

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Nepal was unified into a nation state in 1768 (Kunwar, Krishna Bdr., 2003). Nepal a small landlocked country is situated along the southern slopes of Himalayas. Nepal is still at a very low level of development with per capita income of only US\$ 276 (Economic Survey, 2004). In Nepal, about 32% of the total population falls under poverty line. Out of total population, about 86% live in rural areas and about 80% of the rural poor are either self employed in agriculture or agriculture laborers with or without tenancy. High rural population growth rates and low level of agricultural productivity have led to increased levels of unemployment and under employment in rural sector.

In Nepal, the LSGA has made a provision of local bodies at two levels: the DDC at the district level and VDC and municipality at the local level. Each DDC is divided into 9 to 17 Illakas (areas or sub-district). Similarly each VDC is divided into 9 wards and the municipalities are divided into 9 to 35 wards on the basis of area, population, etc. In each one of such wards, there is provision of a ward committee made up of five elected members one of which must be a women. The municipalities are classified as metropolis, sub-metropolis and municipality on the basis of population, sources of income and the availability of physical and social utilities. The VDCs (3,915), Municipalities (58) and District Development Committees (75) are formed and operative under LSGA (1999). District Council (DC) in the district level, VDC council and municipality council of the local level is the level to determine policies

related functions like approval of the budget and programs it. (Pokharel, Bharat, 2004)

Talk of people's participation is not a so new thing for us to know quickly but it is equally sophisticated if we go through in detail. There are very little publications on people's participation in development aspect. The concept of people's participation started in 1970s decade under the request of united nation. This concept was developed especially for development of rural areas. In Nepal, if we go through our religious ritual value People had started construction and maintenance of some public structures like Patte, Chautras, Temples, Water Dams, water canals etc. since long ago. There might be active local people's participation for the construction of those types of civil structures for the use of people of their locality. Thus participation started by self-motivation or it was the output of reflection of common need or it was by the impression of religion. Later on, in developing countries started to follow the principle of participation because of insufficiency of the resources.

According to Al-Quran, The Lord Chandeth not what is with people until the people change what is in themselves which gives message that development cannot take place without people's participation. With about similar version, as King Birendra has observed Development without popular participation can at best be an incomplete affair, in today's development discourse, the role of popular participation in development has been recognized as one of the crucial components "People's participation in the development process at grass-roots levels has become popular worldwide phenomenon, for development is impossible without it". In a very common and general sense, people's participation means the involvement of people in the daily affairs of their contiguous areas, which immediately affect their lives. It becomes a productive force only when it

is channalized through an institution. In a wider sense, it is to show one's concern in the affairs related to welfare of general public. Therefore, conceptually, the main element of people's participation is the consciousness, purposive and enlightened involvement of people of their own accord in the process of the promotion of their welfare

There are six elements of people's participation. All the elements are equally necessary if we are seeking a decisive step in the transformation of existing exploitative structure of social and economic reality. Since most of the population of developing countries has to evolve and mature into a powerful force of social change and progress. Invariably it is a difficult task, and represents the greatest challenge to planners as well as politicians.

- i) Conceptualization and Identification:
- ii) Decision making:
- iii) Mass participation in resource mobilization:
- iv) Mass participation in implementation:
- v) Mass sharing of the benefits: and,
- v) Evaluation and control:

1.2 Statement of problem:

Rural development is a complex phenomenon involving an interaction of economic, social, political and cultural factors. It is a difficult process in any developing country. Given the formidable physical constraints facing Nepal, it seems almost an insurmountable task. But with 90 percent rural population, Nepal has to grapple with it,

however frustrating it may be. It is an unavoidable challenge. (Pradhan, B.B, 1985)

It might be also agreeable that Poverty anywhere is threat to everywhere. Poverty is the great problem of human being. It is also more serious problem in world especially in less developed countries like Nepal. The agriculture sector is the backbone of Nepal. But the tragedy is the productivity in this sector has been declining due to lack of irrigation, fertilizers and agriculture credit. Our development policy has been center oriented even though major portion of the population live in villages. Most of the people in Nepal are not facilitated by government efforts. They are so poor that they can not afford to new techniques and also can not get credit from banks due to their lack of good securities.

The cultivated land area of Nepal is limited and it is also distributed unevenly through the country. In Nepal, the rural people are poverty stricken and leading the miserable condition and also they are deprived of development works and programs. The large amount of the national budget is not equally allocated and distributed in rural areas, the development programs are very far from the rural poor people.

Moreover, the identity of peaceful Nepal has been faded up and is taken as troubled country in the world because nowadays it is a country with internal conflict severely affected by the Maoist insurgency. Once known for proposing country for zone of peace endorsed by more than 130 countries are the words of history. People hesitate to open the door for the guest at night. The root cause of the Maoist Insurgency could be (a) poverty, (b) isolation, (c) desperation, (d) sidelined, (e) corruption, (f) political gain. The insurgency is caused broadly by two-motive (1) socio-economic, (2) political.

These issues are more serious in rural areas than in urban areas. Conflict, people's displacement, insecurity, death are common phenomenon in rural areas and they also have lost the peaceful earlier identity. The root cause of this situation is under development, poverty, backwardness.

The development approaches and practices of planned development, the readymade top-down monolithic, mechanistic and overly borrowed blueprint 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 of the development.

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.

1.3 Objectives of the study:

The main objectives set for this study is to examine the effectiveness of the people's participation in different development activities and in enhancing its sustainability in rural development and poverty alleviation.

The specific objectives of the study are given below: -

- To examine the existing institutions and agencies working for rural development in Daman VDC.
- To assess the level of participation of the community members in different development activities.
- To review and analyze their strength and weakness with respects to local people's participation at work and assess their sustainability.

1.4 Significance of the study:

It is expected that the findings of the study will be useful to planner, policy maker and the other people and organizations who are involved in the field of rural development, especially through people's participation process. Further, it is hoped that some findings and suggestions may be useful to NGOs and other institutions/agencies working at the local level.

1.5 Limitation of the study:

The study is confined within the Daman VDC of Makwanpur district. Since the researcher is not a professional researcher it is hard to assure that there is no methodological weakness. Likewise, the budget constrain didn't let the researcher take any assistant to help him in data gathering process. However, effort has been made to reach to the reality as far as possible. For the study, the empirical data have been derived from the VDC, hence it may not be completely relevant to other areas. It has made an effort to know people's view towards sustainable rural development through people's participation. The study is based on primary data and secondary data.

1.6 Organization of the study:

This thesis is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter includes introduction, statement of the problem, objectives, significance and limitation of the study. In the second chapter literature review is included while the third chapter describes the methodology adapted for this study. The fourth chapter is about the information about characteristics of the study area. The fifth chapter defines about the existing institution & agencies in the study area and sixth chapter defines about the analysis of people's participation of study area and the final chapter includes summary, conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is the most important component of the previous research from which the researcher gains the other's experiences. Also, it helps to gain insight on particular research issues, which assists in formulating the research problem and acknowledging the previous efforts made by the scholars and researchers. It can be a strong bridge between the previous and the present efforts to carry out the fundamental assumptions, without which a research work can never be original. Similarly, literature, studies on People's participation has been reviewed on various grounds to provide its relevant concepts, and its significance in the world on Nepalese context. Overall, the purpose of this chapter is to review briefly the different existing views of experts on this field and to lay out a framework for the present study.

This review chapter presents a discussion on the importance of the sustainable programs to be conducted through people's participation. As well as the techniques will help to analyze the strength and weakness with respects to local people's work and assess the sustainability.

2.1 People's Participation and Sustainability Overview:

2.1.1 People's participation

People's participation generally refers the mass sharing of local people in identification of problems to its benefits sharing, mass involvement in the decision-making process of development activities. People's participation strengthens the capacities of individuals and communities to mobilize and help themselves prolong the independency of local people and ordinary people to rediscover their potentiality for co-

operation and mutual endeavor. People's participation can be defined as one which deeply respects the knowledge, skill and potentiality of local poor, marginalized, women, backward, downtrodden, disadvantaged and volition people. People's participation means not only involvement of people in development activities but also in decision-making process. People's participation includes whole the dimensions of society so that all local people commonly identify the needs of them and can solve this problems by common efforts. Origin of people's participation in development activities is the byproduct of the failed of trickle-down efforts of development after 2nd World War and the realization of rural people's potentiality. People's participation in rural development can be taken as the journey of appropriate and prosperous path of rural development. Feeling of ownership and rationalization of values of local initiatives is possible only through people's participation. Interaction, communication and innovation are features of people's participation. Moreover, local people are the master of the local area, so that local people are the sole guider for local development because they can be illiterate but not so far irrational. (Shrestha & Parajuli, 2004)

2.1.2 Sustainable development

Greater public awareness and concern regarding the depletion or degradation of natural resources and environmental pollution grew in the later half of the 20th century just after the World War II was over. This period recorded the massive use of natural resources in order to rebuild the shattered development infrastructure and tremendous industrial expansion for economic recovery. However, a few events during these years turned out to be forewarning of later environmental problems. In 1962 Rachel Carson published her famous book *Silent Spring* which

awakened the public to the threats of pollution and toxic chemicals (pesticides such as DDT) to the humans as well as other species. This influential book helped broaden the concept of resource conservation to include preservation of quality of the air, water and soil and was the beginning of writings of 'Environmentalism'. (Lekhak, Hari D. & Lekhak B. 2003)

Report of the Brundtland commission defined sustainable development as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their need" (WECD, 1987)

Sustainable development is not a new concept. Rather, it is the latest expression of a long-standing ethic involving peoples' relationship with the environment and the current generation's responsibilities to future generations. "The word sustainable has roots in the Latin *subtenir*, meaning 'to hold up' or 'to support from below.' A community must be supported from below-by its inhabitants, present and future. Certain places, through the peculiar combination of physical, cultural, and, perhaps, spiritual characteristics, inspire people to care for their community. These are the places where sustainability has the best chance of taking hold." Muscoe Martin, "A Sustainable Community Profile, "from Places, Winter 1995. For a community to be truly sustainable, it must adopt a three – pronged approach that considers economic, environmental and cultural resources. Communities must consider these needs in short term as well as the long term. Sustainable development is a strategy by which communities seek economic development approaches that also benefit the local environment and quality of life. It has become an important guide to many communities that have discovered that

traditional approaches to planning and development are creating, rather than solving, societal and environmental problems. Where traditional approaches can lead to congestion, sprawl, pollution and resource over consumption, sustainable development offers real, lasting solutions that will strengthen the future. (FSD-Nepal, 2003)

2.2 Historical Background of People's Participation in Nepal:

Nepal was isolated from the contact with the outside world up to 1950. For the national development, there were no any plan, policy and program prior to 1950 i.e. end of Rana regime, however from the very beginning it was a continuous process in the Nepalese society to build some religious structures and community benefited projects such as temples, Paties, guest houses near temples (Dharmasala) and different types of grinding mills (Pani Ghatta), Raj kulo, etc. by the efforts of local community people.

K.B Bhattachan has classified the history of community participatory development works in Nepal as:

1. Pre unification (pe-1768): Autonomous indigenous organization
2. Rana regime (1846-1950): Indigenous organization under the centre
3. Planned development period (1950s): Community development
4. Early panchayat regime (1960s): Growth + community development
5. Mid-panchayta regime (1970s): IRDPs + community development
6. Late panchayat regime (1980s): Basic needs + community development

7. Democratic period (1990s): Market led + NGO + state led + people's participation

If we look at the world development trend, after the Second World War and establishment of United Nations, certain certification of development approach were started by UN like community approach projects for third world countries in Africa and Asia. Similarly many observations and research clearly had indicated the failure of different development approaches and strategic in under developed countries. In the seventies, integrated rural development programs (IRDPs) with community development programs (CDPs) were in practiced world wide but these programs were found not successful to serve the interest of the Nations and local cities where the society was dominated and participation from local people was missing which ultimately was concluded as a failure strategic. After many experiences in the development process, it was realized that without real participation of local people it is not possible to make the program sustainable.

The main objectives of the people's participatory projects was to reform and enhance the quality of social life style by supporting them launching infrastructural facilities walking with the interest of the society. Actually this is a "bottom-up" approach of planning process where people are placed at a top. Understanding of development practices is always an unfinished affair. Development process is also considered as never ending phenomenon. Development is thus, a continuous process for the betterment of human kind. Development is meant to cover all dimensions eg. social, cultural, environmental, and infrastructural etc. The infrastructural development for third world countries is thought prime need for the development of other dimensional development.

People are everything, people are not only every source of country, they are the target of every output of the country. So people are the function of both inputs as well as output of the country focused activity. Without involving them result will not be saturated and satisfactory. For the better prosperity of the Nation that is why people should always be placed on top. Bottom-up approach is the best model in this regard.

In Nepal the past indicates practically that in Rana regime people were totally and in past regime people were partially avoided in the involvement of each cycle of institutional process. The Trickle down method had been activated, consequently as a cumulative thought of the people because of not having the feeling of ownership, they not only made revolution for new system, but also the development side became slow and unsatisfied to the people, though there were some good aspects in that existing system. Political will creates obviously the crown principle of the country for any development of Nation. Democracy is also a great example of participation of the people to rule themselves in political level. Democracy, Human rights, good governance, decentralization, transparency in the system is the primary leading parameters of good people's participation.

Today we often talk about the philosophy of sustainable development, social development etc. But the question that often hits in our mind is; how do these concepts really address the target people. The rapid development in science and technology has posed ethncal questions to the utilities and values of each of the development concepts so far we upheld and practiced in different time and places.

Whereas, According to Sharma (2004), earlier in Nepal, the concept of participation was used in a limited sense to mean cash or voluntary labor

on the multi-party system, it is being used in a much broader context. at present, participation means the voluntary and democratic involvement of people in decision-making with regard to setting goals, formulating policies, planning, implementing and evaluating economic and social development programs contributing development efforts and sharing the benefits there from.

The Nepalese planners and politicians have advocated it since the initiation of the planned development in the mid-1950 (Mathema, 2001). People's participation is a basic strategy of rural development. The country has committed to a policy of maximizing people's participation. The constitution of Nepal 1990, in its article 25.4, clearly says that the state shall endeavor to ensure maximum involvement of people in governance through decentralization and hence then enable them to enjoy the benefits of democracy. But the most important aspect of people's participation in the Nepalese context is people's contribution by way of voluntary labor. Generally, in a very simple term the basic meaning of participation is people deciding their own lives. And the increment of people's participation is the key indicator of decentralization. Despite its several inadequacies, the first plan recognized the need to involve people in the development process.

During the second five-year plan, efforts were made to create village and district political wings (Panchayats) as the viable institutions to carry out rural development programs by enlisting people's participation.

The third plan gave prominent place to those bodies to enlist people's participation in identification and execution of the local projects. To activate people in planning process, the District Administration Plan and the Integrated Panchayat Development Design were introduced in the

subsequent plans. From 1960s to 1980s, the state came to occupy a leading position in the overall development of the country. In Nepal many integrated projects like Rapti Integrated Development Project, Rasuwa Integrated Development Project, etc, were launched. Integrated projects aimed at achieving the overall development of all the project areas in all aspects of social and economic life eg. education, health, roads, agriculture etc. However, the main problem of such integrated projects was that they were imposed from above. In other words they followed the top-down approach but not bottom-up. Besides, they were focused more on the completion of projects rather than their sustainability. Consequently no sooner were the projects completed, they came to face the problems of operation, repair and maintenance.

Another conceptual development occurred after 1960s and people's participation in the development process came in to be part of the project-planning component. Planners realized that if the beneficiaries are also involved in implementing the project, its output can be maximized (Pokharel, 2002)

The sixth plan adopted people's participation as a major policy for rural community development. The plan aimed at capitalizing on people's participation through Panchayats and it foresaw all-round development of the rural areas through Panchayats and it foresaw all-round development of the rural areas through such participation.

In the recent years, planners, policy-makers, and development experts are advocating for participatory development approach in order to establish a sustainable development at the community level. In this context, Nepal Administrative Staff College (1999) has picture (Figure 1.1) pertaining to modes of participation.

Figure 1.1

Modes of Participation

(Source: Research Policy and Information Service Department, Nepal Administrative Staff College, Jawalakhel, Lalitpur, Nepal March 1999)

2.3 Legacy of Rup Chandra Bista in Participatory Development of Daman and Palung VDCs

Late Rup Chandra Bista, an ardent social reformer, is said to have kindled people's participatory development activities in Daman and Palung VDCs; his model of rural development was first of its type by then. He is the one who sowed seeds of social service in the innocent hearts of local people of Daman that ranges from building school to collection of revenues. Though his life dwelt in between political absurdities, his vision forced its way to make Daman what it is today; a modern and cherished vegetable producer and a famous tourist suit.

Bista initiated the construction of present Jagat Secondary School in 2025 B.S.; his proposition seems a myth today, he himself fetched stones for the building and thus spared a legacy of labor donation for the first time in Nepalese history. Bista's vision extended to the construction of 'Bikas Ghar', a development house; 'Bikas Khet' and 'Bikas Bari',

development farm lands in Daman VDC (Pic. 1). Discussions on his commencement reveal that Bista used to offer a voluntary teaching in the school. To manage fund for a swift operation of Jagat Ma. Vi., this devout reformer initiated to collect revenues – sometimes known as famous ‘Potato Revenue’. Those who can well remember him admired him for his philosophical aspirations in development activities. He transformed the lethargic souls into laborious proliferators out of Daman people’s community. A monument like personality for the local Daman Palung community, Bista breathed his last on 2056 B.S. by imparting a visionary legacy on overall sustainable development to the people of Daman and Palung.

2.4 Related Literature

Bongartz and Dahal (1996), in their publication "Development Studies; Self-Help Organizations, NGOs and Civil Society", have considered development as the most valued but most imprecise concept. According to them it only acquires a more useful meaning when it makes a reference for theories, contexts, problems, and policies concerning the developing

countries. Clearly, it is an evaluate concept that establishes the ground rules for debate about what development is and what it ought to be. In the same publication, they have mentioned that since the Second World War, the world, especially the developing countries, have passed through a volatile period of enormous social, political, economic, and ecological change. Some of the developing countries have achieved remarkable speed in industrialization and a sustained economic growth rate. However, they have failed to achieve self-development and distribute the new wealth among their population equitably. As a result, the rural population, which makes up a vast majority in most of the developing countries, has been left behind. Their situation has been deteriorated sharply over the same time. Despite the execution of various development programs and projects direct towards improving the situation of the rural poor in the last few decades, the living conditions of the poor in most of the developing countries continue to decline.

Pandey (2000) states that development is a holistic experience and it cannot be compartmentalized to view different aspects of life separately. In the economic sphere, it can be observed in certain economic outcomes. They may include the status and trends in production, resources and their uses, the balance of external transactions and in the possibilities provided for a living standard generally understood as commensurate with the dignity of a human person. The progress in social spheres, too, should manifest in the improvement of the quality of life in terms of the fulfillment of basic human needs. But such progress must also respond to the need for basic comfort, leisure, social harmony, and the contribution that the citizens make in the upliftment of the society as a whole. In addition to the status of health, education and other dimensions of human capabilities that influence the physical quality of life of citizens,

development would also indicate a healthy trend in the sense of community among them, in their social bounds, in self-esteem, and in their feeling of general security.

Bhim Bhatta in his book *people's participation* says that, "Participation starts from family. A family becomes successful only if there is division of equal labor, good level of understanding and utilization of available resources. Similarly a community if behaves in such a way as a family the concepts of participation can be achieved. But it is not so easy to achieve in actual practice because a community is a heterogeneous body where as a family is a homogeneous unit." (Bhatta, Bhim D., 1988)

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).

UNESCO (2002) states that 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. The popularity of

participatory planning has grown substantially in recent years, with support from a wide range of international agencies, national governments and non-governmental organization (NGOs). In its publication 'Creating Better Cities with Children and Youth; A Manual for Participation', it has explained that in general terms, participation is about local communities being actively involved in the decisions that affect them. Participation is a fundamental right of citizenship, the means by which a democracy is built and a standard against which democracies should be measured. It is participation that shifts the focal point of planning and decision-making towards people at the local level who are most affected by the decisions being made. The meaningful participation involves residents of all ages in evaluating the local area and identifying issues, reviewing and analyzing relevant data, considering alternative courses of action, developing agreement on the best plan of action to take, and putting the plan into practice. It further states that participation is local, transparent, inclusive, interactive, reflective, sustainable, voluntary, responsive, relevant, educational, transformative and personal.

A publication of World Bank (1992) states that participatory development is an end and a means. It is an end because participation builds skills and enhances people's capacity for action and for enriching their lives. It is a means because participation contributes to better development policies and projects. It further states that in December 1990 two senior vice presidents of the WB (Moeen Qureshi and Wilfried Thalwilz) agreed to explore opportunities to strengthen the Bank's support for popular participation in ways that would further the Bank's development objectives; under the joint responsibility of the Bank's Central Operations Department and External Affairs Department, a Bank wide internal learning process on popular by which people, especially, disadvantaged

people, can exercise influence over policy formulation, design alternatives, investment choices, management, and monitoring of development interventions in their communities. While participation should involve all stakeholders including official borrower representatives from central ministries, mid-level managers, line agency, staff, interest groups such as non-governmental organization (NGOs), local government representatives, and concerned people acting individually or collectively, special attention needs to be paid to women, indigenous people, and the very poor.

According to Kumar (2002) participation occupies a central place in development thinking and practice. Governments, funding agencies, donors, and civil society actors including NGO's 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.

According to APO (2002) the leading researchers and development theorists contended that the participation of the people at all stages of project management is important because people who provide ideas and make suggestions to the project design from the beginning, develop a strong feeling of belonging to the project. The ideas of local people have a high potential for implementation, as they are much closer to the realities of local communities. Moreover, when people themselves decide on modalities and strategies of a project, they are motivated to give their best effort to achieve the goal. The outcome of such participatory project

contributes greatly to the capacity building of concerned people, regardless of its success or failure.

Mikkelsen (1995) has cited in his publication 'Methods for Development work and Research; A Guide for Practitioners' that in order to get nearer to lasting development results or sustainability, many agree that a participatory approach has to be taken. Lund elaborates the logic and strategies, Preety and Guijt, the practical implications of the approach: It will have to begin with the people who know most about their own livelihood systems. It will have to value and develop their knowledge and skills, and put into their hands the means to achieve self-development. This will require a reshaping of all practices and thinking associated with development assistance. In short, it will require a reshaping of all practices and thinking associated with development assistance. In short, it will require the adoption of a new paradigm.

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 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 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 equity, a hope for sustainability. Similarly, Geliat (1983), is in view that the programs, which involve widest possible participation of the people whose needs are addressed, are most likely to be effective. Participation of the people in the institutions and systems, which govern their lives, is a basic human right and is also essential for economic development. Rural development strategies can realize their full potential only through the active involvement of the people, including the least advantaged strata, in

designing policies and programs and in creating institutions for implementing them.

People's participation could be forced, coaxed or voluntary. Again it could be part-term, full-term or long-term i.e. as long as the development activity lasts. One should always aim at achieving or mobilizing long-term voluntary participation of the people. Part-term participation could be participation in one or two aspects of the program, full-term for the duration that takes to complete a program. Long-term voluntary participation starts with the development of the concept of the development activity till the benefits of the same reaches the people on a long-term or lasting basis. Community participation should not be always judged by its physical indicators, although they have a lot of significance, but should also be judged by the moral and silent support it gets from the poor for whom the development is actually meant. The silence from the poor should not be regarded as being the sign of non-participation but a bondage from which he wants to free himself with a slight push which he seeks but does not know how to seek it or get it.

All community does participate in activities directed towards their own development –only the quality and quantity differ from community to community. Most communities react immediately if they see direct or immediate benefits in their favor but most activities that can give immediate results are very unstable and unsustainable in character. Activities without the sanctions of the community are hardly accepted. People react positively and participate actively when a program is visualized and targeted towards their common cause and good. (Roka, R.K., 1994).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

The research area of the study is limited within the Daman VDC of Makwanpur district. For this study all the wards of this VDC are equally selected as study area.

3.2 Research Design

Analytical and descriptive design was used to analyze and explore the effectiveness of people's participation for sustainable rural development in the study area.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

3.3.1 Primary data

The major source of data for this study was primary data which were collected through household survey with the help of questionnaire, prepared prior to field visit. Moreover, key informant interview for office category & local leaders, focus group discussion and observations were also the source of the primary data collection.

3.3.2 Secondary data

To make the study more precise secondary sources of data were also used for the study. Secondary data were collected from different reports of NGOs, INGOs, district development committee, district profile, different journals, published and unpublished dissertations and other relevant literatures.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

According to the district development committee profile of 2057 B.S., the total population of Daman VDC of Makwanpur district is 8,158 and there are nine wards and more than 15% households are targeted and selected for the study.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

The required data were collected by using following techniques:

3.5.1 Household survey

Household survey was conducted to collect the primary data using both structured and unstructured questionnaire prepared prior to the field visit. Questionnaires were filled by the researcher himself asking the related answer of the question with the respondent which was also taped on small micro tape.

3.5.2 Key informant interview

The local leaders as well as the local community member from existing institution or agencies of the Daman VDC were selected as the key informant in order to collect information through interview about the effectiveness of people's participation for sustainable rural development.

3.5.3 Focused group discussion

Qualitative information such as expressions capacity, decision making and implementation practice was obtained from FGDs. Five FGDs were made for this study involving minimum of six and maximum of ten community members in each group.

3.5.4 Observation

To know the present situation of the local people, their life style, settlement pattern, socio-economic condition, culture and problems faced for local development observation technique was applied.

3.6 Data Collection Tools

Available data were collected using following tools.

3.6.1 Household survey questionnaire

Household survey questionnaire tool was used to collect the data for household survey technique to know the detail like family background, source of income, expenditure, development activities, its sustainability factor and their involvement. The questionnaire used to collect the data is given in appendix I.

3.6.2 Key informant interview schedule

For Key informant interview technique key informant interview schedule was conducted in two types as KII for local leaders and for office job holders. The questionnaire use to collect the data is given in appendix I.

3.6.3 Topic guideline

For focus group discussion technique topic guideline tool was used and major questions relating the developing field from historical view were also asked.

3.6.4 Checklist

To know the collective view of local people in the issue of people's participation checklist tool was used for observation technique.

CHAPTER FOUR

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 General Feature of the Study Area:

Daman VDC is 65 k.m. far from the Hetauda and it is in the Narayani Zone. This VDC is situated in the mid hill region of the sub mid region of Nepal. The height of Daman is 2200m from sea level. The map of the study area is shown in Appendix I. Generally the climate of the study area is typical South Asian winter type.

It covers a major portion of the north Makwanpur. In east of Daman there is Markhu VDC, in West there is Goganea VDC, in North there are Palung & Bazarabarahe VDCs and in South there are Namtar & Bhimphedi VDCs. The total catchments area is about 26,656 ropani. There are many medicinal herbs found in this VDC like Chiraito, Pakhanbed, Bojo, Jhau, Timuer, Thulo Okhati, Sugandhawala, Lekhpangra etc.

Moreover, there are historical/cultural/tourist places as Daman view tower, Rikheswor Mahadev temple, Indryani temple, Krishna temple, Kaalbhairab temple, Seti Ganesh temple etc.

4.2 Distribution by Household, Population and Sex:

Daman VDC of Makwanpur district has 1,329 household with the total population of 8,158. Among them 4,221 are male and 3,937 are female.

Compared to other VDC of Makwanpur district, Daman VDC is one of the sample VDC of Makwanpur district. It has been more developed than other VDC. All wards of this VDC is linked with motorable roads and almost all wards are facilitate with electricity.

Table 4.1 Household, Sex and Population

Ward No	Total household	Total Male	Total Female	Total Population
1	145	431	437	868
2	114	395	326	721
3	131	397	384	781
4	186	568	554	1122
5	171	516	513	1029
6	171	515	474	989
7	191	597	575	1172
8	97	342	321	663
9	123	460	353	813
Total	1329	4221	3937	8158

Source: District profile of Makwanpur 2057

The given table shows the household, sex and population of Daman VDC. It also shows that Daman VDC consists of nine (9) wards and the information extracted from the district profile of Makwanpur district.

The greatest number of household was in ward no.7 which was 191 and the lowest household was in ward no. 8 which was 97. The greatest number of male population was in ward no. 7 which was 597 and female was also in ward no.7 which was 575. Moreover, the greatest population was also in ward no. 7 and the lowest was in ward no. 8 which are 1,172 and 663 respectively.

4.3 Distribution by Caste:

The major ethnic groups living in the study area were Chhetri, Tamang, Newar, Rai, Bhramine, Magar and lower caste were found very less.

Table 4.2 Distribution by Caste

Ward No.	Tamang	Magar	Chhetri	Bhramine	Newar	Gurung	Rai	Kami	Other
1	248		537	34	49				
2	87		580	54					
3	56		581		26			118	
4	107		488		404		123		
5	202		738				89		
6	120		840				15	14	
7	984	14	69		26	79			
8	663								
9	809						4		
Total	3276	14	3833	88	505	79	231	132	0

Source: District profile of Makwanpur 2057

Figure 4.2 Distribution by Caste

The given table (4.2) shows the caste distribution of Daman VDC. It is categorized in eight different castes as Chhetri, Bhramine, Tamang, Rai, Magar, Kami, Newar and Gurung. The greatest number of caste living in Daman VDC was Chhetri which was 3,833 and the lowest caste

was Magar which was only 14. Therefore, it was found that the major ethnic groups were Chhetri and Tamang.

In the given figure (4.2) the caste distribution shows the ethnic groups in percentage which are as, Chhetri 46.9%, Tamang 40.2%, Newar 6.2%, Rai 2.83%, Kami 1.62%, Bhramine 1.08%, Gurung 0.97% and the lowest was Magar which was only 0.17%.

4.4 Distribution by Education:

Education is the measurement of socio-economic development of the community and nation. It is the major weapon to uplift condition of the poor people of the society. It will not only help the individual for the personal development but it also provides the knowledge and the skill that gravitates the community towards participation in nation building efforts. On the other hand education is also very essential for the all groups of our society to make them ignore for drug abuse, sexual transmission diseases, social violence and discrimination. The data collected for distributions of education were found in the following illustrated table and figure: -

Table 4.3 Distribution by Education

Ward No	Total illiterate (Male)	Total illiterate (Female)	Total literate (Male)	Total literate (Female)
1	136	230	243	183
2	62	140	241	158
3	102	197	233	169
4	188	252	288	265
5	87	162	338	316
6	96	148	309	280
7	229	386	349	180
8	216	248	110	82
9	374	292	88	59
Total	1490	2055	2199	1692

Figure 4.3 Distribution by Education

The given table (4.3) shows the education distribution of male and female of Daman VDC. It is categorized as illiterate and literate numbers in different wards for male and female. The greatest number of literate male was in ward 7 which was 349 and female was in ward 5 which was 316. Similarly, the lowest number of literate male and female was in ward 9 and the number was 88 and 59 respectively.

Moreover, the greatest number of illiterate male was in ward 9 which was 374 and female was in ward 7 which was 386. Similarly, the lowest number of illiterate male and female was in ward 2 and the number was 62 and 140 respectively.

In the given figure (4.3) the education distribution shows the total literate and illiterate numbers of male and female in Daman VDC. The total literate male was 2199 and female was 1692 where as total illiterate male was 1490 and female was 2055. Therefore, male holds 59.6% where as female holds only 45.2% literacy.

4.5 Distribution by Land and its Ownership:

Land and its ownership have been prestigious symbols of social status and the main sources of economic and political power in Nepal for many centuries. It is in the agriculture sector that the battle for long-term

economic development will be won or lost. Therefore, Nepal as being an agricultural country, land and its ownership of local citizens matters a lot for sustainable development. The following information about the land and its ownership of locals of Daman VDC can be illustrated as follows: -

Table 4.4 Distribution by Land and its Ownership

Ward No	Khet (Ropani)	Pakho (Ropani)	Landless Family	Till 5 ropani	6-10 ropani	11-20 ropani	21 above ropani
1	374	985	2	48	44	38	13
2	306	860		37	37	33	7
3	194	707		61	44	21	5
4	228	811	2	78	87	17	2
5	477	864	5	31	91	34	10
6	337	878	3	25	104	32	7
7		1390	19	70	53	37	12
8		2348		13	57	23	4
9		2548		19	63	33	8
Total	1916	11391	31	382	580	268	68

Source: District profile of Makwanpur 2057

The given table (4.4) shows the distribution of land and its ownership of local community in Daman VDC. The land is categorized as Khet and Pakho, and its ownership is categorized as landless family, family having till 5 ropani, 5-10 ropani, 11-20 ropani and above 21 ropani from each wards in the study area.

In distribution of Khet land, it is greater in ward no 5 which is 477 bigha and the lowest was in ward 3 which is 194. Similarly, in Pakho the greatest land was in ward 9 which was 2548 bigha and the lowest was in ward 3 which was 707. Therefore, the total of khet was 1916 bigha and the total of pakho was 11391 bigha.

) Moreover, in distribution of ownership of land to total families having no land was 31, having till 5 ropanies was 382, having 6-10 was 580, 11-20 was 268 and above 20 ropanies was only 68. So, it was found there are more families having land from 6 to 10

ropanies of land which was 580. In addition, Average land ownership in the study area was found greater (10.1%) in comparison with the national average ratio and landless household were only 2.3%.

4.6 Distribution by Occupation:

In very general meaning occupation means job or employment. So, every human being is directly or indirectly attached with any sort of occupation. Moreover, each and every household has different occupation in the study area. Therefore, the information can easily illustrate by the help following table with the different occupational patterns in the study area.

Table 4.5 Distribution by Occupation

W. No	Agri. (Pop.)	Service (Pop.)	Business (Pop.)	Trade (Pop.)	Teaching (Pop.)	Construction (Pop. ठेक्कापट्टा)	Other (Pop.)	Other Country (Pop.)	Unemployed (Pop.)
1	330	40			2	1	293	2	200
2	291	36	10		1		183		200
3	292	31	3	4	4	2	7		438
4	323	200	320		20	5	137	17	100
5	479	159	217		14	10	49	1	100
6	506	75	173		8	5	107	13	102
7	555	140	40		22		103		312
8	513	20	50				45		35
9	647	20	23				68	1	54
T.	3936	721	836	4	71	23	992	34	1541

W.No=Ward No., Agri.=Agriculture, Pop.=Population, T.=Total
Source: District profile of Makwanpur 2057

The given table shows the distribution of occupation in Daman VDC from all the nine wards which are categorized as agriculture, service, business, trade, teaching, construction, other country employment, other and unemployment.

As the study area is in the rural sector of Nepal, the greatest number of community was found to be involved in agriculture which was 3,936. And, 836 were found to be involved in business sector, 721 were found to be in service, 71 were found in teaching sector, 34 were found to be from abroad countries, 23 were found in construction and only 4 were found in trade but 992 were found in other category where as 1541 were found unemployed.

CHAPTER FIVE

EXISTING INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES IN DAMAN VDC

In Nepalese scenario, development public agencies are (i) government ministries, departments and offices, (ii) public corporations and development boards, (iii) local governments, (iv) companies and co-operatives, and (v) NGOs. The first three agencies are governmental and do not need to register while the remaining two need registration with government authority under the Company Act, Co-operative Act, Organization Registration Act, National Directives Act and Trade Union Act.

The government has been, still is, and will continue in the near future to be an important organization in the field of agriculture and rural development in developing countries. Development is seen as the specific responsibility of the government in all such countries. More specifically, the main functions of governmental organizations/institutions can be seen at the following six levels:

1. Facilitating policy formulation.
2. Harmonizing the actions of various economic agents and coordinating program implementation.
3. Providing incentives for collective action and self-regulation.
4. Enforcing regulations and policing.
5. Resolving conflicts and providing arbitration.
6. Providing technical assistance.

The first Nepali NGO was Kathmandu Charkha Pracharak Guthi (land weaving trust) in 1933. Later on, Paropakar Sanstha (1947), Janakalyan Tuberculoses Eradication Organization (1951), Nepal Scout (1952), Red Cross (1963), Family Planning Federation, Lions Club, Rotary Club,

Jaycees Club, Reiyukai, UNESCO, SOS Children Village, Nepal Children Organization, Pashupati Old Age House, Marwadi Service Organization, Blind and Disabled Organization (Khagendra New Life Center), Leprosy Eradication etc. were established.

The NGOs (Non-Governmental Organization) are registered in the District Administration Office under the Organization Registration Act 2034 (1977) and the Organization Registration Regulation 1977. The Act has defined the social organizations as union, organization, club, council, studies centre, friendship institution etc. with the objective of development and extension of social, religious, literature, cultural, scientific, educational, academic, theoretical, physical, economic, occupational and welfare. The application for the registration should be processed with the names of the managing committee comprise minimum seven members, stating occupation, address, economic resources and the address of the office.

Moreover, in the history of community development, there were only the informal and indigenous community organizations and institutions. However, the history of community development is also being reformed with the change in history of development. In different time period, different approaches of community development are being adapted in order to uplift the contemporary condition of poverty of the rural community. There are different types of CBOs in the present condition which are in induced form such as CBOs for the social mobilization, for the disadvantage groups, for gender equity, for the equity of the sharing of benefits, participatory CBOs etc.

Therefore, different institutions and agencies in the study area are as follows: -

List of Existing Institutions/Agencies in Daman VDC (Table no. 5)

S/No	Name	Type	Location (VDC/Ward)	W
Education:				
1	Daman Palung Edu. Concerned Committee (दामन पालुङ्ग शैक्षिक सरोकार समिति)	CBO	Daman-3	Dam
2	Global Action Nepal	NGO	Daman-3	Dam
Health:				
1	Community health management Committee (सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्थापन सहयोग समिति)	CBO	Daman-5	Dam Surre
2	Primary Health Center (प्राथमीक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र)	GO	Daman-5	Dam Surre
3	Nepal Red Cross Society-Daman branch (नेपाल रेड क्रस सोसाईटी दामन शाखा)	NGO	Daman-3	Dam
Drinking water:				
1	Daman Drinkingwater & Sanitation U. Co.. (दामन खानेपानी तथा सर सफाई उपभोक्ता समिति)	CBO	Daman-5	Dam
2	Karul Drinkingwater users's Committee (कारुल खानेपानी उपभोक्ता समिति)	CBO	Daman-6	Dam
3	Shikhar Drinkingwater users's Committee (शिखर खानेपानी उपभोक्ता समिति)	CBO	Daman-4	Dam
4	Dadha Goau Drinkingwater user's Co.. (डाँडा गाँऊ खानेपानी उपभोक्ता समिति)	CBO	Daman-3	Dam
5	Maaj Goau Drinkingwater users's Co... (माँझ गाँऊ खानेपानी उपभोक्ता समिति)	CBO	Daman-3	Dam
S/No	Name	Type	Location (VDC/Ward)	W
Agriculture:				
1	Danam Palung Main Agriculture Committe (दामन पालुङ्ग मुल कृषक समूह)	CBO	Daman-4	Dam
Forestry:				
1	Shree Kalibanzar Community Forest User's Committee. (श्री कालिवञ्जार सामुदायिक बन उपभोक्ता समूह)	CBO	Daman-1	Dam
2	Bhairab Kali Community Forest User's Co. (भैरब काली सामुदायिक बन उपभोक्ता समूह)	CBO	Daman-2	Dam
3	Bagishowari Community Forest User's Co. (बागेशवरी सामुदायिक बन उपभोक्ता समूह)	CBO	Daman-3	Dam
4	S.Rikheshwor Community Forest User's Co. (श्री ऋषेश्वर सामुदायिक बन उपभोक्ता समूह)	CBO	Daman-4,5	Dam

5	Maha Kaal Community Forest User's Co. (महाकाल सामुदायिक बन उपभोक्ता समूह)	CBO	Daman-7	Daman
6	Karuna Bhumi Community Forest User's Co. (करुणा भूमि सामुदायिक बन उपभोक्ता समूह)	CBO	Daman-6	Included VDC
Communication:				
1	Palung Illaka Post Office (पालुङ्ग ईलाका हुलाक कार्यालय)	GO	Daman-4	Daman
Cooperatives:				
1	Palung Cooperative Society (पालुङ्ग बहुउद्देशीय सहकारी समाज)	CBO	Daman-5	Daman
S/No	Name	Type	Location (VDC/Ward)	Ward
2	Gautam Shree Cooperative organization (गौतम श्री बहुउद्देशीय सहकारी संस्था)	CBO	Daman-5	Daman
3	Kundal Devi Cooperative organization (कुण्डल देवी बहुउद्देशीय सहकारी संस्था)	CBO	Daman-4	Daman
Industry:				
1	Trade and Commerce Association Daman, Palung Sub Committee (उद्योग वाणिज्य संघ, दामन पालुङ्ग उप शाखा)	NGO	Daman-4	8 VDC
Transportation:				
1	Land User's Group (बाटो उपभोक्ता समिति)	CBO	Daman-6	Daman

Other Institution and agencies working in the Daman VDC (Table No. 5.1)

S/No	Name	Type	Location (VDC/Ward)	Ward
1	Daman Palung Samyukta Aarthik Bikas Sahayog Samiti: (दामन पालुङ्ग संयुक्त आर्थिक विकास सहयोग समिति)	CBO	Daman-4	Daman
2	Village Development Committee- Daman (गाउँ विकास समिति, दामन)	GO	Daman-4	Daman

Therefore, the given table shows the list of existing institution and agencies in Daman VDC which are working for the development purposes. So, different sectors are categorized in different heads as

education, health, drinkingwater, agriculture, forestry, communication, cooperatives, industry and transportation.

5.1 Education Sector:-

The given table no. 5 shows that there are mainly two organizations working in these sectors which are shortly described below.

5.1.1 Daman Palung Education Concerned Committee (DPEC):

It is a community based organization which was established in 2062 B.S. in Danam ward no. 3 and its working areas are Daman and Palung VDCs. The main establishment objective of this organization was to improve the quality of the education for students in local schools and campus. According to the president Mr. Sanobhai Karki, “stakeholder are and should be more responsible, and such stakeholders were Parents – teachers association (PTA), School management committee (SMC), teacher’s association, different management committees, head masters etc. In addition, he gives more emphasis on software (quality of education, teaching skills), though the hardware (school buildings, equipments, stationeries etc). PTA works as the watch-dog, it examines the problems of students as well as teachers, coordinates between teachers and parents and also examines the proper allocation of budgets in schools”. Moreover, DPEC is requesting and allocating some funds to have toilets, drinking water, infrastructures like classrooms, children friendship room and also painting walls with alphabets, numbers, pictures of animals and fruits etc.

It was also found that to form this committee people’s participation was highly appreciable.

Firstly, three days seminar for local community was conducted in district development hall and working procedure of DPEC and its objectives was discussed. All the head masters, president of management committee and President of parent teacher association from 17 schools, school observer and resource persons were invited and discussed.

5.1.2 Global Action Nepal:

It is a non-governmental organization which was established in 2006 in Daman ward no. 3 and its working areas are Daman and Palung VDCs. Its head office is in United Kingdom which was established in 1996. The main activities of this organization are to work with coordination with local people organization, VDCs and schools.

They work with four components as:

(i) Children

) They formed 17 children's clubs (CC)

) They provide empowerment workshops for the CCs.

(ii) Teachers

) Teacher's baseline survey

) Class observation

) Feed back program

-) Skill development trainings.
 -) Head master's regular interaction program.
- (iii) Schools
 -) Baseline survey
 -) School's basic needs survey & cost estimation for different infrastructural projects like fencing, building, toilet, drinking water etc.
 -) Training to the school management committees and parent teachers association.
- (iv) Community
 -) Provide orientation program to the women groups
 -) Social mapping, focus group discussions.
 -) empowerment workshops
 -) Formed women's committee named as community educational concern group.

Other activities were as follows:

-) Unit resource center establishment with cooperation of local people.
-) Life-skill training to the local youths.
-) Youth mobilization in program activities.
-) Survey of working children to organize literacy class.
-) Survey for the village sponsorship program.

5.2 Health Sector:

Health is not merely the absence of disease, but a condition of complete physical, mental and social well-being (WHO). Health is a fundamental right of every human being, regardless of one's socio-economic situation, sex, age, ethnicity and geographical location. Health has always been in the central place of human resources. Governments of all kinds have accepted its importance and allocated high place to it in development priorities. The gains of economic development can be rendered meaningless if the population-health encounters problems in a continued pattern. Promoting health and not allowing diseases to poison human body and paralyze its performing capacity is to contribute to sustainability in a different but substantial way.

5.2.1 Community Health Management Support Committee:

This is a community based organization established with sole purpose to support and facilitate the community in health sector and its office is in Daman ward no. 5. This was established so that it would be easy to get familiar with the local community and different local groups of women as SUDENI under safe mother hood and mothers group were formed in each ward as well. This organization follows the works designed by the government's organization named as primary health center (PHC). Moreover, it works as a helper or supporting organization for PHC.

This organization shows the actual participation of the local community in health sector because all the members of this committee belongs from the community itself as in board members local ward president, representative from local leaders, mother's group etc. are involved in this organization. So, as there is involvement of the local decision makers for solving local health problem this type of organization has some what fulfilled the sustainability approach.

5.2.2 Primary Health Center (PHC):

Primary health center is government organization established with the objectives to provide health facilities to the local community. It is solely related to health sector. Its working area is Daman VDC and surrounding 7 VDCs. This organization runs its activities through community health management committee. It provides certain training courses to local communities like integrated management children health (IMCH) training and also advertise for the programs of the government like Vitamin 'A', Polio etc.

5.2.3 Nepal Red Cross Society- Daman:

Nepal Red Cross Society a non-governmental organization (NGO) was established in 2054 B.S in Daman. Its working office is in ward no 3 and its working area is Daman VDC. Its all programs are related to humanitarian works. Moreover, in the same year with the combine effort of Daman and Palung branch of Red Cross Society new ambulance was brought whose activities are running through one committee named ambulance management committee Daman- Palung. To run the ambulance cost Daman Palung samyukta aarthik bikas sayog samiti is providing some financial support when needed and rest cost are

maintained by the income generated by the ambulance itself and donation are also collected some times.

Nevertheless, many social activities were conducted by this Nepal Red Cross Society – Daman for example blood donation, support for flood victims, general health check-up programs etc.

5.3 Drinking Water Sector:

Nepal is though rich in water resources its history of supplied drinking water is not very old. Planned development of water supply and sanitation was started since the Fourth Plan (1970-1975). The national coverage of water supply system was only about 4% in 1970. The recent BCHIMES report – 2000 indicates water coverage at 78.1% for rural and 92.3% of urban population (WHO, 1995, HMG/NPC/UNICEF, 2001). In the given table no. 5 in drinking water sector there were five drinking water user's committees which were all community based organizations working for the quality drinking water to supply for the local community of Daman VDC and the detail information of one user's committee is shortly described below:

Daman drinking water & sanitation user's committee :

This community based organization was established in the year 2061/62 B.S in Daman -5 with the objectives of supplying drinking water for the local community of ward no. 5 as well as to maintain sanitation in the surrounding places of the Daman VDC. This organization is registered in District Development Committee through District Drinking Water Committee which should be annually renewed with the minimum charge of Rs. 150/-.

In the year 2038/39, with the 50 percent (in cash Rs.1,50,000/-N.C) support of Ministry for Local Development the main source (:*Muhan*) of this drinking water was build (pic 5 & 6). But, rest of the 50 percent of the total cost was wholly donated by the local community in the form of labor which is the good example of people's participation. Cement, pipe lines (about 5 km) and working materials were provided by the Ministry and rest all were donated by the community.

In the given picture no.4, we can see one big concrete wall which was build to store water and at the end side of its, pipe was joined under stones so that those collected water would enter the pipe line and get till the water-tank in picture no 5. As we can see one long pipe line is connected with the big water tank and other is small which is used for

filtration purpose and over flow of the water is extracted out from that small water-tank.

And those collected water were send to the local community for drinking purposes as seen in the picture no.7.

Initially there were only 19 taps (*Dhara*) from this source but now about 150 households are using this source water. The construction for new tap cost Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 30/- is collected monthly for the membership of this user's committee.

Regarding the maintenance, if any damage happens then District Drinking-water committee send its engineer (overseer for minor damage, for major damage only engineer) to the site, estimate the damage & loss and gives some fund to maintain but if minor loss occurs then local community manage to build it by donating their labor. It is done after the minutiaeing of the local drinking-water user's committee is submitted to the District Drinking-water committee.

Therefore, besides this Daman drinking-water and sanitation user's committee in Daman VDC, there are other user's committee also in different wards which are as follows:

) Karul Drinking Water User's Committee

-) Shikhar Drinking Water User's Committee
-) Dadha Goaun Drinking Water User's Committee
-) Maaj Goaun Drinking Water User's Committee

5.4 Agriculture Sector:

Nepal is basically an agricultural country and more than 80% of the economically active workers in Nepal are engaged in agriculture. However, agriculture is still in its traditional style in large parts of the country, particularly in hills. In the current situation a major challenge facing the government and society at large is to achieve a reasonable rate of sustainable economic growth, which can have significant impact on poverty alleviation without jeopardizing the quality of environment. In this aspect sustainability of agriculture deserves special attention because food is the basis of all human activities and conceptual notion of agricultural sustainability is to maintain the long term potential of agriculture to produce healthy food while keeping the environment productive and salvaged.

5.4.1 Daman Palung Mul Krishak Samuha:

Daman Palung mul krishak samuha is a community based organization established in 2057 B.S. Its office is in Daman ward no. 4 and its working area is Daman and Palung VDCs. This organization was formed with the combination of two VDCs agriculture user's committee. According to the president Mr. Tanka Bahadur Karki (pic.8) its main objectives is to promote agriculture in their area as well as to seek new agriculture methods. Though most of the revenue is collected from agriculture sector in Daman Palung, since 2-3 years this sector is affected by 'club root' disease which is mostly found in Kauli and Banda, and besides many efforts and consultation with agriculture specialist by the local community & this organization, this disease is not still cured

because according to them there is no cure of this disease but they were advised to plant running crops (*Ghumti bali*). There are around 20-25 agriculture user's committee in Daman and Palung VDC.

5.5 Forestry Sector:

Nepal is rich in natural vegetation. Since the area of the country is 147145 square kilometers. It has all the climatic zones of the globe representing alpine to tropical type of climates in the different physiographic zones of the country landmass. Forest plays an important role in the maintenance of ecological balance and economic balance.

Therefore, community forestry which is the community based organization is an approach to manage forest intended primarily to benefit the local users of forest. Moreover, in community forestry, communities are responsible for managing the forests and the right to use the forest products in sustainable way has been transferred to the community with the ultimate objective of improving livelihood of rural communities. From the given table no. 5 there are six forestry committees working in the study area which are as follows:

-) Shree Kalibanzar Community Forest User's Committee:
-) Bhairab Kali Community Forest User's Committee:
-) Bagishowari Community Forest User's Committee:

) Shree Riksheshwor Community Forest User's Committee:

) Maha Kaal Community Forest User's Committee:

) Karuna Bhumi Community Forest User's Committee:

5.5.1 Shree Riksheshwor Community Forest User's Committee:

This community based organization was registered in the year 2052 B.S in District Forest Committee and before local community was taking care of it. Its area is 488 hector and working area is within ward 4 and 5 of Daman VDC. According to the president of this committee Mr. Arun Rayamaji user's identity card (pic.9) was issued from the time he was elected (2058 B.S) and should be renewed annually with certain charge according to the family size of user's group as from 1-5 family members they have to pay Rs. 145/-, 6-9 Rs.165/- and 9-15 Rs.175/- annually and total annual collected fund from user's group is Rs. 65,000/- to 71,000/-. For the security of the forest two security guard are hired with the monthly salary of Rs. 2,500/-. Moreover, this committee was awarded second in the District along with the cash prize of Rs.4,000/-.

Some of the activities organized by this user's committee are as follows: -

-) Cutting the unwanted grass in the forest twice a year.(Poush, Magh)
-) Organize afforestation programs annually (Asad, Shrawan)
-) Fire wall (*Agni Rekha*) is made annually for the protection of the forest.
-) Programs related to awareness and for more participation are organized.
-) Road to Riksheshwor temple is maintained annually after rainy season.
-) Participate in the training organized by Illaka Forest office on Bricket (*Coala*)
-) Punishing jungle pirates (pic. 10) by borrowing the material they used along with cash fine upto Rs. 10,000/-
-) Protecting medicinal herbs of the forest.
-) 4 months forest closed and 8 months open but only on Saturday for members only.
-) Formed one women's sub committee

Regarding the people's participation this user's committee was successful to involve local community or members in every programs and activities when called.

5.5.2 Shree Kalibanzar Community Forest User's Committee
(*Shree Kalibanzar Samudayak Ban Upabhokta Samuha*):

This community based organization was registered in the year 2051 B.S in District Forest Committee. Its area is 292 hector and working area is within ward no.1 of Daman VDC (pic 11). According to the president of this committee Mr. Yug Sher Bista user's the forest area is divided into four blocks in which 2 blocks are restricted and medicinal herbs which are found from range 2100 to 2400 ft. are also available. For the preservation of the forest Rs. 290/- is collected from every household of ward no. 1 and one forest security guard is hired with the salary of Rs. 2,000/- monthly for only 8 months.

Some of the activities organized by this user's committee are as follows: -

-) Cutting the unwanted grass in the forest annually.
-) Organize afforestation programs annually

-) fire wall (*Agni Rekha*) is made annually for the protection of the forest.(3-4 meters)
-) Programs related to awareness and for more participation are organized.
-) Provide training for women organized by illaka forest office on Bricket (*Coala*)
-) Punishing forest thief by taking the material they used along with cash fine upto Rs. 10,000/-
-) Protecting medicinal herbs of the forest.
-) Forest closed and open for some months only.
-) Those people who inform about the thief of the forest are awarded by certain percentage collected by that particular punishment.
-) Provide and allocate certain funds for women's training and for developmental works.

Regarding the people's participation this user's committee was successful to involve local community in every programs and activities when needed.

5.6 Communication Sector:

Media's role in communicating messages of various sorts to the mass has been an accepted fact today. In the information age of today, nothing can be transmitted effectively without them. At the outset of the 21st century, the information technology has pushed the development – concepts to new horizons and heights. Access to information technology has begun measuring the process in between prosperity and poverty, backwardness and consciousness level of mankind.

A study of the relationship between media and sustainability is actually an in-depth search of the watch-dog role of the former and the preservation –function of the latter. Both could benefit mutually from one another’s efforts. The idea of sustainability would not be circulated properly among the people –experts or ordinary citizens- in absence of media. Therefore, in communication sector there were two organizations found in the study area which is shortly described below:

5.6.1 Palung Illaka Post Office (*Palung Illaka Hulak Karyalaya*):

This is a governmental organization whose office is in Bikash Ghar Daman-4. According to Mr. Ganesh Rayamaji (staff since 2028 B.S) this office was named differently in different years as in 2014 B.S Aatirikta Post Office in Palung Okhar Gaoun (*Aatirikta Hulak Karyalaya*), in 2028 B.S Palung Branch Post Office in Bikash Ghar (*Palung Shaka Hulak Karyalaya*), 2035 B.S Choto Post Office (*Choto Hulak Karyalaya*), 2045 B.S Palung Illaka Post Office (*Palung Illaka Hulak Karyalaya*). Its working area is only two VDCs Daman and Palung. Due to only three staffs the postal service of this organization is quiet slow so, it was found that this organization is providing service as much as possible besides the minimum support of the central body and District post office. It was also found that about 1800-1900 are outgoing mail where as incoming mails are 1500-1600 monthly.

5.7 Cooperatives:

Initially, cooperatives were introduced in Nepal as credit cooperatives. They work under the executive order until the promulgation of the Cooperative Societies Act 1959. A cooperative is generally viewed as a socio-economic organization that can fulfill both social and economic objectives of its members, and that has its members’ interests truly at heart. A cooperative is based on certain values and principles of

its own, which distinguish it from other forms of organizations. There were three cooperatives found in the study area and some information are given in the table no.5 and they are as follows

-) Palung Cooperative Society
-) Gautam Shree Cooperative Organization
-) Kundal Devi Cooperative Organization

5.8 Industry Sector:

Trade and commerce association Daman Palung sub committee
(*Udyog Banizya Sang, Daman Palung Upa Sakha*)

This organization was established in 2057 B.S. but before that general meeting was called for the local business man, shop keepers, local leaders etc. in Chaitra 17, 2057 and elected working committee. Its working areas are surrounding 8 VDCs namely Daman, Palung, Bajrbarahe, Kuleakhani, Chitlang, Markhu, Tistung and Aakada. Its main objectives is to promote trade and commerce in the Daman and Palung VDCs.

Some of the other activities of this committee are as follows: -

-) Initiate the process for bringing CDMA and mobile phones in Daman and Palung VDCs.
-) Organize the delegation program to bring the branch office of Nepal Bank from Heatauda.
-) Sending local business man to other seminars so that they could learn new techniques and implement in their VDCs.
-) Initiate the process to inform the disease called 'club root' to agriculture development sub-committee of Trade & Commerce association Makwanpur.

-) Organizing programs honoring selective citizen of the local community good students.

5.9 Transportation:

Transportation plays a vital role in the economic development and overall development of any country. In the study area it was found that since the time of Lt. Mr. Rup Chandra Bista there were many local land user's group (*Bato Upabhokta Samiti*) was formed and dismissed after the completion of the proposed work.

Land user's group (*Bato Upabhokta Samiti*)

This type of community based organization was found to be formed in almost all wards of Daman VDC and after the completion of any particular work that committee was dismissed. This type of organization is formed by the initiation of the local community members and they donate their labor for construction of roads in their area. As shown in the pic. no. 12 local community member are digging for the road in Kittne ward of Daman.

5.10 Daman Palung Samyukta Aarthik Bikas Sayog Samit:

This community based organization is one of the example organization for the whole district as well as for the nation. According to the president Mr. Shyam Bhakta Shrestha, this organization has a long history since 2031 B.S. when Lt. Mr. Rup Chandra Bista started to collect revenue from the local community for the sole purpose to make his villagers educated and to facilitate higher secondary education in his Daman Palung villages. Firstly, in those days, as the villagers were illiterate he started one committee named “*Palung Chautarfi Bikash Samiti*” and started collecting revenue from Potatos, Dhoko, Kucho etc. which were very low and invest those collected funds in education sector but after 2046/47 B.S. new crops started in Daman & Palung so then revenue was also increased and now that system is on open tender basis which annually income is Rs. 17,00,000/- (seventeen lakh). But in the year 2035/36 B.S. the name was changed to *Daman Palung Samyukta Goaun Panchayat* and after 2046/47 the name was changed to *Daman Palung Samyukta Aarthik Sahayog Samiti*. Those collected funds are invested in different sectors as 60% in education sector and rest in other developmental works. After the year 2061 B.S. this organization is able to run one campus named Palung Multiple Campus.

Regarding the people's participation according to Mr. Shyam Bhakta Shrestha, mainly local community of Daman ward no.1 and Palung ward no. 1 are most active than other existing wards.

5.11 Village Development Committee- Daman

(Goaun Bikas Samiti- Daman)

Village development committee is a governmental local administrative organization under the Ministry of Local Development and working for the development of the Daman VDC in every field of developmental and social issues (pic. 14). Some of the programs are as follows:

-) Helped Red Cross Society to bought ambulance.
-) Certain funds were allocated for health camps.
-) Certain fund is always allocated in occurrence of natural calamities.
-) Invest in all developmental aspects as education, drinking water, infrastructure, health etc. sector.
-) Promote and encourage those programs in which local communities have accepted to donate labor for developmental works.

CHAPTER SIX

ANALYSIS OF PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN DAMAN

People's participation as being the key factor for the sustainable development, it is, however, had tried to analyze through SWOT analysis method (strength, weakness, opportunities and threat) as follows:

6.1 Strength:

Health:

-) Providence of seasonal vegetables has brought a positive change in consumption behavior of local people which has helped in the improvement of health condition of the local people.
-) Community health management committee has enhanced the access to primary health service and safe motherhood. The local community should not lose their life in a small measure.
-) Primary Health Centre forwards many governmental programs like vitamin 'A' and Polio vaccination which saves the local children from future disasters.
-) Nepal Red Cross Society- Daman works for providing support for general health check-up as well as ambulance service. Now people of Daman have a quick access to big hospitals of capital in few hours.
-) All the rivers that flow through Daman and Palung VDCs are the source of Kulakhani Hydro Electricity Project. Local user's committees are cooperating with local people to enrich the quality of drinking water by carrying out programs of sanitation in source. This helps to combat different water diseases like typhoid, dehydration and hepatitis.

Education:

-) Daman Palung Education Concerned Committee is working for the academic advancement of local community; it advocates quality education in primary level to higher secondary level.
-) Global Action Nepal works with local community to increase a bond between student and school, it helps in forming student's club.

Self-employment generation:

-) The drawbacks of seasonal unemployment are reduced with the collective effort in agricultural development. By seeking new agricultural methods farmers are themselves generating employment. It helps to uplift their living standard and reduced unemployment.
-) People's participation provides them with labor some works to engage themselves at off hours. Thus, they stop ruining their life in gambling and drinking.

Awareness creation:

-) People are involved in group discussion to make a change in their village. They are creating awareness in different fields - social, economic, health, culture, sex etc.
-) The effort of community development is not only entitled to local community. This evidence helps to create awareness in sustainable development throughout the nation.

Forestry:

-) These days Daman looks like a heaven with her green hills. This is the collective effort of local communities to promote community forestry.
-) Forestry in many ways is extending hands to help local community with fuel and other basic building materials.

6.2 Weakness:

-) It seems as if people of Daman VDC are deprived of central government. The procedures they are carrying on remain incomplete only because they do not have patronage. This hampers sustainable development of development activities.
-) Lack of proper guidance dependency is increasing like a cancer among local communities. They carry out development activities successfully but simply do not care after wards.
-) Tourism is what is expected from Daman. It is the point nearest from capital where Mt. Everest shows herself first including all other Himalayan ranges. But unfortunately there are not enough suits (hotels & restaurants) to provide necessary shelter for visitors due to poor promotion of the beauty of Daman, tourist are less encouraged to visit. People of Daman are loosing a major thing to get many other things.
-) The learned population from Daman decline to go back to their home. Rather they are used to urban cities like Kathmandu. This creates a heavy and potential loss of manpower.

6.3 Opportunity:

-) With the new widened horizon of politics, Daman has a potential to be a major production zone of vegetables – if the government will adopt the policy of decentralization, Daman will get enough off agricultural specialist which certain to contribute in the increasing of per capita income of local peoples.
-) With the growing interest of youths to visit Daman, Daman has a probability of being a major domestic tourist site. It seems as if Daman will be a favorite outing spot. Local people can benefit themselves with introducing the domestic way of hospitality.

6.4 Threat:

-) The widening disparity of Daman is that deforestation at the frontiers and neighboring VDCs will scrap Daman VDC into a land slide. Local people are unwillingly running off Daman in fear of land slide.
-) Although migration is a universal problem, Daman seems most in threat of this disease. Those who are economically and financially strong migrate to big and developed cities.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Summary

The study was based on primary as well as secondary sources of information. The study can be summarized as follows: -

-) The total number of the household in the study area was 1329 in which ward no. 7 consists of the highest number where as ward no. 8 has the lowest no.
-) It was found that Chhetri and Tamang hold the highest percentage living in the study area which was 46.9% and 42.2% respectively.
-) Male were found more educated than female in which male hold 59.6% where as female holds only 45.2% literate.
-) Most of the population engage themselves in agriculture, i.e., 48.25%; in business (10.25%) and in service (8.84%) respectively, rest of them (18.9%) remain unemployed.
-) Average land ownership in the study area was found greater (10.1%) in comparison with the national average ratio, and landless household were only 2.3%.
-) The study revealed that there were 25 different institutions working actively, and ward no. 4, 3 & 5 consists of greater number of institutions to 8, 6 & 5 respectively.

7.2 Conclusion

Living standard of people in Daman VDC today is not merely the outcome of some fragile years. This demands a long history of local people's participation that these laborious people set themselves an exemplary genius in sustainable development of the area. For instance, *Daman Palung Samyukta Aarthik Bikas Sahayog Samiti* has been working since 2031 B.S when Lt. Rup Chandra Bista started collecting revenues from the local Kantawal for the sole purpose of making his villagers educated and to facilitate higher secondary education. Community based organizations pursued unexpected results out of their development programs only because people of the area were motivated through altruist means. They shared their loss and celebrated their gains together. Under this motto of people's participation, they could bring their developmental programs sustainable. Moreover, the programs run well and are compatible with environment. They used the resources (manual and natural) within the community but did not lead deserted for coming generation. Instead, what these people practiced went on to make Daman a natural beauty combined with economic prosperity.

It will not be exaggeration if all that Daman has today is indebted to Late Rup Chandra Bista, a man with vision. His insights on development are inculcated on each and every program that the CBOs commence. Development models that are practiced today were already implemented by Bista himself. That development is not possible without people's participation, mutual sharing & environment compatibility and will not be sustainable, was already there in his mind. Sustainability defines itself best in people's participation was practiced by Bista and his peoples then. These days the major mantras of development are necessarily the legacy of Lt. Rup Chandra Bista. Today, most of the

CBOs working in Daman operate themselves with the full support of local residence; people pay for what is intended to them – be it in the form of tax or manual labor.

Examining the existing institutions and agencies working for rural development in Daman VDC, a conclusion can be derived that participation of community members in different developmental activities determines the strength or weakness and sustainability of such development activities. Daman has proved herself majestic in natural beauty and beauty in people's faces residing over here. Other rural parts of nation should imitate the process of Daman's development procedures.

7.3 Recommendation:

-) Legacy of Late Rup Chandra Bista should be revived in development projects to achieve the highest of expectation. Assistance (mechanical & technical) is to assist and not to begin alone. We may not need any third party cooperation to develop our rural areas if local people's participation is motivated.
-) The presence of government is rarely felt over the period of our study in Daman Village. People are going to run out their resources since the problem like different diseases in vegetables are continuously haunting, which are hardly noticed by governmental institutions. Though the site is not that far from the capital city, no assistance has yet reached to encounter such technical deficiencies in vegetables. The Ministry of Agriculture should immediately form a team of specialist to combat these vegetable diseases at some parts of Daman VDC.

-) Lethargy has been found crawling in people's attitudes after some development institutions withdrew from the site. Dependency is found increasing. For this, the team working for development activities should hand over the responsibility to another team from local community. The previous team should impart their knowledge to local people on sustainable and effective working of development activities before leaving the site.
-) It is necessary to make a recommendation of imitation of sustainable development activities practiced through Daman VDC. The works are highly appreciable that all the parts of nation living under the line of poverty should, without delay, imitate the procedures from Daman.

Effectiveness of People's Participation for Sustainable Rural Development in Nepal
 (A Case Study of Daman VDC, Makwanpur District)

Date: 2063/ /

Household Survey Questionnaire:

1. General information of the study area:

a)VDC: DAMAN b)Village: c)Ward:.....

2. Family Background of respondent:

a. Name:

b. Age:

c. Caste:

d. Description of family:

S	Name of member	Age	Sex	Relation to head	Education	Marital Status	Occupation
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

3. What type of institutions/agencies are working at present in your village for rural development?

a) Central Government b) Local Government

c) NGOs d) INGOs

e) CBOs f) Others

4. In what type of institution/agency are you involved for local development?

a) Local Government b) NGOs

c) INGOs d) CBOs

f) Others

5. What type of development activities has been conducted by your institution/agency?

a) b)

c) d)

e) f)

6. How was your involvement for local development activities in your village?

a) Cash donation: (Amt)

c) Paid Staff:

b) Kind donation: (specify):

d) Voluntarily labor donation: (Days)

f) Other

7. In which development activity you have participated?

a) b)

c) d)

e) f)

8. Do you face any difficulty to participate in any developmental activity organized by any institution/agencies?

a) b)

c) d)

e) f)

9. In what type of development activities are you interested to participate?

a) b)

c) d)

10. Is your institution/agency running sustainably?

a) Yes b) No

If 'Yes', How ?

.....
.....

If 'No', Why?

.....
.....

11. What are the positive aspects of your institution/agency working in your village?

a) b)

c) d)

e) f)

12. What are the weaknesses of your institution/agency working at your village?

a) b)

c) d)

e) f)

13. What are the major things to consider for getting more participation of local people in any development activities?

a) b)

c) d)

e) f)

14. Do you have any suggestion to make the activities of institutions/agencies more effective?

- a) Yes b) No

If 'Yes,' What types of suggestions?

- i)
ii)
iii)
iv)

15. How these programs can be more sustainable?

- i)
ii)
iii)
iv)

16. What development activities should be implemented through the local people's participation?

- a) b)
c) d)
e) f)

17. Do you have any other comments?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Effectiveness People's Participation for Sustainable Rural Development in Nepal
(A Case Study of DAMAN VDC, Makwanpur District)

Checklist for observations:

1. General information of the thesis area's institutions/agencies:
 - a)VDC: DAMAN b)Village: c)Ward:.....
2. Organizational Background:
 - a. Name:
 - b. Estd. Date:
 - c. Field of for work:
 - d. Respondent Name:
3. What are the programs organized by this institution/agency since 2005?
 - a) Total programs?
 - b) Some major ones.
 - i).....
 - ii).....
 - iii).....
 - iv).....
4. What was the condition of Local People's Participation?
 - a) No participation
 - b) Low participation
 - c) Medium participation
 - d) High participation
5. What were the demands of the Local People from this institution/agency? List some major and repeated ones?
 - a).....
 - b).....
 - c).....
6. Is there any problem to make Local people participate for any development programs ?
 - a) Yes..... b) No.....

If 'Yes'

 - i)What are some of those?
 - a).....

b).....

c).....

7. Is your institution/agency able to achieve its objectives?

a) Yes..... b) No.....

If 'Yes'

i)What percent (%)?

a) Below 40%.....

b) 40% to 60%

c) 60% to 80%.....

d) Above 80%

8. Did your organization train any local people to conduct development programs?

a) Yes..... b) No

9. What is the role of your organization?

a) Facilitator

b) Main actor

Effectiveness of People's Participation for Sustainable Rural Development in Nepal
(A Case Study of Daman VDC, Makwanpur District)

Date: 2063/ /

Key Informant Interview: (Local Leaders)

Non implementators or non officials, beneficiaries

1. General information of the study area:

a)VDC: Daman b)Village: c)Ward:.....

2. General background of the respondent:

a. Name:

b. Age: c. Sex: Male _____ Female _____

d. Religion: e. Caste:

e. Education:

f. Occupation:

3. Since when any institution/agency started to work for development in this VDC?

a.

4. Do you have any knowledge about development procedure in your area?

a) Yes b) No

5. What was the condition of Local People's Participation?

a) No participation

b) Low participation

c) Normal participation

d) High participation

6. What sort of problems have you faced as the local people while any institution/agency are working for any development programs?

i)

ii)

iii)

iv)

v)

7. Do any institution/agency train any local people to conduct development program?

a) Yes..... b) No

If 'Yes', What sort of training?

i)..... ii)

iii) iv)

8. In your opinion who will be more responsible in the development activities to make it sustainable?

- a) Central Government
- b) Local Government
- c) NGOs
- d) INGOs
- e) CBOs
- f) Local People
- g) Others

9. Are those institutions/agencies able to make local people participate for developmental programs?

- a) Yes..... b) No.....

If 'Yes'

a) How much percent (%) of Local People?

1% to 20%

21% to 40%

41% to 60%

61% to 80%

81% to 100%.....

10. In your opinion what are the things to be consider for sustainable rural development?

- i)
- ii)
- iii)
- iv)
- v)

Key Informant Interview: (Office Category)

Implementator only

1. General information of the study area's institutions/agencies:
 - a)VDC: Daman b)Village: c)Ward:.....
2. Organizational Background:
 - a. Name of organization:
 - b. Estd. Date:
 - c. Field for work:
 - d. Respondent Name:
 - e. Position:
3. Since when is your institution/agency working in this VDC?
 - a.
4. What are the development activities implemented by this institution/agency?
 - i)
 - ii)
 - iii)
 - iv)
 - v)
5. What is the role of your organization?
 - a) Facilitator
 - b) Main actor
6. What was the condition of Local People's Participation?
 - a) No participation
 - b) Low participation
 - c) Normal participation
 - d) High participation
7. What sort of problem your institution/agency had to face to make local people participate for any development programs?
 - i)
 - ii)
 - iii)
 - iv)

v)

8. How is your institution/agency able to achieve its objectives?

a) Below 40%.....

b) 40% to 60%

c) 60% to 80%.....

d) Above 80%

9. Did your institution/agency train any local people to conduct development program?

a) Yes..... b) No

10. Is your institution/agency running sustainably?

a) Yes..... b) No

If 'Yes', How?

.....
.....

If 'No', Why?

.....
.....