

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Development is considered as a relative term. This implies that the notion of development leads itself to more than one meanings across societies, cultures and ecologies like an art, it gives different visions to different people. Of late, development has been defined as multi-dimensional notion intertwined with its multifaceted processes. At the same time, it is considered as a value-loaded concept (Brohman, 1996).

The notion of rural development is not very new, but the reorganization of rural development as a vital development strategy is of recent origin. The realization of the existing situation that the core of the world poverty lies in the rural areas of the developing world and broad-based rural development with social equity must play a key role in its alleviation, various alternatives but overlapping approaches such as anti-poverty approaches, self reliance and mass-participation have been suggested accordingly.

In a very common and general sense, people's participation (sometime popular/citizen's participation) means the involvement of people in the daily affairs of their contiguous areas, which immediately affects their lives. More precisely, people's participation is the involvement of the people in the process of decision-making, which may directly or indirectly influence their lives. In a wider sense, it is to show ones concern in the affairs related to the welfare of general public. Therefore, conceptually the main element of people's participation is to bring consciousness, purposiveness and enlightened involvement of people of their own accord in the process of the promotion of their welfare (Shrestha. 1996).

Nepal is a country of villages so far around 85 percent (Pradhan et al. 2000) of her people live in villages. Therefore, in the context of Nepal, rural development means development of villages. Large sections of the village people are still deprived of basic, public and social services like access to road, drinking water, schools, health posts and markets necessary for minimum living condition. The only important asset

the poor possess is unskilled labour force that they have to sell at very low wages. Besides, they have very few non-farm employment opportunities

Silva (1998) opines that poverty in rural Nepal is living in physical insecurity, spatial isolation, political instability, economic deprivation, cultural alienation and spiritual despair. And according to UNDP (1999) poverty in Nepal is the product of three factors:

- a) Unsatisfactory growth in aggregate output
- b) Historical effect of unequal distribution of assets and social and economic status among different groups of citizens, including the caste-related biases.
- c) Inequalities born of recent development efforts that have generated further iniquitous income and assets distribution.

It has been further quoted that poverty has stood as a serious challenge to the country. According to the Nepal Living Standard Survey 1996, 42 percent of the total population has remained below the absolute poverty line. An overwhelming majority of 22 million people rely on subsistence farming to make a living. Over half of the population survives on less than a dollar a day. There is tremendous difference in the incidence of poverty among the country's 75 districts. Poverty is greater and more pervasive in the rural areas (44 percent) as compared (23 percent) to the urban areas, and it varies across regions. It is generally recognized that people's participation can ensure sustainability; make development activities more effective and help to build local capacities (Uphoff, 1989).

People are both the carriers and the end of the development. They do bring about development and should also reap the benefit from it. They have to be actively involved in the process as subjects and not to be treated as passive objects. Bringing out their creativity and potential is the means as well as the end of development (Silva et al, 1998). Throughout the development debate over the past ten years, there has been an increasing realization of the need to generate participation of vulnerable populations in the design and implementation of projects that affect them (UNESCO, 2002).

Regarding the meaning of entrepreneurship, there are many definitions found in the literature describing business processes. The earliest definition of entrepreneurship,

dating from the eighteenth century, used it as an economic term describing the process of bearing the risk of buying at certain prices and selling at uncertain prices. Other, later commentators broadened the definition to include the concept of bringing together the factors of production. This definition led others to question whether there was any unique entrepreneurial function and it was simply a form of management. Early this century, the concept of innovation was added to the definition of entrepreneurship. This innovation could be process innovation, market innovation, product innovation, factor innovation, and even organisational innovation. Later definitions described entrepreneurship as involving the creation of new enterprises and that the entrepreneur is the founder.

Micro-enterprises defy a single definition. Street vendors, carpenters, machine shop operators, seamstresses and peasant farmers-micro-entrepreneurs come in all types, and their businesses in many sizes. This diverse group requires a variety of support to grow and improve. Many of these men and women and their employees are poor and have limited access to services. But they do not lack potential. More than 80 percent of the businesses in Latin America and the Caribbean have 10 employees or less, and they account for as much as half of all employment in many countries.

Micro-enterprise development has become one of the most popular poverty reduction strategies in contemporary development discourses. Micro-enterprises are very small and family based (with regard to investment) enterprises. These are also called small scale businesses. These are generally originated within the home. Most of these have one employee i.e. the owner himself/herself. Basically the micro-enterprises are of two types: formal and informal micro-enterprises. Informal enterprises are generally initiated by an individual family to earn money using their traditional craft skills, whereas formal enterprises are initiated by NGOs and government agencies as an income generating programme for poor families. Formal enterprises are, to some extent, backed by training, funds, technology, business counseling, market linkage, etc. (Mann 2002). They help poor people go for making extra income to supplement household income. They also help women to have the flexibility they need to balance their home and work responsibilities. For many people with lower income, micro-enterprise provides the opportunity for individuals to develop their talents and skills and use them to improve their financial wellbeing. Micro-enterprises contribute

significantly to economic growth, social stability and equity. The sector is one of the most important vehicles through which low-income people can escape poverty. With limited skills and education to compete for formal sector jobs, these men and women find economic opportunities in micro-enterprise as business owners and employees.

Considering the importance of micro-enterprises in poverty reduction, the Government of Nepal, in its Ninth Five Year Plan (1999-2003), gave high priority to the promotion of self-employment opportunities in the informal sector. The plan focuses on poor segments of the community. The objective of the plan was to provide support to the people living in absolute poverty to create self-employment opportunities through micro-enterprise establishment and development. During the plan period, although there was no specific definition of micro-enterprises in Nepal, the government of Nepal, with especial financial and technical supports of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), initiated many types of micro-enterprises from July 1998 as a tool to support the poverty reduction efforts in 10 districts in Nepal.

The World Development Report 1991 (WB 1991:136) has endorsed the importance of NGOs in their ability to involve communities and grass root organizations more effectively in the development process and in addressing poverty and adds that in 1981, NGOs transferred about 5.5 billion from industrial to developing countries nearly \$ 1 billion more than the International Development Association. Bongartz and Dahal (1992:62) have cited that the NGOs of the modern time are the product of the development crisis in the developing societies which official foreign aid could not manage. The constant failure of state and market in coping with the problems of poverty, inequality, insecurity and powerlessness of the people, destruction of the environment, and degradation of moral values, ethics and culture, has widened the engagement of NGOs in strengthening the direct contact with the people and go very close to them.

The professional roles of NGOs in coping with the economy of scarcity of the people and extending help have proved their effectiveness at the grassroot level. In many developing countries such as Ghana, Guatemala, Gambia, Nepal and the Philippines, NGOs are recognized as partners in development. In many other countries, such as, in Pakistan (Orangi Pilot Project), in Bangladesh (Comilla Project) and India (Self-

employed Women's Association) NGOs have become successful in community development and self-help programs (Bongartz and Dahal, 1996).

A Glance over JIDCO*

Jhimruk Industrial Development Centre (JIDCO) is a private company established in collaboration of Butwal Power Company and United Mission to Nepal (UMN) in July 1998 in Nayagaun-3, Pyuthan as per the company act 2053 B.S. with the aim of developing the community by providing a variety of skill development training programmes to the people of the areas which are considered as affected by the construction of Jhimruk hydropower plant. The vision of JIDCO is to raise the awareness of the community people towards the industrial, financial and community development through the transfer of new technologies, demonstrations, income generating activities by using locally available resources and providing skill development training programmes and thereby to bring a gradual improvement in their life standard.

Objectives of JIDCO:

-) To develop the skill and knowledge of starting an appropriate enterprise using the locally available resources.
-) To provide necessary consulting services, technical and management training to the entrepreneur to commit a sustainable enterprise and industry.
-) To raise awareness of the community in the development of industries, economy and community in the affected area.
-) To demonstrate and conduct various skill development and income-generating activities for the economic development of the community.
-) To establish a well equipped mechanical workshop where the practical knowledge could be provided to the two years apprentices and short-term trainees. And to provide the customers a reliable and quality services.
-) To organize participatory programmes in coordination with district, HMGN officials, and local NGOs and INGOs.

To fulfill the above objectives, the company has been launching the following specific programmes:

1. Skill Development Programmes,

2. Enterprise Development and Support Programme (EDSP),
3. Community Development Programme, and
4. Mechanical Workshop
(JIDCO, 2008)

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The economic growth of the country has not improved substantially over time to overtake population growth. As the current population growth is 2.25 percent per annum, growing population has overshadowed the gain achieved by development activities. Little over half (58.25 %) of the population of working age were reported usually economically active in 2001. Population Census 2001 reports that 53.1 percent population of age 10 years and over were employed and 5.1 percent were unemployed. The contribution of non-agricultural activities is gradually increasing in the GDP. Per capita GDP was estimated in the order of US \$ 233 (Revised estimate) for 2001/2. Human Poverty Index (HPI) is 39.2 percent (CBS, 2001).

As around 85 percent people reside in rural areas and agriculture is the mainstay of these people, Nepal is basically rural in nature. This sector still continues to be the dominant sector in the economy. The Nepal Living Standard Survey of 1995/96 estimated the level of poverty in the country at 42 percent and the majority of the poor were in the rural areas. There is thin coverage of institutional credits, rural markets, extension organizations, low level of infrastructure (transportation, irrigation and power) and inadequate social services (health, drinking water and education) in the rural sectors of Nepal. Besides these limited natural resource endowment, land-locked and rugged terrain and series of ineffective and unstable government, low status of women, vast and widening gap between urban and rural communities, persisting practices of untouchability, high mortality rate, etc. have made the development efforts more complex. Therefore, unless and until the rural majority is brought into the mainstream of development, the nation cannot register any form of development in its real terms (Kunwar, 2002).

The development approaches and practices of planned development, the readymade top-down monolithic, mechanistic and overly borrowed blue-print approaches of development undermined the role of grass-root people in the process of development

in several ways, hence, were failed to obtain desired achievement in the field of development.

From 1960s to 1980s the state came to occupy a leading position in overall development of the country. In Nepal many integrated projects like Rapti Integrated Development Project Rasuwa Integrated Project, etc. were launched. Integrated projects aimed at achieving the all round development of the project areas in all aspects of social and economic life, e.g. Education, health, roads, agriculture, etc. However, the main problem of such integrated projects was that they were imposed from above. The desire of people's participation resulted in the ineffective realization of their targets. Consequently no sooner had the projects been completed then they came to face the problem of operation, repair and maintenance (Pokharel, 2002).

The decade long conflict had undermined the economy and weakened the country's fiscal position making the challenges more complex that need more cautious steps for the solution.

In many respects, Nepal is truly at a critical juncture in its development process and it is difficult to predict which path the country will follow. Nepal may be turning towards a brighter future, but the risk of the country becoming mired in a more protracted internal conflict that cannot be discounted. The need for starting development works in the country led to the establishment of a central level body for formulating national plans and implementing them for the welfare of the people.

If the existing challenges of poverty are to be transformed effectively, the most important thing is to understand its structure clearly as economic, political, legal, ideological and knowledge structures are constructed by society to organize, regulate and control the members' own material and spiritual conditions of living.

JIDCO has been implementing four different programmes (skill development, enterprise development and support, community development and mechanical workshop) in the affected nine VDCs including Pakala. It is carrying out the several income generation programmes (IGP) like women entrepreneurship development training, new business creation assistance training, poultry farming, goat farming, pig

farming, bee keeping, seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable farming, rural animal health worker training, bamboo and vegetative propagation training, saving and credit management training, and pickles, dalmoth and potato chips making training under EDSP.

The trainings mainly cover topics like introduction of subject matter, existing and modern practices, importance of modern practice, challenges to run as enterprise, entrepreneurship skill, available support from concerning government authorities and market search. JIDCO started conducting such trainings few months after its establishment in 1998, but the people of Pakala started to participate in these cost-free trainings from 2000 only. As informed by JIDCO, comparing others, the participation from this VDC is very low.

In this study, the researcher has dealt with the following research questions:

-) What is the perception of people living in Pakala VDC towards income generation programme (IGP) implemented by JIDCO?
-) What is the level of people's participation in IGP in Pakala VDC?
-) What is the socio-economic impact of IGP in Pakala VDC?
-) What are the strength and weaknesses of IGP?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to identify the level and perception of local people and their participation in the programmes and trainings run by JIDCO.

The specific objectives of the study are:

-) To assess the perception and participation of people in the Income Generation Programme (IGP) implemented by JIDCO.
-) To assess the socio-economic impact of IGP.
-) To examine strength and weakness of IGP.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The past experiences have shown that the success and failure of any development model is highly dependent upon the contribution and participation of community

people. True development belongs to the people, as they are the owner and creator of development. This ownership feeling of people creates trust and cultural solidarity bringing passion, commitment and joy to work, making organized efforts, building local institution, raising courage to take risk and to sacrifice, enhancing local creativity and innovations. These are the enormous contributions from the side of grass-root people without which sustainable development cannot be dreamt. The involvement of grass-root people from ground level to policy level gives sustainability to the development. Indeed, people's initiative is based on actions that lead to reach in social goals.

JIDCO has focused in various agricultural and livestock related activities in its IGP with the main aim to raise people's awareness by conducting different training programmes, activities and demonstrations on how people can generate more and more income using locally available resources. The duration of these trainings ranges from 5 days to 3 months (only for rural animal health worker training).

This study has tried to explore the problems associated with the people's participation in these entrepreneurship development programmes. It has tried to reveal not only the perception of the local people of the study area (Pakala VDC), but also assess the socio-economic impact on them including increment in their income. Moreover, it has also made effort to examine the strength and weakness of the programme in the process of people's participation. This study has also attempted to provide feed back about how the participants react to the programme. The outcome of this study is expected to be valuable and useful not only to JIDCO but also to other planners, policy makers, line agencies, VDCs, DDCs and other professionals working in the development field.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

-) This study is confined within Pakala VDC of Pyuthan district. Pakala VDC lies to the downstream of Jhimruk Hydro Power dam site, and is one from among the 9 VDCs where JIDCO is implementing its programmes.
-) For the study, the empirical data have been derived from Pakala VDC only; hence it may not be completely relevant to other areas. This study has not made effort in evaluating JIDCO as a whole but only its income generation programme.
-) Since the poor people of the downstream were the priority population of JIDCO, they were deliberately given more priority than others in this study.
-) The nature of data does not call for complex statistical tools for analysis, descriptive statistics i.e. numbering, percentage, etc. were used along with the tables, charts and description in the textual form.
-) It is the time bound along with dearth of capital, the researcher couldn't give the study a desired shape.

CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Review

Development; A Changed Perception

Sharma (2004) states that up to the end of the twentieth century, the term 'development' was understood as infrastructure or physical development. The twenty first century or the new millennium is an age of human resource development, an abstract matter with a complexity of development solutions. It is an approach to improve human well being. It emphasizes the need to put people, their needs, their aspirations and their capabilities at the center of the development efforts.

Devkota (1999) states that people are primary to all concerns of sustainable and equitable development and that they are supposed to be entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with their environment. Today, under a people-centered approach, it is envisioned that development must begin and end with people. In the entire process, people are viewed as active actors, agencies and beneficiaries of their own development.

Singh (1999) has cited in his publication 'Rural Development; Principles, Policies and Management' that human beings are both the cause and consequence of development: it is the human factor that is the pivot of the process of development. Though the study of a human being is basic to the study of development, it cannot be of a human being in isolation, but rather of human beings in relation to their fellows, or of humans in society and in their environment. It is the creation of conditions, both material and spiritual, which enable the human being as an individual, and the human being as a species, to be at her/his best. Those who control a human being's livelihood, control a human being. A person's freedom is illusory when he/she depends upon others for the right to work and the right to eat. Equally, a nation is not independent if its economic resources are controlled by another nation. Political independence is meaningless if a nation does not control the means by which its citizens can earn their living.

Brohman (1996) opines that the notion of development leads itself to more than one meaning across societies, cultures and ecologies. Like an art, it gives different visions to different people. Of late, development has been defined as multi-dimensional notion intertwined with its multi-faceted processes. At the same time, it is considered as a value-loaded concept. Today, rural development policies and practices in developing countries bring to our focus towards the challenges of equitable, sustainable and people-centered development often encompassing all aspects of human life and work. It emphasizes, among other considerations, and overall social progress especially at the grass-root level. The readymade top-down, monolithic, mechanistic and overly borrowed blue-print approaches of development have been rejected in favour of grass roots.

Putting the People First

According to Kumar (2002), participation occupies a central place in development thinking and practice. Governments, funding agencies, donors, and civil society actors including NGOs and multi-lateral agencies like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have all arrived at the near consensus that development cannot be sustainable and long-lasting unless people's participation is made central to the development process. While there is a virtual unanimity about the need for people's participation in development, there is a wide spectrum of views on the concept of participation and the ways of achieving it.

Cruz (2002), states that the growth and rapid acceptance of the concept of people's participation in the development process is considered a key to ensuring sustainability of development activities at the local level. While in the past, participation was more the concern of NGOs and grassroots organizations, it is now being embraced by governments as a critical ingredient in rural development and poverty alleviation activities. However, development functionaries at the local level and planners and policy makers at the national level still require deeper appreciation and understanding of the concept and approach so that they themselves would be able to apply the principles in their respective spheres of responsibilities.

Subedi (2004), in his article entitled " People's Participation for Sustainable Development", states that in developing countries like Nepal, People's Participation

(PP) is a means through which risks can be reduced, and development can be sustained. It stands as a key to qualitative improvement, progressive change and unfolding of potentialities in the Nepalese society and economy. He further states that in reality, community participation is an active process by which beneficiary or client groups influence the direction and execution of development projects with a view to enhance their well-being in terms of income, personal growth, self-reliance, or the values they cherish. In the last few years in Nepal, every policy statement, directive proposal and management plan promoting development and conservation has contained statements for promoting the practical and ethical virtues of integrating local people's opinion in planning and management of environment and for development. People can develop themselves through participation in decision-making process, involvement in activities and control in a development project operation. People's participation helps to interact with the stakeholders, understand them and to learn from them. With it, people can put forward their points of view. It empowers people to mobilize their own capacities, manage their resources, make decisions, and control policies that affect their life. It increases the sense of ownership. It brings better planning, better execution with experiences and expertise. Since people are directly involved, people will develop in such a way that it meets the needs of present generation without compromising the needs of future generation to meet their own needs. It means it will maintain inter and intra-generational equity, a hope for sustainability.

Indigenous Knowledge and Rural Development

Messerschmidt (1995) shows the importance of indigenous knowledge in development. He states that indigenous knowledge is a part of culture. It is a knowledge that is unique to a given community. Indigenous knowledge is information based for a society. It is for this reason that significance of indigenous knowledge system by no means can be ignored while designing people-centered development policies and strategies. This is argued that if the knowledge of local people is harnessed and applied properly, it could provide valuable input to all the sectors of local level development planning procedures and practices. The implication of indigenous knowledge system in the field of rural development has been persuaded with a greater zeal from the 'farmers first' approach. The approach suggests that local experts are not so much researchers as farmers themselves. In some other cases, it is

also understood as equivalent to local knowledge system. The point is that even the poor people are right and rational in their behaviours. However, the contextuality of such rational behaviour can be understood only by placing them in local frame of awareness and conditions of their use in day-to-day lives.

The Human Development Report 1990 has defined human development as the process of increasing people's options. It has stated that the most critical choices that people should have include the options to lead a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable, and to find access to the assets, employment and income needed for a decent standard of living.

Role of NGOs in Rural Income Generation

Pradhan, Walter and Folmar (2008) state that in Nepal, NGOs and community based organizations (CBOs) are active agents for the development of local areas. The issues which are left mostly untouched by the government are addressed by them. Their contributions appear to be successful in addressing the issues such as participatory planning and implementation process, conservation of local environment, income generating activities, appreciation of indigenous farming systems, involvement of socially disadvantaged groups (poor, dalits, ethnics and women) in development process, etc.

Bhuwan Thapaliya (2010) said that in recent years, though they are often accused of farming dollars to meet their own needs, a number of NGOs have been engaged in different aspects of social, economic and human development in Nepal . The impact of their involvement so far seems significant in terms of coverage of the poor and contribution to poverty reduction. In particular, the role of NGOs in the promotion of high-value agriculture production and micro-enterprise activities, and in the development of local skills and institutions within the framework of co-operatives to sustain these activities, has proved to be effective and sustainable. On the contrary, the experience of NGOs in promoting rural income generation on the one hand, and the generally poor results obtained by government-run poverty alleviation programmes in the past on the other hand, have raised a number of issues. What went wrong in the most of the national poverty alleviation programmes in the past, most observers are asking. Why is the success rate so different between programmes run by

the government and by NGOs? Is it the scale or the focus of activities that caused this difference? What are the missing links, if any, in those programmes? All these questions are worth pondering.

According to ADB (2006), although the NGOs' success cases are yet localized and perhaps too few to make a national-level impact, they do bring to light ways for pursuing the goal of poverty alleviation. "There is also growing recognition that for such programmes to succeed governments and international organizations need the active support of non-governmental and community based organizations already working at the grass root level. Increasingly, that recognition is reflected in the share of international aid directed to the poor in developing countries through NGOs".

Income Generation for Rural Development

Chand (2004) says that income is an earning through the investment and employment of various factors of production (FOP): land, labour, capital, other and or combination of any one of these FOP with others. From land, one can collect revenue as income from the sales of farm-products. From labor, one gets wages and or salary as income depending upon the nature of jobs; depending upon the educational background, professional experiences and carrying capacity jobs are allotted in the market. Agriculture is still the single largest source of employment in the country, and thus the largest source of income generation, however as, has been previously discussed it has not been optimally utilized. The other sectors such as trade and commerce, manufacturing, business, industries are other supportive sectors of generating income to the nation, which still seem to be lagging far behind compared to other countries. Most of the poverty alleviation programmes in the country seem to largely concentrate upon conventional approaches of alleviating poverty by providing grant contribution to the needy communities, offering them with 'temporary-relief package', Such measures are merely transitional remedial measures, what the country needs today is an enduring and sustainable poverty alleviation programme. It would primarily require for creation of an environment where basic confidence to generate income in a sustainable manner is created. This would require empowering the community and then building their capacity.

According to Nepal Human Development Report (1998), the Nepali rural population heavily depends upon agriculture that is the major source of their income. They practice traditional system of agricultural that is largely 'labor intensive, so the holistic production of agriculture therefore is affected by the nature, quality and pattern of labor input. It is a sector where majority of the labor force are self-employed. Agricultural labor and farmers in the rural area lack adequate exposure and are tuned to the traditional agriculture productivity in spite of concentration of high proportion of labor energy. Likewise, most of the rural areas are still not accessible and those which are said to be accessible can be reached with great difficulties. Such difficulties usually not only affect human mobility, but it also limits economic activities at the same time. Thus products being produced in these rural areas face the problem of market access.

Chand (2004), again has stated that for the development of rural areas, there should be an effort to promote village industries. While promoting such industries, attention should be given to those industries which have raw materials available locally, which uses local experts and manpower and level preference upon those sectors where the output has local consumer market. Likewise, home based work in the non-formal sector have to be promoted to revive the traditional food processing practices and bringing such items in the rural as well as urban markets, e.g. edible items such as 'Gundruk', 'Titaura', 'Maseura', 'Achar', 'potato chips' etc. If such items could be hygienically produced and packed it could have a good market. Similarly, other items which depend upon rural energy and resources such as bamboo products, clay items, fibre products, honey production, etc. need to be properly preserved, protected and carefully used. There are vast opportunities in the rural areas which can be promoted so that the livelihood of the rural people can be improved.

2.2 Contextual Review

Small Enterprises; Source of Income Generation

Harper (1984) states that poverty is a crucial problem of developing countries and it is caused by inadequate income, and income results in most industrial societies from employment. Employment creation is thus perceived as the main goal of most poor countries, and small enterprises are believed to be a fruitful source of jobs. Employment is not the only way of relieving poverty, and those who have jobs are not necessarily no longer poor as a result. Nevertheless, small enterprises due to their

simple features as stated above display a remarkable capacity to absorb labour in full or part time of play buffer role in absorbing a segment of urban migrants, and it is reasonable for governments and others to promote them, or to desist from destroying them for that reason alone. Small firms also act as secondary labour market and provide income opportunities to rural migrants in urban areas. Small enterprises are almost always locally owned and controlled, or family ownership of enterprise, and they can strengthen rather than destroy the extended family and other social systems and cultural traditions that are perceived as valuable in their own right as well as symbols of national identity. The indigenous people or minorities may have been prevented from playing their due role in the economy; their first attempts are likely to be in small enterprises. Indigenous business is usually small one, and the most important objective is to promote indigenous enterprises.

Pradhan (2003) states that small enterprises satisfy local needs not only by making differentiated products but also by being themselves scattered throughout a country, wherever people live. They involve primarily in the production of basic need items, particularly for the poorer sections of the population. A large part of the basic need of the poor, including the provision of consumer goods, housing and other related services, is met through small enterprise production for the simple reason that medium and large enterprise tend to concentrate on more profitable activities oriented towards the higher income group households of other sections of the economy. This ensures spread throughout the country, more or less in proportion to population. The less developed distribution network or small enterprises are eminently suited to meet the needs of the local population. Owing to the absence of intermediaries in distribution, the cost to consumers tends to remain low.

Pradhan(2004) argues that there is a natural association of small business with equitable income distribution. Small businesses are privately owned. Information available on income distribution suggest that a widespread numerous and prosperous small business sector is more likely to be associated with relatively equitable income distribution than a smaller number of large firms. It is argued that individually initiated small enterprises will increase incomes not only of their owners but also of all those whom they employ. They supply and market many of the raw materials and products of larger and small scale manufacturing enterprises; they supply inputs and market the products of agriculture, which is likely to remain the single most important

sector of the economy for many years in not developing countries, and they provide basic necessities to the mass of the rural and urban poor in places, at times and in an environment which satisfies their needs. Since the small enterprise is composed of small scale efficient entrepreneurs who compete in unregulated markets to sell their goods and services, it holds significant potential for generating employment and incomes particularly for the poor segment of population. The small enterprise sector often enables its enterprises to provide goods and services to the individual needs and this could arise from all income groups of households, such as repairs, trade, services, tailoring, etc.

Micro-enterprise and Poverty Reduction

Mann (2002) states that micro-enterprise development is also one of the most popular poverty reduction strategies in contemporary development discourses. Micro-enterprises are very small and family-based (with regard to investment) enterprises. These are also called small scale businesses. These are generally originated within the home. Most of these have one employee i.e. the owner himself/herself. Basically the micro-enterprises are of two types: formal and informal micro-enterprises. Informal enterprises are generally initiated by an individual family to earn money using their traditional craft skills, whereas formal enterprises are initiated by NGOs and government agencies as, an income generating programme for poor families. Formal enterprises are, to some extent, backed by training, funds, technology, business counseling, market linkage, etc.

From the World Bank to the tiniest local nongovernmental organizations, development interventions have embraced micro-entrepreneurs as the key to unlocking the potential of stagnant economies and improving the livelihood of the poor. Micro-enterprises are expected to provide employment and thus sustainable incomes. Micro-enterprises are also expected to provide lower-cost goods and services to poor people.

Kirkpatrick and Hulme (2001) opine that micro-enterprise focuses on the assets of the poor, rather than on their deficits, and strives to empower citizens to become economically self-sustained. Unlike other poverty reduction programmes that tend to create paternalistic relationships between the economically disadvantaged and those providing assistance, the goal of micro-enterprise is to empower citizens to become economically self-dependent. The popularity of micro-enterprises has been

growing across the globe as a new form of development agenda of poverty reduction strategy and even more so in the developing world, because such enterprises offer income and employment opportunities.

Ajay (2007) says that in case of Nepal, a number of anti-poverty policies and programmes have been launched during the 1990s including micro-entrepreneur development. Government of Nepal in its Ninth Five Year Plan (1999-2003) gave high priority to the promotion of self-employment opportunities in the informal sector. The plan focuses on poor segments of the community. The objective of the plan was to provide support to the people living in absolute poverty to create self-employment opportunities through micro-enterprise establishment and development. During the plan period, although there was no specific definition of micro-enterprises in Nepal, the government of Nepal, with special financial and technical supports of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), initiated many types of micro-enterprises from July 1998 as a tool to support the poverty reduction efforts in 10 districts. However, in the second phase it has been extended to 20 districts. The main objective of establishing micro-enterprises is to address the poverty through the development of micro-enterprises among the low-income families that are identified as those living on or below the poverty line.

USAID (2008) states that economic growth is a critical precondition for poverty reduction. A growing body of research shows that aggregate growth has a positive effect on poverty reduction but at different rates in different contexts. In countries with large gaps between the rich and the poor, evidence shows that the rich benefit more, earlier, and longer from economic growth than the poor. Where income gaps are relatively small, growth translates into poverty reduction much more quickly, efficiently, and sustainably. Broad-based growth reduces poverty, diminishing the burden on public resources to mitigate poverty's adverse effects. More importantly, broad-based growth increases the purchasing power of poor consumers who can then increase their consumption of goods and services that are more often produced locally. This demand for goods and services, in turn, creates demand for a larger workforce that is capable of producing those goods and services, which in turn increases employment, wages, and consumption. Broad-based, or inclusive, economic growth is thus a central strategy for achieving interrelated goals of economic growth

and poverty reduction, particularly in contexts characterized by acute income disparities.

Woller and Woodworth (2001) states that micro-enterprise strategy involves poverty alleviation and economic development through training, consulting, and providing small amounts of credits to members of a country's informal or underground economy. They further describe micro-enterprise as “the economy of street vendors, petty traders, small shop owners, scrap collectors, small artisans and microbus drivers” which are not officially regulated and which operate outside the incentive system offered by the state and its institutions. Credit funds, given in small amounts (hence the term micro-credit), typically originate from peer lending, e.g. social network or solidarity groups; pooled local resources, e.g. village banks, external NGOs, e.g. church and charitable groups; private sector banks who participate in targeted development programmes, governments with poverty alleviating grants, loans and subsidies, and international bodies who focus on poverty reduction, e.g. United Nations. Even social-minded individuals use their own personal funds to help start up local businesses. The underlying rationale for micro-enterprise is simple. For millions of Third World poor, daily living consumes virtually all of the cash earned by the poor so that little, if any, is left over for investment purposes. Without access to start up capital, the poor face significant barriers to starting and/or expanding a business and thus leveraging the labor and intellectual capital. Micro-enterprise is an entrepreneurial technique for promoting economic self-sufficiency by allowing poor micro-entrepreneurs to essentially create their own jobs and income using a “bottom-up” method.

Helms (2003) notes that, “Sustainable economic development does not occur without entrepreneurship.” Likewise, Morris (2001a) argues that critical metrics associated with standards of living and productivity such as increases in GDP, societal wealth and quality of life are closely associated with increased entrepreneurship. Experiences in various countries seem to support the innateness of entrepreneurship and the ability to reverse fortunes when given an opportunity.

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale of the Selection of the Study Area

Pyuthan district is a hilly district of Mid-Western Development Region of Nepal. It lies in 82°36" to 83°6" eastern longitude and 27°52" to 28°21" northern latitude. It is surrounded by Arghakhachi district in the east, Gulmi in the northeast, Baglung in the north, Rolpa in the west and Dang district in the south and covers 1328.9 sq.km land. It is the place of well-known Hindu holy place, Swargadwari.

Pakala VDC, the study area of this study, lies in the southeast part of Pyuthan district and has occupied the area of 36.29 sq.k.m. It is adjoining with Dhuwang VDC in the west and Baraula VDC in the east. The river Jhimruk (Dharmavati) separates it with Raspurkot VDC and Jaadi Khola is the frontier between Dhuwang and Pakala VDCs.

JIDCO has been conducting various income generating programmes in the downstream seven VDCs and two other affected VDCs, hence there was no option apart from the places where JIDCO had implemented these programmes. For the study, Pakala VDC was selected by the researcher as it was informed by JIDCO that there were more problems regarding enterprise development in this VDC. Likewise, comparing the percent of people's participation in its cost-free IGP trainings, the participation from this VDC is the lowest. Hence, this VDC was chosen to find out the reasons of low participation and impact of IGP in general.

3.2 Research Design

There was very limited availability of concerning secondary sources about the study area, so this study heavily depends upon empirical data collected from the field survey. For the field survey, various tools and techniques were used in order to get more reliable information. Looking the nature of this study, it is descriptive in the sense that it describes the socio-demographic set up of the study area and it is explorative as well so far it has explored the perception of respondents regarding the

IGP training run by JIDCO and JIDCO personnel. Likewise, it has attempted to explore the impact of IGP trainings on the informants.

3.3 Data Collection Procedure

This study is primarily based on the empirical data collected from fieldwork and secondary information collected from Central Library of Tribhuvan University, ICIMOD Library and other institutions and organizations. For primary data collection Household Survey, Key-Informant Interview, Focus-Group Discussion and Observation were conducted. Before entering in the field to collect primary data, the officials of JIDCO were visited first and informal individual and group discussion was arranged with them. The household survey questionnaires were provided to the sampled participant and non-participant respondents. The name-list of participants was collected from JIDCO office, Darimchaur, Pyuthan. For key-informants a separate structured questionnaire, comprising both open-ended and close-ended questions were prepared. Besides, focus group discussions with rural elites were also conducted. For better result the researcher also applied observation method and maintained field diary.

Household Survey

For primary data, a detailed household questionnaire was developed for both participant and non-participant informants. The household questionnaires included close-ended, open-ended and matrix questions. The structure was planned in three sections i.e. general information; economic background and finally objective-related questions. In order to examine the appropriateness and reliability of the survey questionnaire, it was administered in Cherneta Bazaar that is on the way to Pakala VDC. After the pretest of survey questionnaire, necessary adjustments were made so that much relevant information could be collected and finally applied in the sampled respondents. The required data were collected in two phases; the first phase was conducted for 6 days from 8 to 13 Kartik, 2067 and the second phase was conducted for six days from 28 Kartik to 3 Mangsir, 2067.

Key-Informants Interview

In addition to the participant and non-participant informant survey, the researcher had also identified the local schoolteachers, businessmen, local representatives and other

local elites in random basis as key-informants. The key-informants were not only individually interviewed with structured open-ended questionnaires but also requested to join in focus group discussions.

Focus-Group Discussion

To generate more reliable required information, the researcher had conducted two focus-group discussions at different wards of Pakala VDC. In the focus group discussion, the key informants were also involved. Discussion with the common local people was conducted separately in different places purposely bearing in mind that there was possibility of influence of the local elite people on them.

Observation

The researcher had used observation method too in effort to reach to the fact. Especially, the sampled participant-respondents were observed during the field. The findings of the observation were noted down in the field diary.

Field Diary

During the data collection period, a separate diary was maintained in which the relevant additional information, which was not possibly included in the household questionnaire, was noted down. Besides, the findings drawn out from the observation and focus group discussions were also noted.

3.4 Sample Size Determination

Sampling plays a very significant role in any research and it is understood as the selection of some part of aggregate or in totality on the basis of which a judgment or interference about the aggregate or totality is made.

To collect primary data for this study the researcher had decided to adopt the direct interview method of information collection based on a set of questionnaire with the target covering 50 respondents in total .

From 2003 to 2009, 50 people of Pakala VDC had participated in various income generation trainings run by JIDCO. So, the researcher first collected the name-list of the participants and selected respondents from among them. For the selection of the

participants and non-participants respondents, stratified, simple random and quota sampling method was used.

The sampling size was 50% (25 respondents) of the people who had participated in the income generation trainings. From the participant respondents, 12 % quota was reserved for the artisan and 20% each for women and ethnic group as JIDCO had informed that they were comparatively excluded and economically poorer than Chhetry and Brahmin in Pakala VDC. Likewise, to get better understanding about the impact of income generation programme, 25 non-participant respondents were selected. As JIDCO had informed that there was less participation of artisans and women from this VDC, the researcher had allocated 40% quota (20% each) for artisans and women and the rest 60% for economically poor, indigenous, ethnic and other caste groups. To find out non-participant respondent who was economically poor in the village the researcher had taken the help of key-informants.

3.5 Methods of Data Analysis and Interpretation

The collected data from the field survey were analyzed using a simple mathematical tool like numbering and percentage. The study is based on the quantitative and qualitative data generated through instruments such as household survey, key-informant interviews, group-discussions, and observation. For the relevancy, the data were comprehensively scrutinized then all the questions were copied down on sheets of paper. There were separate sheets of paper for participant and non-participant respondents. The gathered raw data from participant and non-participant respondents were coded and tabulated manually. Finally the required tables and figures were created and described textually. The outcome of the focus-group discussion and key-informant interview has been presented in textual form.

CHAPTER- IV

DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Socio-Demographic Structure

A Glimpse over the Study Area

Since the human needs couldn't be fulfilled only by the efforts of the family, the social group was formed. The history of community was very long. Community was formed by man in the ancient time in order to solve their problems jointly and for individual safety. The family and community, assist to every ethnic member from birth to death. Any type of contribution, for a man, for his community, is not taken as imposition; he happily participates in communal work. Members of a community show active participation in feast and festivals. The family and community assist to every ethnic member from birth to death. This co-operation itself is the history of people's participation.

From the interaction and discussion with the local people, the researcher found that practice of participation for development is not new in the study area. There are various ethnic groups i.e. Brahmin, Chhetry, Magar, Gurung, Thakuri, Dalits, Raiti, Newars, etc. residing in Pakala VDC who have diverse ritual, custom and practices. People's participation that has been in practice from the very early time is on the process of change with the change of time. People's participation still exists in the form of voluntary labour contribution in dam making, irrigation canal making and maintenance, trail repair, construction of communal buildings like schools. The voluntary labour in such social welfare activities is termed as 'Jhara' in local language. The person, who remains absent in such social activities must pay some amount as penalty which is termed as 'Khara' to the committee. The amount collected from Khara is spent in the communal work in agreement of the village people. There is still prevalence of traditional mode of delivering information system 'Haak Halne (announcing the information to gather the meeting to attend in collective action)' in the villages. The person who is given this responsibility is known as 'Katuwal'. He, for this service, gets *bali*^o from the village people. In the religious practices, there is

^o *bali* : Seasonal crop collected from villagers by occupational caste group people for their service.

active participation from the local people. In the study area, unlike in other parts of Nepal, Tihar (one of the important Hindu festival) is celebrated for longer days than Dashain. Dashain is celebrated for one day only (day of 'tika') and except Dalits, Thakuri and Magars other caste/ethnic people do not offer and put tika till purnima. In Tihar, people celebrate it for nearly a week. In this occasion, people spend their time in eating, dancing, talking to their relatives and attending local melas (gathering of people). In this occasion Pursunge Dance (a typical traditional folk dance), Saranye (a typical traditional sword dance) dance are performed in which people actively participate.

As agriculture is the mainstay of this region rainfall is of great importance. In case, rainfall fails on time and there is a long draught, young village boys take 'Ghado' (traditional bell that is tied around the bullock's or cow's neck) and visit every house of the village pronouncing 'Panni Do Madho' (give water Mahadev, Lord Shiva). The house members have to pour water on them for fulfilling their wish. But this form of people's participation that was self-motivated in real sense has been changing these days. In the past, it was based in labour exchange and the co-operation with each other, but now it is based on financial dealings. It could be clearly seen in the study area that the people's participation had assisted to the villagers' self-dependence.

Population Composition

Pyuthan is rich in socio-cultural and economic diversity. Various caste/ethnic groups reside here. Gurungs, Magars mostly reside in the hilly and high mountain regions, Brahman and Chhetri, are mostly settled in the low land basins and there are Newars settlements in the business centers like Khalanga, the district headquarter, Bijuwar, Bagdulla, Bhingri, etc. According to National Census 2001 the total population of Pyuthan district was 212484 with 5.29 grown rate. The demographic scenario is shown in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Population Composition

| Attribute | Nepal | Pyuthan | Pakala |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Total Population | 23151423 | 212484 | 4380 |
| Male | 11563921 | 98390 | 1917 |
| Female | 1587502 | 114094 | 2463 |
| HH No. | 4253220 | 40183 | 813 |
| Average HH size | 5.44 | 5.29 | 5.4 |
| Area (sq.km) | 147181 | 1309 | 36.29 |
| Population Density | 157 | 162 | 121 |

Source: CBS, 2001.

Landscape

Pyuthan has difficult terrain in general but the district can be physically divided into three regions. They are: Higher Mountain Region, Hilly Region and Basin Region. The altitude of this district varies from 305 m. to 3659 m. from the sea level. The leveled land is limited on the either sides of rivers Madi and Jhimruk and other streams. The soil of basin land (below 915 m) is fertile therefore there is good production of crops like paddy, wheat and maize, and oil-seeds. In fruits, mango, banana, pineapple, jackfruit, etc. are common.

The region above 915 m to 2134 m. altitude is categorized as Hilly Region. Khalanga (1280 m), headquarter of this district, also lies in this region. The settlement is thick in this region. People living here mainly grow paddy, wheat, maize, barley, potato, etc. Paddy is grown chiefly in the fertile river basin, tars and sloppy terraces.

The region above the height of 2134 m, is Higher Mountain Region. Kothi Lekh of Syaulibang and Teenpore Dhuri come in this region. This region is thinly populated because life is very hard there due to very difficult terrain. The soil found here is not fertile and the people living here grow mostly potato, maize and buckwheat.

Rivers and Streams

The major rivers and streams of this district are shown in the table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Major Rivers and Streams of Pyuthan District

| Rivers | Place of origin | Main tributaries | Remarks |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Jhimruk (Dharmavati) River | Goumukhi, Arkha, Pyuthan | Gartung, Lung, Khaprung, Chudari, Chhape, Jumri, Katre streams | Rapti river after mixing with Madi in Airawati |
| Mandavi river (Madi Khola) | Pariwang village of Kalashes, Rolpa | Lungri, Khungri, Arun, Dangal, Ghora, Baage, Dadung streams | Rapti river after mixing with Jhimruk in Airawati |
| Rapti River | Airawati | Jhimruk and Madi | Flows through Deukhuri valley, and east of Nepalgunj and enters in India |
| Arung Khola | Rolpa | | |
| Jumri Khola | Jumrikanda | | |
| Gartung Khola | Phurkot, Gulmi | Baluwa Khola | |
| Lung Khola | Syaulibang | | |

Source: District Profile-Pyuthan, 2058.

Climate

The northern part of this district is in higher altitude and near the great Himalayas therefore this region is very cold during winter season. Snowfall occurs during winter. The southern part is near the inner terai region and lower altitude. The days are very hot in April, May and July in the basin region. In general, this district has mild temperature as its highest average temperature is 24.1°C and lowest average temperature 14.8° C. From May to September the monsoon wind brings heavy rainfall in Pyuthan district. Though the rainfall varies every month, the average annual rainfall is 1300mm. We can find sub-tropical climate in the river basin and tars, temperate

climate in the hilly region and cool-temperate climate in the higher mountain region. Pyuthan District Profile (2066)

Household Size of the Respondents

The size of household is also considered as one of the key factors in poverty issues. It influences on the socio-economic structure of the society as well. According to the population census 2001, the average household size of Nepal is 5.44. Comparing the national scenario, Pyuthan district has lower household size, as this is 5.29. The table 4.3 has shown the household size of participants and non-participant informants.

Table 4.3 Household Size of the Respondents

| HHs size | Participants | | Non-participants | | Grand Total |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Frequency | Total | Frequency | Total | |
| 3 | - | - | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| 4 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 20 |
| 5 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 20 | 40 |
| 6 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 36 | 48 |
| 7 | 6 | 42 | 3 | 21 | 63 |
| 8 | 6 | 48 | 3 | 24 | 72 |
| 9 | 3 | 27 | 1 | 9 | 36 |
| 10 | - | - | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 22 |
| 15 | 1 | 15 | - | - | 15 |
| 18 | - | - | 1 | 18 | 18 |
| Total | 25 | 183 | 25 | 167 | 350 |
| Average | | 7.32 | | 6.68 | 7.00 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

As shown in table 4.3, the field survey, 2010 reveals that the average household size of the non-participant informants and participant informants are 6.68 and 7.32 respectively with the average size of 7, which is much greater than the district and the country scenario. The largest household size in the participant respondents is 15 whereas it is 18 in the non-participant respondents. The leading household size of participant respondents is 7 and 8 having equal 6 frequencies. In non-participant respondents, the leading household size is 6 having 6 frequency followed by

household size of 5 with 4 frequency. Similarly, two non-participant respondents have only 3 family members that is the smallest family size of the interviewees.

Landholding Size of the Respondents

Majority of people living here depend highly upon agriculture and it is the main source of their income. Land possession hence, is an important factor of economic status. The overall landholding of participant and non-participant informants is low. The distribution of landholding among the informants is not even. Most of the informants mainly non-participant respondents have small land holding. There is wide food deficiency among them. The landholding pattern is shown in the table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Landholding Pattern of the Respondents

| <i>Land Ownership (In ropani)</i> | <i>Participants</i> | | | | <i>Non-participants</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>Fre.</i> | <i>Total land holding</i> | <i>Land-holding</i> | <i>Average land</i> | <i>Fre</i> | <i>Total landholding</i> | <i>Land holding</i> | <i>Average land-</i> |
| 5-14 | 13 | 118.5 | 56.7 | 9.1 | 9 | 69.3 | 38.8 | 7.7 |
| 15+ | 3 | 68 | 32.5 | 22.6 | 3 | 63.9 | 35.7 | 21.3 |
| Total | 25 | 209 | 100 | 8.4 | 25 | 178.7 | 100 | 7.1 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The table 4.4 has clearly shown that 13 participant respondents, the highest frequency, own 5 to 14 ropani land whereas the same number of non-participant respondents own just 0 to 4 ropani land. 3 participants and non-participant respondents own either 15 or more than 15 ropani land. The average landholding of the participant respondents who own 15 or more than it is 22.6 ropani, which is more than of non-participant respondents who have 21.3 ropani in average. The average landholding size of all the participant respondents is 8.4 ropani whereas it is 7.1 ropani of the non-participant respondents.

4.2 Educational Status of the Respondents

Education is considered as one of the main social indicators of development. It is generally accepted that people who are educated are more active, articulate, have better knowledge and understanding of the issues and are more actively involved in

development activities than the uneducated. The table 4.5 shows the educational status of the participant and non-participant respondents.

Table 4.5 Educational Status of the Respondents

| Level of education | Participants | | Non-participants | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | Frequency | % | Frequency | % |
| Illiterate | - | | 3 | 12 |
| Literate | 9 | 36 | 14 | 56 |
| Lower secondary | 6 | 24 | 6 | 24 |
| Secondary & above | 10 | 40 | 2 | 8 |
| Total | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 |

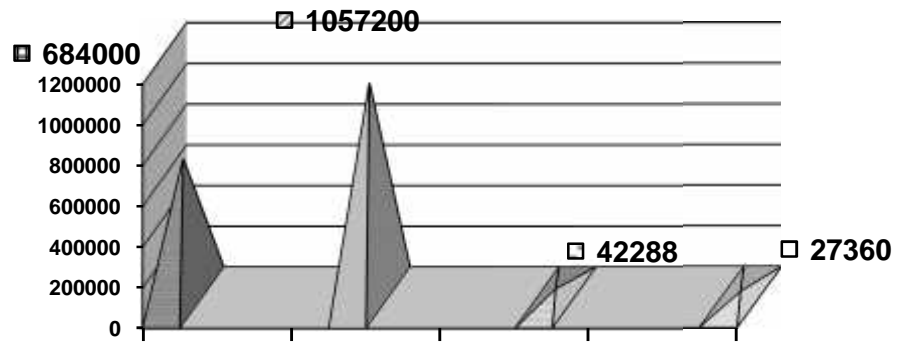
Source: Field Visit, 2010

The above shown table 4.5 has clearly shown that there are no illiterate people who have participated in the IGP trainings whereas there are 40 percent participant respondents, the majority, who have at least passed School Leaving Certificate (SLC). From among the total participant-respondents, 36 percent are literate. Likewise, among the total non-participant respondents, 56 percent are literate and 24 percent have completed lower secondary level education. There are very only 8 percent respondents, the least, who have passed SLC.

Annual Cash Income of the Respondents

The income of a family has a great effect on their living style. It determines their livelihood. There are various sources of income but in the study area service, remittance, money gained from selling agro-product and pension are considered as the chief sources of income. It is found that majority of the surveyed informants have very low income and the inequality of income between high incoming and low incoming respondents is also high. The study has found that the difference of income among the participant-respondents is comparatively less than the non-participant respondents. The annual cash income of the respondents is shown in the figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1 Annual Cash Income of the Respondents



| | |
|---|---|
| ■ | Total Income of the non-participant respondents |
| ■ | Total Income of the participant respondents |
| □ | Average income of the participant respondents |
| □ | Average income of the non-participant respondents |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

As shown in the figure 4.1, the total annual income of the participant respondents is Rs.1,05,700 whereas the annual income of the non-participant informants is lower as it is Rs. 6,84,000. Hence, the annual average income of the non-participant respondents (NRs. 27,360) is lower than that of the participant respondents (NRs. 42,288). From the field survey, it is found that many of the participant respondents have made good income from the enterprises they are running. Among 25 participant-respondents only 12 are running their own enterprises like poultry farming, goat rearing, bee-keeping, seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable farming and veterinary clinic. And from the field survey it is discovered that those who is running their own enterprises were making good money from them. The income of the participant respondents have increased with the establishment of enterprises. The income of the participant respondents, who have not started their own enterprise due to various reasons, and most of the non-participant respondents, is very low comparing the participant respondents who are running their own enterprises. Likewise, remittance and shops are the other sources of income of the respondents.. Comparing the participant respondents, none of the non-participant respondents have practised seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable farming, poultry farming, bee-keeping and veterinary clinics. Their main sources of income are labour, remittance and agriculture.

CHAPTER- V

PERCEPTION AND PARTICIPATION OF PEOPLE IN IGP

5.1 Training and Requirement Nexus

Training is always purposive and in general, it is provided for skill development or promotion. The better the trainings, the better are their outcome. For rural poor training should be direct income generating which could assist them to raise their living standard in short duration since their condition doesn't let them wait long. They could be able to come up from the poverty trap. The knowledge imparted to them should bring encouragement and go for better position. As majority of the people living in the study area are marginalized farmers, the income generating trainings can play effective role to go for betterment.

JIDCO has launched its IGPs through different skill development trainings. The participants participate in these trainings and programmes with some expectations but not they are merely selected. Their expectations may diverse from person to person. The study discovers that from among 24 participant-respondents, 16 respondents are benefited much from the training they have taken, as it is successful to meet their requirement. The table 5.1 presents the response category of the participant informants in meeting their requirement.

Table 5.1 Response Categories about Meeting Requirement

| Response Category | Frequency | % |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Benefited considerably | 4 | 16 |
| Benefited to some extent | 13 | 52 |
| Not at all | 7 | 28 |
| Cannot say | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

It is also clear from the table 5.1 that 17 participant informants agree that the training has been successful to match their requirement whereas 7 participants say that they have gained no benefit from the training they have taken. They don't think that it has

met their requirements. 13 participants, the highest number, say that they are benefited to some extent from the training they have taken. Following them 16 percent participant respondents opine that they are benefited considerably by the trainings. The remaining 4 percent respondents are confused in deciding whether the training has met their requirement or not.

5.2 Willingness to Further Training

If the training is successful to meet the requirements of the local people, the attraction towards it will no doubt increase and the situation will definitely be reverse if the training fails to meet their requirements. Hence, for the sustainability, it is very important to conceive with their requirement. The table 5.2 has shown the willingness of the participant informants in further trainings.

Table 5.2 Respondents' Willingness to Further Training

| Attributes | Frequency | % |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Willing to participate | 20 | 80 |
| Not willing to participate | 5 | 20 |
| Total | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table 5.2 discloses that the trainings seem successful to attract 20 respondents that is 80 percent of the total number of the participant respondents. The 5 or 20% respondents are not willing to participate in the further training. For not desiring to take training they have given mainly three reasons that are also shown in the table 5.3.

5.3. Reasons for not Willing to Participate

From among the 25 participant respondents only 5 have said that they are not willing to participate in the trainings in future. Table 5.3 has shown their responses about not willing to participate in the trainings.

Table 5.3 Reasons for Not Willing to Participate

| Causes | Frequency | % |
|----------------|------------------|------------|
| Old age | 2 | 40 |
| Not interested | 2 | 40 |
| No time | 1 | 20 |
| Total | 5 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

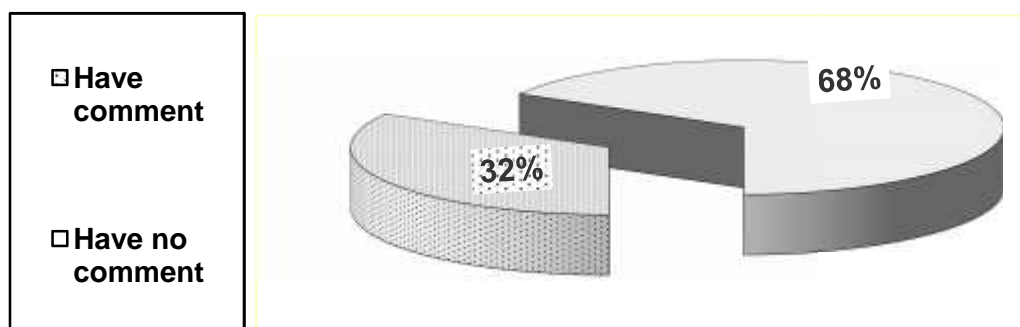
In the table 5.3, the 2 respondents don't show their willingness to participate again in such trainings owing to their dull old age. And the same number of respondents don't want to participate simply because they are not interested. The remaining 1 respondent could not spare time for the training due to time constraint.

It may be because of their educational level or else, majority of participant respondents give no comments about the training they have taken. They simply answer that they have not any comments. Majority of illiterate and literate (those who can read and write only) participant respondents especially from the upper belt (hilly area) villages like Jabune, and Arjham of Pakala VDCs, have stated that they have no comments about the trainings.

5.4. Participants' Comments on Trainings

The percent of participant respondents who have comments and who have no comments is also shown in the figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1 Response Percentage Concerning Comment



The comments given by the participant respondents are shown in the table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Participants' Comments on Trainings

| Comment Category | Frequency | % |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Very short duration | 6 | 75 |
| Different from wish | 1 | 12.5 |
| Got no confidence | 1 | 12.5 |
| Total | 8 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Figure 5.1 has shown that 68 percent participant respondents state that they have no comments on the trainings they have taken and in the table 5.4, 75 percent participant respondents have stated that the trainings provided for them are of very short duration so that it is necessary to extend their time if they are to make more effective. It is because of this reason, one respondent has said that he lacks confidence and is afraid to commence his own enterprise. One respondent, who is from Jabune village, states that he has taken 'Bee-keeping' training but he hasn't started his work in this field yet. He gives a simple reason that it is different from his wish. Later, he explains that after the training, he does not start bee-keeping because he has to give intensive care to the hybrid bee comparing local bee. Additionally, he hss short of financial resources, that is why he is discouraged to begin bee-keeping and restart his mason work for his survival.

5.5 Performance Auditing of JIDCO Officials

During the training period it is very important to influence the trainees and for this instructor's behaviour and performance play key role. It helps them to go for better learning and understanding. Generally, the trend is to give more attention during the training period but after training less attention is paid on the activities of trainees. In this condition the objectives of the training may not be fulfilled as desired. The enthusiasm and commitment in work in the post-training period may not be increased in the rural people by mere trainings. The time-to-time suggestions, encouragement and words of praise are required to activate them. It is because of this reason, for the effectiveness of the training regular supervision and evaluation is necessary. This not only helps the concerning development agencies or organizations to understand the

nature of problem the rural people are facing but also gives them innovative ideas to tackle with. Likewise, It gives them opportunity to go for betterment. The performance auditing of the JIDCO personnel is revealed in the table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Performance Auditing of the JIDCO Officials

| Attributes | Response category | | | | Total |
|--|-------------------|----|----|----|-------|
| | Yes | % | No | % | |
| Visited home/village & consulted to give information | 16 | 64 | 9 | 36 | 25 |
| Have provided extension materials | 19 | 76 | 6 | 24 | 25 |
| Have supervised work time to time | 15 | 60 | 10 | 40 | 25 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The table 5.5 has clearly shown that the performance of JIDCO officials in the post training period is good in total as 64 percent participants out of total 25 participant-respondents respond that the they have visited their homes and villages and given them suggestions and further information. The 76 percent informants respond that they have provided them extension materials. Finally, the 60 percent respondents inform that they have supervised their work time to time.

5.6 Perception Towards JIDCO Personnel

In the absence of a competent instructor the objective of the training cannot be achieved as desired though the training may be managed effectively and skillfully. The objectives of the training cannot be acquired successfully if good behavior i.e. helpfulness, friendliness, fairness, hospitability, etc. lacks in the instructor. In the matter of rural people, behavior of trainer is much sensitive. The minor shortcomings or negligence of the instructor may discourage or distract rural people during the training period.

The result of the study has shown that the behavior of trainers is very good during the training period. The table 5.6 has presented the opinion of the participant respondents towards trainers.

Table 5.6 Respondents' Opinion on the Trainers' Behavior

| Comment Category | Frequency | % |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Very friendly and helpful | 20 | 80 |
| Friendly and helpful to some extent | 5 | 20 |
| Total | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The table 5.6 has clearly shown that all the participant respondents have agreed that the trainers are helpful and friendly but there is difference in the degree of acceptance. The study reveals that the three fourth that is 80 percent or 20 informants opine that the trainers with whom they come into contact, are very helpful and friendly. The remaining 20 percent respondents say that they are friendly and helpful to some extent. There are not any respondent who responds that the trainers and even other officials of JIDCO are not friendly and helpful.

5.7 Suggestions Regarding Participation in Training

It has been agreed that increased participation is a good thing. The early concept to neglect the human factor to get involved in the projects or programmes about which they have little information or they are dubious has been discouraged after it was turned a failure. If their opinions and views are implied along with their involvement, they may be very helpful to the projects, programmes and trainings.

The study has discovered that for the active and effective participation and even for increasing the strength of trainings it is necessary to inject more information in the study area and increase the knowledge base of people living here. From among the 25 respondents 17 have given suggestions to increase the participation. The rest 8 respondents say that they have not any comments. The suggestions given by the respondents is presented in the table 5.7.

Table 5.7 Respondents' Suggestions to Increase Participation

| Suggestions | No. of respondents | % |
|---|---------------------------|------------|
| More advertise and propagation | 4 | 16 |
| Mobilization of motivators | 2 | 8 |
| Increase awareness | 6 | 24 |
| Inform villagers sending letter in school | 4 | 16 |
| Inform villagers sending letter to ward representatives | 2 | 8 |
| No comments | 7 | 28 |
| Total | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Many rural people are benefited directly or indirectly with these programmes nevertheless, a large number of people do not have knowledge about JIDCO and its programmes yet. Those who hear about it do not have very clear understanding about it. Studying the table 5.7, it can be concluded that there is short of good information flow about various income generation trainings in the study area. Out of total 25 respondents, 24 percent have suggested to increase the level of awareness, as most of the people of their areas are not aware of the importance of trainings.

In the study area, poor people are always busy either in their field or in labour work to fulfill their minimum family requirement. If not in these, they leave for cities like Punjab, Delhi, Puna, etc. of India. They remain far from training because they do not know about it. In this situation, the initiation for awareness building can bring some positive changes on these helpless people. Except those who have suggested increasing awareness, have complained in the information system. They believe that the information flow is still poor. For improving the flow of information 16 percent respondents have suggested to send letters about the trainings in the local schools from where they can get well information. Likewise the same number of the respondents has focused on more advertisement and propagation for good information and awareness raising. 8 percent respondents advise to mobilize local motivators and

the same percent of respondents have suggested sending letters to ward representative for reliable information.

5.8 Factors Determining Participation

In the recent years people's participation has emerged as an important outcome at macro, meso and even at micro level in the process of development. And it has been realized that in the absence of participation no development activities can be sustainable. There can be various factors affecting in people's participation. From the pilot survey and discussion with JIDCO personnel, socio-economic factors like age, education, family type and land holding are assumed as the major determining factors in the course of participatory involvement in the study area. Therefore an effort is made to see relationship among these factors and participation keeping aside other socio-economic factors. The table 5.8 has shown the relationship between the factors mentioned above and the level of participation.

Table 5.8 Factors Determining Participation

| S.N | Factors | Participants no.=25 | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Specification | Frequency | Percentage |
| 1 | Age | Young (< 25 yrs.) | 10 | 40 |
| | | Early adult (26-45 yrs.) | 12 | 48 |
| | | Adult (46-60 yrs.) | 3 | 12 |
| Total | | | 25 | 100 |
| 2 | Education | Illiterate | - | - |
| | | Literate | 3 | 12 |
| | | Primary | 6 | 24 |
| | | Lower secondary | 6 | 24 |
| | | Secondary and above | 10 | 40 |
| Total | | | 25 | 100 |
| 3 | Family Type | Nuclear | 19 | 76 |
| | | Joint | 6 | 24 |
| Total | | | 25 | 100 |
| 4 | Landholding (in ropani) | 0-4 | 8 | 32 |
| | | 5-14 | 14 | 56 |
| | | 15+ | 3 | 12 |
| Total | | | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The table 5.8 has clearly shown how the variables have affected in the participation. Among others, age is a natural factor that affects in the participation. It can be seen in the table that with the increment of age, the participation has decreased. There is high participation in the trainings and programmes of the young people up to 25 years old that comprises 40 percent but it is surpassed by the early adults, as it comprises 48 percent. Similarly, education has also its effect on the level of participation. The educated are more conscious and aware and they have more understanding than the uneducated. This belief is also seen applicable in this study. The field survey finds that there is no participation of the illiterate. With the better level of education, the participation has also increased. 24 percent participant respondents have acquired primary level education. This percentage is double than that of literate participants' participation percentage, 12. The participation percentage of the people who are under SLC and above is the highest (40 percent). Hence, it is the major determining factor that has much effect on the level of participation. The study has disclosed that participation from the nuclear family is quite higher than from a joint family as the data has clearly shown the 76 percent participant respondents are from nuclear family. Finally, the landholding size of the rural people has also contributed to give a certain shape in the trend of participation in the study area. It is found that the people with 5-14 ropanies private landholding have the highest participation in the various enterprise development trainings whereas there is least participation from the people who own over 15 ropanies land.

5.9 Field Operation of Non-Participant Informants.

Source of Income

The study finds that majority of the non-participant respondents are living below the level of the elementary satisfaction of their basic needs as human beings. Though they prefer to call themselves farmers they have very small fragmented unfertile and un-irrigated pieces of land that hardly support them for a few months. The survey discovers that the main sources of cash income of the surveyed informants are labour (36 %) and remittance (20 %). As said by some of the respondents, because they are poor and ignorant, they rather became happy to send their teen sons to India than school. Due to the exposition to a new and open environment of the Indian cities, most of these get inattentive to their family matter and rarely send money. In this

situation the family members living in villages are forced to work as labour or mason for the survival. It is found that there is high inequality in the high-incoming respondents and the low-incoming rural respondents. The surveyed highest incoming household earns Rs.1,40,000.00 per annum whereas the lowest-incoming household earns only Rs.20,000.00 per annum. The major source of income of the non-participant respondents is also presented in the table 5.9.

Table 5.9 Sources of Income of the Respondents

| <i>Source</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>%</i> |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Agriculture only | 4 | 16 |
| Remittance | 5 | 20 |
| Labour | 9 | 36 |
| Agriculture and pension | 4 | 16 |
| Agriculture and service | 2 | 8 |
| Iron work | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Almost all the respondents state that their main occupation is agriculture. As shown in the table 5.9, the 16 percent respondents depend heavily upon agriculture, as they haven't any alternate source to support them. Among them around 57 percent informants grow surplus food and remaining others practise subsistence farming.

But due to the limited alluvial land resource, they do not practise commercial production. Labour is the main source of income of 36 percent respondents followed by remittance on which 20 percent respondents depend. It is found that almost all possess more or less land except one respondent who is from occupational caste group. As there is wide food insufficiency in most of the surveyed households the huge percent of their earning is spent on food alone. Besides, clothing, medicine and education are also the major expenditure areas coming next to food. The expenditure scenario of the non-participant informants is also presented in the table 5.10.

Table 5.10 Area of Expenditure of the Respondents.

| <i>Attributes</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Food | 14 | 56 |
| Food& clothing | 5 | 20 |
| Food & medicine | 3 | 12 |
| Education & clothing | 2 | 8 |
| Medicine & clothing | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 25 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Food Sufficiency of the Respondents

The average landholding size of the surveyed non-participant informants is 6.2 ropani but this figure itself is incapable to disclose the ground reality because the distribution of landholding is not even. The study found that 20 percent informants possess 53.5 percent land and the rest 80 percent non-participant respondents share the remaining 46.5 percent land. Although the besi-land (land on the river bank) is fertile, it is very limited and there is low food crop production in the cultivable mountain land due to low productivity. Majority of the respondents possess very small land holding therefore, there isn't food sufficiency in the study area. The food sufficiency scenario is presented in the table 5.11.

Table 5.11 Food Sufficiency of the Respondents

| <i>Months</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>%</i> |
|---------------|------------------|------------|
| 0-2 | 4 | 16 |
| 2-4 | 5 | 20 |
| 4-6 | 2 | 8 |
| 6-8 | 5 | 20 |
| 8-10 | 4 | 16 |
| 10-12 | 5 | 20 |
| Total | 25 | 100 |

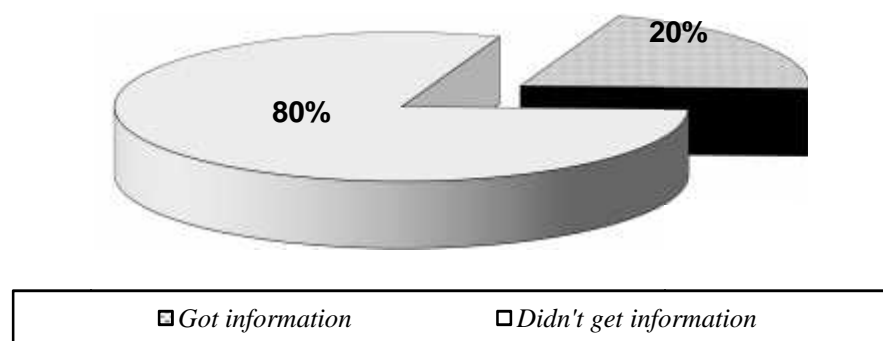
Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The table 5.11 has shown clearly that 80 percent surveyed non-participant respondents don't grow sufficient food from their land; hence there is food deficit. From among the total surveyed respondents 54 percent people cannot grow food crop sufficient for over six months. There are only 20 percent respondents who grow food sufficient for the whole year. The respondents living in the besi land grow paddy, maize and wheat in their land, but most of the respondents living in up-hill villages grow not paddy but wheat, maize and buckwheat only as very few have paddy fields. It is found that in the up-hill villages some of the respondents have more than 15 ropani land, which is sufficient to a family of 5 members to grow adequate food for them throughout the year, but due to poor quality of soil and unavailability of irrigation facility, the crop yield is very poor.

Flow of Information about the Trainings

In the process of participation information plays significant role. Incase the people are not informed about the programmes and training, their participation cannot be expected. Besides, the information flow enhances the level of awareness. The majority of people in the study area neither have knowledge of JIDCO nor hear about various trainings run by it. The response category of non-participant informant about the information of the trainings provided by JIDCO is shown in the figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2 Response Categories about the Information



Source: Field Survey, 2010.

It is found from the study that 20 percent non-participant respondents have heard about JIDCO and some of the trainings run by it. Among them 75 percent non-

participant respondents are asked to enroll their names, but they don't go for enrolment. The reasons why they have not participated in the trainings though they have got information about them are disclosed in the table 5.12.

Table 5.12 Reasons for not Participating in the Training.

| Reasons | Frequency | % |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| No time during the training period | 2 | 40 |
| No JIDCO representative visited | 1 | 20 |
| Not interested | 2 | 40 |
| Total | 5 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table 5.12 has shown that 2 non-participant respondents have given two reasons for not participating in the training though, they are informed and asked to join them. Among 5, 2 respondents say that they have no time during the training period. The time is inappropriate for them as they are busy in their household chores. They seem to be interested in participating in the training in future. The same number of non-participant respondents say that they are not interested in taking training because they are of no use. According to them it can do nothing for their betterment and it is just a waste of their time. They are in view that they are working very hard but also can not upgrade their life. Then how a mere 4-5 days training is capable to change their lives. "We are the ignorant people with either no or very poor educational qualification. In this situation how can the training work for us", they state. Finally, the remaining one non-participant respondent comment that though he knows about JIDCO and some of the trainings it is conducting, he does not join because neither the JIDCO personnel nor the motivator visite their village for the registration in training. If anyone concerning to JIDCO office had come, he would not have missed that opportunity. This comment is given by an up- hill dweller who think that JIDCO serves only to besi-people (people living in the river basin area).

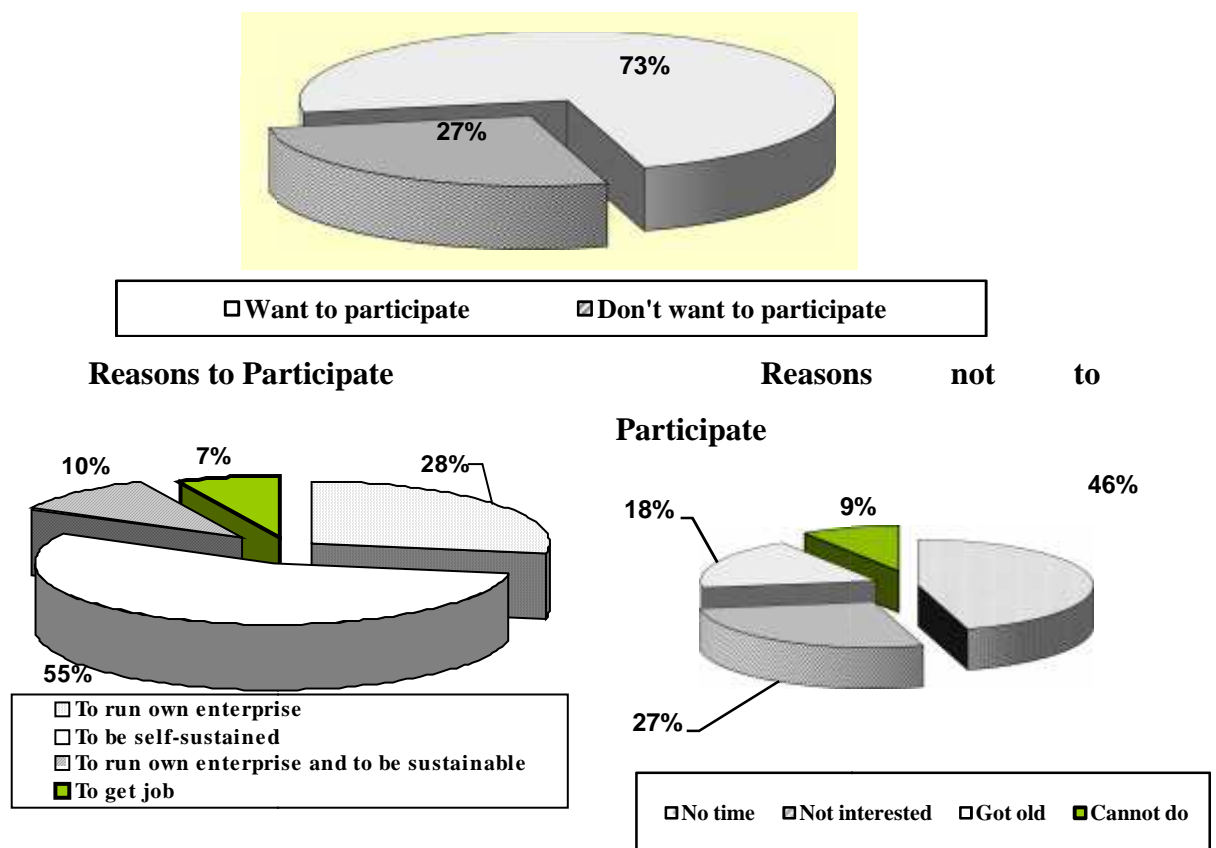
Perception on Participating in Training

It is the fact that local people are eager to see development come from within their community. Generally the development programmes are brought to the village uninvited; village people take it as the matter of the upper levels but not theirs.

There are still a large section of people in the study area who are indifferent towards trainings. It is hard in real sense to make them realize the importance and benefits of trainings. They believe that it is of no importance. They have no idea and think it is not their matter to concern. They believe that it is for the educated and rich people. It does not mean that they are quite negative towards trainings. The study has discovered that almost all except few exceptions show their desire to take training if they can get direct profit. They generally expect of immediate profit as they cannot wait long and it is all because of their wretched condition that has harnessed them in this limitation.

The perception of non-participant respondents is shown in the figure 5.3

Figure 5.3 Perceptions on Participating in Trainings



Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Suggestions to Increase Participation

It is the poor who suffers more with larger family size, lower labour participation rate and higher underemployment or unemployment. They have high dependency ratio than non-poor. They spend much time in gathering fuel, fodder, water, etc. Similarly the pervasive underemployment affects them more because they have little or no land. It is a matter of concern that their problems and aspirations have gone largely unheeded and for several reasons their participation rate is lower. From among the total non-participant respondents 17 have given some of the suggestions to increase people's participation, which is shown in the table 5.13.

Table 5.13 Respondents' Suggestions to Increase Participation

| Suggestion Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| Need more advertisement and propagation | 7 | 41.2 |
| Inform villagers sending letters in VDCs | 2 | 11.8 |
| Inform villagers sending letters in schools | 1 | 5.9 |
| Go for awareness building | 3 | 17.6 |
| Mobilize local motivators | 1 | 5.9 |
| No suggestions | 3 | 17.6 |
| Total | 17 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The table 5.13 has disclosed that 17.6 percent non-participant respondents have given no suggestions. 41.2 percent non-participant informants have suggested going for more advertisement and propagation as majority of population living there do not know about JIDCO and the trainings conducted by it. The downtrodden people living here are uneducated or merely literate only. They are ignorant and are always busy in their daily household and farm chores. The level of awareness is very poor therefore they do not want to participate in the trainings that could uplift their living status. For this reason 17.6 percent non-participant informants have advised to go for awareness building first. 11.8 percent non-participant informants say that they aren't informed about the trainings therefore they got no opportunity to participate though they wanted to participate. They add that the person, who gets information, secretly enrolls his name. According to them that is not fair because they have also equal rights. They suggest that for good and democratic participation the letters to the ward

representatives have to be sent. The discussion about selecting the participants can be conducted and the right participant can get opportunity to involve in the trainings and the programmes.

Relationship between Socio-Economic Factors and Participation

The socio-economic factors; education, age, landholding size and the family type have much effect on people's participation. This relationship is also mentioned in the earlier sub-chapter. The earlier one has tried to show their effect on the participant respondents but this section has tried to show their effect on the non-participant respondents. The relationship between the factors and the participation is presented in the table 5.14.

Table 5.14 Factors Determining Participation

| Factors | Level of Education | Response category | | | | Total |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | Want to participate | % | Don't want to participate | % | |
| Education | Illiterate | - | | 3 | 100 | 3 |
| | Literate | 9 | 64.3 | 5 | 35.7 | 14 |
| | Lower secondary | 5 | 83.3 | 1 | 16.7 | 6 |
| | SLC & above | 2 | 100 | - | - | 2 |
| | Total | 16 | 64 | 9 | 36 | 25 |
| Age | Age group | Want to participate | % | Don't want to participate | % | Total |
| | Young (<25) | 3 | 100 | - | - | 3 |
| | Early adult (26-45) | 13 | 72.2 | 5 | 27.8 | 18 |
| | Adult (46<) | 1 | 25 | 3 | 75 | 4 |
| | Total | 17 | 68 | 8 | 32 | 25 |
| Income | Landholding size (in ropani) | Want to participate | % | Don't want to participate | % | Total |
| | 0-4 | 8 | 61.5 | 5 | 38.5 | 13 |
| | 5-14 | 8 | 88.9 | 1 | 11.1 | 9 |
| | 15+ | 3 | 100 | 0 | 00 | 3 |
| | Total | 17 | 72.5 | 8 | 27.5 | 25 |
| Family Type | Family Type | Want to participate | % | Don't want to participate | % | Total |
| | Nuclear | 14 | 87.5 | 2 | 12.5 | 16 |
| | Joint | 4 | 44.4 | 5 | 55.6 | 9 |
| Total | 18 | 72 | 7 | 28 | 25 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The table 5.14 has shown the relationship between independent variable; Education, Age, Income and Family type and the participation, the dependent variable. Education is a major determining factor that has heavy influence over the participation of the respondents in income generating trainings. It is found that with the increment of level of education, the level of participation is also increased. The table has clearly shown that all illiterate non-participant informants don't want to take any training. Comparing to them literate people show more interest in participating in the training as only 35.7 percent of the total literate non-participant informants show no interest in participation. It can be observed that with the increase in the level of education, the willingness to participate has also increased. Age that is also one of the determining factors affecting in participation, is a natural phenomena that has its influence on participation. With the increment of age, the willingness of participation has decreased. The study has revealed that all the young people up to 25 have shown willingness to participate whereas the willingness percent has gradually decreased to 72.2 and 25 percent in the age group between 26 and 45 and people above 46 respectively. Most of the people above 46 plainly say that there is no use of any training for them because they are old and it is difficult for them to understand and follow the contents of trainings.

The landholding size of the non-participant respondents has also affected in their willingness to participate. The willingness to participate in training or programme seems the highest in the people who have more than 15 ropani landholding size. The study has also revealed that 38.5 percent people who possess 0 to 4 ropani private land are not willing to participate in the trainings. These are the poorest section among the surveyed informants who have only 2.2 ropani land in average. We can find that with the increment of landholding size the willingness to participate is also increased.

Like age, education and landholding size, the family type of the household has also determined in the willingness to participate. It is seen that 55.6 percent out of total respondents from the joint family are not willing to participate in the trainings. In the question, "Why don't you want to participate?" They simply answer "we have no time" or "we are not interested." It is revealed during the field survey that almost all the grown up male members of these families are 'Indian Lahures' (those who have

gone to India). The male members who haven't been to India have higher responsibility comparatively therefore; they always remain busy in farm work during season and cattle herding in the off time. Out of the total the non-participant respondents from nuclear family 87.5 percent have shown their willingness to participate in the trainings.

5.10. Perception of Local Representatives and Other Rural Elites

During the survey, 3 political party representatives (Rastriya Janamorcha, Nepali Congress and United Communist Party Nepal Maoist) and 3 local elites are interviewed to find their perception towards IGP. The findings of the survey are as follow:

- People's participation in the trainings run by JIDCO is good to some extent and these trainings are successful to bring some positive socio-economic changes in the people living here however, they are not very successful to reach the poor community. Hence, effective mechanism is essential to check this failure. In case the poor community is addressed and brought in the main stream of development; the desired goal to change rural scenario is just hypothetical.
- Except the selection process of trainees, the way of working of this organization is good.
- The programmes run by JIDCO are good in general but before conducting them it is better to inform the local people about the trainings at least a week before. From among the various income generating trainings, agro-based trainings are satisfactory. In that also seasonal and non-seasonal vegetable trainings are best. The main shortcoming in these trainings is that the training period is very short.
- Majority of rural people are illiterate and ignorant therefore, the level of awareness is very poor. They have no knowledge of the importance of the trainings provided by JIDCO therefore it is essential to go for generating awareness among them first. For this there should be well information flow. For better achievement and participation a VDC level committee of local people should be organized that is responsible to push up the awareness level of the common people.
- JIDCO should give continuity to these programmes, though in innovative way, and make efforts to reach among poorest of the poor.

- After the completion of trainings, to encourage them, JIDCO can introduce innovative programmes and manage the credit so that it could be easier for the trainees to start their own enterprise.

Case Study-1

"People Don't Inform Me about Training"

- Chumansingh Biswakarma

My name is Chumansingh Biswakarma. I am 46 years old man and live in a small hut with wife, Parvati and two children; Jit Bahadur and Laxmi in Jhibang-2, Pakala VDC, Pyuthan. Around fourteen years ago I lived in Kairan of Dhawang VDC. I was there with my late wife and five children. Once, my wife had got sick seriously. I took her to Pyuthan district hospital, Bijuwar for the treatment but for two days and nights no improvement seemed in her health hence, the doctor referred her to Mahendra Hospital, Dang. I went to Dang for her further treatment after collecting some amount. But as god was not in favour of me, I couldn't save her and returned alone with desperate soul. I had to sell the only land that was the sole asset belonging to me to pay debt. Before I could forget the loss of my wife, I lost two of my children. It was very hard for me to bear. The remaining children also died one after another. I cursed my life and left Kairan and settled in Ratanpur, Dang. I continued my traditional work (iron work) for the survival. I was always lonely with no relatives and not even family members to help me. One day Ghan Bahadur of Dhawang-4, Pyuthan met me and asked me to return back to Pyuthan and settle in his village Harnaghat. I obeyed him and was back to Pyuthan with him. After few months I married Parvati, the current wife and settled in Jhibang. I have no land of mine but currently my stepdaughter has let us use and care her land. But it is too less to support us even for a month.

I am poor and being "Kami" (blacksmith) everyone dominates my family and me. People don't inform me about the programs and trainings. I have heard about them and I think they can help me as they are helping higher caste village people but no one had come to me and asked about participating in such trainings. I can not say anything because I am of lower caste. Though I have no idea about the trainings, I will certainly take if they really help to increase my income or reduce my drudgery. Everyone not only suppress us but also exclude us from the activities that could give us benefit. Lower caste and poor people's voice is underscored and they are excluded from the society. The days for survival have become harder day- by- day.

CHAPTER-VI

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF IGP

6.1 Training and Income Nexus

The main aim of trainings within various IGPs of JIDCO is to raise people's awareness on how they can generate more income using locally available resources and upgrading their indigenous knowledge and go for improving their livelihood.

In different trainings, the participant informants have participated with the expectation that it will help them to increase their income. The people have allocated their time in taking training even leaving their household chores. There are eleven different types of income generating trainings, but the people of Pakala VDC have participated in only seven they are: poultry farming, goat rearing, pig farming, bee keeping, seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable farming, rural animal health worker training, and pickles, dalmoth and potato chips making trainings. The table 6.1 has shown the various types of training taken by the respondents.

Table 6.1 Type of Trainings Taken by Respondents

| S.No. | Type of training | No. of participants | % | Remarks |
|-------|---|---------------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | Poultry farming | 2 | 8 | |
| 2 | Goat farming | 9 | 36 | |
| 3 | Pig farming | 1 | 4 | |
| 4 | Bee keeping | 2 | 8 | |
| 5 | Seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable farming | 8 | 32 | |
| 6 | Rural animal health worker training | 2 | 8 | |
| 7 | Pickles, dalmoth and potato chips making | 1 | 4 | |
| | Total | 25 | 100 | |

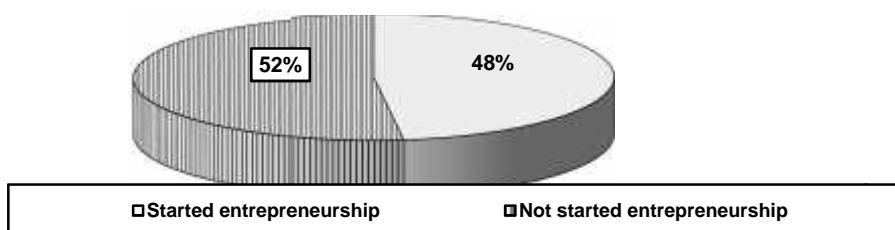
Source: Field Survey 2010.

In the table 6.1, it can be seen that there is the highest attraction of people in goat rearing training as 36 percent people have participated in this training followed by seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable farming training with 32 percent participants. During the field survey, it is found that 7 participants living in the up-hill villages like, Jabune, Adheri, Kumri and Darimpata have participated in goat rearing training whereas 6 participants among the total 8 participants who have participated in the seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable trainings are from Jhibang, Pakala, Udika and Jadi villages that are located in the basin area. In the study area there is least attraction in pig-farming and pickles, dalmoth and potato chips making trainings as there is only 1 participant in each of them. When asked about the reason of least attraction on them, many of them say that it is very difficult to rear pig. The major problem they find in rearing pig is to feed them. According to them, a poor cannot rear a pig because it consumes a lot of maize that his family also consumes. Likewise, they need money to supply its food from the market which they don't have. Besides, there is no big market to consume pork, so it is impractical to go for pig farming. Likewise, regarding the pickles, dalmoth and potato chips training, some of them say that it is very new to them and think that they have no idea of its market, so are not interested on it. Regarding the bee-keeping training there are only 2 trainees and both of them are from Jabune.

6.2. Entrepreneurship Development Scenario

If the training brings no good result in short period, the rural people may dislike participating in it. The enterprise development training has granted entrepreneurship development knowledge to the rural people. Starting entrepreneurship would not only benefit them directly but could also benefit other rural people indirectly. This would contribute in the development of the rural area to some extent. The study has revealed that less than the half portion of participant respondents have run their own enterprise. The figure 6.1 has disclosed the fact of entrepreneurship development scenario of the participant respondents in percentage.

Figure 6.1 Response Categories about Entrepreneurship



As shown in figure 6.1, 52 percent of the participant respondents have not started their own enterprises. The knowledge they have acquired is not in practice, hence they are not benefited till the date of field survey. Some of them opt to go to India to earn and support their family rather than running their own enterprise. The training for which they have allocated their time is just waste of time, they opine. The table 6.2 has shown the type of trainings the participants have taken and the enterprises they are running.

Table 6.2 Enterprise Scenario of Trainees

| Particular | No. of trainees | Started | Not started | Remarks |
|---|-----------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| Poultry farming | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Goat rearing | 9 | 5 | 4 | |
| Pig farming | 1 | - | 1 | |
| Bee keeping | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable farming | 8 | 4 | 4 | |
| Rural animal health worker training | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Pickles, dal moth and potato chips making | 1 | - | 1 | |
| Total | 25 | 12 | 13 | |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

From the table 6.2, it can be concluded that the number of people who start goat rearing is the leading agro-enterprise as from among the total 9 trainees 5 have started keeping goats for commercial purpose. It is found that all the five respondents who

are rearing goats are making good profit from them. Two respondents, living in Jabune and Kumri own more than 40 goats and sell at least three goats a month that brings them minimum income of NRs 8,000. Although there are 8 respondents who have taken seasonal and off-seasonal trainings, only 4 have started commercial production of vegetables. Similarly, there are 2 respondents (1 in each) who have participated in pig-farming and pickles, dalmoth and potato chips making training, have not started these enterprises. In Jabune village one respondent have started commercial production of honey and beehive box from last four years.

6.3 Reasons for Not Starting Entrepreneurship

For not starting their own entrepreneurship, they have disclosed some of the reasons that are presented in the table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Reasons for Not Starting Entrepreneurship

| Reasons | Frequency | % |
|---|------------------|------------|
| Lack of money | 7 | 53.8 |
| Required pesticides aren't easily available | 2 | 15.4 |
| No time | 2 | 15.4 |
| No market for their product | 1 | 7.7 |
| Lack of confidence | 1 | 7.7 |
| Total | 13 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The table 6.3 reveals that 53.8 percent participant respondents have not started their own enterprise owing to lack of money. According to them it is very difficult to get loan in the village and because of very high interest (at least 36% annually) they have to pay, they hesitate to take loan. There are no banking service or any other financing organizations nearby therefore, they have to travel over 15 kilometers to Bijuwar bazaar or Khalanga, the district headquarter for banking service. The two respondents respond that they have no time to run their own enterprise and the same number of respondents say that they are discouraged to run. They have started non-seasonal vegetable farming but unavailability of pesticides nearby have made them to give up. One respondent says that because he sees the problem of market he have not started

his work. The remaining one respondent comments that the short duration of training has not given him confidence; therefore he has not started yet. The respondents who are running their own entrepreneurship have money problem. Besides, there is a big problem of market. They state that there is not market nearby and they are unable to send in a distant market because of poor transportation facility. This has banned them go for better production. For them high yielding brings problem.

6.4 Suggestions to Solve Problems

For the reduction of their problem only 15 participant informants give their suggestions, whereas 10 respondents are reluctant to give their suggestions. The suggestions given by the respondents are shown in table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Suggestions to Solve Problems

| Suggestions | Frequency | % |
|---|------------------|------------|
| Should manage or give idea of low interest credit | 6 | 24 |
| Should help to manage or search market for their production | 4 | 16 |
| Should visit time to time for innovative suggestions | 3 | 12 |
| Provide additional training | 2 | 8 |
| Reluctant to answer | 10 | 40 |
| Total | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

In the table 6.4, it can be seen that 40 percent respondents are not willing to give their suggestions to solve their problem. Among the respondents who give suggestions, 24 percent respondents have suggested JIDCO to arrange them credit at low interest if possible. If they are not able to manage this, they have to provide them information about it. The second largest segment of respondents that covers 16 percent, have put their request to help them either managing or searching market for their product. They state that they can go for more production but the nearest market, Bijuwar, one of the major market centres of Pyuthan district, is not sufficient to consume their product. The other nearest market, Khalanga, the headquarter of Pyuthan, is located at more than 4 hours walking distant. There are no other markets nearby for the consumption. Hence, they are bound to limit their production. In the same way, 12 percent

respondents, in their suggestion to JIDCO personnel, ask JIDCO to make provision to visit them time to time so that the ongoing problems they are facing can be solved on time. Besides, the regular visit could activate them and they could go for better achievement. Finally the 8 percent respondents have suggested providing refresher training that can not only encourage them but also make them more competent.

6.5 Socio-Economic Impact of IGPs

Change in Income

Agriculture is the mainstay of people living in Pakala VDC like most of other rural areas of Nepal, there is wide practice of subsistence farming. Beside agriculture, remittance, labour, service and pension are the sources of their income. From the field study it is found that from among 25 respondents only 12 have started their own enterprises. And most of them say that the enterprises have increased their income. The table 6.5 shows the response category of the participant respondents about the increment of their income.

Table 6.5 Opinion on the Increment of Income

| Response category | Frequency | % |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Increased considerably | 2 | 8 |
| Increased to some extent | 10 | 40 |
| Cannot say | 5 | 20 |
| Not at all | 8 | 32 |
| Total | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Out of the total 25 participant respondents 40 % is the highest percentage in table 6.5. They convey that the trainings they have taken are successful to increase their income to some extent. They can generate more profit from the enterprises they are running, but because of the various constraints they are facing and can not tackle them, they are not benefited much. For this they need helping hands to go forth to increase their income, they say. The 32 percent, the second largest segment of the surveyed participant respondents state that their income has not increased yet. There are many reasons for this, which are explained in the later section of this study. In common, the

study has discovered that the trainees are acutely facing capital and market problem to start their own enterprise. The third largest segment which holds 20 percent, seem in confusion so far they are not clear in whether the training has led to their increment in income or not. In the field survey, it is discovered that all the respondents who are running their own enterprises (48% of the total respondents) say that there is increment in their income after training. There are 8 percent respondents who convey that the training has increased their income considerably comparing during the pre-training period. The table 6.6 has shown the change in the annual income of the participant respondents.

Table 6.6 Change in Annual Income

| Annual income | Pre-training | | Post-training | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | No. of Hhs. | % | No. of Hhs | % |
| < 20,000 | 5 | 20 | 4 | 16 |
| 20,000 - 35,000 | 10 | 40 | 5 | 20 |
| 35,000 - 50,000 | 9 | 36 | 8 | 32 |
| 50,000 - 65,000 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 16 |
| 65,000 - 80,000 | - | - | - | - |
| 80,000 - 95,000 | - | - | 2 | 8 |
| 95,000 - 1,10,000 | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| 1,10,000 + | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

It can be obviously seen in the table 6.6 that the income status of the respondents has improved much comparing the pre-training time. And it is possible with the establishment of enterprises. Prior to the training, 10 households had their annual income between 20,000 to 35,000 and 9 households used to earn 35,000 to 50,000 per annum. And there was only 1 household that used to earn between 50,000 to 65,000 yearly. But this pattern is changed due to the enterprises established by people after getting knowledge and skill from the trainings they have participated in. Before participating, there were 20 percent respondents, who used to earn maximum NRs. 20,000 annually but the percent is reduced to 16 percent after 3-4 years. Prior the training, there are no households that have earned above NRs. 65,000, but now 16 percent households earn more than NRs 80,000 per annum. It is found that there was

significant increment in income of all the respondents who have started their own enterprises, whereas there is either no change or very negligible increment in the income of those respondents who have not started their own enterprises.

Food consumption

Because of the production of seasonal and off-seasonal vegetables, the consumption behavior of the local people is changed. Earlier, there was no commercial production of different types of vegetables in their area, so people have very limited options in consuming vegetables. They used to eat only runner beans, snake gourd (very limited), gourd in monsoon and spinach in Kartik and Mangsir and mostly potato, radish and 'gundruk' (fermented roots and leaves of radish) in other months. All the respondents said that they used to consume cauliflower and lady's finger occasionally as their cultivation was very limited in their area. With the beginning of commercial production of seasonal and off-seasonal vegetables, they start consuming tomatoes, cauliflower, brinjal, lady's finger, spinach, runner bean, peas, cabbage, cucumber, bitter gourd, gourd, pumpkin and squash. As said by 75 percent respondents, the trend of eating varieties of green vegetables has been developed which has further helped in the improvement of health condition of local people and the rest mention none. During the field survey, it is found that consumption of biscuit and noodles (chaou chaou) has increased a lot than past 3 years. Similarly twenty percent respondents say that their children do not eat 'aato' ('dhido', maize rice), so instead of it they cook rice daily.

Employment & Living Standard

From among the total respondents 48 percent say that the trainings have encouraged the participants to start their own work and have started their own enterprises and are successful to increase their income. Earlier, some of the respondents used to practice seasonal migration to the Indian cities for the earning, but now they are not only self-employed but have provided employment to their relatives and other villagers. Four year back, the number of entrepreneurship was only 3 (only poultry farming) which increased to more than 14 diverse entrepreneurships like poultry farming, seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable farming, honey production, goat-rearing and agro-vet shop. Now there is production in their own village, so they and other villagers are able to buy cheap and fresh vegetables from their own locality. This has brought positive

changes not only in their social life but also in economic life. This has also contributed in the poverty reduction efforts.

With the start of enterprises, the respondents' mobility to the market area for different purpose have increased much, which bring changes in their way of life and have improved their living standard considerably. Frequent mobility to cities and markets, and better earning have encouraged them to use modern gadgets like televisions and mobile phone sets. Access to mobile phones have changed their mode of traditional communication. Two respondents say that they buy televisions and CD/DVD players, so after the evening meal all the family members gather and watch televisions together. Due to the better income, their families have better clothes now. Five respondents say that because of their better income, it is possible for them to admit their children to the nearby boarding schools. Similarly, one respondent has admitted his two children are studying in a reputed boarding school of Pyuthan.

Rural Animal Health

The Rural Animal Health Worker Training has improved the health condition of rural animals. 55 percent respondents say that the death rate of cattle is decreasing from the last two years as people have started treating their sick cattle with medicines available locally.

6.6. Result of Focus-Group Discussion

During the study, two focus group discussions are conducted in Pakala-5, Jabune and another in Pakala-1, Jhibang. In the focus-group discussions there is involvement of local teachers, farmers and businessmen. Some of the key-informants are also requested to join in such focus-group discussions. There are separate groups for local elites and the common people. The results of the focus-group discussions are explained below:

The participants conclude that the trainings conducted by JIDCO are praiseworthy, however are unable to reach to the poor community. A large section of VDC population is still ignorant about various trainings provided by JIDCO. For effective participation, the villagers must be informed about them. For this there is need to form a group in each village and conduct discussion time to time. This will help to increase

the level of awareness of ignorant rural people. The existing selection process that JIDCO is following has some shortcomings and to exterminate these, motivators should be cautious, fair and devoted. Similarly it is better to inform various community based organizations existing in VDC and conduct discussion programmes on the trainings that is likely to be introduced in future. In the selection of the trainees, service holders, students, high-incoming people and large landholding people must be discouraged because they can make their survival easily but for poor it is very hard even to keep them alive. JIDCO must care on this issue if it really wants to uplift the living status of down-streaming poor people. It is witnessed that comparatively poor people are not benefited by the trainings and no efforts have been seen yet from the concerning authority.

Because of the remoteness of many villages of this VDC motivators rarely come here. So, to upgrade the level of participation, motivators should be local. For the selection of trainees, JIDCO's personnel shouldn't rely heavily on motivators. They should supervise the motivators, as they are not seen very responsible. It is witnessed that they select the person they know. Hence, it is important to increase the level of awareness and for this village level discussion some programmes have to be conducted.

Illiterate or very less educated people are knowingly or unknowingly excluded from the trainings, which is a mistake. When illiterate and very poor people are enabled to uplift their status for better living, it will be much appreciative work. Those, who really need helping hands aren't benefited yet. And for better and equal participation at least one representative should be involved from the local people. Likewise, regular seminars involving trainees, trainers, motivators and villagers can be very helpful in planning, monitoring and evaluation process. From among various enterprise development trainings provided by JIDCO, rural animal training could be very successful but off-seasonal vegetable training is slow moving in the upland villages like Jabune, Kaule and Kamire, therefore, there should be more priority on giving rural animal training than others.

6.7 Findings of Key-Informant Survey

Local teachers, ward representatives and some other respected and renowned people (not in the sense of money or landholding but more well-known due to their involvement in politics and social affair) who have watched closely and cared on the trainings run by JIDCO, have been identified as key-informants. The study has tried to cover their perception, understanding and knowledge about the trainings conducted by JIDCO on income generation activities.

Survey of Teachers

For the key-informant survey, 4 teachers from Jabune, Pakala and Jhibang are interviewed. The findings of the survey are described as below:

Probably JIDCO has become a model in Pyuthan district so far looking its contribution in the field of development activities. The trainings and programmes run by JIDCO are praiseworthy looking the unemployment, poverty and backwardness in the VDC. Poor people could be benefited more if such programmes and trainings are handled with innovative, effective and result oriented approaches. From among the various trainings, agricultural trainings are more effective but the problem with them is that they are still not very successful to make trainees competent as they are of short duration. Therefore, long-term agro-based trainings are to be given more priority. Besides, these programmes aren't able to reach to the poor and in the name of poor, the middle segment and the cleverer people are profited by these programmes most. The result is that they make money and migrate to cities or Terai region but the actual poor always remain in poverty with no opportunity. It is the matter of concern that their problems and aspirations are always neglected. If it is continued, the sustainability of the JIDCO programmes will be in question. If JIDCO really wants to do something for the poor people it should go for identifying this section of people understanding their need and nature of poverty and then step forward for package programmes focusing on them to change the existing gloomy scenario. The current selection process of trainees is also unfair. Personal biasness has affected in the transparent selection. Similarly, the information system too is not effective. Those who are trained earlier get pre-information and they mostly either participate themselves or nominate people they like. Hence, it is essential to go for the

improvement. For the selection of participants, it is better to keep ward level meeting and select the trainees through discussion.

It has to be bore in mind that the trainings should be of people's choice and there must be involvement of local people from grass-root to policy level if the concerning authorities are supposed to contribute for sustainable development. Likewise, for better result regular supervision and evaluation can be worth taking. Priority to the local resource mobilization, skill development and agricultural trainings to the poor farmers, regular evaluation, management of the low-interest credit and market for the consumption of agro-product of the farmer could bring positive change in the rural life.

Case Study-2

I Am Highly Indebted to JIDCO

- Gir Bahadur Bohara

Forty five year old Gir Bahadur Bohara is a resident of ward -1, Jhibang of Pakala VDC, Pyuthan. There are altogether six family members (2 sons, 2 daughters and wife) including him who rely on only five ropani (2 ropani khet and 3ropani bari land) for the survival. He remembers his early days of hardship when he had to struggle hard to keep mouth and soul together. The family had no other choice except cultivating the seasonal crops in their land resource, the only asset they posses. The production of their land hardly fed them for 6 months. His those days are left behind so far his income has been increased much. His sad days of severe food scarcity are no more now. For this, he thanks to JIDCO that has brought a drastic change in his life. As soon as he had learnt about the seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable farming training, he enlisted his name. "The training was conducted in Falgun, 2063 and I began off-season vegetable farming from Baishak 2064 with the loan Rs.10,000 that I took from a villager", with smile he stated. From Rs. 10,000 he made Rs. 20,000 in 4 months. It was a good profit he had ever seen or known. The seasonal and non-seasonal vegetable training has helped him a lot to earn. He grows cucumber, pumpkin, tomato, potato, lady's finger, cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal, gourd, bitter gourd, chilli, spinach, runner bean, etc. in his adjoining one ropani bari land. The bari land that could hardly yield 20 doka maize and a quintal wheat has now become boon to the family. Since there is not a large market nearby, he has been deliberately producing in limited quantity vegetables and has to satisfy himself in average income of of Rs. 8000 per month. "If the market is created, I could grow more to make more money. Anyway it has changed my way of life and for this I'm highly indebted to JIDCO ", he said. From the money he earned from the seasonal and off-seasonal farming, he bought nearly 3 ropani cultivable land in his village and had admitted his eldest daughter in a plus two college.He suggests JIDCO to continue its programs and trainings along with counseling so that more people of this area would be benefited.

CHAPTER-VII

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF IGP

The strength and weakness of the IGP run by JIDCO in the study area is based on the focus group discussions and discussions with teachers, political party members and other local elites of the study area.

7.1 Strengths

Health

Non-seasonal and seasonal vegetable trainings have brought positive change in consumption behavior of the local people. The trend of eating varieties of green vegetables has been developed which has further helped in the improvement of health condition of the local people.

Self-Employment Generation

The number of entrepreneurship has increased from only 2 (only poultry farming) to more than 14 diverse entrepreneurship like poultry farming, seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable farming, honey production, goat-rearing, agro-vet shop. This has brought positive changes not only in their social life but also in economic life. These are also contributing in poverty reduction efforts.

Awareness Creation

These trainings have contributed in the creation of awareness (mainly in health and economic opportunities) in different sectors not only on the trainees but also on the other participants' family members and neighbors.

Improved Animal Husbandry

The Rural Animal Health Worker Training has improved in the health condition of rural animals. The death rate of cattle has been decreased as people have started treating their sick cattle with modern medicine that is much effective.

Knowledge and Skill Development

These trainings are much successful to increase the knowledge level of the common people. Besides, these trainings have helped them to develop various skills that could be very helpful to change their way of life and the living standard.

7.2 Weaknesses

Low Participation

The level of awareness of poor people is comparatively very low. Since there is not any special package programme to involve the most vulnerable group of the society, there is very low participation from this group.

JIDCO seems to set mainly quantitative priorities and highly motivated upon 'example effect' and 'trickle-down' philosophies. Local People's participation from grass-root to policy level is overlooked. It is found that in its most trainings, much attention is given to the most responsive section of the community rather than the poorest groups. As a result, the benefit of the programmes and trainings has gone to a small privileged section of the rural community leaving the majority in poverty and increasing economic gap between them.

Short Tenure

The short duration allocated for various agro-based trainings is unable to build up confidence in most of the trainees. This is one of the major constraints the respondents are facing to begin their own entrepreneurship.

7.3 Opportunities and Threats

Opportunities

-) It has been exemplary throughout the district and could also be exemplary in the country with some minor arrangements respecting the democratic participatory issues.
-) Achievements gained by JIDCO are admirable looking its limited flow of budget and tenure. Its continuity could result a bit more positive result-oriented share on the poverty and development issues of the coverage area.

Threat

-) No threats have been seen

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Summary

People's participation is considered as a basic strategy to rural development. The Nepalese planners and politicians have advocated it since the initiation of the planned development in the mid 1950's and the country has committed to a policy of maximizing people's participation. But one most important aspect of people's participation in Nepalese context is people's contribution by the way of voluntary labour. Previously, the concept of participation was used in a limited sense to mean cash or voluntary labour on the part of the people to any development or social endeavor. Because poverty has stood as a serious challenge for Nepal, the real participation of people in development has become an essential precondition for the organization and successful achievement of sustainable development. For any development programme of a village setting, people's participation is essential.

The past experiences have shown that the success and failure of any development model rest on the contribution and participation of the local people. The increment of people's participation promotes ownership feeling, happiness, willingness, commitment and readiness to take risk in the local people. It also creates trust, and builds passion on them.

JIDCO was established in the year 1998 and it has been conducting various enterprises, community and skill development programmes in the nine VDCs which are most affected by the construction of Jhimruk hydro power station. This study is confined within Pakala VDC from among the nine. This study is conducted with the general objective to identify the level and perception of local people and people's participation in IGP and trainings run by JIDCO. There has been a wide discussion with the JIDCO officials about the nature and types of programmes, their success and failure stories, lesson learnt and difficulties. From the discussion it is assumed that age, family type, landholding size and educational level of the people are more influencing socio-economic factors that have determined poor and inactive

participation in the study area. Therefore, this study has attempted to see relationship between participation and the socio-economic factors mentioned earlier. In general, income generating trainings provided to the local people under JIDCO's enterprise development support programmes are successful to increase their income to some extent. The trainees are acutely facing capital and market problem so that they fear to start their own enterprise. The enterprise developing training has given the participants entrepreneurship development knowledge that may have also benefited other rural people indirectly. Nearly half portion (52%) of the participant respondents have run their own enterprises. Those respondents who have not started their own enterprise state that lack of money is their major challenge. Besides, availability of pesticides, lack of time, market and confidence are their other problems. For market, they state that there is no big market nearby and they are unable to send their product in the distant market because of poor transport facility. This has discouraged them to go for higher production. To minimize these problems, they advise to manage or give idea of low interest credit, help to manage or search market for their production, visit them time to time to give innovative ideas and suggestions and to provide additional trainings to make them competent and confident. The local people of the study area have positive attitude towards IGPs but their major comment is that their training period is very short. They say that JIDCO officials are very active, friendly and helpful and their views on their performance in the post training period are positive in general.

Many rural people are benefited directly or indirectly with IGPs but there are still a very large section of people who haven't heard about JIDCO and the trainings it has been conducting .due to poor and ineffective information flow.

The participation of young people up to 25 years old in various IGPs is the highest but there is no participation of the illiterate people. Likewise, participation from the nuclear family is quite higher than from a joint family. The landholding size of the rural people has also contributed to give a certain shape in the trend of participation in the study area. There are still a large section of people in the study area who are indifferent towards the trainings. They think that the trainings are not for them. They have no idea and think that it is not their matter to take concern and opine that it is for educated and rich people.

For good participation, the village people must be informed about the trainings. Similarly, there must be change in the selection process of the trainees. The local elites opine that JIDCO has become a model in Pyuthan district in the field development activities. It is providing very good trainings to the local people. If these trainings and programmes are handled with innovative, effective and result oriented approaches, the local poor people could be benefited more. Looking its contribution in the field of skill development, enterprise development and community development, JIDCO should continue its service in the study area.

8.2 Major Findings of the Study

- The average household size of the participant and the non-participant respondents is 7.32 and 6.68 respectively.
- The average landholding size of the participant and the non-participant respondents is 8.4 ropani and 7.1 ropani respectively.
- The non-participant respondents' average income is only Rs 27,360 per annum that is less than the participant respondents' income i.e. Rs. 42,288 per annum.
- Out of the total 25 participant-respondents only 48 percent participant informants accept that the application of training has increased their income more than before but remaining 52 percent state that it hasn't.
- 48 percent participant informants have run their own enterprise after the completion of their training whereas 52 percent participant informants have not started yet. They haven't started their enterprise yet owing to dearth of capital, unavailability of pesticides, lack of time and confidence and marketing problems.
- 68 percent participant informants inform that the training has fulfilled their requirement and wish.
- 80 percent of participants show their interest for the other training and the remaining 20 percent say that they won't take any training even if they get chance. The reasons given by them for not willing to take trainings are; old age, lack of interest and time.
- 32 percent participant respondents have commented on the trainings. Among these 75 percent say that the training period is very short. Others say that they are different from their wish and have got no confidence.

- The field performance and behaviour of the JIDCO personnel can be considered good so far 64 percent participant respondents have responded that they have visited their homes and given appropriate suggestions and information, 76 percent have agreed that they are provided with extension materials, 60 percent state that they have supervised their work and all have said that they are friendly and helpful.
- Out of 25 participant-respondents, 72 percent respondents have given their suggestions to increase participation whereas 28 percent respondents say that they have no comments. Out of them 24 percent have advised to increase awareness in the local people. 16 percent respondents are in favor of informing villagers by sending letters in school and the same percent have suggest going for more propagation and advertisement.
- 60 percent participant informants suggest in solving their enterprise related problems. Out of them 40 percent have advised to manage or give them idea of low-interest credit and 26.7 percent advise to help them to manage or search market for their product. Others request personnel's to visit them time-to-time for suggestion and also provide additional trainings.
- Majority of rural people of the study areas have not heard about JIDCO as 80 percent non-participant respondents do not know about it.
- 73 percent respondents show their willingness to participate in trainings out of them 55 percent opt that they would like to take training to be self sustained and 28 percent desire to take training so that they could run their own enterprise.
- The trainings introduced by JIDCO are very good in them but they are not successful to uplift the economic condition of poor, as they are unsuccessful to reach comparatively. The middle class people are benefited more.
- The existing selection process has some shortcomings.
- Caring the coverage, the number of required motivators is not sufficient.
- Looking the unemployment, poverty and backwardness, the training provided by JIDCO are of much importance.
- From among various enterprise development trainings agricultural trainings are more effective.
- Out of the total 25 non-participant respondents 68 percent non-participant respondents have given suggestions to increase participation in various enterprise development trainings conducted by JIDCO. Out of them 41.2 percent, non-

participant respondents have suggested going for more advertisement and propagation and 17.6 percent have suggested creating awareness.

- In the higher altitude region, rural animal training is comparatively more successful but the seasonal and non-seasonal vegetable farming is slow moving.
- The very short duration of trainings is unable to build up desired confidence.
- The training has brought some positive socio-economic changes in the people living in Pakala VDC.

8.3 Conclusion

Looking at the result of this study, it can be concluded that JIDCO is successful to uplift the living standard of people of the study area to some extent. Being a small mechanism unit working in the development sector its coverage sector is comparatively smaller, nevertheless it is much successful to reach to its clients more than many other national level development agencies. Through its various community development, skill development and enterprise development programmes it has contributed much in environmental, socio-economic and development sector in the study area. The number of entrepreneurship is on increase, which is one of the signs of progress. The poor level of awareness in majority of poor ignorant people is the key challenge of JIDCO to struggle hard with. Despite its hard efforts to reach in the poor people of the rural community of the study area, it is not much successful to reach them.

The present instability of the government in the country has caused some delays and difficulties in smooth running of some development programmes. The researcher is much influenced with the activities JIDCO is conducting but these are not all in all. It should give continuity to efforts in innovative way caring the determining factors for democratic participation, the core of rural development. Finally, it could be concluded that JIDCO has to follow participatory approaches in every respect in its development initiation. With smaller effort and continuity to its programmes, JIDCO can play vital role in the field of development in the study area.

8.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings made in this study, the following suggestions have been made for the improvement and better functioning of the Income Generation Programmes:

-) To bring better result from very limited capital resource, JIDCO has to check capital misuses and for this the poor result-oriented and much ambitious programmes have to be discouraged.
-) Focus should be given on the behavioral changing strategy so far unjust practices, negative human values, and mental attitudes, dependency attitude, etc. are prevalent widely in the rural poor societies that are the obstacles of development.
-) So far, capital is the major barrier of the trainees to run their own enterprises in the study area credit programmes can be most effective here. To increase the number of entrepreneurship JIDCO should think of it.
-) Since the level of awareness, education, economy, gender, caste/ethnicity, age, geographical distance, etc. are the sensitive elements in the field of development, these should be cared well. Similarly, the gap between the training and the need of people should be reduced. The elements widening the gap between the two must be identified and effective curriculum should be developed with participatory approach.
-) It should run trainings and programmes in the off-farming period.
-) It should conduct regular talk programmes with the local people along with the teachers, and other rural elites for creating awareness.
-) It should use media for information flow, awareness building and activate the participants showing documentary films on the related subjects. Besides, JIDCO should give continuity to reward the best participant for best performance; should take them to the field trip as their reward and should select the concerning exemplary site for the field trip.
-) It should enroll local volunteers and mobilize them in the working sites for better result with less expense. For volunteers, JIDCO can select students or unemployed youngsters adding a new chapter in its working area in the field of development. In the case of student volunteers, it can mobilize them in the off-school days. This procedure is not only cost effective but also more result oriented. Further, it creates job opportunity to the local people and career development opportunity to the youngsters.

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Annexure

Annex 1

List of Participant and Non-Participant Respondents, Pakala VDC

List of Participant Respondents

Total number: 25

| S.No. | Name | Sex | Ward no. | S.No. | Name | Sex | Ward no. |
|-------|----------------------|-----|----------|-------|---------------------|-----|----------|
| 1 | Prem Bdr. Roka Magar | M | 1 | 14 | Krishna Bdr. Raut | M | 2 |
| 2 | Sita K.C | F | 2 | 15 | Keshar Bahadur K.C | M | 2 |
| 3 | Govinda Rana Magar | M | 2 | 16 | Hukum Thapa | M | 2 |
| 4 | Tek Bahadur Rana | M | 2 | 17 | Shib Bdr. Adhikari | M | 4 |
| 5 | Hum Bahadur Thapa | M | 3 | 18 | Sher Bdr. Sunar | M | 5 |
| 6 | Chandra Bdr. R.C | F | 4 | 19 | Kaman Singh Thapa | M | 6 |
| 7 | Krishna Nepali | M | 4 | 20 | Jib Lal Thapa | M | 6 |
| 8 | Ishwori Shah | F | 4 | 21 | Tulsa Thapa | F | 5 |
| 9 | Jagat Pun Magar | M | 4 | 22 | Mamata G.M | F | 5 |
| 10 | Ram Bahadur Rana | M | 4 | 23 | Balaram G.C | M | 8 |
| 11 | Sunita Shahi | F | 4 | 24 | Ishwori Pd. Pokhrel | F | 9 |
| 12 | Gir Bdr. Bohara | M | 1 | 25 | Resham Bhaiya Magar | M | 9 |
| 13. | Bir Bdr. B.K | M | 1 | | | | |

List of Non-Participant Respondents

Total number: 25

| S. No. | Name | Sex | Ward no. | S.No. | Name | Sex | Ward no. |
|--------|--------------------------|-----|----------|-------|--------------------|-----|----------|
| 1 | Muna B.C | F | 1 | 14 | Ram Bdr. Bhandari | M | 2 |
| 2 | Chuman Singh Bishwakarma | M | 1 | 15 | Shanta Pun | F | 3 |
| 3 | Top Bdr. B.C | M | 1 | 16 | Shuk Bdr. Bhandari | M | 3 |
| 4 | Rebanta Nepali | F | 6 | 17 | Nar Bdr. Rana | M | 3 |
| 5 | Parvata Shrestha | F | 6 | 18 | Tuk Bdr. G.M | M | 5 |
| 6 | Krishna Bdr. Rawal | M | 6 | 19 | Narayan G.M | M | 4 |
| 7 | Tika Bdr. Gurung | M | 5 | 20 | Rug Bdr. B.K | M | 4 |
| 8 | Dev Bdr. Pun | M | 8 | 21 | Krishna Roka | F | 4 |
| 9 | Resham Budhathoki | M | 8 | 22 | Kashi Ram Bhandari | M | 4 |
| 10 | Kamal Gurung | M | 9 | 23 | Beg Bdr. Rana | M | 7 |
| 11 | Prem Bdr. Nepali | M | 9 | 24 | Ram Kumar K.C | M | 7 |
| 12 | Tul Bdr. Roka | M | 2 | 25 | Dil Bdr. Pun | M | 7 |
| 13 | Gor Bdr. Nepali | M | 2 | | | | |

Annex 2

Participants of Focus-Group Discussion, Pakala VDC

Total number: 25

| S. No. | Name | Ward no. |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Muna B.C | 1 |
| 2 | Gir Bahadur B.C | 1 |
| 3 | Chuma B.C | 1 |
| 4 | Ganga G.C | 1 |
| 5 | Topa Ram Acharya | 1 |
| 6 | Sapta Bdr. K.C | 1 |
| 7 | Krishna K.C | 1 |
| 8 | Resham Budhathoki | 9 |
| 9 | Ishwori Pd. Pokherel | 9 |
| 10 | Tej Bahadur Khadka | 9 |
| 11 | Prem Dhoj K.C | 9 |
| 12 | Hum Bdr. Thapa | 9 |
| 13 | Karna Bdr. K.C | 9 |
| 14 | Kul Bdr. Roka | 9 |

Annex 3

List of Key-Informants, Pakala VDC

| S.No. | Name | Ward no. | Occupation |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Bhakta Bdr. K.C | 3 | Businessman |
| 2 | Govinda K.C | 4 | Teacher |
| 3 | Surya Bdr. Thapa | 2 | ~ |
| 4 | Kamal Bohara | 1 | Ex- ward chairman |
| 5 | Bharat Bikram Shah | 5 | Social Worker |
| 6 | Ram Bdr. Thapa | 2 | Businessman |
| 7 | Nawa Raj Acharya | 7 | Teacher |
| 8 | Kul Bdr. Roka | 8 | ~ |
| 9 | Mahesh Kr. Shrestha | 6 | ~ |
| 10 | Bishna Roka | 9 | ~ |

Annex 4

Household Survey Questionnaire for Participant and Non-Participant Informants

1. General Information of the Project Area:

VDC: Village:..... Ward:.....

2. Family Background

a. Name: b. Age:, Sex:....., Religion:

c. Education: () Illiterate () Literate () Primary

() Lower Secondary () Secondary and above

d. Occupation: e. Family Members:

| S.No. | Name | Age | Sex | Relation with the Head of HH. | Education | Marital Status | Remarks |
|-------|------|-----|-----|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------|
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | |

3. Economic Condition:

a. How much land do you have?

| S.No. | Type of land | Ropani | Remarks |
|-------|--------------|--------|---------|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| | | | |

b. Livestock structure

| S.No. | Type of livestock | No. | Remarks |
|-------|-------------------|-----|---------|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |

c. What do you grow in land?

| S.No. | Type of production | Area (in ropani). | Production (muri/doka) |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Paddy | | |
| 2 | Maize | | |
| 3 | Wheat | | |
| 4 | Potato | | |
| 5 | Fruit (.....) | | |
| 6 | Others | | |

d. What is the major source of your family income?

i) Agriculture ii)..... remittance iii)..... service

iv)..... business v)..... others

e. What is your major area of expenditure?

-
- f. Do you grow sufficient food for all round the year?
 Yes No
- g. What is your annual cash income?
 Approximately Rs.....
- h. Has the training helped to increase your income? Yes No
 If "yes", how much?..... Rs /month/year
4. Which training (run by JIDCO) have you taken ? Specify.

5. Who encouraged you to participate in training?
 i)..... friends ii) relatives iii).....Motivator iv) others
6. Is the training successful to meet your requirement?
 a) () yes, considerably b) () yes, to some extent
 c) () not at all d) () cannot say
7. Will you participate again in such trainings? () Yes () No
 If 'No', give reason.

8. Do you have talked about the trainings you have taken with your friends/relatives?
 () Yes () No
9. Have you any comments on the trainings you have taken? ()Yes () No
 If 'Yes', specify,

10. Do you have any comment in the election process of trainees? ()Yes () No
 If 'Yes', specify,

11. Are the trainers friendly and helpful?
 a) yes, very much b) yes, to some extent
 c)..... not at all d) cannot say
12. Do you have any advice to increase the level of participation?
 ()Yes () No
 If 'Yes', specify,.....
13. Have you visited JIDCO office at Nayangaon? () Yes () No
14. Have JIDCO personnel visited your home/village and contacted you to give information?
 () Yes () No
15. Have you got any extension materials like leaflets, pamphlets, booklets, posters, etc. from JIDCO?
 () Yes () No
16. Have the JIDCO personnel supervised your work? () Yes () No
17. Do you think that they should visit again and again for supervision?
 () Yes () No
18. Has the training increased you income?
 a) () yes, considerably b) () yes, to some extent
 c) () not at all d) () cannot say
19. Have you run your own enterprise/work? () Yes () No
 If 'No', give reason.....
20. Are you facing any enterprise related problems? () Yes () No
 If 'Yes', specify,
21. What do you expect from JIDCO for solution?

22. Would you like to see more such programs coming to this area?
 () Yes () No

Annex 5

Household Survey Questionnaire (Non-Participant Informants)

1. General information of the project area:

VDC: Village: Ward:

2. Family Background

a. Name: b. Age:, Sex:, Religion:.....

c. Education: () Illiterate () Literate () Primary
() Lower Secondary () Secondary and above

d. Occupation:

e. Family Members:

f.

| S.No. | Name | Age | Sex | Relation with the Head of HH. | Education | Marital Status | Remarks |
|-------|------|-----|-----|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------|
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | |

3. Economic Condition

a. How much land do you have?

| S.No. | Type of land | Ropani | Remarks |
|-------|--------------|--------|---------|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |

b. Livestock Structure

| S.No. | Type of livestock | No. | Remarks |
|-------|-------------------|-----|---------|
| 1 | Cow/s | | |
| 2 | Bullock/s | | |
| 3 | Buffalo/es | | |
| 4 | Goat/s | | |
| 5 | Fowl/s | | |
| 6 | Others | | |

c. What do you grow in land?

| S.No. | Type of production | Area (in ropani). | Production (muri/doka) |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Paddy | | |
| 2 | Maize | | |
| 3 | Wheat | | |
| 4 | Potato | | |
| 5 | Fruit (.....) | | |
| 6 | Others | | |

- d. What is the major source of your family income?
 i) Agriculture ii)..... remittance iii)..... service
 iv)..... business v)..... others

e. What is your major area of expenditure?

- f. Do you grow sufficient food for all round the year?
 () Yes () No

g. What is your annual cash income?
 Approximately Rs.....

4. Have you heard about JIDCO and the trainings run by it? () Yes () No
 If 'Yes', why didn't you participate in the trainings? Give reasons.

.....

5. Do you want to participate in the training? () Yes () No
 If 'Yes', what type of training?

- | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| i) | that helps to run own enterprise | If 'No', why, give reason |
| ii) | that helps to get job | |
| iii) | to be sustainable | |
| iv) | to get knowledge | |
| v) | others | |

Annex 6

Checklist for JIDCO Officials

1. Name (optional):
2. In your opinion what is people's participation?
.....
.....
3. .Write about the selection process of participants in various income-generating programs run by JIDCO.
.....
.....
4. Is there good participation in JIDCO's programmes?
a. () Yes, considerable b. () Yes, to some extent
c. () Not at all d. () Cannot say
5. Are the programmes/trainings successful to bring socio-economic change in poor people?
a. () Yes, considerable b. () Yes, to some extent
c. () Not at all d. () Cannot say
6. From among the various income-generating trainings/programs which is most effective? Name it.
.....
7. What problem is JIDCO facing in running such programmes? Explain.
.....
.....
.....
8. What do you think are the main reasons a person does not like to be involved in the activities performed by JIDCO?
.....
9. What is your opinion to make programmes better, more participatory and more sustainable?
.....
.....
10. In which programme is there good and poor participation? Specify.
.....
.....
11. What hurdles are JIDCO facing on the process of people's participation?
.....
.....
12. In your experience which (a) age group, (b) educational status, (c) economic condition, (d) caste/ethnicity are more involved in programs and activities?
a. Age: () < 25 () 26-35 () 36-45 () 46-55 () 56 <
b. Education:
13. Which section (economically) of the rural society is your target group?
.....
14. Is JIDCO successful to reach to the targeted group
 () Yes () No
 If 'Yes', tick in any one from the following.
 a. () considerable b. () to some extent c. () cannot say
 If 'No', why? Give reason.
.....