

ROLE OF NGOs FOR PEOPLES PARTICIPATION IN THARU COMMUNITY:

A Case Study of Jogidah VDC of Udayapur District

**A Thesis Submitted to
Central Department of Rural Development
Tribhuvan University
in Partial fulfillment of the Requirements For the
Degree of the Master Of Arts (MA)
In
Rural Development**

By

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitle **Role of Ngos for Peoples Participation in Tharu Community : A Case Study of Jogidah VDC of Udayapur District** submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor Prof **Dr. Prem Sharma**. 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.

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

The thesis entitled **Role of Ngos for Peoples Participation in Tharu Community : A Case Study of Jogidah VDC of Udayapur District** has been prepared by **Devanand Chaudhary** under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the Evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

.....

Prof. Dr. Prem Sharma

Thesis Supervisor

Date: Jan 01, 2017



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APPROVAL LETTER

The thesis entitled **Role of Ngos for Peoples Participation in Tharu Community : A Case Study of Jogidah VDC of Udayapur District** submitted by **Devanand Chaudhary** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am very much indebted to supervisor and Department Head, Central Department of Rural Development, University Campus, Kirtipur, for providing me a golden opportunity to carry out this study. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my respected supervisor for his inexhaustible support, valuable suggestions, encouragement and kind supervision in all stages of my study from the fieldwork to final completion of the report. Likewise, I would like to express my sincere gratefulness to all the teachers at the Central Department of Rural Development to their effective and valuable suggestions and inspiration. Similarly, I would like to offer my gratitude to the authors of various books, publications and reports; those were used for the purpose of this study.

I am equally thankful to the entire respondent and who provided necessary information and possible help to accomplish this research work. They not only shared their valuable time with me but also maintained their patience during the interview and provided their family and personal information.

I would like to thank my Father Deo Narayan Chaudhary, Mother Sanjha Devi Chaudhary, brother Tarananda and Ramanand Chaudhary and Sister Lalita and Anita who provided me the golden opportunities to shed the light of education for my prosperous life.

I extend my deeper thanks to all of my friends Pramod, Tulasa Limbukhim and Ramesh for their valuable suggestions in the process of thesis completion.

Last but not least, I extend my deeper thanks to Amit Shah for his Typing and printing.

Devanand Chaudhary

Date : Jan 02, 2017

ABSTRACT

A thesis entitled **Role of Ngos For Peoples Participation in Tharu Community: A Case Study of Jogidah VDC of Udayapur District**. The objective of the study is to analyze the role of NGOs working in the field of peoples participation. This study has become limited to the NGOs and their contributions only on peoples participation and fostering people's participation in the Udayapur district. It also identifies the major problems faced and prospects of NGOs in the study area. The research design of the study is descriptive research design. This research has been qualitative and quantitative by nature. The study has been focused both the primary and secondary data. There are 1821 households in the Jogidah VDC. The households of beneficiary groups is 102 households. Among them 50 respondent has been selected purposively. the sample is 51 % of total households.

Out of the total respondents 52 percent of them are female and only 48 percent of total respondents are male. The age distribution ratio of the study area shows that, the highest numbers of the involvement in these NGOs were age of 25-30 years 44 percent. The age between 30-35 years are constituted 10 percent of the total respondents, between the age 35-40 years constituted 4 percent of the total respondents, at last 2 percent of my respondent is between the age of above 40 years. This field Survey shows that, 72 percent of the migrant people are married and 28 percent were unmarried.

My field research shows that, 32 percent of respondents were under SLC who can read and write as well as passed primary level, out of this 34 percent of the respondents is SLC passed. 36 were passed 10+2 level and 12 percent were able to complete their bachelors' level. 44 percent of respondent have regular participation in NGOs Meeting/General Assembly and remaining 52 percent are not the regular participants. Only 30 percent are indifferent to participate in decision due to negligence of their voice, fear of elite and fear of exclusion.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB/N	:	Agricultural Development Bank of Nepal Administration
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDA	:	Centre for Economic Development and
CO	:	Community Organization
DDC	:	District Development Committee
FY	:	Fiscal Year
HH	:	Household
LGP	:	Local Government programmer
MOF	:	Ministry of Finance
OD	:	Organization Development
SMP	:	Social Mobilization Program
UNDP	:	United National Development Program
VDC	:	Village Development Committee

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The Tharu people are an [ethnic group indigenous](#) to the [Terai](#), the southern foothills of the [Himalayas](#) in [Nepal](#) and [India](#). The Tharus are recognized as an official [nationality](#) by the Governments of Nepal and India. As of 2011, the Tharu population of Nepal was at 1,737,470 people, or 6.6% of the total population. In 2009, the majority of Tharu people were estimated to live in Nepal. There are several [endogamous](#) sub-groups of Tharu (CBS 2011).

NGOs or Civil Society Organizations have been creating their space in societies where government and market have not been serving. There is a growing tendency that some governments have been withdrawing the direct provision of many services and NGOs are increasingly moving into areas of services. In this sense, NGOs play all-encompassing roles that affect various facets of social, national and international arenas. This makes NGOs a necessity rather than a luxury in societies. NGO can also be defined from the characteristics they possess. A consensus exists around the basic characteristics that a 'non-government organization' should operate 'outside government'. Within this there is huge diversity and classifications ranging from activities (service delivery, advocacy, research etc.) to the operational level of activities (global, national, local, to their type of fund-raising or their organizational type (philanthropic, membership etc.) (Mayhew, 2005). Another way to define an NGO is in terms of its basic operational structure: formally organized, usually by legal charter; not a division of government; non-profit sharing; self-governing; and involving some voluntary aspects of operations (Lane,1992).

NGOs are formal organizations established with the explicit objective of achieving certain predetermined goals and working with certain rules and regulations to govern the relations among themselves and with the broader

society. This includes some welfare oriented NGOs, professional NGOs and district and village based NGOs whose primary objectives are defined in terms of developmental goals (Maskey, 1998).

NGOs may be funded by governments, foundations, businesses, or private persons. Some avoid formal funding altogether and are run primarily by volunteers. NGOs are highly diverse groups of organizations engaged in a wide range of activities, and take different forms in different parts of the world. Some may have charitable status, while others may be registered for tax exemption based on recognition of social purposes. Others may be fronts for political, religious, or other interests. The number of NGOs in the [United States](#) is estimated at 1.5 million. [Russia](#) has 277,000 NGOs. [India](#) is estimated to have had around 2 million NGOs in 2009, just over one NGO per 600 Indians, and many times the number of primary schools and primary health centres in India.

The term "non-governmental organization" was first coined in 1945, when the United Nations (UN) was created. The UN, itself an [inter-governmental organization](#), made it possible for certain approved specialized international non-state agencies *i.e.*, non-governmental organizations to be awarded observer status at its assemblies and some of its meetings. Later the term became used more widely. Today, according to the UN, any kind of private organization that is independent from government control can be termed an "NGO", provided it is not-for-profit, non prevention, and not simply an opposition political party. One characteristic these diverse organizations share is that their non-profit status means they are not hindered by short-term financial objectives. Accordingly, they are able to devote themselves to issues which occur across longer time horizons, such as climate change, malaria prevention or a global ban on landmines. Public surveys reveal that NGOs often enjoy a high degree of public trust, which can make them a useful but not always sufficient – proxy for the concerns of society and stakeholders.

The history of NGO movement of Nepal is not long although religious and philanthropic bodies existed from ancient times on institutional footing. Due to the

limited purpose of their establishment and lack of government encouragement, the NGOs of those times couldn't exert any significant influence on Nepal's economic scenario. Importance of development oriented social organizations and voluntary institutions were felt only after the launching of Nepal's fourth plan (1965-70). Nepal has now completed its Tenth Plan and the 11th Three Years Interim Plan (2064/065-2066/067) is in action after the great people's movement of April, 2006 A. D. NGOs are taken as drivers and partners of development in its major policies of the 11th Interim Plan (2064/065-2066/067).

NGOs are playing an important role in 'people centered' development approach. Some important roles of NGOs are: reliever (at the time of natural disaster), catalytic (provide positive guidelines for bringing social change in the community), activist (work with the people rather than for the people), educator (provide information, create awareness and empower the people), and mobilizer (mobilize local people to participate at each and every phase of development programs).

Such NGOs are involved in the promotion and identification of different communities who are far behind the mainstream of development. Local NGOs are registered in District administration office according to the Association Registration Act-2034 B.S. and among these, In the study area Jogidah VDC, 7 NGOs are affiliated in Social Welfare Council. More than 10 NGOs are registered in DAO office Udayapur District and their activities are focused mostly on community and rural development area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) today have captured the imagination of development thinkers as the conventional mechanisms and instruments of development that have failed to achieve the target they set. NGOs have no doubt, a good contribution in the field of rural development. As development agencies NGOs

have certain advantages in delivery of services to the uneducated and poor rural masses. The greatest advantage NGOs have is their flexibility- flexibility in methods of communication, timing of the interventions and in the mode of operations. Because of the integrated approach and their flexibility, NGOs have been able to work with women marginalized and excluded groups more effectively. NGOs function without a large bureaucratic structure and paraphernalia or trappings of rules and regulations. Therefore, they can respond to emergencies instantly and change their programs in the process of dialogue with the people.

The growth of NGOs around the country has naturally provoked questions on their capability to work on behalf of the people in planned and systematic ways so as to justify their claim for development role legitimacies. More than 17 NGOs are operating in different sector of socio-economic, cultural, environmental and community and rural development in Udayapur District . Their contribution in social inclusion and fostering people's participation in the district is significant. Most of the NGOs of the area are, to some extent; assimilating the great changes (economic, social, political, and cultural) occurred recently in the country but some have still confusion on their changing goal and objectives. Social inclusion has now become the strategy to make "prosperous, modern and just" Nepal. The research problems of this study are as follows:

- i. What is the profile of socially included groups in Udayapur District?
- ii. What is the role of Ngos for people's participation in Tharu Community?
- iii. What are the problems and prospects of NGOs in Tharu Community?

These are some of the key concerns to be further analyzed in this study. So, in this research, it has been interesting to review and assess the NGO's contribution in social inclusion and fostering people's participation in the study area in the context of rural development.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is to analyze the role of NGOs working in the field of inclusion and participation. The objectives of the research are as follows:

- i. To findout the profile of socially included groups in Jogidah VDC, of Udayapur District.
- ii. To analyze the Role of NGO for peoples participation in Tharu Community..
- iii. To explore the problems and prospects of NGOs in social inclusion..

1.4 Significance of the Study

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) today have captured the imagination of development thinkers as the conventional mechanisms and instruments of development that have failed to achieve the target they set. NGOs have no doubt, a good contribution in the field of rural development. As development agencies NGOs have certain advantages in delivery of services to the uneducated and poor rural masses. The greatest advantage NGOs have is their flexibility- flexibility in methods of communication, timing of the interventions and in the mode of operations.

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In this era of globalization and unrestrained market forces, NGOs, national and local, are the only institutions which can advanced the interests of the people as a catalyst and development partner of the government and local authorities. It is becoming increasing necessary to broaden our knowledge about the consequences of NGOs

activities and changes they have made in the rural development sector. In this regard, all NGOs, working in the study area, are empowering and facilitating to the people in their different works of life as a catalyst of development. This study has been helpful for those NGOs, civil society, private sectors and government authorities and researchers who have still enthusiasm to serve for the wellbeing of the community and its people.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This present study has become limited to the NGOs and their contributions only on social inclusion and fostering people's participation in the Udayapur district. It also identifies the major problems faced and prospects of NGOs in the study area. Most of the data in the study are used from the secondary sources. The study has become very specific as it is a case study. So, the conclusion drawn from the study might or might not be conclusive and applicable in general. Due to the limited time and resources, the study couldn't explain in detail, on the NGOs whole economic, social, political, and cultural matter and the overall impact evaluation of the programmes operated by the NGOs in the study area.

CHAPTER-TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides relevant theories, concept, related research, previous data and the results of document research which has helped to construct the empirical framework of the study. The origin and definition of social exclusion and inclusion; Nepal's historical reference of social inclusion/ exclusion, current governmental policies, and NGOs role to promote social inclusion and people's participation is clearly elaborated. In Nepal, People's growing demands of social inclusion and potential ways for NGO sectors to address these problems has presented through the conceptual framework of the study.

2.1 Theoretical Literature

According to census of 2011, the Tharu population of Nepal was censused at 1,737,470 people, or 6.6% of the total population. In 2009, the majority of Tharu people were estimated to live in Nepal. The Tharu people themselves say that they are a people of the forest. In Chitwan, they have lived in the forests for hundreds of years practicing a short fallow shifting cultivation. They plant rice, mustard, corn and lentils, but also collect forest products such as wild fruits, medicinal plants and materials to build their houses; hunt deer, rabbit and wild boar, and go fishing in the rivers and oxbow *lakes* (McLean, 1999).

The Tharus never went abroad for employment a life that kept them isolated in their own localities. In this isolation they developed a unique culture free from the influence of adjacent India, or from the mountain groups of Nepal. The most striking aspects of their environment are the decorated rice containers, colorfully painted verandahs and outer walls of their homes using only available materials like clay, mud, dung and grass. Much of the rich design is rooted in devotional activities and passed on from one generation to the next, occasionally introducing contemporary elements such as a bus or an airplane. The Deukheri Tharu are known for their colorful, shell and/or feather decorated basketry, including ram topne water jug covers (Meyer, 1997).

Luitel (1990) observed that the SFDP is only partly successful to approach in its target group. As the participants are getting benefits from SFDP and ultimately their economic condition is improving, the educated trained and upper caste people could get more benefit than uneducated, untrained and lower caste people.

Sharma (1996) is of view that landless and poor sections of the small farmers were largely neglected by the SFDP, which was in fact designed to cater their needs. Only upper group of small farmers benefited due to emphasis on collateral. Garanal (1997) also writes that there are very few targeted programs like SFDP and PCRW and they so far covered a negligible fraction of total poor families in the country, probably about 20 thousand poor families out of two million absolute poor families.

Assessing the Social Mobilization Program, Sharma (1997) observes that democratization and institutionalization of a political system requires a strong local governing body based on accountability to the people through various institutions of political participation. It is so because the local governance has a built-in, incentive for participation. The past experience shows that unless local institutions are empowered and strengthened to take initiatives in development process national development is impossible. The recent approach 'self-reliance' followed by multi-party governments in Nepal is found populist but program without planning. The unmanaged NGOs and duplication of development activities should be avoided and channeled through local planning. Let the hungers bake the cakes! When the people of any locality, large or small, are able to manage their own domestic affairs they may be said to have achieved local government (Pandey, 1994.).

Tanaka (2011) has written article on "The changing roles of NGOS in Nepal: promoting emerging rights". This article examines the unique roles of NGOs with special attention to the changing socio-political contexts of NGOs in terms of their partnerships with Rights-Holder Organizations (RHOs), which claim the rights of particular groups of excluded population. It reviews an example of the NGO working with RHOs Nepal. NGO relationships with RHOs are delicate and not always equitable due to their different backgrounds and expertise. NGOs, comprising mostly

people who not members of the rights-holding groups, use their expertise to work for others over fixed periods, whilst RHOs work for their own constituencies through movements. Until the 1990s, NGOs supported so-called 'beneficiaries' who were members excluded groups whose rights were being denied. Today, RHOs are formed directly by excluded groups. Some NGOs are trying to change their role to become promoters for RHOs, whilst others remain as their proxies, which merely creates an extra layer between RHOs and donors. The article attempts to prove that building equitable relationships between NGOs and RHOs is possible if NGOs have professionalism, expertise in capacity development and a readiness to become more inclusive.

Lane (1992) has written article on "Working with local NGOs: Water Aid's programme in Nepal". This article describes the evolution of Water Aid's programme of work in Nepal, based on the author's experiences while working as Water Aid's Representative Engineer in Nepal from 1987 to 1991. It examines how Water Aid's philosophy of working in partnership with local organizations was actually put into practice. Various problems and constraints are identified and discussed, and certain points are highlighted which may be of general interest to other external support agencies working in similar ways in other countries and sectors. The overall conclusion is that this programme represents a viable methodology for an international NGO to achieve useful results in supporting local NGOs working in development

This paper examines the role of development NGOs (Non governmental Organizations) in furthering the political participation of the poor, with data from Bangladesh and Nepal The topic is discussed from three aspects: the role of NGOs in prodemocracy movements, the issues raised by anti globalization movements, and the extent of NGO involvement in local government elections. The paper draws on fieldwork conducted in two villages? one in Bangladesh and the other in Nepal It is concluded that development NGOs tend to contribute more to elite interests than to the democratic political participation of the poor. The precise boundaries of the concept are far from determinate, and countries have different definitions, but at its

core, social inclusion involves including everyone in social institutions and relations in ways that matter for well-being.

There are two very essential elements in making a rural development project successful. The first and foremost is the basic project design, which includes the project components and the working mechanism. The project components should contain the programs associated with the fulfillment of the basic needs and aspirations of the intended beneficiaries. This could be accomplished only when due consideration is given to bottom-up instead of top-down planning. People's participation, so greatly required for rural development, can only be fully achieved as needs are to be fulfilled. The experiments of the rural development in Nepal since 1956 have been quite a few but its impact to achieve objectives is debatable. Although it is difficult to isolate benefits accrued through rural development programs only, the role of local institutions in development have been quite marginal and ineffective. The local institutions have not been able to take initiative and generate resources. Therefore, it is natural that the rural development has shifted towards area development approach and institutional approach a mere slogan. (Pyakarel, 1980).

Rural development has been widely acclaimed within the political fraternity as a cornerstone towards achieving economic growth and improving the standard of living for the people. A focus on rural development and agricultural support for families is also at the centre of the Anti-Poverty Strategy by the South African Presidency. Reinforced interventions are required to change the situation of the people in rural areas, (South African Presidency; 2008:16). The interventions should ensure that people in rural areas can have acceptable living standards and access to better services and benefits as those that are living in urban areas.

de Haan, & Zoomers (2005 This article by Leo de Haan and Annelies Zoomers (Centre for International Development Issues, University of Nijmegen, Netherlands; Centre for Research and Documentation on Latin America) explores the value of livelihoods approaches and examines several theoretical and practical obstacles inherent in livelihoods discourse. In particular, they suggest that the concept of access

and the relationship between decision-making and livelihoods are areas that need further consideration. Poverty can be conceptualized as failure to access capitals. Access is mediated by social relations (inclusions or exclusions based on race, gender, language, ethnicity, origin, etc.), institutions (social, legal, formal, informal; micro, meso, macro levels), and organizations. Furthermore, the authors suggest that power relations are a key component of access. Decisions surrounding livelihood diversification are recognized as being both strategic and unintentional, and the result of structural factors. De Haan and Zoomers Sustainable Livelihoods from Theory to Conservation Practice 33 suggest that the concepts of styles and pathways (historically and socially embedded livelihood patterns) might inform our understanding of individual decision-making through the application of ‘livelihood trajectories’ as a methodology. Livelihood trajectories go beyond life histories and probe deeper into people’s beliefs, needs, aspirations, limitations, and the social and institutional context.

Scoones (2009). Livelihoods perspectives and rural development. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 36(1), 171-196. Ian Scoones (Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex), in this comprehensive paper, provides an overview of the development of livelihoods frameworks and approaches, explores several identified shortcomings and challenges of livelihoods approaches, and suggests four areas where livelihoods thinking could be improved. Scoones’ overview of the development of the approach discusses the ideological and political background that led to the popularization, operationalization and extensive application of the approach. Four areas with which Scoones suggests livelihoods thinking have failed to engage include: 1) macro level shifts in global economies and politics; 2) power, politics and governance; 3) adapting to long-term stresses and shocks; and, 4) long-term (10, 20, 50 years) changes in livelihoods and rural economies. A re-energized research agenda, Scoones suggests, would: 1) focus more attention on politics and the framing of *knowledge* in livelihoods thinking, 2) make explicit the relationship of livelihoods to *power and politics*, 3) engage with issues of globalization through examining linkages, relations, and dynamics across local and broader *scales*, and 4) further examine the *dynamic* nature

of livelihoods to increase the long-term resilience and sustainability of livelihood strategies. Pulling from diverse fields of related scholarship in order to rethink livelihoods will enable intellectual and practical reengagement with the framework and ideas.

2.2 Empirical Review

Neupane (2009) claims that empowerment is the best alternative to include rural women in different aspects of development process. Through empowerment, poor rural women can boldly put their aspirations and wants in the concerned authorities. Their representation on various institutions would be more accessible through which they can decide about their genuine demand of social inclusion. Above studies emphasize to include and involve the excluded caste and ethnicity, women and sexual minorities in the mainstream of development by governmental and non- governmental organizations through their policies and programmes. 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. 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.

Mkhwanazi (2013) has studied on "Assessing the role of non-governmental organizations in poverty alleviation through the creation of sustainable livelihoods in uthungulu district". The study comprises literature from various sources to present the argument on the subject. It also reveals the assessment of the work done by essential oils NGO, Winrock International, in the area of UThungulu District. It then proposes the recommendations for the future development initiatives on the role of the civil society towards creating sustainable livelihoods. The study was conducted using expanded methodology with qualitative and quantitative research approaches. The research study made use of explanatory and contextual designs with a mixed model. The researcher used purposive and snowball sampling methods to draw the sample.

Data was collected through semi-structured interviews using questionnaires to guide discussion. The data was analyzed using tables with numerical and percentage representations for each category. For non-numerical data, explanations were developed to make an understanding of the responses from the study. Archived reports and information from interested parties and organizations were also used to intensify the quality of the study. Based on the findings and conclusion of the study, recommendations were made to the future development initiatives in creating sustainable livelihoods through job creation. The results has been disseminated by means of a written research report.

Chitongo (2013). The study sought to evaluate the impact of the main interventions implemented by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) through the Protecting Vulnerable Livelihoods Programme (PVLV) on beneficiaries. The research was undertaken in Murehwa district ward 28. According to CRS the total beneficiaries were 900 a sample of 90 representing 10% was randomly selected, In collecting the required information both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were adopted. The programmes main interventions included Nutritional Gardens, Conservation Farming, Small Livestock Support, Input Farming and Water and Sanitation. The major livelihood activity in ward 28 Murewa District is agriculture, low and erratic rainfall is the biggest challenge faced by the community. The researcher recommends that irrigation needs to be introduced in order to unlock development. Another facilitating factor is the existence of community-based structures to monitor and manage interventions as well as the availability of technical support from Department of Veterinary Services, AREX and Ministry of Health. The major challenge faced by most beneficiaries is hunger and disease. This situation is aggravated by input shortages, shortage of professionals, depleting water tables, transport shortages and threats from pests and diseases.

Taru (2014) has conducted a thesis studies the varied perceptions of stakeholders who are engaged in volunteer projects through different positions. The primary data was collected according to qualitative action research method using half-structured interviews in Nepal in 2014. Action research was a suitable methodology because the

researcher was participating in the process of study by being a volunteer and a member of the community. Fifteen interviews were conducted with several stakeholders to explore perspectives from volunteers', NGOs' coordinators' and managers', volunteer project employees' and home-stay providers' points of view. The primary data includes varied views on volunteers' and NGOs' contribution to sustainable community development and community's involvement. Volunteer tourists' motives and expectations and home-stays as components of sustainable community development were explored. Both in the primary and secondary data NGOs' transparency is valued but they contradict concerning community's involvement in community development projects. Although income from foreign sources is a major economic factor in Nepal, the government sets barriers to foreigners' and foreign NGOs' voluntary development efforts. Volunteer tourism's potential contribution to sustainable community development is neglected by the government and thus no official information has been collected about it.

Bastola (2015) *Government-NGO Partnership in Community Development in Nepal: A Case of Kathmandu District*. Over the past two decades, Nepal has expressed increasing concern over the welfare of the masses and focus has shifted towards more people-centered and community-led approach to development in partnership with non-government organizations (NGOs). In this context, this study is structured around two main questions: Is the existing government-NGO partnership effective in facilitating community development at the local level? To what extent do the existing programs adopted by the government and NGOs support community development at the local level? Mixed research design was employed for the study. The study draws upon the theoretical insights of social capital theory and qualitative and quantitative data collected to test the theory. Research shows that existing partnership between the government and NGOs does not seem to be effective in achieving the expected results. Although the existing programs adopted by the government and NGOs seem to support community development, the extent of their support depends on the influence of local politics.

Budhathoki (2016). Participation of Local People in NGOs Activities : A Case Study of Jojidaha VDC, Udayapur District. NGOs are formal organizations established with the explicit objective of achieving certain predetermined goals and working with certain rules and regulations to govern the relations among themselves and with the broader society. The objective of the study is to analyze the role of NGOs working in the field of peoples participation. This study has become limited to the NGOs and their contributions only on peoples participation and fostering people's participation in the Udayapur district. It also identifies the major problems faced and prospects of NGOs in the study area. The research design of the study is descriptive research design. This research has been qualitative and quantitative by nature. The study has been focused both the primary and secondary data. There are 1810 households in the Jojidaha VDC. Only 212 households in selected wards i.e. ward No. 2. The households of beneficiary groups is 102 households. Among them 50 respondent has been selected purposively. the sample is 51 % of total households.

CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study has been carried out with exploratory research design. In order to fulfill the objectives, information is collected from the field study. Household survey, interview and observation are the main techniques that will be utilized to obtain the information. NGOs members, social workers, local leaders and local bureaucrats have been taken into consideration for interview. Primary as well as secondary data are utilized. Analysis of data is made from the simple statistical tools like averages and percentage.

3.1 Research Design

This study has been mainly focused on NGOs role in Jogidah VDC of Udayapur district. As per the nature of the study it has been illustrated with the case study, so the present research design of the study is descriptive research. It will be applied to analyze and interpret the qualitative and quantitative data collected from the concerned field.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

This research has been qualitative and quantitative by nature. My study has been focused both the primary and secondary data. I employed the face to face interview with respondents. This study aims to obtain the role of NGOs for people's participation and their beneficiaries in the Tharu community of Jogidah VDC. Both sources of data have been used in this study. Primary data has been collected through field survey, interview and observation of the study area; similarly the secondary data also has been used for the study which has been collected from various published and unpublished sources like CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics), T.U central library, DDC profiles, dissertations, GoN\ Mo WCSW etc. and so on.

3.3 Universe , Sample and Sampling Procedures

In the study area , the VDC has altogether 17 NGOs and members of the local of beneficiary groups. The Universe of the study are NGOs registered in Udayapur district. The selection of the NGOs has been done with the help of purposive sampling from more than 17 NGOs registered and DEO office of Udayapur in the study area, Altogether 102 households were beneficiaries by NGOs. Among 50 respondent has been selected purposively. the sample is 51 % of total households.

3.5 Techniques and tools of Data Collection

The structures questionnaire or unstructured interviews and observation methods has been applied to generate the primary source to carry qualitative information.

3.5.1 Questionnaire Survey

The Questionnaire survey has been conducted in order to collect qualitative and quantitative facts about social inclusion and people's participation in the study area. Information also has been collected through discussion with the members of the NGOs in the study area. The primary data has been collected from the selected NGOs and Questionnaire has been used as a tool for interviewing with them. The respondent of the members of the NGOs and other concerned authority has been filled the questionnaire.

3.5.2 Key Informant Interview

The primary data has been collected from key informant using the structured or unstructured interview method as well as open and close ended questions. The interview has been taken as cross checking for data obtained from interviewing of those key informants. The key informants were social activists, principal of school who are not included for questionnaire survey.

3.6 Presentation and Analysis of Data

Data has been analyzed and presented with the help of computer, manual chart, tables, diagram, graphs, and other useful statistical tools and so on in chapter four

Descriptive approach is used to analyze qualitative performance, skills, motivation communication and interpersonal relation among NGOS members. The data has been Tabulated and analyzed. Frequency percentage has been used to analyze quantitative data. Both qualitative and quantitative data are analyzed through simple computing system of MS word, Excel.

CHAPTER - FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Socio Economic Status of Selected Beneficiary Households

This section represents the socio economic information of foreign employee. Foreign employees as household population, Age, Sex, Occupation, Marital Status, Destination, number of family member going aboard, skill, and cause of foreign employment were discussed in this section. On the basis of this background of the respondents we can discuss how many changes in the level of awareness brought by remittance among the foreign employee. The researcher wanted to find out about the particulars of the respondents; the researcher focused on gender, age, race and geographical location.

4.1.1 Gender Analysis of the Respondents

Table 4.1 : Analysis of Gender for the Respondents

Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Male	24	48
Female	26	52
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows the gender descriptions of selected respondents, out of the total respondents 52 percent of them are female and only 48 percent of total respondents are male.

This study shows that most of the women were beneficial.

4.1.2 Age Structure

Age ratio of the selected respondents were presented in the following table:

Table 4.2: Age Group

S.N.	Age Group	Age group	Percentage
1	18-25 years	18	36
2	25-30 years	22	44
3	30-35 years	5	10
4	35-40 years	2	4
5	Above 40 years	1	2
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The age distribution ratio of the study area shows that, the highest numbers of the involvement in these NGOs were age of 25-30 years 44 percent. The age between 30-35 years are constituted 10 percent of the total respondents, between the age 35-40 years constituted 4 percent of the total respondents, at last 2 percent of my respondent is between the age of above 40 years.

4.1.3 Marital Status

Marital status affects the movement of people. It is found that married are more beneficial from this NGO than unmarried because they are compelled to care after their conjugal and family life.

Table No: 4.3 Marital Status

Marital Status	No.	Percent
Married	36	72
Unmarried	14	28
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

This field Survey shows that, 72 percent of the migrant people are married and 28 percent were unmarried.

It shows that majority of the married people are involved in Nespec, Jalpa and Hurandec.

4.1.4 Educational Status

Education is one of the most important social characteristics of population. It is a vital and key factor for every person. The following table shows educational status of the respondents:

Table No 4.4 Educational Status

Level of Education	No	Percent
Under SLC	16	32
SLC pass	17	34
10+2	13	26
Above Bachelors	6	12
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

My field research shows that, 32 percent of respondents were under SLC who can read and write as well as passed primary level, out of this 34 percent of the respondents is SLC passed, 36 were passed 10+2 level and 12 percent were able to complete their bachelors' level.

So, the Majority of the respondents is SLC passed and minority is Bachelor passed lack of knowledge, lack of employment opportunities, poverty and unstable political conditions are the major factors low literacy rate of this area.

4.2 Present Status of NGOs

The member of NGOs should be open and every Nepali citizen can be a member of each NGO according to the Association Registration Act 2035. But in some NGOs all their members are only from one race, religion, gender, caste or ethnic group. It is because the other people don't apply to be a member in such NGOs. For example, male doesn't take interest to be a member in women's NGOs and different caste and ethnic group have their member only from their own caste or ethnicity. All NGOs make their decisions through General (GA) or Executive Committee (EC) meetings. EC is selected body of NGOs to implement the programmes and projects directed by the General Assembly. The chairperson and secretary calls general assembly or executive committee meeting according to the rule. It is mandatory that, at least fifty one percent members of committee should be present in EC meeting for its validity of decision. For the quorum of both meeting, at least 50 percent member's presence is mandatory in almost all the NGOs. Both meeting need more than 50 percent members' presence to decide any decisions. In every decision, members have right to keep his or her opinion regarding each agenda.

Every NGO organize General Assembly during the preparation of constitution or their amendment and approval of annual operational plans of NGOs. Every member evaluates their institution's progress through general assembly. Each executive committee presents annual progress report on general assembly. Members can raise questions in different issues of report if they like. GA elects the future leadership and passes operational plan for new tenure.

Generally, EC meeting is held regularly once in a month in a pre-fixed date. If members feel necessary, there would be more than regular meeting is organized. When a meeting is called, it is usually the secretary or the chairperson informs other members in all NGOs.

4.2.1 Participation of Respondents in NGOs Meeting/General Assembly

Table-4.5 NGOs Meeting/General Assembly

S.N.	Participation level	Respondents	Percentage
1	Regularly	22	44
2	Irregularly	26	52
3	Not at all	2	4
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.5 shows that the 44 percent of respondent have regular participation in NGOs Meeting/General Assembly and remaining 52 percent are not the regular participants. There is not a single respondent who is never participated in NGOs Meeting/General Assembly. More than 50 percent of are irregular whereas male respondents of all caste and ethnicity have their regular participation with more than 50 percent.

CHAPTER–FIVE

SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Major Findings of the Study

A thesis entitled **Role of Ngos For Peoples Participation in Tharu Community: A Case Study of Jogidah VDC of Udayapur District**. NGOs are formal organizations established with the explicit objective of achieving certain predetermined goals and working with certain rules and regulations to govern the relations among themselves and with the broader society. The objective of the study is to analyze the role of NGOs working in the field of peoples participation. This study has become limited to the NGOs and their contributions only on peoples participation and fostering people's participation in the Udayapur district. It also identifies the major problems faced and prospects of NGOs in the study area. The research design of the study is descriptive research design. This research has been qualitative and quantitative by nature. The study has been focused both the primary and secondary data. There are 1821 households in the Jogidah VDC. The households of beneficiary groups is 102 households. Among them 50 respondent has been selected purposively. the sample is 51 % of total households. The major findings of the study are as follows:

- i. Out of the total respondents 52 percent of them are female and only 48 percent of total respondents are male.
- ii. The age distribution ratio of the study area shows that, the highest numbers of the involvement in these NGOs were age of 25-30 years 44 percent. The age between 30-35 years are constituted 10 percent of the total respondents, between the age 35-40 years constituted 4 percent of the total respondents, at last 2 percent of my respondent is between the age of above 40 years.
- iii. This field Survey shows that, 72 percent of the migrant people are married and 28 percent were unmarried.
- iv. My field research shows that, 32 percent of respondents were under SLC who can read and write as well as passed primary level, out of this 34 percent of

- the respondents is SLC passed, 36 were passed 10+2 level and 12 percent were able to complete their bachelors' level.
- v. 44 percent of respondent have regular participation in NGOs Meeting/General Assembly and remaining 52 percent are not the regular participants. There is not a single respondent who is never participated in NGOs Meeting/General Assembly.
 - vi. The main cause of irregularity in the meeting is the household obstacles. Out of 28 irregular respondents 50 percent are irregular in the meeting due to household obstacles. 17.85 percent are irregular due to their business and lack of information and 14.28 percent are irregular due to negligence of voice during the meeting.
 - vii. Only 30 percent are indifferent to participate in decision due to negligence of their voice, fear of elite and fear of exclusion.
 - viii. Villagers/neighbors in the community and many respondents reported in the legal authorities like local police, VDC, or in the CDO office.
 - ix. NGOs member are never seen at all percent is 14 percent, cultural 18 percent and political prospect in 10 percent. So this table shows that respondents are divided in many prospect of social change.
 - x. Most NGOs activities in the study area are often based on individual efforts and implemented without a broader strategy and a long term focus.
 - xi. Participation spirit which actually made NGOs successful in the first place may disappear owing to inappropriate support from governmental and donor agencies.

5.2 Conclusion

Most of the NGOs of VDC are individual based institutions founded by leadership motives. Leadership is monopolized with no second man on the line to take over charge in the absence of the man in command. As a result, group work which is the principal trait of an NGO could be observed only in a few cases. The running of an NGO appeared like running household affairs or some private enterprises. The main challenge of NGOs in the VDC is to isolate them from the shadow of politics and make them genuine non-political institution which is the fundamental characteristics of NGOs.

Institutionalization of NGOs in the VDC is necessary to foster inclusion and involvement to the rural poor and disadvantaged community in the development. Scarce of resources (physical, human and capital) and the lack of management efficiency to mobilize available resources is also the problem of NGOs of the VDC. Co-ordination with DDC, VDC during the operation of programme is needed for smooth and effective handling of rural programs and projects. Women have only ceremonial representation. Therefore, to ensure women's decisive role in the vital post and the executive committee of NGOs of the VDC, they must make the action plans and implement it accordingly. Inclusive measures are to be used in every activity done by the NGOs. Human resource is the fundamental aspect of any organization; therefore, NGOs of the study area are to invest in human resource development within and outside the NGOs, which makes easier for their social inclusion goal. Exclusion of tharu and ethnic groups is due to the dominance of local ruling elites, their nepotism and favoritism and the monopoly of upper caste Brahmin/ Chhetri members. Empowerment and capacity building of such excluded group is necessary in the all aspects of decision making, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and benefit sharing of the projects operated by the local NGOs. There is much to be done to mainstream

Tharu community to emphasis social inclusion by the NGOs working in the study area. These NGOs have done as their way with slow pace to enable the gender, caste and ethnicities with participating and mobilizing them in different social, economic

and cultural activities in the study area. The politics also have affected the local NGOs activities.

It has divided excluded social groups according to the individual's political affiliation and ideological perspectives. Especially Tharu and Adhibasi/Janajati community are divided in this respect. The local NGOs can play a vital role in uniting between and among such excluded community in the mainstream of development and transformation of society. The passiveness, over-dependence on external sources, concentration of activities in the capital, problems of up scaling, and absence of transparency and accountability are some of the major problems constraining NGOs as effective partner of social change in the study area.

5.3 Recommendations

- There is a need to do more to facilitate and coordinate with local and international NGOs which have emerged as crucial development partners. Moreover, there is no institutional system that evaluates their contributions. These activities should be implemented to make NGOs, communities and the civil society active in the empowerment and development of the target groups.
- Reviewing the Social Welfare Act, including Society Registration Act and other regulations, reforms should be initiated in structural and other domains.
- NGOs should be encouraged in social, economic and developmental activities as partners of development.
- After categorizing, NGOs should be mobilized in the area of their comparative advantage with a view to optimize their inherent capacities.
- One window system should be made mandatory and facilitation effective. The Social Welfare Council should be developed into Social Development Council by making necessary institutional and procedural reforms.

- INGOs should be motivated to implement programs only through local bodies, NGOs and other community-based organizations in forging close coordination with local planning process.
- Mechanisms should be developed to monitor and evaluate the national and local NGOs regularly to increase their transparency and effectiveness.
- The government should provide the training for local people.

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Appendix I

Questionnaire

A. 1. Profile of the Respondents

Name:

Age:

Sex:

Cast:

Occupation:

Marital Status:

Education :

Family Structure:

No. of Family Members:

Religion:

VDC and Ward:

A.2. Family Members of the HH

SN	Name	Relationship with the household head	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation	Marital status
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							

Age

A= Below 15 years

B= (15-30) Years

C= (30-45) years

D= (45-60) Years

E= 60+ years

Education

Illiterate = M

Who can read and write= N

Primary = P

Lower Secondary= L.S.

Secondary=S

Occupation

Farmer = S

Teacher = T

Business = U

Student = V

B. Section B: People's Participation in NGOs

B1	Are you informed when the general assembly /meeting of NGO members is held?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Type of NGOs..... Professional.....Welfare.....District Level..... Village Level..... No <input type="checkbox"/>
B2	How do you participate in institutions (NGO) meeting?	Regularly <input type="checkbox"/> Irregularly <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/>
B3	If irregular/no, May I know for not participating in the discussion/meetings?	Business <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of information <input type="checkbox"/> Household obstacles <input type="checkbox"/> Negligence of our voice <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify).....
B4	Are you willingly participating in decision making process of NGO?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
B5	If no, may I know the reason for not being participated willingly?	Fear of penalty <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of elite <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of exclusion <input type="checkbox"/> Just for friends' company <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify).....
B6	What types of decisions are made in the meetings/discussions you involved?	Amendment of constitution <input type="checkbox"/> Preparation of operational plan <input type="checkbox"/> Formation of institutions (NGO) committee <input type="checkbox"/> Economic decision <input type="checkbox"/> Benefit sharing <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify).....
B7	What role did you play in discussion during meeting?	Proposer <input type="checkbox"/> Supporter <input type="checkbox"/> Decisive <input type="checkbox"/> No role at all <input type="checkbox"/>
B8	Are you satisfied with the institutions (NGO) committee in	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

	which you are the member?	
B9	If not, may I know the reason of dissatisfaction, please?	Poor representation of women in the institution committee <input type="checkbox"/> Poor representation of Ethnic group, dalit in the institution <input type="checkbox"/> Dominance of elites <input type="checkbox"/> Nepotism and favoritism <input type="checkbox"/> Monopoly of institutions members <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify).....
B10	Were these decision fully implemented or not?	Fully implemented <input type="checkbox"/> Partially implemented <input type="checkbox"/> Not implemented at all <input type="checkbox"/>
B11	In your opinion, what may be the reasons/causes for not implementing these decisions?	Unpopular decision <input type="checkbox"/> Minimum participation <input type="checkbox"/> Escapism from responsibilities <input type="checkbox"/> Weak leadership <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify).....
B12	What type of impacts/effects has been realized by the decision made in institutions?	Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
B13	Which factors have made you to participate in the institution's activities?	Economic and non-economic benefits Family support <input type="checkbox"/> Absence of male <input type="checkbox"/> Development of leadership <input type="checkbox"/> Moral/social responsibility <input type="checkbox"/> Self motivation/satisfaction <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify).....
B14	What are the reasons for participating partially and not participating at all?	Domestic/household work <input type="checkbox"/> Male oriented social structure <input type="checkbox"/> Large family size <input type="checkbox"/> Poor economic condition <input type="checkbox"/> Negligence of poor people's voice <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify).....

B15	Have you participated in any training provided by the NGOs?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> what kind of..... Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water and sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational Training <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
B16	If no, why are you not selected for the training?	Lack of information <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of qualification <input type="checkbox"/> Dominance of elites <input type="checkbox"/> Nepotism & favoritism <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify).....
B17	What measures do you suggest to increase the people's participation in institution's activities?	Promotion of awareness <input type="checkbox"/> Reduction of domestic workload <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting gender equity <input type="checkbox"/> Family support <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify).....
B18	Are you restricted from entry in to certain public areas like temples and people's home?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> where..... Temples <input type="checkbox"/> water tap <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage Ceremony <input type="checkbox"/> public Places <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
B19	Are you prevented from using public facilities like water taps?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
B20	Have you faced any verbal or physical humiliation/ violence in public spaces such as the village and or in the nearest bazaar?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Where..... Verbal <input type="checkbox"/> physical <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
B21	Any other comment about this institution (NGOs)?