

ROLE OF NGOS IN SOCIAL INCLUSION OF RURAL AREAS:

A Case Study of Syaule Village Sindhupalchok District

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KRISHNA PRASAD NEPAL

Central Department of Rural Development

Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu,

TU, Registration No.:6-2-37-594-2006

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled **Role of NGOs in Socio Inclusion of Rural Areas: A case Study of Syaule Village Sindhupalchok District** has been prepared by **Krishna Prasad Nepal** under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

.....

Prajwal Pradhan

Date: 2074-07-26 B.S.

November, 12, 2017 A.D.

APPROVAL SHEET

The thesis entitled **Role of NGOs in Socio Inclusion of Rural Areas: A case Study of Syaule Village Sindhupalchok District** submitted by **Krishna Prasad Nepal** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for master's degree (MA.) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee:

.....

Prof. Dr. Pushpa Kamal Subedi

Head of the Department

.....

Prof. Dr. Prem Sharma

External Examiner

.....

Prajwal Pradhan

Supervisor

Date: 2074-07-29 B.S.

November, 15, 2017 A.D.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **Role of NGOs in Socio Inclusion of Rural Areas: A case Study of Syaule Village Sindhupalchok District** submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University is early my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my superior. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

.....

Krishna Prasad Nepal

T.U, Reg. No.: 6-2-37-594-2006

Date: 2074-07-26 B.S.

November, 12, 2017 A.D.

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ABSTRACT

The concepts of social exclusion and its twin, social inclusion, were introduced at first in France and then popularized in social policy discourse in Europe in response to the crises of the welfare state and then used in other regions, especially in developmental discourses. Social inclusion is based on the belief that we all fare better when no one is left to fall too far behind and the economy works for everyone. Social inclusion simultaneously incorporates multiple dimensions of well-being. It is achieved when all have the opportunity and resources necessary to participate fully in economic, social, and cultural activities which are considered the societal norm.

Emergence of inclusion movement in Nepal today is the result of continuous exclusion and indifference of the history. There are three layers of exclusion continue in Nepal: exclusion because of remoteness leading to low access to schools; exclusion because of caste and ethnicity; and exclusion because of gender. Therefore, in the context of Nepal, inclusion refers to the equitable political representation of the excluded segments of population, including women, various caste and ethnic groups, and those who live in underdeveloped regions.

There is a long tradition of community networks and partnerships in Nepal. But, the NGO movement gathered momentum only after the restoration of democracy in the country in 1990. The government alone cannot meet the numerous needs of the people. So NGOs evolved as a drivers and partners of development to make the prosperous, modern and just Nepal. Social Welfare Council, as an apex body, is responsible for the promotion, facilitation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the activities of the NGOs in Nepal. The NGO movement is gaining strength but they are criticized due to their urban-based, partisan, projectized and interest-based nature.

Many of the local NGOs are registered in the DAO office Sindhupalchok. Among them, most are working in the field of community and rural development. On one hand the adequate number of NGOs in the VDC shows the development concern of the people in the VDC, but on the other hand, only a dozen or two are operating, to some extent, satisfactorily and rest are passive with inconsequential role in social inclusion. The great challenge of NGOs of the VDC is to revitalize such passive NGOs and to develop their capacities with contribution to promote social inclusion. Most of the NGOs of VDC are individual based institutions founded by leadership motives. The

running of an NGO appeared like running household affairs or some private enterprises. Institutionalization of NGOs, Scarce of resources, Co-ordination with DDC, VDC, empowerment and capacity building of excluded gender, caste and ethnic group are major problems to foster social inclusion and people's participation among the NGO community of the VDC. To face the above challenges and to tackle the problems., there should be an effective action plan is needed to ensure women, Dalit, Indigenous Nationalities and other disadvantaged and poor people's maximum participation in NGOs activities(planning, decision making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and the sharing of benefits) of the projects in the VDC, which ultimately promotes social inclusion.

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ACRONYMS

CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
COM	-	Commission and Non-Governmental Organizations
DAO	-	District Administration office
DDC	-	District Development Committee
GLBTQ	-	Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer Sex
GON	-	Government of Nepal
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HHS	-	Household Survey
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
INGO	-	International Non-government Organization
MWCASW	-	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
NER	-	Net Enrollment Ratio
NGO	-	Non-government Organization
NPC	-	National Planning Commission
SWC	-	Social Welfare Council
UK	-	United Kingdom
UN	-	United Nation
VDC	-	Village Development Committee