divided in development subsidy and administrative accordingly.

**Table 4.9****Allocated of Budget for Administrative Function**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Amount (NRs.)</b>
1.	Salary	161,780
2.	Stationery (logistics, materials for the office like pens, ink, paper, staplers, etc.)	42,025
3.	Service charge	18,000
4.	Daily and Meeting allowance (chairperson-1500/month, vice-chair person and members- 300/month)	62,205
5.	Official operation expenses	42,025
6.	Audit fee	10,060
7.	Others	89,750
8.	Tax	14,484
9.	<b>Total</b>	<b>398,304</b>

Source: Rural Municipality Report, FY 2017/18

Table 4.9 shows that the detail of administrative budget and how it divided for what purpose. The total budget NRs. 398,304 is allocated in different sectors. Table shows that service charge is NRs. 180,00, stationary expenditure NRs. 42,025, daily meeting allowance NRs. 62,205, operational expenses NRs. 42,025, Audit fee, NRs. 10,060, other expenses NRs. 89,750 and for tax NRs. 14,484.

**Table 4.10**  
**Capital Budget**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Amount in NRs.</b>
1	Technical service for development	32,000
2	Program expenses	17,000
3	Educational development	346,099
4	Public development program	372,650
5	Health program	27,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>794,749</b>

Source: Rural Municipality Report, FY 2017/18

Table 4.10 presents the used of development budget of Bhimsen Rural Municipality. It shows that the total amount of development budget NRs. 794,749 has used in different sectors. Such as in technical service for development NRs. 32,000, other program expenses NRs. 17,000, for educational development NRs. 346,099, and for public development program NRs. 372,650 and for health program NRs. 27,000. The maximum development budget focused in public sector and educational sector. The budget for social security subsidy NRs. 968,400 has allocated.

Social security budget includes following sectors:

1. Single woman allowance,
2. Senior citizen allowance,
3. Disabled people.

**Table 4.11**  
**Total Budget (FY 2015/16)**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Amount (in NRs.)</b>
1.	Administrative Budget	410,000
2.	Development Subsidy	845,000
3.	Social Security Subsidy	1,005,000
	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>2,260,000</b>

Source: Rural Municipality Report, FY 2017/18

Table 4.11 shows that the budget of maximum percentage of budget has used education especially for the salary. So, maximum amount of subsidy for social security where NRs. 1,005,000 has allocated.

**Table 4.12**  
**Allocation of Administrative Budget**

S.N.	Details	Amount (in NRs.)
1	Salary	165,780
2	Stationery (logistics, materials for the office like pens, ink, paper, staplers etc.)	44,025
3	Service charge	20,000
4	Daily and Meeting allowance (chairperson-1500/month, vice-chair person and members- 300/month)	62,205
5	Official operation expenses	44,721
6	Audit fee	10,060
7	Others	89,750
8	Tax	14,484
9	Total	410,000

Source: Rural Municipality Report, FY 2017/18

Table 4.12 shows that the detail of administrative budget and how it has divided for what purpose? The total budget NRs. 410,000, has divided in different sectors. It shows total service charge is NRs. 20,000, other expenditure is NRs. 89,750, daily meeting allowance is NRs. 62,205, operational expenses is NRs. 44724, audit fee is NRs. 10,060. Comparatively maximum budget used for staff salary, remaining amount goes for different activities.

**Table 4.13**  
**Capital Budget**

S.N.	Details	Amount (in NRs.)
1.	Technical service for development	42,000
2.	Program expenses	27,000
3.	Educational development	446,099
4.	Public development program	472,650
5.	Health program	37,251
	Total	845,000

Source: Rural Municipality Report, FY 2017/18

The maximum percentage of budget has used for public development and educational program.

**Table 4.14**

**Budget of Bhimsen Rural Municipality**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Amount (in NRs.)</b>
1.	Administrative Budget	433,000
2.	Development Subsidy	1,520,000
3.	Social Security Subsidy	1,578,000
	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>3,531,000</b>

Source: Rural Municipality Report, FY 2017/18

Table 4.14 presents that the annual budget of FY 2016/017 which is quantitative data brought from the field survey. The total budget, 3,531,000 has allocated for the different sectors like administrative, development subsidy and social security subsidy. Comparatively the highest amount has focused in social security subsidy, where NRs. 1,578,000 has allocated. After that budget has allocated in development subsidy and administrative accordingly.

**Table 4.15**

**Allocated of Budget for Administrative Budget**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Amount (in NRs.)</b>
1.	Salary/(Dullav Higher Secondary Teacher's Salary Support)	200,000
2.	Social Mobilization Program Management	10,000
3.	Communication , Program Tour and Monitoring Expenses	126,000
4.	Daily Allowance for Rural Municipality Secretary	18,000
5.	Official Operation Expenses	20,000
6.	Audit Fee	10,000
7.	Tea and Breakfast/ Others	35,000
8.	Photocopy and Printing	14,000
9.	<b>Total</b>	<b>433,000</b>

Source: Rural Municipality Report, FY 2017/18

Table 4.15 shows that the details of administrative budge and how it has allocated for what purpose. The total budget NRs. 433,000, has allocated in different sectors. NRs. 200,000, for salary, other expenditure NRs. 35,000, daily meeting allowance NRs. 18,000, operational expenses NRs. 20,000, audit fee NRs. 10,000.

**Table 4.16**  
**Capital Budget**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Amount (in NRs.)</b>
1.	Program for women development and empowerment	152,000
2.	Program for children development activities	152,000
3.	Program for Poor, socially and economically disadvantaged/Dalits and Janajati	228,000
4.	For agriculture development program	228,000
5.	Economic, social and physical promotional development	760,000
	Total	1,520,000

Source: Rural Municipality Report, FY 2017/18

Table 4.16 shows that the maximum percentage of budget has allocated education especially for the salary of total budget 1,520,000. So, maximum amount of budget focused in agriculture and focus groups like Dalit, economically disadvantaged where more than NRs. 3.5 lakh among women awareness and children activities. NRs. 3 lakh has been allocated for these programs.

**Table 4.17**  
**Capital Budget of FY 2015/16 and 2016/17**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Amounts (in NRs.)</b>
1.	Women Focus Program	190,000/152,000
2.	Children Focus Program	NRs. 190,000/152,000
3.	Focus Group Program (Dalit, Jestha Nagrik, Disable, Janajati)	NRs. 285,000/228,000
4.	Budget in Agriculture	NRs. 285,000/228,000
5.	Infrastructure Development	NRs. 950,000/760,000

Source: Rural Municipality Report, FY 2017/18

Table 4.17 shows that the budget has been divided in different sectors and focused groups. The local level Planning Council of Bhimsen Rural Municipality has allocated maximum budget for infrastructure development like: road construction, schools, sanitations, health posts, etc. Similarly, budget has been allocated in agriculture, and other focus groups.



## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Summary

The findings of summary are as follows:

- ) The researcher found the budget allocation system to explore the budget allocation system. Data were allocated through questionnaire, key informant, observation to obtain necessary information on the budget allocation system of Rural Municipality. Local people are coming to the Rural Municipality for their own work and sometimes they come to Rural Municipality for attending the meeting.
- ) Female do not seem to be involved in the program of the Rural Municipality. Local people are not satisfied with the work Rural Municipality. Most of the people are not aware about the work that is done by Rural Municipality and very less number of the population are satisfied with the work Rural Municipality.
- ) The budget allocation procedure is not good in the present context. Most of the population of that Rural Municipality is not aware about the budgeting system of the Rural Municipality.
- ) Very few numbers of people are aware about the sources of the Rural Municipality budget. Budget that is received by the Rural Municipality should be utilized only within the boundary of that area.
- ) Awareness programs should be initiated to these groups of populations. should be allocated to those areas where the development work is given priority, e.g. infrastructure, agriculture, education etc., Local people are most focused in the agriculture so major focused should be given for building infrastructure so that income generating activities is initiate.

#### 5.2 Conclusion

Budget allocation is the most sensitive part of the development of the area. At first, central government gives budget to the District Coordination Committee, DCC, distributes budget to every Rural Municipality of district. In the present context, Rural

Municipality secretary receives the budget because at this point of time local bodies are defunct can not be active. Secretary calls out village council meeting at the presence of political leader from the neighboring Rural Municipality also use to come to participate in Rural Municipality Council meeting; teachers, technicians etc also take part in the meeting.

Budget disbursement pattern is most important for Rural Municipality because voice of the people and the ideas from the different group can be heard. And different people generate different ideas, which help in proper guidance of budget. Involving people in the meeting could help to know the proper need of the people of the village. Thus such involvement has helped in development of education, drinking water, roads, health, reproductive health, and this development also helps marginalized people to come in front and develop them. Participation of female are very less in this meeting which is a negative part, but female participation would promote hiding problem of female. This pattern shows that there is a gender bias in the budget distribution system. Looking in the budget of four years, there is a repetition of budget in the same subject not in others which doesn't help in the overall development of the Rural Municipality.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

- ) First of all for the development of village, youth is necessary and their participation is also important.
- ) Compulsory participation system of women in the programs of Rural Municipality should be encouraged.
- ) Recognition of the disabled people and their rights should be secured.
- ) Rural Municipality officers should be regular in the work of Rural Municipality and local people should help them.
- ) The development budget should be utilized in the proper work.
- ) Time to time renovation should be done in the tap, Rural Municipality office Post office, Health centre.
- ) Civil society should be active for the proper detection of the budget.
- ) For the development of the local level, elected bodies are the most.

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## APPENDIX-I

### Household Survey Question of Bhimsen Thapa Rural Municipality

1.

<b>Personal Information</b>					
<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Name of the Respondents</b>	<b>Permanent Address</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Education</b>

1. Are you involved / participant in WCF are CAC member?
  - (a) WCF member: .....
  - (b) Post :-.....
  - (c) CAC member: .....
  - (d) post: .....
  
2. Do you know about ward level planning workshop?
  - (a) Periodic Plan
  - (b) Master Plan
  - (c) Participatory Planning
  - (d) Result Based Planning
  
3. How many People participants in ward level Planning workshop?
  - (a) Men Participants: .....
  - b) Women Participants: .....
  
4. Number of Project / Program Forwarded by ward level planning workshop to WCF / LBs? .....
  
5. Number of Projects Forwarded by WCFs addressing the need of Women that included in annual Plan of LBs? .....

6. Number of Projects Forwarded by WCF's addressing the need of Children that included in annual Plan of LBs? .....
7. Number of Projects Forwarded by WCF's addressing the need of DAG that included in annual Plan of LBs? .....
8. Total Budget allocated by LBs in annual Plan addressing the needs of Women?  
.....
9. Total budget allocated by LBs in annual plan addressing the needs of DAG ?  
.....
10. Total budget allocated by LBs in annual plan addressing the needs of Children?  
.....
11. Number of Projects Forwarded by WCFs. Addressing the needs of women?  
.....
12. Number of Projects Forwarded by WCFs addressing the needs of Children?  
.....
13. Number of Projects Forwarded by WCFs addressing the needs of DAG (Dalit, Muslim, Janajati, handicapped and others)? .....
- Total cost of the projects approved by Rural Municipality Council?  
.....
14. Total budget allocated by LBs in annual plan addressing the needs of environment, Climate change and disaster? .....
- Number of LB's / that prepared Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Plan?  
.....
15. Number of LBs / WCFs which Prepared GESI Plan? .....
16. Number of Projects approved for the current fiscal years? .....
17. Total budget allocated by Rural Municipality? .....
18. Target budget for women in Current fiscal year? .....
19. Total budget allocated by LBs / WCFs for Projects requested by women?  
.....

20. Total budget spent in Project completed that requested by women? .....
21. Number of Projects completed that requested by women? .....
22. Target budget For Children in current fiscal year? .....
23. Total Budget allocated by LB's /WCFs Far Projects requested by children?  
.....
24. Total Budget spent in Projects requested by Children? .....
25. Number of Children requested Projects Completed? .....
26. Target budget For DAG in the current Fiscal year? .....
27. Total budget allocated by LB's WCFs Far Projects requested by  
DAG? .....
28. Total budget spent in Projects requested by DAG? .....
29. Number of requested Projects requested by DAG Completed? .....
30. Implementation of budget of Rural Municipality by type of Projects ( road ,  
irrigation , drinking water etc )

<b>Projects Types</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Communities</b>	<b>LBs / WCFs</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1. Roads				
2. Wash				
3. Irrigation				
4. Economic Infrastructures				
5. Environment				
6. Education				
7. Social Infrastructures				
8. Health				
9. Agriculture				
10. Promotional Activities				



31. Number of Projects of Rural Municipality's by type (Project irrigation, drinking water, etc.) and number of beneficiaries ( by sex and ethnicity)

Types of Projects	Number of Projects	Beneficiaries by Sex		Beneficiaries	
		Man	Woman	DAG	NDAG
1. Roads , Bridges and Culverts					
2. Wash					
8. Irrigation					
4. Economic Infrastructures					
5. Environment					
6. Education					
7. Social Infrastructures					
8. Health					
9. Agricultures					
10. Promotional Activities					

32. What do you think about posiositization of distributed of Budget in which sector is makes appropriate?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Health
- (c) Education
- (d) Women skill dev. and environment. etc.

33. What do you think about the accessibilities of the budget allocated by Rural Municipality?

.....  
 .....

34. What do you think about the appropriate way of budget utilization?
- (a) Top to Button Approach
  - (b) Right base Approach
  - (c) Bottom to top Approach
  - (d) All of them
35. What do you think about the budget utilization of Rural Municipality?
- (a) Good
  - (b) Moderate
  - (c) Bad
  - (d) Don't know
36. Number of Projects Supervised and monitored by supervision and Monitoring Committers? .....
37. Number of LB's / WCFs where supervision and monitoring Committee are Functional (regular meeting / monitoring visits) ? .....
38. Number of WCFs / CAC that are engaged in civic oversight ( public audit , Public hearing and monitoring
- (a) Men .....
  - (b) Women .....
39. What do you think about the major function of the Rural Municipality?
- .....
- .....
40. How do you evaluate the function of Rural Municipality?
- (a) Good
  - (b) Moderate
  - (c) Bad
  - (d) Do not Know

41. What do you think about the sources of budget in Rural Municipality level are ward level.

- (a) Government Grant
- (b) Tax
- (c) NGO/ INGO support
- (d) All of them

42. Do you think about any problem for utilization of fund?

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