

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Back ground of the study

Nepal is a small landlocked country situated in the heart of Asia. Nepal is a developing country. This is one of the least developed, least industrialized countries of the world. The economy of the country is based on agriculture. Nearly 81 percent peoples are farmers and 40 percent of GDP is obtained from agriculture sector. But still the agriculture sector is not improved and agricultural production is not increasing. Lack of capital, improved irrigation facilities, and latest technology, technical education, miss management of natural resources are the major factors attribution to low level of economic development of natural resources are the major factors attribution to low level of economic development of the country. About 38 percent of Nepalese are under the absolute poverty line.

About 88 percent of population lives in village and 75 percent of them are illiterate. Still they live in traditional and conservative society. Landlords are doing their monopoly in providing them loan. They have to pay high interest. Many of the villagers have already lost their and other property for exorbitant interest of such investment by their land and other property for exorbitant interest of such investment by the landlords of the village. The traditional society, customs and religion, superstition etc. have played the great role of to misuses the resources. As the villages rely on the traditional agricultural system, they have a problem to maintain hand to mouth. Population is increasing higher than production so they are suffering from unemployment.

The unproductive investment of the villagers has made low level of living standard. People are foreign to toeing employment. Day by day

many men and women are searching better opportunities and going out of the country unemployment.

Nepal started planned development since 2013 B.S. from first five years plan to tenth five year plan even eleven three years plan. The government made many types of strategies for poverty alleviation. Many programmes were lunched to village level in the name of poor people. But still the condition is not improved, many foreign countries as well as INGOs have invested a lot of money for poverty alleviation. The programmes are being run till new. The main listed countries that have co-operated Nepal are: JAPAN, AMERICA, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, UNICEF, KINDOM, CHINA, INDIA, etc. Similarly, Asian development Bank, world Bank, UNDP, UNICEE USAID, FAO, UNCDS, etc are lunched their programme in village for raising the life standard of the people in village.

A regional concept of development and co-operative came into existence and SAARC was established. It 'brought' new model of village development programme (VDP) through social/ mobilization. The concept was lunched in PAKISTAN at first. In Nepal, from trial basis, it was started in SANGYA District in 1993. The result of VDP was obtained satisfaction. So in 1995, UNDP, established a separate programme. So called "participating District development programme-PDDP" in six districts of Nepal. For one year, they observed the result of and expanded the programme in 60 districts of the country. In the eastern part it is called "local Governance Programme LGP" where as in the western it is called "participatory district development programme-PDDP Both LGP and PDDP has management support programme to DDC and village development co-operates. The village development component is effective one for poverty alleviation.

VDP co-operates the villagers for economic development, literacy, domestic entrepreneurships, planning, monitoring and building small level of schemes for their income generation. This is a provision to provide them a small grant (Seed money) as a form of deed capital to increase and expand their programme and activities. The social mobilizers assist the unknown villagers for meeting seminars and other activities. There is a provision of saving and credit also. The VDP makes many community, organization (COs) and CO members will deposit small amount of money regularly. They build the fund like process and invest it is a suitable rate of invest. The cycle of "Saving-investment saving" is continued. Except this the VDP makes active. The COs to gather timely and discuss for development of village settlement. This process makes them active and the their views will be interchanged.

In the case of PDDP, it has been expanded in 30 districts and Total of 2,18,272 peoples are involved in this programme. Among them 7,969 co have already been formed. The total of Rs. 16,19,19,233 has been collected by COs and similarly Rs 3,39,60707 has been interested for income generating. Programme. In Rupandehi district PDDF was lunched in 1996. The first VDCs were Tikuligadha and Chilliya that observed and benefited by the VDP. Then the VDP was expanded in other VDCs too. Now there are 30 VDCs that are experiencing and implementing VDP. The total of Rs. 3,19,81,340 has already been collected by COs and the 19,994 people are involving in this programme. The distribution of saving in Rs. 4,87,41635. and the process is going on the VDP is expanding year to year and is much popular in these days in the district and surrounding too.

Semlar is one of the village development committee of Rupandehi district. In this VDC, VDP was lunched in 1999. A lot of changes have been brought through VDP in semlar. Building organization, saving through them and skill development, are three important objectives of VDP. In semlar, people are eager to involve in group, they are able to increase their income. Sources and improve their skill with the help of village development programme.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The village development programme is popular and being run in 60 districts of the country. The programme has certainly improved the socio-economic status of the villagers. But still this has not been studied in detail. So the study fulfills this scarcity.

The present study mainly answer the following questions systematically.

-) What has done the VDP for reducing poverty and its Impact?
-) What has done the VDP for promoting entrepreneurs impact?
-) What has done the VDP for promoting entrepreneurship of the villagers ?
-) What has done the VDP for co-operative thinking saving and domestic skill development ?
-) What has done the VDP for identifying the need of the people?

1.3 Objective of the study

The main objectives of the study is to study the social impact of VDP in the study area, However the specific objectives are:

-) To study the programme conducted by village development programme (VDP) in semlar VDC.
-) To study the socio economic condition of the people of study are after and before VDP.
-) To study the contribution made by VDP for poverty alleviation in semlar VDC.

1.4 Importance of the study

The study will provide a guideline for other organization that are related to the development. There are numbers of NGOs and INGOs in the country. There are working is the village. But they are now in search of spot and procedure for the implementations of the programme. The study will present a detail vision of VDP as well as the detail profile of semlar VDC. So, every organization need it. Even NPC and the line agencies will benefits and drawbacks of the programme. Then they can correct in the implementation phase if mistakes apper in the practical field.

1.5 Limitation of the study

The limitation of the study are as follows:

-) There are many VDCs where village development programme is running. But the study covers only the semlar VDC of Rupondehi.
-) The study concerns only village development programme in semlar VDC and its socio-economic and cultural changes in the community.
-) The sample number of the proposed study is 100 households. It cannot cover the entire village to find the facts.

-) The study analysis only the impacts by VDP in semlar.
-) The study shows socio-economic changes by VDP but doesnot explain about its future plan.

CHAPTER - 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

There is lack of concrete literature for village development programme (VDP). The ultimate aim of this programme is to alleviate the poverty using local resources from the rural society. The problem of poverty in third world country is enormous. There were many problems for poverty alleviation in under development countries. Among them village development programme (VDP) is one of the most important and popular one. VDP was introduced in Pakistan in 1990 on a trial basis. In Nepal Sindhupalchok is the first district where VDP was launched in 1993. The experimental period was of two years. In this period the impact was observed. The achievement realized better and then it was expanded throughout the country.

The village development programme (VDP) is a sub-programme with participatory district Development programme "PDDP need continuity, social mobilization is a long-term commitment to ensure empowerment and self-governance the impacts made by VDC on social and economic aspects at the grassroots level have been very positive even in short term.

According to Human Development Report 2001 "The village development programme encourages community organization (COS) to assess their status periodically-they use a chart showing pictures of various aspects of community life. This helps the members of community organization to assess their status in terms of institution, poverty, education, health environment and employment of deprived population segments such as women scores of each sector help them understand where they stand and also make plan for future" (HDR, 2001).

The VDP has helped to place the very grassroots people not only at the receiving end but also at the giving end. The form the capital and are entitled to loan from their COS and LTFB. But at the same time they are fully involved in making decision about who should be given loan from among them. So the VDP has not only given them an opportunity to receive loan and be involved in undertaking small enterprises but also to decide on the allocation of loan. This has helped in the empowerment of grassroots people on economic as well as social and political aspects.

In fact before the implementation of PDDP there was no such system of selecting scheme from community to Illaka (Region) to DDC to national planning commission. The plan were made directly by DDC and implemented in adhoc basis. But PDDP has changed new the primitive process of planning. It has adopted the bottom up process from plan formulation. As results there has been a change in peoples participation for programme implementation.

There are many community organization with in Rupandehi district established by VDP. Semlar is one of the important VDC, where the programme is popular and success. But no one has made the detail study about the socio-economic impacts by VDP in this VDC. so the present study has been made to answer fully about the socio-economic impacts by VDP (DDC Rupandehi, 2008).

In the contest of Rural Development united Nation defined has begin as rural development equals with the far-reaching transformation of social and economic structure, in situations, relationship and process in any rural areas. it conceives the goal of rural development. Simply as agricultural and economic growth in the narrow sense but as balanced social and economic development with emphasis on equitable distribution as well as the creation of benefit. Among the goals are the generation of

new employment more equitable distribution of income widespread improvement in health, religion and housing greatly broadened opportunities for all individuals to realize their full potential through education and a string vice for all rural people in shaping the decision and action that affect their lives. These of course are long range goals but they provide the guidelines for shorter-range action and the frameworks for rural development strategies.

Another concept of rural development for the purpose of aid strategy and operations are as follow.

"Rural development is the process by which the poor majority of the rural population is assisted to improve its level of living on a self-sustaining basis". This process of development included there major aspects:

- Raising level of out put and living
- Participatory by the rural poor and
- Making the process self-sustaining.

The rural poor are those peoples living outside of major cities who have a level of living which is low in absolute terms and are characterized by a lack of effective access to technology, services and institution.

Many expertise and guidelines have expressed VDP in different ways. The local trust fund (LTF) published in 2053 B.S. stated that VDP provides the opportunities for skill development of local people and encourages applying the local skill and technology for the development of a community or a village. It also teaches to collect and utilization the local resources available in their own village. The programme (VDP) also brings the change in village management. The degree of awareness of the villagers increases through interaction. It provides the services for rural

people in their settlement/village. So, it eliminates the compulsion to come to the centre /head quarter of the district to achieve the small facilities. It brings the change in decision-making and planning process. They started to decide about their right equality. The guidelines also describe that VDP encourages rural people to take part actively for their village development through local resource mobilization. As a result it brings change in their life-style.

The main aim of community development is to change the behaviours pattern of the rural population. The aim is considered to be a pre-condition for raising agriculture production. The rural inhabitants are to be motivated not only as individuals to raise their own standard of living but also as citizens of a community of the state so as to make a contribution toward raising over all welfare. In detail the community development programmes included the expansion of school education, better waters supplies, the creation and development of co-operatives improvement in sanitary and laid upon improving the small farmer supplies for the advisory services. Community development projects has been defined as a process of social action in which the people of a community organize them selves for planning and action, define their common and individual needs and problems, execute these plans with a maximum reliance upon community resources and supplement them with services and material form government and governmental agencies.

In the year review book 1996, Dr. Kishor Kumar Gurung Garana has expressed PDDPs village development component which implements social mobilization activities in the villages has sown immerse potential to empower the grassroots people and to strengthen the decentralization process. VDP has shown that true decentralization can be realized by empowering grassroots people and not necessarily through institutional

and legal process only. Decentralization is already occurring in these settlements which people are participating in programme formulation, organization, skill and capital development activities. Now that VDP is being expanded to five VDCs on an average in the districts implementing participatory development approach, social mobilization is destined to become a national programme" (Gurughana, 2002).

CHAPTER - 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter included the method of data collection for the study. This section concerned with the rational of the study areas, research design, the sampling techniques of the data collection analysis of data and problem in data collection.

3.1 Rationale of selection of the study area

Semlar VDC is situated at middle of east-west highway. This place is developing as urban area. People from different place are migrated in semlar. In this VDC there are many communities organization are formed by VDP. People are curious and they want to in crease their economic condition through social mobilization. There are road facilities to reach in each settlement. People are helpful and no problem of language. Which makes me to select this area to complete the study work. Another fact is that semlar VDC had made integrated development plan and anyone can get realizable in formation from that document which is most important to describe as a village profiles.

3.2 Research design

This study was based on descriptive as well as explorative research design. This research design was descriptive because socio-economic and cultural changes had been observed in the community. It is an explorative were because the study had been investigated new ideas to increase the develop community organization. The study also describes the problem positive and negative impacts by VDP.

3.3 Nature of data

Both primary as well as secondary data have been used to make. This study meaningful appropriate & effective. Primary data had been collected

with the help of structured questionnaire and interview where as secondary data was from VDC, DDC, LTD, PDDP, libraries articles and national and international publication and NGOs have been involved in development of semlar.

3.4 Sample size and procedure

Since there are different communities of different caste and ethnicity in the study stratified random sampling had been used to collect the data for this 100 household consisting the following caste/ethnicity have selected.

S. No	Caste/ethnicity	Member	Percent
1	Bramhin and Kshetri	30	30
2	Tharu	20	20
3	Magar and Gurung	20	20
4	Damiaai and Kami	20	20
5	Others	10	10
	Total	100	100%

Source: Field visit observation, 2008

3.5 Data collection tools and techniques

A structured questionnaire was design to get information about village development programme (VDP) in semlar VDC and its socio-economic and cultural impacts of communities. On structured information for the complete of this research. Besides this observation interview etc had been the used to collect data.

3.5.1 Households survey

Structure questionnaire had been prepared to generate the actual data from households' survey in study area. The respondents have requested to fill up the questionnaire. Tools and techniques had been used as follows.

3.5.2 Key Informant Interview

The primary data had been collected from key informants using the interview guide with semi unstructured questions. The interview had been taken as cross checking for data obtained from questionnaire. In this stage, information had been taken from politician VDC secretary, chairperson, teachers and villagers.

3.5.3 Field visit observation

One hundred households which were selected by start field sampling method. Local VDP had been observed in various places of the study area with the help of observation guide.

3.6 Method of the data analysis

The data collected from different communities using various instrument was descriptively analyzed by classifying with tabling them in different categories into such heading. All the data was statistically analyzed using simple statistical tools as such as percentage, pie, and bar chart necessary table, map, photographs and other.

CHAPTER - 4

GENERAL PROFILE OF VDC AND PDDP IN THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Rupandeshi district: A general profile

Rupandehi is one of the six districts of Lumbini zone is the western development region of Nepal. It is situated at a distance of about 240 km. southwest of Kathmandu. The district is bordered by Kapilvastu in the west Nawalparasi in the east, Palpa in the North and Uttar Pradesh (India) in the south. There are 69 VDCs and 2 Municipalities in Rupandehi district total area covered by this district is 1401 sq. Km. The temperature variation of this district is 4.75⁰c to 42⁰c. It is located between 83.1⁰-83.30⁰. Eastlatitude and 27.20⁰-37.45⁰ north Longitude. The elevation of the district from mean sea level is 15m to 1219 and average rainfall is 1391 mm.

The total population of Rupandehi district is 7,10,045 and population density is 506.8 percentage/sq.Km. similarly the total numbers of households are 85,193.

There is multi-case composition in Rupandehi district. The society of this district mainly consists of. Brahman, Ksketri, Tharu (Chaudhary), Yadav, Magar, Musalar, Musalman, Gurung, Newars, Harizan, Dhobi, Mallah, Damai, Kami, and Sarki etc. Many rivers and streams flow through the district the main rivers are Tinau, Robini, Dano, Kothi,

Mahar, Kanchan, Baghila, Danda and Kolighad, Among these entire river rohini is the historic and holy river, where as Tinau is the biggest one.

The main market centres of this district are Bhairahawa and Butwal. But Indian city Sunauli, Noutanawa and Gorakahapur (the nearest borders big city of U.P. India) are very popular and easy market for the people of the district. The main language of this district is Nepali, Newari and magar language and the people of the southern part speak Hindi, Bhojpuri as well as Abadi. The main festival are Dashain, Tihar, Tija, Rachabandhan, Phagu Purnina (Holi), new year and mangne Sancranti. These festival Calebrate all most of people of this district. The main tourist centres of this district are Lumbini, Devdha, Bhairahawa, Butwal, Nuwankot, Mani Mukundrasen park and siddha baba.

4.2 Semlar VDC: physical and socio-economic profile

4.2.1 Background

Semlar village development committee (VDC) lies in the north west corner of the district. The east-west highway (Mahendra Rajmarga) passes through this village. The whole are of VDC has bee divided in two parts by the east-west highway. The northern part of the VDC is mostly covered by dense forest and southern part is covered by agricultural land. Ujelapur and Golghar, Ratanpur, Gauriya, semlar, Mainapur, Narenapur, Belbharia, Binayakpur and santinagar are main market in center of this VDC.

Semlar VDC covers the area about 1644 hectares of land. The total population of Semlar VDC is 9552. among them 4863 are male and 4689 are female.

The main settlement of this VDC are Ujelapur, Golghar, Belaviriya, Ratnapur, Gauriga, Mainapur, Semlar, Kedali, Narenapur, Dahargaun, Kaparkatti, Bethaulia, Padampur, Krishnagur, Baddri, Binayakpur, and Santinagar etc.

4.2.2 Location

Semalar lies in the lap of Churepahad (Siwalik hill). The distance from Kathmandu to 255 km. Bhairahawa is the headquarter of Rupandehi district and it is only 38 KM far from this village. The nearest market of semlar village is the Butwal. It is also the eastern boarder of that lies 11km far from this VDC. Head quarter of Rupandehi district is Bhairahawa and it is 29km and Sunauli the nearest Indian market centre is about 34 km far from this VDC.

4.2.3 Climate

The climate of semlar VDC area is tropical as well as sub-tropical. The climate of the village is tropical with the hottest period from the April to June Leading upped the moon-soon, the weather is coolest but very humid weather coolers still with Toward November the rights beings cold, until February form March the not season begin.

The village is covered with a thin layer of mist that last for three to four hours in most of the morning from the October of the middle of February. The village experiences violent windstorms of the short time is

the April. The annual rainfall is around 1319mm. The temperature varies 42⁰ to 8.75⁰.

4.2.4 Topography

The village has plain land with gentle slope from north to south expect Chure pahad (siwalik hill). The elevation of the village varies from 300m to 904m from mean sea level. There are three small rivers and streams in this VDC. they are semlar, Karsaghat and Farsatikat Besides these rives there are many small Ghola Kholcha in the VDC but they are not perennial. They flow form east of west.

4.2.5 Natural Resources

I. Water

Tinau, semlar and karsakhat Dano are the main river of semlar. These rivers to some extent have been used for irrigation purpose especially in rainy season.

II. Forest

The dense forest of this VDC cover 48 percent area of semlar VDC. There is one community forestry in this VDC. The name of this CF is semlar community forestry. There are different kinds of forest such as sissuo, Bambo, Satisal Baikaino etc. and construction of Maherdra highway starts the process of clearing the forest by new settlers in the Terai range of Nepal. Therefore today the southern of semlar has no forest. Recently the villagers have initiated planting trees like session, Bamboo, Bakaino-etc this may their demand of fuel wood and timbers.

III. Land

Most of the land resources of semlar VDC and completely under cultivation. Landless peoples have occupied all most all the barren lands is semlar. There is very few barren land still remains inside the territory of semlar VDC.

4.2.6 Demography

According to census taken by VDC and national association of technical units for Research on environment (NATURE). Butwal in 2000, the total population of semlar VDC is 9552. Among the m 4863 are males and 4689 are females. The age wise population composition on VDC is given in the table below.

Table - 1

As. Wise Population of Semlar VDC

Age Group (Year)	Total Population			
	Female	Male	Total	Percent
0-5	587	581	1168	13
6-15	1238	1110	2348	26
16-45	2290	2203	4493	48
46-60	533	518	1050	9
60above	221	272	493	4
Total	4869	4684	9552	100

Source: Master plan of semlar VDC 2001

Above table shows that, the age group between 0-5 are 13%, 6-15 age group 26%, 16-45 age group 48%, 46-50 age group 9% and 60 above age group are 4% respectively.

Table - 2

Ward wise population of Semlar VDC

Ward No.	Name of Settlement	No of Household percent %	Population		Total land percent
			Female %	Male %	
1	Ujelapur, Golgher	15	8	7	15%
2	Ratanpur, Gauriya	9	5	4	8%
3	Semlar, Mainapur	8	4	4	12
4	Kedali	15	7	8	8
5	Narenapur, Dahargaun	9	5	4	8
6	Kaparkatti, Bethaulia	8	4	4	5
7	Belvaria, Padampur	12	6	6	10
8	Binayakpur, Santinagar, Baddi	13	5	8	26
9	Krishnagar	9	4	5	13
Total		100	50	50	100

Source:- Master plan of semlar VDC 2001

Semlar VDC has multicultural and multiethnic society as people of different castes and creed are living their in. The population composition by ethnic group of Semlar VDC is given in the table below:

Table - 3

Ethnic Composition of semlar VDC

S.No.	Caste-group	Population	Percentage
1	Bhramin/Kshetri	5281	55%
2	Tharu	2247	24
3	Magar	1157	12
4	Newar	114	1
5	Damai/Kami	607	6
6	Other	146	2
Total		9552	100

Source:- master plan of Semlar VDC, 2001

The above table show that Bhramin and Kshetri dominate the village. The second domination caste is Tharu.

4.2.7 Education

1. Literacy

According to population census of 2001, 70 percent are literate in Semlar VDC. This is higher than the national literacy rate. However, there is variation in male and female literacy rate. According to census 62 percent of female are illiterate in total illiterate population.

Table - 4**Educational Situation of Semlar VDC**

Ward No.	Illiterate		Literate		SLC		Certificate		Bachelor		Master	
	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	269	181	425	511	10	31	6	17	1	16	0	4
2	134	71	273	346	17	31	4	13	0	6	0	1
3	122	55	269	293	29	40	5	22	3	14	0	0
4	276	169	257	438	34	49	10	28	5	19	1	7
5	140	85	253	295	26	42	6	16	2	10	0	4
6	179	122	181	209	6	21	2	3	0	3	0	0
7	204	126	360	432	19	45	3	10	0	7	0	0
8	311	217	306	379	12	26	5	14	0	8	0	1
9	148	87	237	295	11	35	2	12	0	2	0	1
Total	1783	113	2626	3198	164	320	43	132	11	85	1	18

Source: Master Plan of Semlar VDC, 2001

B. School

There are 9 educational institutes in Semlar VDC. Among them 5 are governmental school and 4 are private school. All together there are 6 primary, 3 secondary school. The table shows the condition of education institutes of Semlar VDC.

Table - 5
Available Facilities of School in Semlar

School's Name	Type of school	Establishment B.S	Student	Teacher	Furniture	Electricity	Library	Water Supply	Sport material
Shree Durga Public School	Governmental	2048	43	3	Not available	Not available	Not revisable	N.A.	N.A,
Shree Guan Joyti Public High school	Private S.S	2042	512	31	75%	Available	Available	Hand Pump	50%
Ganesh English School	S.S	2041	100	33	80%	Available	Available	Hand Pump	50%
Siddi Binayak Secondary school	S.S	2018	471	24	80%	Available	Available	Hand Pump	35%
Narenapur Primary School	S.S.	2024	271	5	90%	Available	Availed	Hand Pump	15%
Belvaria P.S.	P.S.	2033	245	5	50%	Available	Available	Hand Pump	10%
Sarasuroti P.S.	P.S.	2051	24	1	N.A.	N.A.	Hand Pump	Hand Pump	-
Annapurna English School	P.S.	2048	60	5	75%	N.A.	N.A.	Hand Pump	5%

N.A. Not available

Source: Master paln of Semlar VDC. 2001

4.2.8 Economic Aspects

Background

The economy of Semlar VDC is predominantly rural and agrarian. According to population census taken in 2001 about 60 percent economically active population is engaged in agriculture sector. Most of people are subsistence farmers. A substantial portion of the household don't own. Land, wage earning by landless people is becoming the second major source of livelihood. Pressure of population on land has already reacted to extremity. Population control developments of non-farm and improvement and diversification on agriculture for the upliftment of village economy are urgently needed.

A. Agriculture and livestock

Semlar area is very useful for cultivation and livestock. In the context of our country. Terai is the Granary of Nepal. The village also produces the surplus quantity. The farming system consists of traditional as well as modern of improved methods.

Farmer have been practicing chemical fertilize high yielding varieties of seeds pesticide system consists of traditional and insecticide in their farms one of the importance changes occurred in the faming system of the village is increasing use of tractors instead of bullocks. The main cereal crops farmed in the village is paddy. Except paddy, wheat and maize are the second major crops in the village. Since agriculture of this village has dominated by cereal crop, horticultural corps and vegetables are not farmed professionally i.e. for selling purpose. Fruits are good sources of income but limited in home consumption because the

farmers strong inclination is toward cereal crop. The main fruits which grown in this VDC are Banana, Mango pineapple, litchi, papaya etc. similarly the main vegetables cultivated in the village are cabbage, radish, rayo, brocouli etc. The following table gives the clear picture of agriculture production in Semlar VDC.

Table-6

Food Grain Production of Semlar VDC

Ward No	Types of Production quintal			
1	6531	902	225	7658
2	3221	372	168	3761
3	3623	342	115	4080
4	4670	520	37	5227
5	5618	833	82	6533
6	3282	427	12	3725
7	3182	473	245	3900
8	5192	675	29	5896
9	2732	134	170	3096
Total	38055	4738	1083	43876

Source: Master Plan of Semlar VDC, 2001

Cash crop like sugarcane, pulses etc are also not cultivated with the purpose of marketing. Some farmers grow the cash crops for their home use. Very few farmers are benefited from the cash crops in the village. The table shows the clear picture of cash crops in Semlar VDC.

Table - 7

Cash Crops in Semlar VDC

Ward No.	Types of Production, Quintal				
	Rahar	Masuro	Tori	Alas	Other
1	95	109	235	66	95
2	68	53	107	21	56
3	42	129	83	27	39
4	49	62	98	22	21
5	114	137	218	55	88
6	12	66	91	41	16
7	51	68	98	41	13
8	93	122	173	65	12
9	54	49	79	33	14
Total	578	795	1182	371	354

Source: Master Plan of Semlar VDC, 2001

Potato is main vegetable that grows in Semlar VDC. Other vegetables like cauliflower Tomato, Garlic, Brinjal, Pumkin, Onion,

chilly etc are product in this VDC. The table shows the present situation of vegetable and fruits in Semlar.

Table - 8

Vegetable Production of Semlar VDC

Ward No.	Types of Production, Quintal							
	Potato	Onion	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Bean	Tomato	Chill	Other
1	420	5	15	12	8	3	1	2
2	332	9	3	9	6	4	1	4
3	151	12	2	8	5	5	12	6
4	95	6	1	7	4	6	1	2
5	207	8	3	10	7	6	3	2
6	309	14	8	11	7	5	2	1
7	45	2	5	8	9	7	2	1
8	36	2	4	7	3	2	1	1
9	51	3	2	4	2	1	1	1
Total	1646	61	43	76	51	39	24	20

Source: Master Plan of Semlar VDC, 2001

Cropping pattern

The type of land determines the cropping pattern. There are mainly two types of land in semlar VDC. They are upland and lowland. The cropping pattern of this village can be expressed as follows.

Paddy - Wheat- Maize

Paddy - Mustard - Maize

Paddy - Pulses - Maize

Paddy - vegetable

The above cropping pattern shows that lowland is related with paddy. Generally paddy crop is planted after the harvest of maize and harvested in the first week of November. On the other hand upland is associated with paddy wheat, maize and pulses. In the upland rice is planted in the middle of July but depends fully in the rainfall. It is harvested in the last of November. The wheat is sown in the second week of June. But if it is sown after harvest of wheat the sowing period lies in the third week of April and harvested in the middle of July.

Pulse especially, masuro is sown just some days before the harvest of paddy in paddy field and is harvested in the last of February. Mustard is sown in the first week of October and harvested in the first week of February.

Irrigation facilities

There is a lack of all season irrigation facilities most of the land is irrigated when there is water in the source this means the land is irrigated in the rainy season. Only nominal size of land is irrigated in all seasons by the water of Dano river and Baulaha river. So these are not permanent irrigation.

B. Livestock

Livestock farming is an integral part of farming in Semlar VDC. Most of the farmers have kept some numbers of animals people keep buffaloes mainly for milk purpose and cows are also kept for the same purpose and also to produce oxen that are used for ploughing fields. Buffaloes and cows are kept for the purposes of milk production also. Poultry farming have become popular in this village. Some farmer has run it in improved way. The table below gives the clear picture of livestock in Semlar VDC.

Table - 9**Livestock in Semlar VDC**

Ward No.	Cow	Ox	Buffalo	Goat	Duck	Chicken	Pigeon	Pig
1.	129	112	286	458	325	629	48	5
2.	97	42	185	239	17	129	31	2
3.	65	41	116	202	50	194	27	10
4.	151	119	205	255	90	175	100	-
5.	99	51	193	247	43	232	30	-
6.	98	129	74	127	76	59	217	-
7.	72	56	166	285	90	233	68	-
8.	90	202	185	292	97	273	70	-
9.	44	36	193	205	30	149	52	-
Total	845	788	1603	2310	818	2073	643	17

Source: Master Plan of Semlar VDC, 2001

Occupation

After the construction of east-west highway and eradication of malaria, the Terai of Nepal become the attractive place to live in. the pulling factors for migration attracted the people from mountains and Hills. So people moved from mountains and hills to the plains. Since similar is the plain area of Nepal. Migration from nears Hills and mountains started. The unemployment problem in this village prevails in high rate. People are engaged in different sectors like. Agriculture,

business industry service as well as foreign services. The professional picture of Semlar VDC. Is given below.

Table - 10
Occupation of Semlar VDC

Ward No.	Agriculture	Wage labor	Domestic Service	Foreign Service	Pension	Business	Total
1	100	58	24	113	20	9	324
2	68	17	27	42	16	33	203
3	55	25	49	49	15	31	224
4	87	90	53	60	3	30	242
5	94	26	33	48	3	12	216
6	67	48	13	25	1	4	158
7	72	35	59	72	3	13	254
8	103	32	27	47	2	4	215
9	61	35	22	259	6	5	38
Total	707	485	183	259	70	83	2224

Source: Master Plan of Semlar VDC, 2001

Industries and Business

Semlar is linked to Butwal municipality and sau Farsatikat VDC, which is a good market centre in this area. Therefore any product of this village firstly goes to Butwal bazaar for marketing purpose. There are some mills and small industries in this village. The table below shows the whole picture of industries and business in Semlar VDC.

Table - 11
Business and Industries of Semlar VDC

Name of Industries and Business	Ward No.1	Ward No. 2	Ward No.3	Ward No.4	Ward No.5	Ward No.6	Ward No.7	Ward No.8	Ward No.9
Kirana	6	9	10	12	6	3	7	2	3
Ricemill	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Cycle Repairing	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Tea and Snacks	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1
Furniture's	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Hotel and Restaurant	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hand ware	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Gold and Silver	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetic Center	1	23	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Computer center	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Medicall Hall	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Dairy	0	-	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Cloth sale	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	1
Tailor	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Tent House	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
Glass House	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Master Plan of Semlar VDC, 2001

Communication and Transportation

The village has blacktop, graveled, semi-graveled and earthen roads. The total motor able road network in Semlar 31Km. Except Moterable roads, there is an amount 29km footpath in Semlar VDC the recherché like, bus truck, jeep microbus, tractor etc services available in the VDC area. The total road network in Semlar VDC.

Table - 12

Road Network in Semlar

S.No.	Types of roal	Length km.
1	Footpath (earthen road)	29
2	Gravel road	31
3	Black topped road	0.6
Total		60.6km

Source: Master Plan of Semlar VDC, 2001

A. Post office

There is one post office is Semlar VDC. It gives services in other VDCS like sau-farsatikat. There are 3 staff person working in Semlar VDC.

B. Tele-communication

Semlar VDC has tele communication facilities. This services expansion in two ward of this VDC. The table shows the situation of tele-communication with in the territory of VDC.

Table - 13

Telephone in Semlar VDC

Ward No	Number of telephone line
1	0
2	1
3	3
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
Total	4

Source: Master Plan of Semlar VDC, 2001

4.3 Participatory District Development Programme (PDDP)

Participatory district development programme (PDDP) works through DDC to institutional participatory development local governance at the local levels and for poverty alleviation. PDDP is joint endeavor of the ministry of the local development, natural planning commission and UNITED Nations development programme.

4.3.1 Objectives of PDDP

The main objectives of PDDP are to enhance local governance, better management of local development and support in poverty alleviation. It aims to support the governments effort of empower people in order to enable them to enhance their choices and opportunities to

participate in decision-making that affect their lives as well as strengthen their capacities to mobilize and achieve their objectives, PDDP supports in different ways.

-) The capabilities of DDC and VDC to institutionalize the participatory development package: establish linkage amongst the district-level organization of the private. Sectors NGOs. Women groups community organization line agencies and other civil society organization.
-) The process of giving ownership of local development to local people by creating grassroots level institution development through a process of social mobilization.
-) MLD and NPC in their efforts of assist the local authorities in pursuing sustainable decentralized participatory development to achieve-sustainable human development.

4.3.2 Components of PDDP

A. Village Development programme (VDP)

PDDP Promotes the formation of broad-based multipurpose, COs at the settlement and helps to activate community-based entrepreneurial skills as well as to empower the COs to gain institutional strength through social mobilization. Organization, saving and skill development are main areas of PDDPs support in village development programme (VDP). PDDP helps the COs to development as self-relying and self-governing institution. To support in the district development initiatives, PDDP assists the DDC to set up a district-level local trust fund (LTF) as revolving, and continuous fund. The LTF board is formed at district level to function as the partner of development with line agencies, sectoral

agencies local bodies, donor agencies and other parties related to the development of the district. Through seed Grant fund (SGE) and credit capital fund (CCE) of LTE, PDDP supports the COs receives technical assistance in their effects by support organization (SD) constituted as the district level. The 50 consists of them of professional with the experience of social mobilization to facilitate various aspects of the VDP implementation.

B. Management support programme:

With a view to institutionalize bottom-up planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process at different tiers of governance in the district. PDDP provides technical support to DDCs and VDCs to enhance their managerial capacities of development programming. PDDP adopt and number of ways to improve managerial capability of DDCs.

C. District information system

To facilitate development works form planning to evaluation processes, PDDP assists the DDCs to set up an information, PDDP at DDC office. PDDP provides technical support to DDCs in various types of data collection from the households settlement and district levels. Such data are later linked to the GIS Map of districts. The availability of data at the DDC office an different aspects of district facilities scientific planning and better co-orientation among the development agencies.

D. Participatory planning and monitoring system:

PDDP assists in setting a trend of participatory planning and monitoring process for formulation of district development plan (DDP) in order to enable the DDCs VDV's and development practitioner to identify development needs and priorities of people. In this process the plants

formulated at the settlements level by villagers are screened through VDC. Ilaka and districts level before they are given final shapes DDP at the district council. The DDP is later forwarded to NPD through MLD for inclusion in the national Annual plan later the implementation of plans is monitored in VDC Ilaka and districts levels with the involvement of all stakeholders in participatory manner to ensure greater transparency and accountability.

4.3.3 Logistic and Advisory support

To upgrade the managerial capacities of DDCs, PDDP provides DDCs with computer, photocopies and communication equipment. Besides the DDC are also supported through computerized accountability and financial management package to modernize their accounting system and various types of skill-enhancement and DDC official to technical strengthen local development initiatives of DDCs.

4.3.4 Organizational Reorientation of DDCs

PDDP technically supports the DDCs to revamp their existing organizational structural to meet the demand for better professional capability of DDC officers. PDDP's support in this aspect is also to make the DDCs a professionally competent structure to better mobilize sectoral resources and achieve better coordination with live agencies.

4.3.5 Partnership building

PDDP facilitates in promoting partnership between the public and the private sector to implement joint ventures that would contribute for the expansion of employment opportunities and income generation of people. In this regard, DDCs are technically supported to explore possibility of joint undertaking some schemes in collaboration with local chamber of commerce (CCI), Cos, private sector organization and individual entrepreneurs. PDDP supports the DDCs in setting up partnership promotion facilities (PPF) at the district level to facilitate the partnership process. PDDP's approach is to support in building self-help organizations at the grassroots level through such partnership.

4.3.6 Human Resources development (HRD)

PDDP makes technical support to DDCs to set up HRD centre at every DDC besides to facilitate sustainable development and local governance. PDDP adopts a variety of ways to enhance the capacity of DDC officials and staff. VDC officials and staff GOS and NGOs' political parties, MPs and professional organizations. Training orientations seminars and exposure tours are some of the ways purposed for this. At the community level PDDP assists in holding skill development training through soc to support small enterprise development schemes of Cos, execution and implementation arrangements.

4.3.7 Executive committee (EC)

The EC chaired by the minister of local development also comprising representative of NPC, MCP, UNDP, PDDP, LGP and five DDC chairpersons, one from each development region supports in formulation policies, making necessary coordination and giving guidelines for programme implementation.

4.3.8 Programme management committee (PMC)

The PMC is responsible for implementation. This committee consists of the national programme directors, programme coordinators and programmed advisors of LGP and PDDP. A team of national professional manages the programme office.

4.3.9 District management committee (DMC)

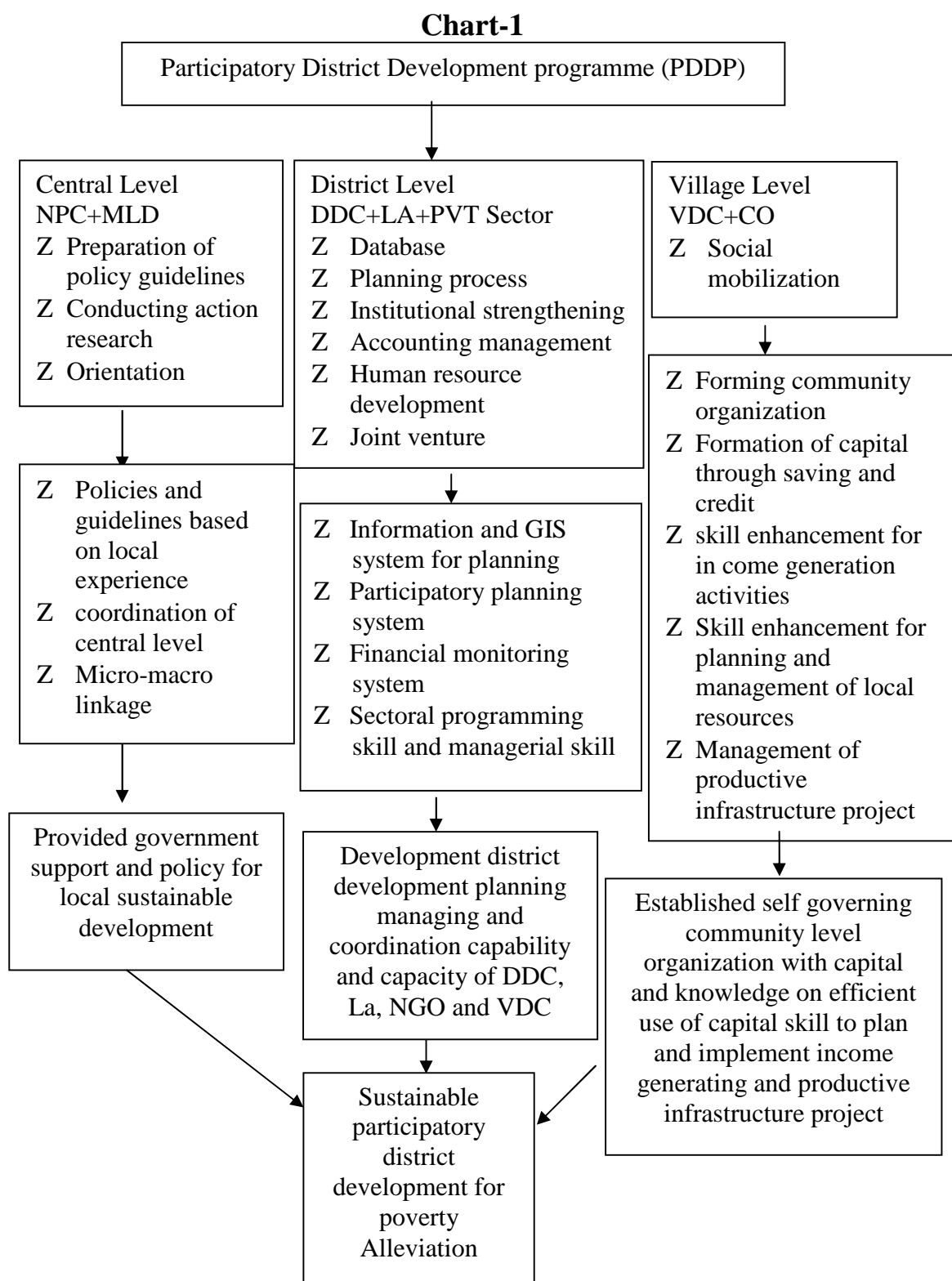
The DMC includes DDC chairperson, LDO and DDA of PDDN. This committee responsible for day to day management and coordination of programme implementation in the district. In every district is a district planning advisers works on behalf of UNDP to extend technical advises for programme supported activities.

4.3.10 working area

PDDP is being implemented in 30 district of the hills and plain areas of the eastern, central, western, mid western and far western regions of Nepal.

4.3.11 Logical Flowchart of PDDP

The logical flowchart of PDDP is as given below.



4.4 Village Development Programme (VDP)

4.4.1 Context

Village Development Programme (VDP) aims to support the poverty reduction process through social mobilization. Under this initiative the DDCs support the settlement level people to form their own community organization generate capital and undertake small enterprises to promote their development through their own efforts and to actively participate in development decision-making process for their better livelihood. Development is not only the responsibility to the government, joint, effort of the people and the government ensures a real development warranting local ownership of the initiatives. Social mobilization places high emphasis on the development of grassroots people in the development decision-making and implementation.

Sustainability of the development initiatives is the main focus of VDP. By using social mobilization, the VDP aims to support the local communities and local governments to built capacity in mobilizing internal and external resources, formation and institutionalization of COs as self governance and for making better impact on poverty reduction.

4.4.2 logical development of VDP

The main focus of VDP is the empowerment of people that would lead forwards sustainable. Human development the empowerment is envisaged through two main fronts:

I. Institutional Development

II. Economic Development

1. Institutional Development

The basic assumption in the social mobilization process is that people work together and share common interest if they in close proximity. The basic requirement in this process is that people organize themselves in to a broad based and multipurpose COs with the formation of the COs their ground rules of governance and management are also set by the COs themselves. They also select chairperson and manager. One of the main prerequisites of the social mobilization is that people develop a habit of making a decision on Consensus basis. Later the CO read different stages of their development including maturity and finally to self-sustainability.

Organization saving and skill are the three main components of VDP. The COs get involved in these aspects as they gradually grow as institutions once people get organized and reach a certain stage and make a certain level of saving, they are offered skills as identified by themselves. This process itself support the institutional development. Under the VDP various skill development-training courses are offered to individuals selected by COs as recommended by CMC on leadership development. Saving and credit programmes. Agriculture, livestock, forestry, book-keeping marking and other key disciplines.

ii. Economic Development

-) Capital generation by CO members
-) Small enterprises run by members after acquiring necessary skill.

Once the CO is set up and governances system lay down by the as members they start making regular savings, there by generating capital. Later the training needs of the COs members are met by organizing skill development training the need of which is communicated through the CMC. The CO members can brow the loan from their CO and credit capital fund to run small enterprises. So, it involves processes for enhancing existing social capital by organizing villagers around the productive sector since this not only persuades them to adopt VDP process but also gives them a reason to remain organized. As any institution needs supports to develop its economic efficiency, the SOs supports the COs in building their capacity on economic aspects.

4.4.3 Life cycle of Cos

There are five stages in life cycle of CO

Stage 1 : Formation:

The formation stage starts with the sensitization of the people and several dialogues at the settlement level. With community people once the people become ready to organize themselves the real process of CO formation begins. Over 80 percent of the households are organized into CO. there are three types of COs in the basic of composition: men, women and mixed. The members select chairperson and manager of COs unanimously. At this stage, the also lay down their basic operational

system and start talking about local development issues. There are 11 creeds if Co members and the list of clauses that bind the CO members to be responsible members as well as conscientious citizens.

Stage II: Graduation

The CO reaches this stage after they practice the ground rules for some time. During this stage there is regular weekly meeting of the CO and weekly saving collection. The CO priorities works to be carried out with self initiation to build harmony for self-help development. The agro and non-agro business enterprises are also identified and the planning of enterprise development is done. The CO self- intestate the task of plantation, building roads, environment and conservation, literacy comparing etc the maturity certificates are awarded the CO when they reach a certain levels of maturity.

Stage III: Entrepreneurial Development

The CO starts undertaking

Both individual and collectives enterprise of agro and non agro business activities of their choices. The saving generated by the members is invested to the felly follow members for enterprise plan and if the amount is not sufficient they are linked with the LTFB credit capital to run enterprise of the CO members.

4.4.4 LTF Support

Support from LTF is provided to those COs which have graduated or demonstrated that they are following the steps towards self-reliance and social empowerment. To develop a cadre of skilled specialists in the villages. LTF provides trainings an different sectors that is veterinary

livestock, agriculture, off season vegetable, forestry, maternity nurse and general health etc. LTF provides loan to the CO members if their own amount of saving falls short in starting any kind of micro-enterprise. With the support of LTF staff the COs identify potential candidates from within their groups for training as village experts. The candidates selected should be members who are already engaged in entrepreneurial activities, dynamic and acceptable to the group members as their future trainer/resources person. The candidate should also have interest and capability enough to motivate other equal participation in the trainings organized.

Stage Iv: Implementing productive infrastructure

The COs the more collectively towards implementing productive infrastructure by identifying their productive plans regarding irrigation, water supply, commercial forestry etc. to implement such plans the functional group are formed. The COs and are provided with one time investment though seed grant for improving productivity. This grant is disturbed by LTF upon the approval of VDP.

A. Seed Grant

Seed grant is a one-time investment made by LTF to support productive in restructure schemes such as irrigation, drinking water, natural resources management etc. Grants are only given for those projects that provide common benefits for the members of the CO enhance the productivity and are sustainable. There grants are therefore provided as a means to get the CO members work together to make their organization strong and develop altercative local institutions to support local development. The first step in allocation the seed grant fund (SGF)

is orienting the COs on the policies terms and conditions of SGF implementation. Then in the rest step, the COs identifies their needs in the presence of all CO members. The list of their need forms the basic of VDC plan. The programmes in the productive sector included in the plan also serves on a basis for SGF. The plan also serves as a basis for tapping other resources for carrying out development activities in the VDC.

B. Functional Groups (FGs)

Depending upon the type of the productive infrastructure projects selected by the COs. LTF facilities institutionally sound COs falling their under the service area of the projects, to form functional groups to plan, manage and implement the selected projects. There FGs are envisaged to develop as self-governing institutions, which are cost-effective sustainable and allows the establishment of a receiving mechanism through which other resources can be taped. Effective use of resource is realized which there is a transparent and accountable participatory management approach in the use of funds. Thus the participatory approach in decision. Making process makes the villagers feet that they own a project.

Stage V: Linkage for self-relianl Development

When the COs and functional groups develop themselves as self-reliant grass-root levee institutions. They further expand their links with line agencies, NGOs civic society, banks and other insinuations for development and management. This is considered as the most developed stage of the VDP and at this stage, strong functioning institution would be operation at the grassroots level groaning the local people.

A. Technology Transfer

The programme has given due importance to enhance the production and productivity of agriculture sector through the introduction and promotion of appropriate rural technology in an effort to improve the living standard of rural community. The concept of technology park is also introduced by the programme in VDP implemented VDCs. Technology promotion park serves as an outreach site for demonstration and dissemination of rural technology. In the park agriculture and the forms of demonstration with the support of LTFB and concern agencies. The park is a joint venture of LTFB and agencies involved in development and promotion of rural technology. The park is prepared and managed by Co members under the guidance and supervision of management committee formed by technology. Rural technology introduced and promoted by LTFB includes treadle pump, sprayer, improved seed, high breed goat, seedling and improve bull and water turbines.

B. Resource Mobilization of LTFB

The LTFB in the districts are starting to generate income by developing, advertising and providing specialized training packages. They conduct intra and in the district study tours also.

4.5 Village Development Programme in Rupandehi District.

Participatory District development programme (PDDP) has village development component as a new method of poverty alleviation in rural area organization. Saving and skill development are three objectives of VDP.

Village development programme (VDP) is launched in Rupandehi district since 1996. In first phase Tikuligadh and Chaliya are two VDCs

where VDP is strated as a model. After two years experience, it gave positive impact then VDP is spread in 30 VDCs of Rupandehi district in different phase. Among then eight VDPs and supported by DDC and 20 VDPs are supported by PDDP. At present two VDC also agree to start VDP but till new there is not any programme lunched. Organization has energy to face economic and social problems. To meet first objective 772 community organization is formed in 28 VDP of Rupandehi district. Among them 307 are male COs, 292 are female COs and 93 are joint Cos. Total COs have 20,398 members and 512 settlement are included in COs. VDP creates saving habit. There is saving rule in every COs. Member of COs deposit weekly and fortnightly as their economic. It Rupandehi district, the rate is varies form 5 to 50. By the end of the 2001. COs of Rupandehi had altogether managed to save nearly 1,68,40,250.00 Besides increasing their saving the groups also discuss ways of investing the money in income generating activities. Till now Rs. 3,63,24,128 invest in different purpose.

There is local trust fund Board to support community organization in their income generating activities. LTFB provide seed grant to mature COs. There is a process to become a CO mature that CO must hold regular meeting and its saving is most increased. When saving-investment-saving is most increased. When saving investment saving process is continued then social mobilize give certificate of mature. In Rupandehi LTFB has distributed Rs. 5,34,53,035.00 to different mature groups. The interest rate is 18 percent and pay backs time from three months to a year.

There is a seed money fund. It provides seed money to COs for construction physical infrastructure. Which help to increase the agriculture production. The main schemes are water supply, irrigation,

bridge, road forestation etc. the selected schemas are 353 and complete secede are 219. LTFB has provided Rs 92,32,033.00 which is invested as seed money. VDP is organized different kinds of training to develop the local skill. There are two kinds of training for COs member. One is skill development and other is knowledge oriented. As time duration they are divided in two types. Short periods and long period training. CTFB organized short period training as seasonal vegetable farming. Poultry bee keeping kitchen garden farming, bag, gambala construction etc.

The table shown the condition of VDP in Rupandehi district.

Table-14

Existing situation of VDP in Rupandehi District

S.N.	Name of VDC	No. of Settlement	Total House hold	No of community organization				No. of Members in COs			Enrolled Household (EH)	E
				Male	Female	Mixed	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	Tikuligadh	27	1500	13	15	19	47	643	620	1263	1187	70
2	Chilihya	18	715	5	5	10	20	355	342	697	503	70
3	Madhawaliya	26	1247	17	23	0	40	547	734	1281	1103	80
4	Gongoliya	16	739	12	13	6	31	386	478	864	645	80
5	Dhamauli	12	651	15	15	0	30	442	336	778	601	80
6	Sakraunpakadi	10	526	13	10	0	23	321	216	537	322	60
7	Maihahiya	14	778	16	15	2	33	373	304	677	673	80
8	Haribangai	15	794	15	13	1	29	405	345	750	605	70
9	Bisnupura	37	1746	24	10	6	40	690	260	950	778	45
10	Jagada	12	722	17	9	0	26	391	153	544	544	55
11	Basantapur	10	798	15	8	0	23	433	208	641	399	60
12	Bagaha	11	507	13	8	0	21	356	168	524	478	92
13	Motipur	20	1200	13	9	1	23	335	317	652	470	51
14	Hati-Pharsatkar	10	482	11	9	0	20	237	199	436	611	68
15	Sau-Pharsatkar	17	1200	15	15	0	30	367	458	825	335	55

16	Pashchim Amawa	20	1200	22	20	0	42	636	545	1181	662	93
17	Dudhraksha	45	2500	21	24	1	46	661	619	1280	1114	38
18	Maryadpur	11	600	13	2	3	18	258	163	421	953	70
19	Baidhat	14	782	11	3	3	17	455	116	571	421	67
20	Dadi	14	659	15	3	5	23	483	112	595	521	73
21	Bhagawanpur	14	1084	10	7	3	20	416	218	634	480	51
22	Maduwani	11	590	9	4	2	15	210	133	343	551	58
23	Akala	17	785	13	4	5	15	404	97	501	343	45
24	Tenuhawa	16	815	6	3	2	11	163	101	264	354	30
25	Cumbini Adarsha	11	1375	17	2	1	20	496	122	618	246	41
26	Parrola	40	4000	10	16	9	35	373	563	936	569	22
27	Semlar	26	1232	3	15	3	21	185	419	604	886	48
28	Masina	15	590	15	7	3	25	458	169	627	595	91
29	Ama	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30	Khudawagar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total		509	29867	379.	284	85	748	11479	8515	19994	16939	

Source: Rupandehi Gaun Bikas Samachar, 2002.

Table 15**Economic situation of VDC in Rupandehi District**

Name of VDC	Internal saving	Average saving of COs	Saving Mobilization	Debt investment	Debt Distribution			Female %	selected	Seed money investment
					Male	Female	Total			
Tikuligadh	2081898	44295.7	6542366	3960000	238	222	458	40	9	501421
Chilhihua	703921	35196.05	1512358	1465100	183	124	307	59	11	508232
Madhawaliya	1609198	40229.95	1993272	5975250	296	418	714	53	8	608601
Gongoliya	1094051	35291.97	359313	4361000	350	400	750	41	35	506449
Dhamauli	758429	10086.09	1425400	3026250	286	195	781	34	11	533405
Sacraunpakadi	231980	10131.76	232986	183200	306	158	464	48	18	316429
Maihahiya	334348	30680.72	1041657	1794000	165	150	315	54	30	474076
Hitibangai	889741	12456.78	1369030	1441000	72	85	157	31	30	389092
Bishopura	498271	8561.57	737453	3727185	496	223	719	32	44	452156

Jagada	222601	14883.22	291595	1911200	253	120	373	23	10	269329
Basantapur	342314	13278.62	566080	964500	150	46	196	28	15	165000
Bagaha	278851	13214.65	372865	122300	106	41	147	63	23	33436
Motipur	303937	15949.95	871558	731500	44	74	118	48	11	222000
Hati-pharsatkar	318999	18723.63	579063	746650	77	70	147	63	15	165000
Sau-pharsatkar	561769	27286.5	176691	2013000	84	141	225	43	4	539863
Pashchim Amawa	1146033	8254.19	4547445	4985000	317	243	560	45	13	23320
Dudhracha	379693	25114.44	790154	1151500	147	121	268	15	17	2930
Maryadpur	452060	15547.35	650221	1142500	153	27	180	27	7	19400
Baidhat	264305	13554	241197	1065000	170	62	232	17	7	504151
Dadi	311742	10467.35	526997	1834100	258	54	312	41	14	4678
Bhagawanpur	209343	13554	164189	530000	36	25	61	11	0	0

Maduwani	164167	10467.15	253750	283000	40	5	45	15	0	0
Akala	190227	10944.47	96624	675000	109	19	128	0	0	0
Tehunawa	84076	10011.95	249859	0	0	0	0	23	0	0
Cumbini Adargha	311725	15586.25	425000	645000	156	47	203	48	0	0
Parroha	249919	7140.54	649788	220000	23	21	44	62	0	0
Semlar	181599	8647.57	526997	330000	21	34	55	12	0	0
Masina	187696	7507	236529	412000	120	16	136	0	0	0
Ama	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Khudawagar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	14362833	19201.61	31981390	47092635	4654	7795	40	332	332	8196953

Source: Rupandehi Gaun Bikas Samacha 2001

N.A. = Not Available

CHAPTER - 5

SOCIO- ECONOMIC IMPACT OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMER

5.1 Presentation of data

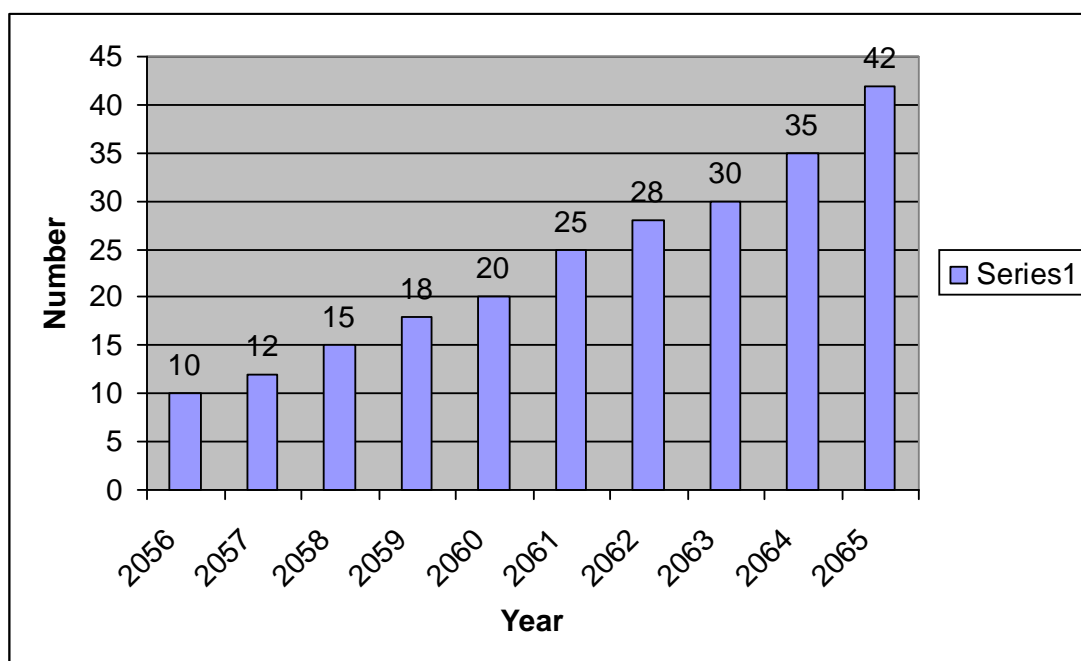
In this dissertation both primary and secondary data have been used. Two types of questionnaire have been used to collect data. One is households survey questionnaire and other is co evaluation equation haire. After the collection of data, data classification and tabulation process was held. These data have been systematically presented.

5.1.1 Growth of community organization

Village development programme (VDP) was lunched in seminar since 2056 B.S. the figure below shows growth of community organization in different years in seminar VDC.

Figure - 1

Growth of CD



This figure shows the increasing situation of COS of semar in different years. VDP was lunched years. VDP was lunched in 2056 BS forming only 10 COs. After nine years the number of CO increased up to 42. this is the sign of positive thinking towards VDP.

5.1.2 Ward-wise community organization

The table below shows the situation of community organization in different ward of Semlar VDC.

Table-16

Ward wise community organization

Ward No.	Name of settlement	Number of CO
1	Ujelapur, Golghar	4
2	Ratanapur, Gauriya	7
3	Semlar Mainapur	5
4	Kedali	9
5	Narenpur Dahargaun	3
6	Kaparkatti, Bethaulia	3
7	Belbharia, Padampur	4
8	Binayakpur, Santinagar, Vaddi	5
9	Krishnanagar	2
Total		42

Source: Sample survey 2008

5.2 People's Attitude Towards village Development Programme (VDP)

In the whole area of Semlar, the programme social mobilization through VDP is increasing day by day. Here people are migrating from different places of the surrounding district (Mainly from Gulmi, Palpa Baglung and Arghakhanchi). Mostly they live in remote places of market centre of Semlar. Before the implementation of VDP they thought they are alone and could not get rid of poverty. But after the implementation of VDP and formation of COs it has changed their views. Saving investment and discus among the COs member made the positive thinking towards village Development programme (VDP). The table below shows their attitude towards VDP.

Table - 17

People's Attitude towards VDP

Caste and ethnic group	Positive thinking towards VDP, percent	Negative thinking toward VDP, percent
Brahamin and Chettri	30	10
Tharu	80	20
Magar and Gurung	85	15
Damai-Kami	80	20
Other	80	20
Total	83	17

Source: Sample Survey, 2008

5.3 Social change

The study is a developing area of this region. There are a lot of opportunities to develop this area through VDP. In this study report, social changes are described with comparing between 2056 to 2065 B.S.

The social change is a fundamental way in the field of formation in the pattern of culture, social structure, social behaviour and interaction over a period a time. Social change is a process is a process by which society becomes something of different while remaining in some respect the same. Social change is occurring throughout the world, while also true in the context of Nepal as well as in the study area. Real social change is not possible if there is no economic change in any communities.

The nature of social change is never at rest. It is changing change is always in existence because it is the law of NATURE. Similarly, society is not at all a static phenomenon. It is dynamic it is an ongoing process". So the change take place constantly. Social-change take place in all the societies and at all the times. Every society and culture, no matter, how traditional and conservative there is constantly undergoing change. The change of society is ceaseless flux and flow. Any alternations, difference or modification that takes place in situation or in an object through time can be called change. The term "Social change is the used to indicate the change that take place in human interaction and interrelations.

Society is web of social relationships and hence social change obviously means a change in the system of social interaction and social organization. Thus the tern "social change" is used to define variations in social interaction, social process and social organization. It includes an alternation in the structure and functions of the society.

According to Mac Iver- "social change refers to a process responsive to many types of change, such as change that go beyond the human control to the biological and physical nature of things". So the fundamental alternation in the patterns of culture, social structure social behaviour and infraction over a period of time is known as social change. In the study area after implementation of VDP there are adequate social change in Semlar. The change may occlour as described below.

5.3.1 Attitude towards Sanskritization

The term 'Sanskritization was into sociology by processor M.N. Srinivas to analze the process of social change in India. He originally used this concept in his work" Religion and society. Among the coorgs of South India" (1952). It describes the process of lower caste or non-Hindu groups who adopt the ideology or parts of ideology of Hinduism in order to raise their status by maintaining the attitudes, beliefs and social behaviour of the higher ranking group such as to give new name to their place, changing surname, developing new culture etc.

After the development of the study area there may repeat the same process as mentioned in the above as Srinivas observed in his research work. People form different country with different religion customs and behavior will come to visit this place and an interaction will take pale. One can leave his good habit to others. So a non-civilized person can learn a lesson from civilized ones and his habit and behaviour can be changed gradually.

5.3.2 Attitude Towards Modernization

Modernization is a process by which third world moves from a traditional of pre industrial, social and economic arrangement to those characteristic of industrial societies. The term modernization does not denote any philosophy or movement, but it only symbolize a process of change. In fact modernization is under stood process which indicates the adoption of the modern way of life and values. The term was being used previously to refer only " to change in economy and its related effects in social values and practices". As a result of change in the economy the society it self underwent changes in norms, values, beliefs. It indicates a change in people's food habits, dress habits speaking styles, tastes, choices preferences, ideas, values recreational facilities and so on.

5.3.3 Attitude towards educational change

Social change can also measured in terms of education status. In the wide sense, education refers to the whole people of brining persons up and is usually through not necessarily, used in respect of the young. After the implementation of VDP in this area, there may greatly arise in the awareness. People will be mixed with the interactuals. Then in the long run, the impressions will changes the present status of education the education condition of the study areas has been given below. The table is concerned only 100 household consisting the following caste ethnicity of stratified radon sampling survey.

Table-18**Education condition of the study area**

Communities	Male	Female	Total	Household Size	Literacy rate % (Before 3 years)	Literacy rate % Present Condition
Brahmin/chettri	19	77	156	5.2	50	72
Tharu	64	60	124	6.2	35	7065
Magar and Gurung	58	60	118	5.9	45	70
Damai-Kami	63	63	126	6.3	40	68
Other	32	29	61	6.1	30	60
Total	296	289	585	5.9	40	63

Source: Sample survey: 2008

5.3.4 Attitude Towards Marriage System

Marriage is one of the main social aspects of Hindu culture like Nepal. Generally is taken as a legal contract between men and women. In most western countries, there is love marriage system is still not accepted by the society fully. Partially urban people accept the love marriage system but rural people can't accept it.

In semlar some people marriage in early age in Tharu community that is danger for them. After formation of community organization there is a change in marriage system. Now early marriage system is decreasing day by day. Some people get inter-caste as well as love marriage in this society. The marriage system used in the study are has given below.

Table - 19

Marriage system adopted in the study area

Types of communities	Before 3 years		At present	
	Early Marriage (%)	Inter Caste Marriage (%)	Early Marriage (%)	Inter Caste Marriage (%)
Brahmin/Chettri	30	3	20	4
Tharu	60	2	35	5
Magar and Gurung	40	4	25	4
Damai-kami	35	3	20	2
Other	50	2	25	2

Source: Sample Survey, 2008

5.3.5 Attitude towards family pattern

family is a very old and essential its institution found not only in Nepal but also all over the world. It is very important institutions, which is taken as crucial component of socialization. There are two types of family. They are

- 1. Nuclear family.**
- 2. Joint Family.**

A nuclear family consists of member at least three generation. They will be change in the family pattern in the study area after the development of tourism. The main causes which will change in the family pattern are as follows:

Extension of educational facilities

) Increase in the level of awareness

-) Demonstration effects and
-) Extension of family planning services

Nuclear family appears mostly in advance community like Brahmin and Chattri, rate. Other communities like Tharu, Damai-Kami, Magar, Gurung etc have the lower literacy rate and they have the joint family pattern. VDP change in the family pattern system in Semlar VDP organize training and seminar to increase in the level of awareness. Now they familiar with family planning services and make easy life adopting nuclear family. The present situation of family planning services is given below.

Table-20
Family planning services of the study area.

Types of Communities	Before 3 years		At present	
	Permanent Service No	Temporary Service No.	Permanent Service No.	Temporary Service No.
Brahmin/Chettri	30	25	35	45
Tharu	20	15	30	35
Magar and Gurung	20	15	30	35
Dami-Kami	20	15	30	35
Other	10	5	20	25
Total	100	75	145	175

Source: Sample Survey, 2008

5.3.6 Attitude Towards cultural change

Due to impact of modernization Sanskritization and westernization there will be the change in their culture. Different kinds of norms and

values, which are deeply rooted in the present will gradually change in these communities. But the changing rate will not be in the same extent. This will differ from community to community, place to place and caste to caste.

5.3.7 Attitudes Towards Festivals

In the study area people celebrate, Dashain, Tihar, Tija, Rakshabandan, Baishnakh Purnima, Thulo-Akadasti, Manghe Shankarnti, Falgu-Purnima, and so on. But Dashain is the greatest festival for all communities. People of Gurung, Magar and other containing lower caste used to drink liquor also. Liquor is not open for Brahmin family.

After the development CO people are expected used liquor in a considerable amount and they will celebrate the foreign festival like new year (A.D) Mary Crismus also.

5.5 Economic change

5.5.1 Saving and credit

In the past people spent all income to consumption and they are innocent for saving. They spent a lot of money in unproductively and most of them get debt from landlord and non institutional sector. After the implementation of VDP and formation of COs they become aware and deposit some money for future regularly. At present they are able to get credit from CO in low rate. The table below shows the situation of saving and credit in Semlar VDC.

Table - 21**Saving and credit Habits**

Caste and ethnic group	Before 3 years		At Present	
	Monthly Saving %	Credit from non institutional sector %	Monthly Saving %	Credit from non institutional sector %
Brahmin/Chettri	30	60	70	15
Tharu	20	55	60	10
Magar and Gurung	20	50	55	10
Damai-Kami	20	70	60	10
Other	10	65	60	10
Total	20	72	74	12

Source: sample survey, 2008

5.5.2 Employment

Economic change is taken as a key factor of social change. In the past economic activities are limited most people are engaged in agriculture activities in Semlar. After the implementation of VDP different types of economic activities like. Hotel, Kirana pasal, vegetable farming poultry form, Livestock are starters here. They are discussing in different problems and make solution them selves. They are involved in productive works that increases the level of employment in the study area. Men and women both are get loan to start small entrepreneur. The table shows the employment situation.

Table-22**Situation of Employment**

Employment Sector	Before 3 year %	At present %
Agriculture	45	40
Wage/labour	35	25
Services	10	10
Live stock/ poultry	5	15
Business	2	8
Other	3	2
Total	100	100

Source: sample survey, 2008

5.4.3 Water Supply

Economic change can also be measured in term of water supply. Most from the people of this area are using waster form the hand pumps. With in the VDC, North part has problems of drinking water rather than southern part. After the implementation of VDP it provides grant and loan for water supply so water supply facilities increasing day by day. The table show water supply facilities.

Table - 23**Water Supply facility**

Caste	Before 3 years		At Present	
	Private %	Public %	Private %	Public
Brahmin/Chettri	50	50	60	40
Tharu	35	65	45	5
Magar and Gurung	30	70	35	65
Damai-Kami	40	60	50	50
Other	30	70	35	65
Total	37	63	45	55

Source: sample survey, 2008

5.4.4 Health and Sanitation Facility

Economic change can also be measured in terms of health situation of the people. If people are healthy then the development of Nation is possible. In our country, people are consuming low quality of food. Thus their health is going down day after day. In the previous year people of the study area believe in traditional way of treatment. After the implementation of VDP arouse many types of training related to health and sanitation. Every chairperson and manager has taken parts in such training that they spread in their groups. The table blow show situation of health.

Table - 24**Health and Sanitation Facility**

Caste and Ethnic Group	Use of toilet		Family planning Service	
	Before 3 years	After %	Before 3 Years	After %
Brahmin/Chettri	30	60	50	90
Tharu	5	40	15	40
Magar and Gurung	30	60	40	80
Damai-Kami	10	50	20	50
Other	5	40	15	50
Total	16	23	28	62

Source: sample survey, 2008

5.4.5 Housing Facilities

Economic change can also be measured in terms of housing facility of different community. If people are poor, they will have no concrete building. The implementation of VDP is only 9 years long so the housing facilities haven't change bigger. Some of COs member is able to change their house. The present situation of housing facilities has been given below.

Table - 25

Housing facility

Caste and ethnic group	Concrete house No.		Thatched house No.	
	Before	After	Before	After
Brahmin/Chettri	20	30	20	15
Tharu	10	20	10	20
Magar and Gurung	15	25	15	28
Damai-Kammi	10	20	8	18
Other	5	15	12	

Source: sample survey, 2008

5.4.6 Recreation Means

Recreation Means is also the measuring item of economic change. When the income of the people increases the demand increases. The people will be interested towards luxurious goods. On the other hand these recreational means also affects in the social change. The present situation of the recreational means has been given below.

Table - 26

Recreational Means

Caste and ethnic group	Before 3 years %	Now %
Brahmin/Chettri	30	35
Tharu	20	25
Magar and Gurung	20	25
Damai-Kami	20	25
Other	10	15

Source: sample survey, 2008

CHAPTER - VI

CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary

Semlar is one of the most important VDC among 69 VDCs of Rupandehi district. It lies North-west side of the district. It's area is divided into four direction. In North, Dano River, South in Khadak Bangai VDC, in east Motipur VDC and west is parroha VDC. In southern part of the VDC is plain and fertile area, which is used for agriculture. Therefore these are many settlement which are in developing stage. The total area of semlar VDC about 1644 hector. There are different caste and ethnicities are living in this VDC. The main caste and ethnicity settlements are Brahimin/Chetry, tharu, magar and Gurungs, Damai-Kami Newar etc. The main religion is Hindu and little religion is Bauddha in people of Semlar VDC. There are living landless poor people. Poverty alleviation is the concerning subject of this VDC. Likewise people in southent part have unequal distribution of land and capital which in creases day to day. To solve the major problem UNDP has strated participatory district development programme in Rupandeni too. Village development programme is on of popular Programme for poverty elevation and socials change village Development Programme (VDP) has given fruitful result in semlar VDC. VDP was lunched in Semlar VDC since 2056-10-26. In the first phase of programme, 10 community organization were formed in different settlement of Semlar. Community organizations are increasing day to day. Now there are 42 COs are already formed legally. At the end of Baisak 2065 the total in ternal saving of COs is Rs 1195500.00 and total investment is Rs. 14000000.00

6.2 Findings

Some part of Semlar VDC is developing as a urban area due to the influence of Butwal municipality. Semlar, Ratanpur, Ujelapur, Kedali are growing as a market centre for Semlar VDC. Beside other settlements have lack of transport, school facilities, sanitation and other facilities. Large numbers of the family are based on agriculture. People haven't of permanent income source therefore they have low level of living standard since 2056 village development programme (VDP) is running in semlar, which is effective to poverty alleviation. After the formation of community organization their economic and social status is changing day by day they know the importance of co-operative. They discuss in different matter and solve their problems themselves. VDP is also changing their habits. Before living the COs they spent all income in consumption but now they save small amount of money from their income in a regular basis COs organize a meeting once or twice a month. They deposits their saving and get credit to start small enterpreneur. Women development is the most important factor for economic development in our village context. There is a considerable amount of discrimination between male and female in our society. Very few women can get the opportunity to women in different field now women like part in social activities, income generating works and sanitation, sewing and wearing non-seasonal vegetable farming, Sadak-Natak account training etc. Due to is in a highly increasing rate. Village development programme has brought the following positive changes in Semlar VDC.

-) Saving habits of people
-) Increase in income generating activities.
-) Increase in entrepreneurship

-) In crease in social facilities
-) In crease in leadership development
-) In crease in women employment/social empowerment
-) In crease in self-employment etc.

Beside of these positive advantage, village development programe is facing a lot of challenge. Some of them are as follows.

-) Many households haven't joined to VDP. Because they belongs to a poor family of the society. In Semlar out of 1459 house holds, only 1170 households are joined to CO.
-) CO members have little saving amount that is not sufficient to fulfill their requirements. They can not get credit form LTFB before maturity.
-) CO members have received different kinds of trainings. Some of them are useful of they be come village experts. But they need follow up and advanced training so that the local people receive better services in their locality and they don't have to go to town for those services.
-) There is lack of technologies, which are economically and appropriate to the local situation. There is a need to find out appropriate technology and ensure that such technologies are transferred to the people.
-) The Saving of CO is increasing. In the long run it becomes bigger that the CO members only may not be able to borrow all the Savings so there may be problem to explore new areas of investment in the long run

-) VDP is running in remote. Settlement of Semlar. It is difficult to gather the entire chairperson and manage in CMC
-) Some COs and unable to keep record of saving and credit satisfactorily. It is difficult to social mobilizer to take care of 42 COs regularly.
-) Community organizations have grown in situational but they have not legal status.

6.3 Recommendations

Village Development programme is effective way of poverty alleviation. This programme is able to encourage women and poor people. As described above, these are many challenges that make difficult to fulfill it's objectives success fully. Some of the recommendation as listed below, have suggested for improvement the programme in Semlar (perhaps these will be effective for others too).

-) More household should be included in community organization (CO) and COs should be formed in every settlement of the VDC.
-) Poor people must be enrolled in community organization.
-) Women participation should be increased.
-) Skill development and income generation training should be increased.
-) Formal and informal education should be increases to eradicate illiteracy.
-) Group management, account management should be managed in local level.
-) Unproductive expenditure should be decreased providing social awarness training.

-) Debt of LTFB should be increased to meet COs members requirement
-) The process of debt mobilization should not be complex.
-) Target groups should be given to priority in debt mobilization.
-) LTFB debt should be distributed on time.
-) Debt should be available in VDC level.
-) Village expert training should be inadequate to community. Further training should be arranged to fulfill their requirements.
-) Transport, electricity water supply etc infrastructure should be held with in community organizations in different fields like saving investment, social services and construction of infrastructures.
-) Different types of training should be conducted in the basis of population in the area of VDP.
-) Seed grant should be given to every CO.
-) VDP should be continued for long term.
-) The present provision of limited debt form LTFB should be increased to get high rate of economic change.
-) Seminar, interaction and discussion should be arranged between COs of the VDC and COs of other district or COs within the district etc.

APPENDIX - I

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11. Do you attend meeting ?

- a) Regularly b) mostly c) sometime d) never

12. Do you take skill development training after joining CO ?

- a) Yes b) No

If yes which type

- a) Vegetable b) Sewing c) fife live stock d) Paltry farming

13. Do you utilized your skill ?

- a) Yes b) No

14. Do you fulfill your requirement by your occupation ?

- a) Yes b) No

15. Have you saved regularly in co ?

- a) Yes b) No

16. Does CO give you debt to start business ?

- a) Yes b) No

17. Do you pay monthly installment ?

- a) Yes b) No

If yes why

- a) Loss in business b) business is stating
c) Non Utilization of debt d) expenditure in housing

18. where do you get debt before joining co ?

- a) Landlord b) Neighbor
c) Relatives d) financial organization

19. How much interest rate do you get debt by CO ?

- a) 0-2% b) 2-5% c) 6-9% d) more than 10%

does village development Programme help you ?

- a) Yes b) No

If yes now

- i) By giving complement
- ii) By Investing money
- iii) By developing saving habit
- iv) By developing co-operative feeling

20. How does village development programme (VDP) in prove your society?

- i) By economic development
- ii) By skill development
- iii) By development of awareness
- iv) By development of co-operative

21. Does VDP alleviation of poverty ?

- a) Yes b) No

If yes how

- i) Giving debt in low rate
- ii) Skill development
- iii) Creating saving habit
- iv) developing new technology

22. Does VDP start infrastructure development ?

- a) Yes b) No

If Yes which type

- i) Water supply facility
- ii) Education development
- iii) Road and bridge construction
- iv) Other social services.

23. Do you know when village development programme (VDP) start in your VDC ?

- a) Yes b) No

24. What suggestion do you give to prove the VDP ?

- i) To improve all house hold
- ii) To emphasis in social development
- iii) To increase women participation
- iv) To increase seed money or debt.

APPENDIX: V

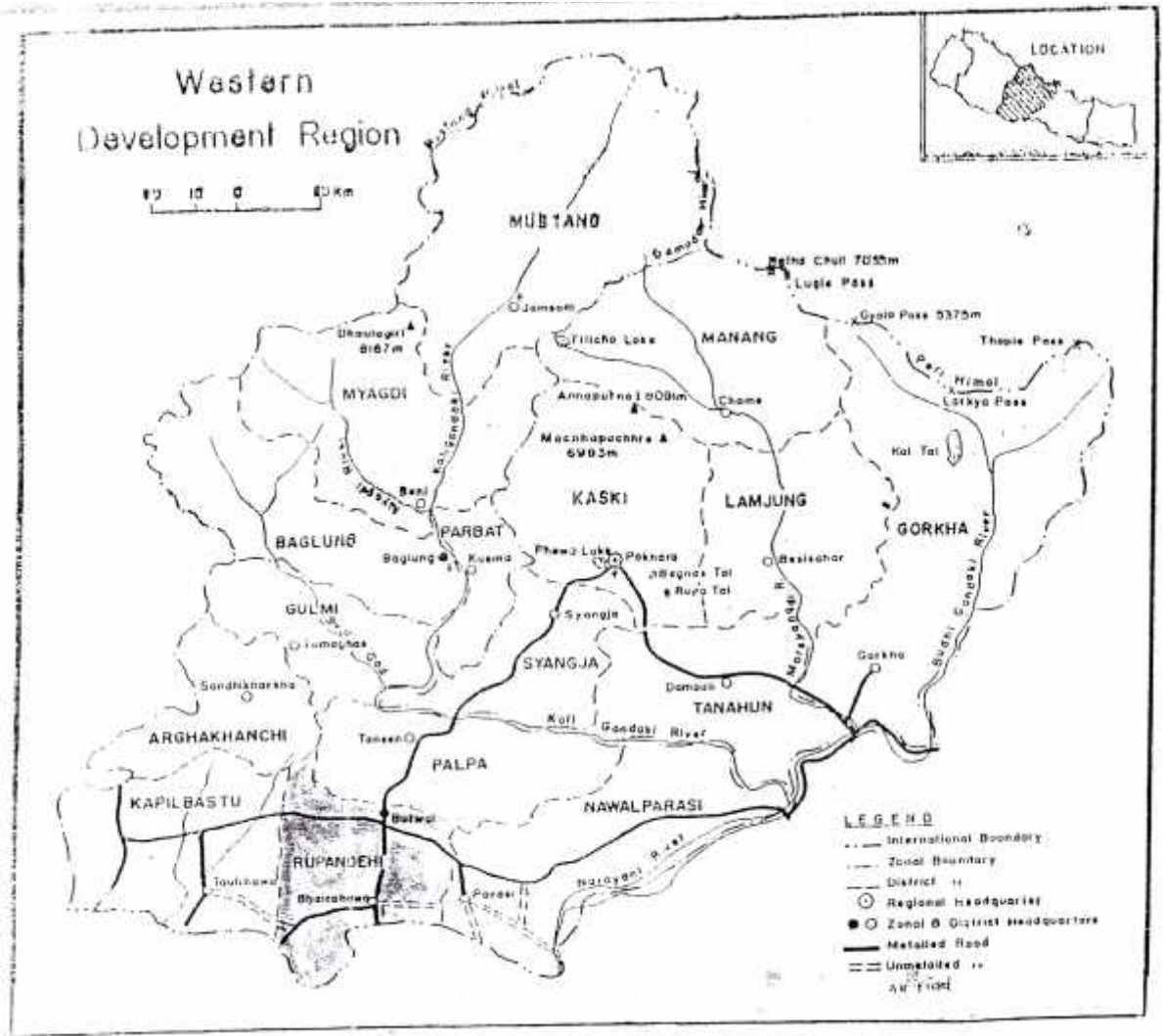
Present situation of COs in Semlar VDC

Name of COs and key persons

S. No.	Name of Community institution	Name of chairperson	Name of manager	Ward No.	Name of settlement
1.	Kriti	Saraswati Gautanm	Purnakala paudel	2	Ratanpur
2.	Guanjoti	Ratna Pariyar	Silu kumari Paudel	3	Mainapur
3.	Unique	Laxmi kafle	Parbati bhusal	4	Semlar
4.	Mahila Jagriti	Radhika Subedi	Yeshodha Chaudhari	3	Semlar
5.	Samaydevi	Laxmi Chaudhari	Manorama	4	Semlar
6.	Ganga	-	Manorama	4	Semlar
7.	Shidhi Binayak	Dhurba Kafle	Ram P Gautam	8	Binayakpur
8.	Siva	Puspa Chaudhari	Sakuntala Chaudhari	6	Baithauliya
9.	Prayas	Laxmi Chaudhari	Mangu Godar	6	Baithauliya
10.	Gaurisankar	Laxmi Aryal	Parbati bhatta	8	Binayakpur
11.	Kalyankari	Santa Marasini	-	7	Belbhariya
12.	Vrikuti	Santa Belbase	-	7	Belbhariya
13.	Kalika	Babyram	Sunil Kunwar	7	Belbhariya

14.	Gautam Buddha	Usha	Laxmi Kadariya	1	Ujelnpur
15.	Shree Nareswer	Parbati chapagai	Susila Shrama	5	Dhhargaun
16.	Shree Durga	Narendra Paudel	-	5	Dahavgaun
17.	Saya patri	Tulsi pavdel	Kopila Paduel	2	Madhaiya
18.	Sapana	-	Maya chapagai	2	Madhaiya
19	Fulbari	-	Pramila Paudel	2	Madhaiya
20.	Tillganga	Rita ghimire	Laxmi Paduel	4	Kedali
21.	Sankalpa	Sarita Sapkota	Laxmi Regmi	4	Semlar
22.	Semlar	Buganaban	Tritha P. Upadhaya	4	Semlar
23.	Digdarsan	-	Sita Tiwari	4	Bhaka Kumar
24.	Ismirti	Tara Pathak	Mina Kharel	1	Ujela Pur
25.	Prakas	-	Prem Paudel	8	Binayakpur
26.	Laliguras	Manju Pande	Rita Bhattarai	9	Motiganja
27.	Pasang	Saraswati	Maya Kafle	2	Ratanpur
28.	Aadarsa	Laxmi Paudel	Ghona Paudel	6	Bhathauliya
29.	Batabaran	Bijaya Laxmi	Champa Regmi	3	Maina Pur
30.	Kirtan	Saraswoti paudel	Rama Khadaka	5	Dahargaun

31.	Rosani	Gita dhokal	Basanti Tiwari	2	Ratanpur
32	Shrijana	Amar Thapa	Lal Bdr. Thapa	3	Mainapur
33.	Laxmi	Motikala	Sabitra Tiwari	3	Mainapur
34	Shristi	Rama K.C.	Tulsi bhatta	6	Bhathavliya
35	Pragati	Mina Pande	Sita Marasini	7	Belbariya
36	Durga	Hira Timilsina	-	4	Semlar
37	Namuna	Hari Paudel	Rupa Sapkota	2	Ratanpur
38	Jagriti	Sabitra Bhusal	Gopal Pandey	9	Motiganja
39	Nabadurga	Sanchita Malla	Sarade Mala	1	Ujelapur
40	Mana Kamana	Jyoti Thapa	Kalpana Sharma	1	Ujelapur
41	Saraswati	Mian Paudel	Kalpana Paudel	8	Binayakpur
42.	Himali	Til Kumari	Pamkala	5	Dahargaun



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