

**UTILIZATION OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT IN
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

A Case Study of Malta VDC of Lalitpur District of Nepal

A Thesis Submitted to:

Central Department of Rural Development

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**in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master
of Arts in Rural Development**

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APRIL, 2017

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **Utilization of local development grant in village development committee : A case study of Malta VDC of Lalitpur District, Nepal** submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan university, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgement to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in course of preparing this thesis. The result 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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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis submitted by Pramod Ghimire entitled **UTILIZATION OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE: A Case Study of Malta VDC of Lalitpur District of Nepal** has been approved by this Department in the prescribed format of the Faculty of humanities and Social Sciences.

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APPROVAL SHEET

This Thesis entitled **UTILIZATION OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE: A Case Study of Malta VDC of Lalitpur District of Nepal** Submitted to Central Department of Rural Development under the Faculty of Humanities and Social Science Tribhuvan University, in the Prescribed format by Pramod Ghimire has been approved by the Committee.

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April, 2017

Pramod Ghimire

ABSTRACT

This research is based on utilization of the local development Grant in village development committee in Malta VDC in Lalitpur District. The distribution of the budget in the local communities is very important for the development. The Base of development of the nation is local communities. Without development of local level development, we can not imagine any kind of developments. Local or community development is the fundamental thing of national development. Budget allocation is the most sensitive part of the development of the area. At first, central government gives budget to the District Development Committee, DDC, distributes budget to every VDC of district. In the present context, VDC secretary receives the budget because at this point of time local bodies are not effectively active. Secretary calls our village council meeting at the presence of political leader from the neighboring VDC also use to come to participate in village Council meeting. Teachers, technicians etc also take part in the meeting.

The major objectives of this study were to find examine the major functions, sources and utilization system, accessibilities of budget allocated for Malta VCD. The study analyzed the planning and to implement the budget of Malta VDC. The main objectives of this study are to examine the accessibilities of the budget allocated for the Malta V.D.C, the utilization system of local development grant available in Malta V.D.C., to identify the major functions, Sources and utilization of the budget and to analyze the planning and distribution to implement the budget for the Malta V.D.C. Similarly to fulfill these objectives this study is based on primary secondary data. It is based on primary data and information which is collected by researcher himself with the help of different data collection tools and technique. Ward level planning workshop 22 men and 14 women are participated. From the word level planning workshop or community awareness center decided to provide 44 projects/ programs in their wards. The ward level planning has chosen 9 projects on the base of need of there women. The allocated budget 340000 for these projects. Similarly, they forward 5 projects for addressing the need of children where the allocated budget, 510000 to complete the children's projects. In same way, 13 projects are forwarded to address the need of DAG. The allocated amount 510000. Simple random sampling method has

been applied for household survey. However, Secondary source of data and information has also been used wherever they needed.

In this study we find that, some of the weakness and strength are occur during the study period. Budget distribution pattern is most important for VDC because voice of the people and the ideas from the different group can be heart. 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 good in this meeting which is a positive part, But taking decision making level, female participation is less than male. This pattern shows that there is a gender inequality in the budget distribution system. in this study showed the trend of the participate of women in community development level seems more repetition as a baneberries and decision making level. New women candidates were less participated .This is negative aspect of the community development.

During the study period we realized that first of all for the development of village, youth is necessary and their participation and involvement of the local people is also important. Compulsory participation system of women in the programs of VDC should be encouraged. There should be unity of local people in the activities initiated by VDC. Recognition of the disable people and their right should be secured. Similarly VDC officers should be regular in the work of VDC and local people should help them. The development budget should be utilized in the proper work.

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ACRONYMS

VDC	Village Development Committee
HMG	His Ministry Government
NGO	Non Government Organization
INGO	International Non Government Organization
LGCDP	Local Government and community Development programmed
LDO	Local Development Officer
CDO	Chef District Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
ADC	Agriculture Development Committee
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
LDF	Local Development Fund
VDP	Village Development programe/Project
CAC	Community Awareness Centre
WCF	Word Citizen Fund
LSGA	Local self Government Act
LG	Local Government
LA	Local Accountability

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1 Background of the Study:

Local development is goal of expected of individuals, families, communities, Nation and people. Development is a never ending & 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 % of population are living under poverty line & more than 80 % 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.

Nepal is a land locked country which lies between China and India extending from 26)22"to 30) 27"altitude and 80)4"to88)12"E longitude covering an area of 147181sq km. Rugged topography, very high relief variable climatic conditions and complex geological structure with active tectonic process and continued seismic activities are the main physical features of Nepal. 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 75 district grouped into 14 Zones and 5 development regions and each district is divided into Village Development Committee (VDC) and Municipalities which are further subdivided into ward.

Prime minister was the central figure of administration which had held all power of legislature, executive and judiciary. Next bellow to him was chief Sahib which had held executive power of bureaucracy or administrator of Nepal Government. The main focus of administration was to establish only law and order and to dominate peoples' voice antagonistic to them. Thus, during Rana regime the status of common people was little better than laves.

The first constitution of Nepal, promulgated by Rana prime minister Padma smasher called "Baidhanik Kanun-2004B.S.", has made provision for Village

Panchayat that was to be formed by elected representatives of people. Above the village panchayat there was a provision of District Panchayat composed of representatives elected by presidents of village Panchayat. These local bodies were empowered to run development programs for the welfare of local people. However the first constitution could not come into effect and left to exist only in paper.

1.2 Statement of the Problem:

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 2055 has given decentralization power in local bodies like District Development Committee, Municipality & Village Development Committee. Local level development activities influences different sort of people like local level leader, elite person, bureaucratic & reach person etc. Because of their vested interest local development activities doesn't function properly. So these problem of development function or works doesn't effectively.

- i) What are the accessibilities of budget of Malta V.D.C. ?
- ii) What are the techniques of allocation of budget in V.D.C.?
- iii) How people are distribution budget system in Malta V.D.C.?
- iv) What are the source & utilization of General or Development of the budget ?

1.3 Objectives of Study:

The general objectives of the study are to examine the utilization system of local development grant available in Malta village development committee.

The specific objectives are

- a) To examine the accessibilities of the budget allocated for the Malta V.D.C.
- b) To assess the utilization system of local development grant available in Malta V.D.C.
- c) To identify the major functions, Sources and utilization of the budget.

- d) To analyze the planning and distribution to implement the budget for the Malta V.D.C.

1.4 Rationale or Scope of the Study:

The study is focused on the budget distribution and its effectiveness in the Malta V.D.C. In the local community people are the first response, their equal participation is must in every steps of development plan. Decentralization act 2055 has also focused on maximum participation of people.

The study also focuses on the grant allocation of Village development committee and community people getting direct benefit or not. The study also focused on influence of budget on local people in the sector of education, health, drinking or empowerment, Children development and others .

1.4 Limitations of the Study:

There are certain limitations of the study which are as follows:-

- a) The first & major limitation of study is focused only on Malta V.D.C. of Lalitpur District.
- b) The research was conducted for the academic & depth study.
- c) The main area of the study wards no 1 to 9 of Malta VDC and their impact of local development.

1.6 Organization of the Study:

The whole study report has been divided into five chapters which are

Chapter I deal with introduction of the study which discusses about the information of the study.

Chapter II deals with Literature Review. It discusses about the documents regarding budget allocation system and related rules and policy about it.

Chapter III deals with research methods and data presentation. The method that has been undertaken during the study is given in this chapter.

Chapter IV deals with data presentation and analysis. Findings from the field survey are discussed in this chapter.

Chapter V deals with summary, conclusion and recommendation. It contains output of the research study

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is one of the most important parts of any research work. This research work the literature review will be done under two categories, the conceptual review and review of different philosopher's views. For these research different books, journals, previous research works, report, articles, plans and policies others published and unpublished documents related to the subject will be reviewed.

Village Development Committee is the lowest unit of the local government institution. The number of VDC will be determined by the geography of the district varying from 13(Manag) to maximum 114 in Saptari district. Each VDC is also divided geographically into 9 wards represented by an elected ward committee in each ward. Voters from the VDC will elect the chairman and vice chairman and one member from each wards through a direct ballot on the system of adult franchise.

The LSGA has established VDC as an executive body of the village council which determines the program and policy and approve the budget of VDC. LSGA also ensure the women participation in VDC by providing the rights to nominate at least one female member in each Ward Committee which is made of by 5 elected member one of which must be a women. They are elected by voters from respective wards. Thus ,the number of the member of VDC are elected on party basis since the nation has adopted multi party system. A civil servant performs the role of secretary as a HMG representative to VDC for administrative support. The voting system is based on the man one vote and person above the age of 18 can exercise his /her franchise. But the member of VDC should of 21 years old and above.

Local Government is an ancient institution with modern concept (Muttalib and Khan,1983). 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, growth and development of local government institution in Nepal, 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 present 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.

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" says Mackenzie (1961) "no theory of local government. 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".

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Institutionalization of local government institution through active participation of people, promote grass root democracy through involving people in implicative monitoring & evaluate GSLIs authorized formulate plan socially, economically depressed people and backward people development leadership in Community mobilize internal and external resources.

Institutionalization of government institution through active participation of people promote grass democracy through involving people in implicative monitoring & 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 through development and decentralization; sharing of resources at local level by local authorities: judicial support to local level respect local people's opinion (Dahal, 2063)

Functions of VDC

LSGA (2055) has empowered the VDC to formulate and implement development programs on the basis of its own resources, budget and grants obtained

from center (HMG) and sometimes from I/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, play ground, irrigation etc.
- It 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. (Shrestha 2004).

Objectives of VDC Grant

- 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 VDCs 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 VDC.
- To utilize the all type of aids to the VDC 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 2058 - 60%
- ❖ According to the analysis cost - 30%
- ❖ In accordance with the area of VDC - 10% (AVDCN,2065)

Local Democracy and Good Governance

Pandit jawahar Lal Nehru once said "Local Self -government is and must be the basis of any true system of democracy; we have got rather into the habit of thinking democracy at the top, not so much below. Democracy at the top may not be a success unless you build on its foundation from below". 4 Democracies, in reality, begin from the grassroots and the leadership is groomed from there. If the concept of democracy can be inculcated at the very bottom of the society it will create a favorable political cultural among the people as well as able leadership for the success of democracy even at the notional level. Thus democracy at the local level should be strengthened and enhanced which can be done through good governance.

Nepal is a country of village. More then ninety percent people live in the rural areas are engaged n agriculture. It is till one of the poorest countries of the world. Nearly fifty percent of the total populations live below the poverty line. The

literacy rate is very low, in fact, the lowest in South Asia. In this situation, it is very difficult for the rural masses to be involved in the politics in any form and without which the development of the villages is next to impossible. However, improvement has to be achieved in one way or the other in the economic condition of the people. Their political awareness has to be increased and they need to be empowered as envisaged by the Constitution. The state for this purpose should play a positive role by providing the necessary infrastructure for the promotion of development and democracy because democracy can be strengthened only through development and not the other way round.

Instruments of Local Democracy

There are 3,915 Village Development Committees, 58 Municipalities and 75 District Development Committees in Nepal at present VDC are the local government institution of the villages, Municipalities are the local institution of the towns and cities and the District Development Committees are the district level local government institution. Each of these institutions has its own Assembly as the general body. The law regarding local self-government has been passed by the parliament recently which has provided the necessary legitimacy to the existence of these institutions. They have been recognized as an important part of the Nepalese polity and have been entrusted with legislative, executive and judicial tasks at the local self-government system in Nepal, the success of which will largely depend upon the implementation and flexibility of this law. It should be amended according to the need and demand of the people. However, there are several other factors which are basic for the promotion of local democracy.

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. In traditional societies, participations concern 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 conditions for popular participation enacting different rules, regulations and laws. The creation of several mass based organizations will provide larger opportunities 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 personnel team. In most countries having local self-governments as basic units of their system, local bureaucracy is recruited 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 permanent staff of the local government. There is also the provision for the central government to appoint Local Development Officers (LDO) in the districts, Chief Executive Officers (CEO) in the Municipalities and secretaries in the Village Development Committees. 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.

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 (Khanal, 2001).

Village Development Committee

Each village can have a village development committee. It is the executive body of the village 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 VDC.

Demarcation of Territory

The right of demarcate village area into wards, and other necessary modification in the territory of local bodies was entrusted to the central government buy 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.

Village Council

There would be a village 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, 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, the gave a wide range of responsibility to the ward committees, village council and ADC. According to the act, the ward committees must help the VDC 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 VDC to look after the interests of backward tribes, helpless, and disabled. In addition, they must follow the directive by the VDC for functioning more effectively.

Functions, Rights, and Duties of Village council

The village council functions as a legislative body on village level. It sanctions the budget and other proposals submitted by the VDC concerning the taxes to be levied, loans to be taken from outside, sale or transfer of movable or immovable properties, appointment of officials, their remuneration and allowances and allowances and so on. The council can also form an account committee to advise and help the VDC in its work.

Functions, Rights, and Duties of VDC

The functions, rights, and duties of chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary of the VDC are mentioned separately. The VDC has been envisaged to protect, develop and maintain education; culture, health, and population; agriculture and irrigation; forest, environment, and energy; drinking water; transport and construction; industry and tourism; social welfare; and other matters.

The act also provides that, if necessary, the VDC can formulate an advisory committee consisting of 3 to 9 members at its own discretion.

Project Formulation and Implementation

The act provides for the VDC to formulate and implement projects for development. While devising a project, the VDC should be careful that the project would be beneficial to the people by uplifting their living standards. It should be income and employment-oriented and it should contribute in increasing agriculture production. The project should be based on local resources and skill and provide direct benefit to women, children, and the backward class. Such projects must be formulated in advance for the forthcoming years. The act provides for instructions on how to make the feasibility study of the project and how to select, classify and run a village level project. A VDC must also follow the directives given by the National Planning Commission and the DDC in the course of formulating projects. The act, moreover, gives instructions on involving non-government organizations, (NGOs) in the formulation, selection, implementation, evaluation, and maintenance of such projects at the village level.

Financial Resource Management

Article 29 of the act has made a provision for creating a VDC fund which can be handled by the joint signature of the VDC chairman and the secretary. The chairman can spend up to Rs. 3,000 at a time and permission from the VDC is required for a larger amount. The secretary is responsible for implementing the decisions of the VDC and spending money allocated through the budget. He must also maintain the accounts and take the necessary steps for smooth financial transactions.

According to the 1992 act, the VDC is empowered 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, and on foreign vehicles entering the country through its territory. A ADC can get funds from other sources; in the form of grants from the central government or DDC; 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 appointed by the DDC.

Personnel System

Every VDC has a secretary to run its daily administrative work, which is appointed by the central government and gets the salary and allowances from the DDC. It can however appoint other officials according to the need, who get there salary from the internal sources of the VDC.

Judicial powers

The local government act of 1992 has given very little judicial powers to the ADC. 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 VDC 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. (Khanal Rabindra, Ph.D)

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Local Governments

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 p. Stones, "Local Government is that part of the government of a country which deals. with those matters which concern thee people in a particular locality." He point out further that it acts as the communities housewife, in that it makes 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. V.

Vankata Rao points 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 words of John J. Clarke, "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 K. Venkatarangaiya. To him, "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." According to B.K. Gokhale, "Local self government is the government of a specified locality by the local people through the representative elected by them."

In other words, 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. G.M. Harris, defining the term Local Self Government states it is a "government by local bodies, freely elected, While subject to the supremacy of the national government; is endowed in some respect power, discretion and responsibility, which it can exercise without control over its decision by the higher authority.

In general Local Government as opined by W.A. Rabson may be said to involve the conception of territorial, non-sovereign community possessing the legal right and the necessary organization to regulate its own affairs.

L. Golding has given the simplest definition of Local Government. To him, "Local government is the management of their own affairs by the people of a locality."

Some of the Indian scholars too have attempted to define Local Government B.K. Gokhale uses the term 'Local Self-Government.' To him, "Local Self-

Government is the government of a specified locality by the local people through the representatives elected by them. However, K. Venkatarangaiya goes further when he says that local self-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 a fairly large amount of autonomy, rising 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 central services.

Characteristics of Local Government

The above discussion regarding the concept of Local Government makes it clear that there are certain characteristics on which the system of Local Government is based. Some of its important characteristics are as follows:

- Local Area
- Local Authority
- Civil Amenities for Local Inhabitants
- Local Autonomy
- Local Accountability
- Local Finance
- Local Participation
- Local Leadership
- Local development

Significance of Local Government

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 pt. Jawahar Lal 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. Similarly, to T. Appa Rao, "The Local Government fulfills all the domestic needs of civilized community. It also creates among the citizen personal interest in their common affairs and throws the field open for their constructive and creative activities. 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 (Sharma, 2004).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A study on the utilization of local development grant in village development committee in Lalitpur district has been completed by using the following methods as data collection and analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design refers to the various sequential steps to adopt by a researcher in studying a problem with certain objectives. The design of the study consisted of explanatory design study is used to explain and find out necessary suggestion in solving the problem. This study is confined only in Malta VDC of Lalitpur District therefore descriptive method has been adopted to give the description.

3.2 Nature and Source of Data

The researcher used both primary and secondary method of data collection. The study is based on the primary source of data and to support information collected by primary data, secondary data were used.

Primary Data

Primary data were collected with the help of questionnaire which were prepared from questioner and house hold survey for the respondent of Malta VDC. These data will be both. Which are collected from the real field are qualitative and quantitative. These data are used on the base required situation.

Secondary Data

Secondary data were collected with the help of different published unpublished journals, reports, books, institutions and different documents available about VDC. which are used in related and required field of the local level budgeting and planning activities.

3.3. Selection of Study Area

The study is mainly based on Malta VDC Lalitpur District. The VDC includes 9 wards. It is located in eastern part of Nepal. The study is mainly focused in the budget allocation system of the VDC, so the study area is Malta VDC and the people living in that VDC. To make people aware about how to achieve good relationship between communities' people, this study is very important for the people of Malta VDC of Lalitpur 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 VDC are equally benefited by the help of village development programs.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

The whole people living in the Malta VDC is the universe of this study. Random sampling and purposive sampling were performed while collecting the data from Malta VDC, because of the limited time and budget. The total population is 4057, from every Ward 4 respondents were chosen and total 36 respondents were taken as a sample.

According to our household survey we found that in ward level planning workshop 22 men and 14 women participated. From the ward level planning workshop decided to provide 44 projects/ programs in their wards. The ward level planning has chosen 9 projects on the basis of need of these women. The allocated budget 340000 for these projects. Similarly, they forward 5 projects for addressing the need of children where the allocated budget, 510000 to complete the children's projects. In the same way, 13 projects are forwarded to address the need of DAG. The allocated amount 510000.

According to our field survey, the allocated total budget 3662000 for completing selected 44 projects in Malta VDC (Annual year 2073/74).

3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

There is various way of collection of data. For the study following tools and techniques have been used of the collection of data which are given

3.5.1 Household Survey

Household survey technique of the data collection method. From household survey the information given by the interviewer was collected so as to get information properly.

3.5.2 Key Information Questions

Key information question was also applied to collect and evaluate the activities performed by VDC development activities and other recipients of budget.

3.5.3 Focus Group Discussion

The focus group discussion was help (in separate role of ward with the active participation of inclusive nature of people by checklist will collect the information.) to get appropriate information on inclusive basis.

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

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 table, percentage and figure. Finally, the data are interpreted through tables, chart, graph etc. This chapter deals with the view of the respondent and analysis of the researcher.

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 VDC. So it is important to know about occupation of the respondents.

Table No. 1

Livelihood of the Respondents

S.N.	Respondents	Number	Percentage
1	Teacher (WCF)	3	8
2	Farmer (CAC, WCF member)	28	78
3	Health Worker(WCF)	3	8
4	Social Worker(WCF)	2	6
	Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016/17

From the above figure it can be analyzed the fact that most of the respondents are engaged in the occupation of farming. 78 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.

4.2 Qualification 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 VDC.

Table No 2

Qualification of the Respondents

S.N.	Respondents	Number	Percentage
1	Under SLC	27	75
2	SLC	5	14
3	Above SLC	4	11
	Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016 /17

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. From the above table it can be seen that maximum percentage i.e. 75 percent of the respondents are not educated and the lowest percentage i.e. 11 percentages are above the level of SLC. From here we can analyze where the budget should be allocated.

4.3 Knowledge about Performance of VDC

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

The relationship between the person living in the Village and the Village Development Committee is the most and their relation is directly proportional. Villagers should go to the VDC 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 VDC is related and from their knowingly and unknowingly they have somehow knowledge about the VDC.

It is found from the study that most of the male population are only in contact with VDC and they are the one who are curious about the work of VDC that they are performing and it is also found that female are not interested even going in the VDC. Some of the people are interested to know about the fund allocation of the VDC but most of them are not even interested to know about the budget that VDC 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 VDC.

4.4 Evaluation of Functioning of VDC

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

Table 3

Evaluation of Functioning of VDC

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Good	6	17
2	Moderate	8	22
3	Bad	8	22
4	Don't Know	14	39
	Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016/17

From the table given above it is found that most of the population doesn't know about the functioning of the Village Development Committee. In the above figure 39 percent of the population doesn't have any knowledge about the functioning of the VDC. It signifies that huge mass of population is not aware about the working pattern of the VDC and 17 percent of the populations are satisfied with the work performance of the VDC. It can be seen that 22 percentage of population are not satisfied with the work of the VDC. Similarly same percentage of the population gave the moderate response to the work of VDC.

Most of the population are unaware about the working pattern of the VDC. 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 VDC 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 is 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 VDC 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 Receiver 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 VDC have knowledge about the budget receiving system and distribution process.

Table No. 4
Core Receiver of the Budget

SN.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	VDC Secretary	20	56
2	Ex-VDC Chair person and VDC Secretary	16	44
	Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016/17

From the above data it is found that most of the people doesn't have the knowledge about the budget receiving system. In the above given figure we can see that, 56 percentage people said that VDC Secretary is the main receiver of the budget which is not correct only 44 percent of the people have the knowledge that budget is received by former VDC Chairperson and VDC 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 no :5

Implementation of the Budget of VDC by Type of Projects

Project type	total	communities	LBs/WCFs	Remarks
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	
➤ Agriculture	264000	44000	220000	
➤ promotional Activities	614400	102400	512000	

Source: Field Survey, 2016 /17

The above table shows that the implementation of the budget of VDC by type of projects. we found that there is two types of budgets for the village

[development one is from communities and another from VDC. The table shows that the budget divided in different sectors like road, wash, irrigation, economic infrastructure, environment, social infrastructure, health, agriculture and promotional activities. Among them the highest budget focused in road construction a where the budget allocated 1729200, and wash and the longest budget is focused in the health the budget is 68400, education budget is 248400 and in agriculture the budget is 264000, devded accordingly. similarly, the budget divide in other sectors in VDC according to the most necessary for the develop we can conclude from the above table the Malta VDC need proper rode for the transportation.](#)

Table: 6

Number of projects of VDCs by type (Project irrigation, Roads, Education etc)

Types 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
6.Education	3	250	125	306	75
7.Social Infrastructures	14	709	1050	1540	910
8.Health	2	1050	1501	1134	612
9.Agricultures	7	690	830	1201	1050
10.Promotional Activities	3	1020	1300	1516	800

[Source: Field Survey, 2016/17](#)

[The above table shows that the number of projects of VDC type \(Project irrigation, Roads, Education etc\) by sex and ethnicity. The most of the people of Malta VDC directly benefited from the roads and cultivates. where 2325, people are benefited, and in health 2551 and in promotional activity 2320 people are benefited](#)

in Malta VDC .They can be male ,female ,Dalit and other ethnic groups. similarly the VDC 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 if we see the health project 1501 women are benefited where 1050 male are benefited. The above table shows that more women are benefited than men in different projects, in Malta VDC.

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 VDC so the budget should be utilized to development overall 9 wards of the village so as there is an over all development of the VDC in an equal manner. The given fund should be properly utilized for development of the VDC so that people living in that area should get equally benefited.

From the study it is found that some of the amount of the budget is given for the development of the neighboring VDC which might be benefited for the people of the Malta VDC. For example donation for the school will be benefited for the people living in the border of the neighboring VDC. From this people of the both VDC 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 VDC.

4.8 Source of Budget

The source of budget is so much important because without a source no one could get budget. Source of the budget will determine how much budget is coming into the account.

Most of the people doesn't know about the source that budget will come. From the study it can be seen that most of the people living in the VDC is unaware about the source of budget and from where the budget is coming for the benefit of them.

From the study it is found that budget for the VDC will come from Nepal government which is collected from the land revenue tax and central budget.

4.9 Budget distributed in the various sectors

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

Table No. 7

Allocation of the Budget in Various Sectors

S.N.	Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	Infrastructure	25	69
2	Education	5	14
3	Agriculture	6	17
	Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016/17

From the figure given above it can be found that most of the people want for the allocation of the budget in the sector of infrastructure. 69 percent of the people of that VDC wants budget for the development of the infrastructure. In the period of the local elected bodies most of the budget is focused in the development of education and agriculture so people wants further budget to utilize in the development of the infrastructure.

4.10 Opinion about Appropriate Process and Sector about Implementation of Budget

Every people have their own view about the budget distribution system. Different people want to allocate budget in the different sector according to the need of the person or the place.

From the study it is found that most of the people are not satisfied with the budget allocation system. They want to allocate budget in the sector of development of infrastructure. Many people have the opinion of allocating budget in development

of infrastructure rather than education, agriculture, drinking water because that sector is already development and no more fund is needed in that sector.

4.11 Utilization of Local Development Grant in Village Development Committee (A Case Study of Malta VDC)

Local Government of Nepal doesn't have elected representatives for more than 19years. The last election of local body was held in 2054 B.S. The five year term was finished in 2059. During the period of elected representatives the development worked and budget used to be allocated as follows (A short glimpse of Malta VDC in Lalitpur district)

Table No. 8

Fiscal Year 071/072 Budget

S.N.	Details	Amount (Rs)
1	Administrative Budget	398304
2	Development Subsidy	794749
3	Social Security Subsidy	968400
	Total Budget	18,02979

Source: Field Survey, 2016/17

Table no. 6 shows that the fiscal year in 2071/72 the total budget , 1802979 was allocated for the different sectors like administrative ,development subsidy and social security subsidy. Comparatively, the highest amount was focused in social security subsidy, where 968400, amount was allocated .after that budget was divided in development subsidy and administrative accordingly.

The Allocated Budget used to be distributed as Follows Administrative Budget:

Table No 8.1

Fiscal Year 2071/72

S.N	Details	Amount
1	Salary	161780
2	Stationery (logistics, materials for the office like pens, ink, paper, staplers etc.)	42025
3	Service charge	18000
4	Daily and Meeting allowance (chairperson-1500/month, vice-chair person and members- 300/month)	62205
5	Official operation expenses	42025
6	Audit fee	10060
7	others	89750
8	Tax	14484
9	Total	398304

The above table shows that the detail of administrative budge and how it divided for what purpose. The total budget 398304, was divided in different titles .where the table shows total ,service charge 18000, stationary expenditure 42025,daily meeting allowance 62205,operational expenses 42025 ,audit fee,10060,,other expenses 89750 and for Tax 14484

Table No 8.2

Development Budget

S.N.	Details	Amount
1	Technical service for development	32000
2	Program expenses	17000
3	Educational development	346099
4	Public development program	372650
5	Health program	27000
	Total	794749

Source: Field Survey, 2016/17

The above table presents the used of development budget of Malta VDC .Table shows that the total amount of development budget 794749 was used in different sectors, like in technical service for development ,32000,other program expenses 17000,for educational development 346099 , and for public development program 372650 and for health program 27000 has been divided. We found that the maximum development budget focused in public development and educational development. The budget for social security subsidy 968400 was allocated.

In social security budget has included following things.

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

Table No: 8.3

Fiscal Year 2072/73

S.N.	Details	Amount (Rs)
1	Administrative Budget	410000
2	Development Subsidy	845000
3	Social Security Subsidy	1005000
	Total Budget	2260000

Above table shows that the budget of Fiscal Year 2072/73

Maximum percentage of budget was used education especially for the salary. So maximum amount of subsidy for social security where 1005000 amounts was allocated. The above mentioned budget wasn't in separate documents. They were in integrated form. The budget was broken down the help of VDC secretary.

The Allocated Budget used to be Distributed as Follows

Administrative Budget:

Table No 8.4

Fiscal Year 2072/73

S.N.	Details	Amount
1	Salary	165780
2	Stationery (logistics, materials for the office like pens, ink, paper, staplers etc.)	44025
3	Service charge	20000
4	Daily and Meeting allowance (chairperson-1500/month, vice-chair person and members- 300/month)	62205
5	Official operation expenses	44721
6	Audit fee	10060
7	others	89750
8	Tax	14484
9	Total	410000

The above table shows that the detail of administrative budget and how it divided for what purpose. The total budget 410000, was divided in different titles .where the table shows total, service charge 20000, other expenditure 89750 daily meeting allowance 62205, operational expenses 44724 ,audit fee,10060. Comparatively maximum budget used for staff salary, remaining amount goes for different activities.

Table No 8.5

A. Development Budget

S.N.	Details	Amount
1	Technical service for development	42000
2	Program expenses	27000
3	Educational development	446099
4	Public development program	472650
5	Health program	37251
	Total	845000

Source: Field Survey, 2016 /2017

The above table shows that the development budget of Malta VDC. The maximum percentage of budget was used public development and educational program. The above mentioned budget wasn't in separate documents we found that from the analyzed of the 2,3 years comparatively the trend of budget was increasing in all sectors. They were in integrated form. The budget was broken down the help of VDC secretary.

C: Social security:1005000

In social security budget has included following things.

Single woman allowance:

Senior citizen allowance

Disabled people:

Table No. 8.6

Fiscal Year 073/074 Budget

S.N.	Details	Amount (Rs)
1	Administrative Budget	433000
2	Development Subsidy	1520000
3	Social Security Subsidy	1578000
	Total Budget	3531000

Source: Field Survey, 2016/17

The above table no.8.6 presents that the annual budget of year 2073/074 which is quantitative data brought from the real field survey. The total budget , 3531000 was allocated for the different sectors like administrative ,development subsidy and social security subsidy. Comparatively the highest amount was focused in social security subsidy, where 1578000 amount was allocated .After that budget was divided in development subsidy and administrative accordingly.

The Allocated Budget used to be distributed as Follows

Administrative Budget:

Table No 8.7

Fiscal Year 2073/74

S.N.	Details	Amount
1	Salary/(kali Devi higher secondary teacher's salary support)	200000
2	Social mobilization program management	10000
3	Communication , program tour and monitoring expenses	126000
4	Daily allowance for VDC secretary	18000
5	Official operation expenses	20000
6	Audit fee	10000
7	Tea and breakfast/ others	35000
8	Photocopy and printing	14000
9	Total	433000

Source: Field Survey, 2016/17

The above table shows that the detail of administrative budges and how it divided for what purpose. The total budget 433000, was divided in different titles .where the table shows total, salary 200000, other expenditure 35000 daily meeting allowance 18000, operational expenses 20000,audit fee 10000. Comparatively maximum budget used for, remaining amount goes for different activities accordingly.

Table No 8.8

Development Budget

S.N.	Details	Amount
1	Program for women development and empowerment	152000
2	Program for children development activities	152000
3	Program for Poor, socially and economically disadvantage/dalit and janajati	228000
4	For agriculture development program	228000
5	Economic, social and physical promotional development	760000
	Total	1520000

Source: Field Survey, 2016/17

The above table shows that the maximum percentage of budget was used education especially for the salary of total budget 1520000. So maximum amount of budget focused in agriculture and focus groups like dalit, economically disadvantage where more than 3.5lakh amount women awareness, children activities. Where more than 3lakh amount has been used for these programs. The above mentioned budget wasn't in separate documents. They were in integrated form. The budget was broken down the help of VDC secretary.

C. Social Security Subsidy: 1578000

In social security budget has included following things.

4. Single woman allowance:
5. Senior citizen allowance
6. Disabled people:

An Overview of Three Years in Chart

The chart shows that the people of Malta VDC first gave high priority to education. So the development subsidy was allocated mainly in the field of education. Budgetary distribution shows that in the name of physical infrastructure the budget was used for teachers' salary. From the fiscal year 2071/72 high priority was given to Road construction. But small amount wasn't enough to education and health the village with national grid.

Table No 8.9

Development Budget annual Years of 2072/73 and 2073/74

S.N.	Topic	Amounts
1	Women focus program	190000/152000
2	Children focus program	Rs. 190000/152000
3	Focus Group program (dalit, jetha nagrik, disable, janajati etc.)	Rs. 285000/228000
4	Budget in agriculture	Rs. 285000/228000
5	Infrastructure development	Rs. 950000/760000

Source: Field Survey, 2016/17

The above table shows that the budget has been divided in different sectors and focus groups. we found that the local level planning council of Malta VDC has given maximum budget for infrastructure development like: (road construction, school, sanitation a, health post etc) similarly budget has been divided in agriculture, and other focus groups.

Village Development Programme (VDP)

(Nepal Govt./MLD. NPC/UNDP)

(LGCDP/DLGSP/LGP/PDDP)

District Development Committee

(Local Development Fund)

VDP Management Committee/

Village Development Fund/

Community Development Fund (at Present)

(Chairperson, Manager Conference)

Community Organizations/Groups

Chairperson/Manager/Member

Community Action Groups

The following are the objectives of this programme

- Poverty alleviation
- Decentralization
- Participatory development

The following are the natures of this programme

- Organizations
- Saving

- Skill development
- Technology
- Focus on underprivileged/lower caste groups
- Infrastructures development
- Seed grant
- Loan at limited interest through LIP

Village development programme as a major programme of this VDC has improved the life standard of hundred of people in the community.. Mostly the farmer occupational groups are influenced well by this programme. Subsidy on seed and loan at limited interest rate has played the vital role in the life of down trodden masses in the community

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

The researcher attempted to study the budget allocation system of Malta VDC. The general objective of the study was to explore the budget allocation system. Data were allocated through questionnaire, key informant, focus group discussion, observation to obtain necessary information on the budget allocation system of Malta VDC. Local people are coming to the VDC for their own work and sometimes they come to VDC for attending the meeting. Female don't seem to be involved in the program of the VDC. Local people are not satisfied with the work VDC. Most of the people are not aware about the work that is done by VDC and very less number of the population are satisfied with the work VDC. The budget allocation procedure is not good in the present context. Most of the population of that VDC is not aware about the budgeting system of the VDC. Very few numbers of people are aware about the sources of the VDC budget. Budget that is received by the VDC 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 will 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 Development Committee, DDC, distributes budget to every VDC of district. In the present context, VDC secretary receives the budget because at this point of time local bodies are defunct con not be active. Secretary calls out village council meeting at the presence of political leader from the neighboring VDC also use to come to participate in village Council meeting. Teachers, technicians etc also take part in the meeting.

Budget disbursement pattern is most important for VDC because voice of the people and the ideas from the different group can be heart. 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 village.

5.3 Recommendation

- First of all for the development of village, youth is necessary and their participation is also important.
- For each and every activity that is organized by the VDC, participation and involvement of the local people is important.
- Compulsory participation system of women in the programs of VDC should be encouraged.
- There should be unity of local people in the activities initiated by VDC.
- Recognition of the disabled people and their rights should be secured.
- VDC officers should be regular in the work of VDC and local people should help them.
- The development budget should be utilized in the proper work.
- Priority should be given to the marginalized people and their ward for the development.
- Priority should be given to the Mother's group by the VDC.
- Observation should be initiated by the VDC for the proper utilization of the budget in the name of education.

- Time to time renovation should be done in the tap, VDC office Post office, Health centre
- Migration of the youth towards the opportunity area should be stopped because youth are the main power of development
- Budget resources can be created from the concept of community forest.
- Time of time program should be initiated for the awareness of women of the VDC
- Observation of budget of VDC should be done by the DDC, so that misuse of budget can be stopped.
- Village profile should be there compulsorily in the VDC
- 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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Household survey Question of Malta VDC

1. Name of the Participant
 - (a) Name :-.....
 - (b) Age:-
 - (c) Occupation:-
 - (d) Education:-
2. Are you involved / participant in WCF are CAC member ?
 - (a) WCF member:-.....
 - (b) Post :-.....
 - (c) CAC member :-.....
 - (d) post:-
3. Do you Know about ward level Planning workshop ?
 - (a) Periodic Plan
 - (b) Master Plan
 - (c) Participatory Planning
 - (d) Result Based Planning
4. How many People participants in ward level Planning workshop ?
 - (a) Men Participants :-
 - b) Women Participants : -
5. Number of Project / Program Forwarded by ward level Planning workshop to WCF / LBs ?.....
6. Number of Projects Forwarded by WCFs addressing the need of Women that included in annual Plan of LBs ?
7. Number of Projects Forwarded by WCF's addressing the need of Children that included in annual Plan of LBs?
8. Number of Projects Forwarded by WCF's addressing the need of DAG that included in annual Plan of LBs ?.....
9. Total Budget allocated by LBs in annual Plan addressing the needs of Women ?
10. Total budget allocated by LBs in annual plan addressing the needs of DAG ?
11. Total budget allocated by LBs in annual plan addressing the needs of Children?

12. Number of Projects Forwarded by WCFs. Addressing the needs of women ?
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13. Number of Projects Forwarded by WCFs addressing the needs of Children ?
.....
14. Number of Projects Forwarded by WCFs addressing the needs of DAG (Dalit, Muslim, Janajati, handicapped & others) ?
15. Total cost of the projects approved by VDC Council ?
16. Total budget allocated by LBs in annual plan addressing the needs of environment , Climate change & disaster ?
17. Number of LB's / that prepared Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Plan ?
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18. Number of LBs / WCFs which Prepared GESI Plan ?
19. Number of Projects approved for the current fiscal years ?
20. Total budget allocated by VDC ?
21. Target budget for women in Current fiscal year ?
22. Total budget allocated by LBs / WCFs For Projects requested by women ?
.....
23. Total budget spent in Project completed that requested by women ?.....
24. Number of Projects completed that requested by women ?
25. Target budget For Children in current fiscal year ?.....
26. Total Budget allocated by LB's /WCFs Far Projects requested by children ?
.....
27. Total Budget spent in Projects requested by Children ?.....
28. Number of Children requested Projects Completed ?.....
29. Target budget For DAG in the current Fiscal year?
30. Total budget allocated by LB's WCFs Far Projects requested by DAG?.....
31. Total budget spent in Projects requested by DAG ?.....
32. Number of requested Projects requested by DAG Completed ?.....

33. Implementation of budget of VDC by type of Projects (road , irrigation , drinking water etc)

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

11. Number of Project s of VD C s by type (Project irrigation , drinking water etc) and number of beneficiaries (by sex and ethnicity)

Types of Projects	Number of Project	Beneficiaries by sex		Beneficiaries	
		Men	Women	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					

12. 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

13. What do you think about the accessibilities of the budget allocated by VDC . ?

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14. 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

15. What do you think about the budget utilization of VDC ?

- (a) Good
- (b) Moderate
- (c) Bad
- (d) Don't know

16. Number of Projects Supervised and monitored by supervision and Monitoring Committers ?

17. Number of LB's / WCFs where supervision and monitoring Committee are Functional (regular meeting / monitoring visits) ?

18. Number of WCFs / CAC that are engaged in civic oversight ((publis audit , Public hearing and monitoring

- (a) Men
- (b) Women

19. What do you think about the major function of the VDC ?

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20. How do you evaluate the function of VDC ?

- (a) Good
- (b) Moderate
- (c) Bad
- (d) Do not Know

21. What do you think about the sources of budget in VDC level are ward level.

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

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

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Key Information Question

1. Name of the participant

- a. Name:-
- b. Age:-
- c. Occupation:-
- d. Qualification:-

2. Are your involved in VDC?

If yes in which capacity

- a. VDC chairman:-
- b. VDC member:-
- c. VDC secretary:
- d. WCF member:
- e. CAC member:

3. Who are the main recipients of the budget?

.....
.....

4. How far do you know that the budget is being distributed in which sector ?

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

6. What do you think about grants equal distribution ?

.....
.....

7. What do you think about the appropriate process and sectors of budget implementation?

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.....

8. How do you evaluate the budget allocation system of VDC ?

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.....

9. Do you think the budget disbursement process is appropriate?

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.....

10. How far the budget fund is properly utilized?

.....
.....

11. If not What of process do you think the VDC should adopt ?

.....
.....

12. Do you think the budget utilization of VDC is appropriate ?

.....
.....

13. What do you think about the appropriate way (theory) of budget utilization?

.....
.....

14. Do you think, Is their any problem for utilization of fund ?

.....
.....

15. How do you come to know about the functioning of VDC ?

.....

16. How do you evaluate the functions of VDC ?

.....

17. what are the sources of the budget of VDC ?

THE END