

# CHAPTER - ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

The concept of poverty is not a new subject. In present time poverty is one of the general features of developing countries like Nepal, poverty in the present world cannot be viewed as an uni-dimensional Concept, comprising the notions of lack of access to resources and opportunities, illiteracy, poor health, and lack of sanitation, deprivation of basic rights and security and powerlessness likewise, poverty defined as the inability to consume a minimum amount of food and nonfood items. While this definition captures only one of many dimension of poverty but it is believe as an important one.

According to census- 2001 shows that 86 percent of people live in rural areas. So poverty in Nepal is predominately a rural phenomenon 95 percent of the poor live in rural area poverty is also primarily as agricultural phenomenon: about 82 percent of rural poor are either agriculture self- employed or agriculture laborer. Human Development. Report reflects that Nepal is in the low human development category with its HDI value 0.490, ranked as 142nd out of 173 countries (UNDI, 2004). As Asian Development Bank, high incidence of poverty is the primary development concern in Nepal (ADB, 2001). Against this background poverty reduction is the primary objective of the long- term Agricultural Perspective Plan (APP, 1996-2015) of the government of Nepal. For the crusade against poverty in Nepal a lot of policies and programmed have been implemented. The government and the non-governmental organization have made a large of efforts to overcome the problem of poverty. In spite of various development efforts, the proportion of the country's population below the poverty line has been increasing and overwhelmingly concentrated in rural areas. Rural poverty alleviation is the biggest challenge to the government.

Women of Nepal mainly suffer from drudgery, domestic violence, stress and disease related to pregnancy and lactation. Since women and girls of all ages have less access to food and heath care than men they are malnourished and victims of many complaints. For the majority of women who live in male headed households, there are sociological factors, which constrain their access to household income and resources.

Although the structure of gender relation varies significantly among different inheritance systems, and who, for the most part, controls the allocation of household income and assets, women's legal right to inherit parental property is still limited. In addition, there is more vulnerability for women than for men. A woman's share in household assets and income (and even basic food security) is far more uncertain than a man's.

Nepal is a multifaceted country regarding social structure which involves multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-linguistic societies. The census of 2001 recorded 60 caste and ethnic groups while the National Ethnic Groups Development Committee has identified 65 such groups. The census listed 103 caste/ethnic groups including unidentified groups. Some castes have been grouped in inhumane discrimination existing in our society into the Dalit and oppressed category. Altogether, there are also many other indigenous ethnic and caste groups who have been historically lagging behind in their income and asset levels, education achievements and human development indicators, and to the extent to which they are represented in the power structure.

Thus, low economic growth, steady improvement, inequality and social exclusion have been the major components/dimensions of Nepalese poverty. Another striking fact is that income poverty in Nepal has mostly affected rural areas despite some achievements in national economic growth since the 1970s. The growth has always bypassed the rural poor.

Rural poverty in Nepal is mainly characterized by lack of access to resources. The poor have low productivity land. This is partly as a result of lack of credit and modern inputs, in turn a result of inadequate infrastructure and weak institutions. Lacking usable roads, farmers cannot obtain modern inputs or get their crops to market. Whatever services the government provides appear to be captured by better-off households because the poor are not well organized to defend their interests.

True development is only possible if every group of the community develops in a proportionate manner. Unless there is full-fledged participation of all the people in their life cannot be achieved. Here, David Korten writes, "Development should be understood as a process by which the members of the society increase their personal and institutional capabilities and justly distributed improvements in their quality of life with their own aspiration. The constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 1990

requirement for the enjoyment of the fruits of democracy, Local self- Governance Act, 1999 is already in application to institutionalize the process of development by enhancing the ethnic communities, indigenous people and down- trodden as well as socially in mobilizing and allocating means for the development of and equal distribution of the fruits of development.

Fighting poverty is a difficult task and the task of poverty alleviation is not only accomplished by governmental organizations (NGOs) Especially, International Non- Governmental organization (INGOs), Netherlands Development Organization (SNV), Action Aid Nepal, NORAD, GTZ, JICA, etc, are accelerating the act of poverty reduction through different programmes. Among them UNDP is one of the major contributor in the task and file local Governance Programme (LGP) is one of its biggest of Nepal, covering the central, eastern, mid- western and for western regions front hill mountain and the Terai regions of Nepal. This is based on social mobilization approach. The holistic social mobilization approach espoused by south Asia Poverty Alleviation has made a critical contribution to enhancing the capacity of people in remote villages to effectively priorities in partnership with the elected local government. It is in this context the government views social mobilization as all- important compliment to decentralization. Furthermore, The National Planning Commission considers social mobilization and decentralization two key pinars to its poverty alleviation strategy,

The Ministry of Local Development (MLD) started file execution of the Local Governance (LGP) in Dec 1996 on technical all Financial assistance Fon UNDP with National Planning Commission (NPC) as its co- operating agency. Today LGP has grown to become a network spanning 30 districts of Nepal covering 216 VDCs through Village Development Programmed (VDP). The VDP gets financial support from Local Trust fund which informed to operate the VDP in economic and technical support of LGP. The VDP aims to support the poverty reduction process through social mobilization. Tile VDP also strengthen the grassroots level institution development and economic development of people with a professed objective of mating broad- based multi- purpose community Organization (COs) of men and women. The organization saving and skill development are three main components of VDP.

## 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It is well known that Nepal is a poor country with widespread poverty. However, the dimension of poverty varies from one region to another and from one ethnic group to another. Although, the Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS, 1995/1996) conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 2005 states that only 42 percent of the people are below the poverty line, but various non-official reports show that the magnitude of poverty is much more than the official figures. Usually, the people in the rural areas (44 percent) are poorer as compared to urban areas (23 percent) and households belonging to occupational castes and other small ethnic groups are in a miserable condition.

The definition of poverty is not unique and universal; people may be even poor, if various socio-economic indicators measure poverty. Therefore, micro studies may be very useful to know about the cause of poverty. Most of the rural development programs and other package programs are committed to a basic needs approach and are geared to alleviate poverty. For successful implementation of these programs, it is essential to understand poverty at the micro level, i.e. household level. The effectiveness of government and nongovernmental programs on a given village may be evaluated with the help of micro assessment studies. Government launches various programs with big promises and publicity to alleviate poverty in the country, but every time these turn out to be fiascoes. The implementation of the first Five Year Plan in 1956.

Integrated Rural Development projects (IRDP), Small Farmers Development Programmes (SFDP), and Production Credit for Rural Women (PCRW). Basic Needs Programs, Community Development Programs and Sustainable Development Programs were initiated with great promises and hopes, but the objectives of all these programs to reduce poverty are far from achieved. In recent decades, government and non-government sectors have tried social mobilization approaches in several ways to meet their development goals. Among the non-governmental sector, SAPAP has adopted the social mobilization approach in seven VDCs of Syangja District of Nepal for the first time in 1994. The SAPA was an outcome of the joint initiative of the SAARC and the UNDP to demonstrate the ways in which the process of social mobilization could be sponsored to allow for a rapid scaling up of poverty alleviation efforts. The mobilization model demonstrated in Syangja has been taken to scale

nationwide through HMG/UNDP national Participatory most noticeable the Participatory District Development Programmes (POOP) and the Local Governance Programmes (LGP) and under the economic and technical support of LGP, the VDP is operational in 216 VDCs in Nepal, with 10 VDCs in Lalitpur District from 1996 with an objective of empowerment of people that would lead towards sustainable human development. The empowerment is envisaged through two main fronts: Institutional development and economic development.

The rhetoric of "social mobilization" as vocalized by many development actors needs to be studied, especially by sociologists. Therefore, an assessment type of research study is necessary to be done. Which should focus on following research question:

- 1 Who are benefiting from the program'?
- 2 What is the participation of women and vulnerable groups in social development'?
- 3 What is the social impact upon minorities, Dalit and other communities ?
- 4 How do local people perceive the program strategies?
- 5 What are the obstacles for programme to mobilize people?
- 6 Does social mobilization really help to uplift the rural poor from the deprivation?

### **1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

The general objective of this study is to study social mobilization programs regarding alleviation of all forms of poverty prevalent in the people of Godamchaur village especially the disadvantaged, dalits and women members of the society. In specific terms this report concerns with the following objectives:

1. To study operational procedures and different aspects of social mobilization programs in Nepal with special reference to Godamchaur VDC of Lalitpur district.
2. To assess the impact of economic/social mobilization programs on alleviation of different forms of poverty such as economic, social and political.
3. To examine the weaknesses and shortcomings on different aspects related to the implementation of social mobilization programs.

4. To suggest recommendations aimed at improving the implementation and impacts of the social mobilization programs.

#### **1.4 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY**

Social mobilization is the foundation of participatory approaches in rural development and poverty alleviation programs. It is a powerful instrument in decentralization policies and programs aimed, at strengthening human and institutional resources development at local level. Social mobilization strengthens participation of rural poor in local decision-making, improves their access to social and production services and efficiency in the use of locally available financial resources, and enhances opportunities for- asset building by the poorest of the poor.

It is also true that the notion of people's participation is now widely recognized as a basic principle of development programs and projects. Yet it is a complex process and there are few universal truths, approaches or methodologies. People's participation cannot be merely proclaimed, it has to be promoted. It takes time, resources, understanding and perseverance, but the end result should be a development process which is not exclusively in the control of external professionals but which also involves local people, their representatives, their ideas and their skills and knowledge. People's participation can ensure sustainability, it can make development activities more effective and it can help to build local capacities.

The primacy of people: Whatever the purpose or ultimate goal of the projects, people's interests, their needs and their wishes are allowed to underpin the key decisions and actions relating to the projects. It is not a question of including people as and when it is felt by project management to be convenient; people sit center-stage and their interests are taken into consideration during the whole course of the project.

People's knowledge and skill is seen as a potentially positive contribution to the project: a project which does not seek to make use of local knowledge and skills may not only be less effective but will also be squandering a useful resource. A participatory project seek every possibility to base its activities Upon local resources' both to avoid situations of dependence on external ones and also to help develop local capabilities, which will be important if the development is to be sustained. Participation is to do with developing people's

capacities and this can best be achieved by building on and strengthening their existing knowledge and expertise.

People's participation empowers women: Participatory development. Seek to improve gender inequalities through providing a means by which women can take part in decision making. Women's participation is Transformative, not be merely modernistic; While there are often enormous social and cultural barriers which hinder women's participation, participatory development seek to bring about changes and to create the circumstances where women's voices is also heard. This is a sensitive and critical issue, but efforts to involve women in an appropriate manner is always central.

Autonomy as opposed to control: invites as much responsibility as possible for the project with the local people. Such a principle is not always realistic and it should not be pushed too far in such circumstances; but there is a apparent move to minimize the control of project staff and to maximize the potential responsibility of local people.

Local actions as opposed to local response: encouraging local people to make decisions and lake action within the broad parameters of the project, as opposed to merely responding passively to initiatives proposed by others. The more that these kinds of local initiatives be encouraged, the more a sense of ownership develop among local people; but the major obstacle may see project staff who are unwilling or unable to promote local ownership of project activities and outcomes.

Allow for some spontaneity in project direction: promoting people's participation means that the project is allowed to develop in accordance with the abilities of local people to play an increasing role and to begin to assume some responsibility. Unless the project is able to plan for and to accommodate people's participation, it remain a straight jacket and pushes on to predetermined objectives regardless of whether local people ale on board or not. Participatory projects do often take longer but, if' they are truly participatory, the outcome is more positive and sustainable.

The study, therefore, aims to critically examine the social mobilization

programs in the Godamchaur VDC regarding these norms of people's participation, primacy of the people and poverty alleviation. Godamchaur is relatively near to Kathmandu. This village involves every stratum of people either in terms of economy or social status and most people are engaged in agricultural and other farm-based activities. Thus this village can be the best choice for this type of study

### **1.5 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

The major limitations of the study are given below:

- ) This study has covered only Godamchaur VDC and will not be applicable to all the VDC of Nepal because of different social cultural conditions.
- ) This study being bound within the limitations of academic curriculum, constrained related to limited physical and human resources as well as the factor of time is also significant.
- ) The study being based on the available secondary data; weakness in the existing data itself may reflect on analysis and assessment of some problems or issues too.
- ) The sampled respondents may be affiliated with any political party. In this situation the political biasness of the respondents can obstruct the gaining of real information in the village.



## CHAPTER -TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

*Robert chamber* has studied the poverty of the Third World specially the South Asia and identified some elements that constitute the cluster of disadvantages which contribute to poverty. He has termed this as *deprivation trap*. This trap includes poverty, physical weakness, isolation, vulnerability and powerlessness. He thinks all these disadvantages are interlinked and cannot be isolated. He also argues 'it is said that the poorer rural people must help themselves; but this, trapped as they are, they often cannot do. The initiatives, lies with outsiders who have more power and resources and most of whom are neither rural nor poor. In this regard, the rationality of social mobilization doesn't shrink but goes high because social mobilization focuses on building on building community organizations to directly articulate people's needs and priorities. Once sensitized communities build their own organization and develop their own leaders. No outsiders can hinder the progress of them if they are united through their own institutions.

*Amaratya Sen* has also emphasized on the liberty of people themselves to build their own capabilities. He has viewed development as freedom, He argued that freedom advances the capability of a person, which is the essence of development. According to him, what people call positively achieve is influenced by economic opportunities, political liberties, social powers, and the enabling conditions of good health, basic education, and encouragement and cultivation of initiatives. 'He further argues,' The institutional arrangement, of these opportunities can be meaningful only when people have freedom and liberty to participate in social choice and in the making of public decisions that impel the progress of these opportunities. Hence, social mobilization makes such a concept of development more appropriate and significant.

Many literatures have studied the nature, cause and effects of poverty in Nepal. According to a World Bank (2005AD) report entitled "*poverty in Nepal: At the Turn of the Century*" poverty in Nepal is deep and complex, and only a concerted effort to improve public interventions while mobilizing community initiative holds hope for a reduction in poverty. The report further says " poverty is more widespread and deeper in the more remote areas in the mid- and far- western development regions and mountain belt. Poverty in rural Nepal is too deep and too entrenched to be rapidly or

widely alleviated. Still a steady, sensitive effort at combating and reducing it can bring progress in the new century."

Godamuchaur has given the following causes for the expansion and deepening of poverty in Nepal:

1. Sluggish growth rate of overall economy in the face of rapid population growth.
2. High inequality in asset and income distribution aggravated by a lopsided dualistic development process.
3. Massive unemployment and under-employment.
4. Low human Development status- high illiteracy and lack of access to basic education, health care drinking water, and means of sanitation for the majority of the population.
5. Low productivity and gross inefficiency in management of available resources.
6. High inflation relative to the rise in income for fixed income groups.
7. Gender discrimination causing high incidence of poverty among women and female- headed households. High indebtedness and heavy dependence on informal credit from moneylenders at exorbitant rates of interest.

Panday 2006AD has mentioned the cause of poverty in the following points:

- i. Unsatisfactory growth in aggregate output,
- ii. Historical effect of unequal distribution of assets and social and economic status among different groups of citizens including the caste-related and gender related biases, and
- iii. Inequities born of recent development efforts that have generated further iniquitous income and assets distribution.

Some authors have criticized Nepalese development efforts and tried to dig out the causes of their failure. *Bista 2006AD* has stated the fatalistic and hierarchic caste system with Braininess orthodoxy as the major impediment to Nepal's development. Shrestha placed the blame almost exclusively on the government and its affiliates for being corrupt, acting only in self-interest for the sake of material wealth accrual. *Panday* argues multi-failure is multi-faceted and complex emphasizing on the problem of bad governance and general lack of social consciousness for the country's unacceptably poor development performance. In his view problems and aspirations of the majority of poor have gone largely unheeded. *Bhattachan* states the lack of real people's and community participation in development processes to be main cause of failure. In his opinion a problem to be sustainable and Effective the role of community in development should plot be minimized bit uplifted.

*The Tenth Plan (2002-2007)*, in course of various discussions held between civil society and people, has identified some major factors of poverty. "The factors included are related to problems such as distribution of lands, debilitated approach of poor in resources, fragmentation of holding and causes related to weak implementation such as incapacity to curb down the leakages and irregularities, political instability, lack of uniformity between policy and programming, ineffective plan formulation, and resource allocation and weak monitoring.' The plan further states,' There are other worth- mentioning.' Socioeconomic causes sash as low rate of economic growth, lack of technical education, unexpectedly low positive response from private; sector and social security problems etc.'

*'Poverty Reduction mid Decentralization: A linkage Assessment Report 2002'* published by Local Development Training Association has studied the cause of poverty <sup>in</sup> Nepal and has categorized file problems in the following headings:

- i. Structural and institutional problems
- ii. Policy related problems
- iii. Resource allocation problems
- iv. Increased uneven use of public resources
- v. Waste of resources and lost of opportunities
- vi. Excessive political intervention

- vii. Inability to use available resources
- viii. Ever increasing gap between goals and results
- ix. A high degree of corruption and
- x. Lack of strategic visions.

The report has also suggested that poverty alleviation should have as a process that allows freedoms of action and decisions, and an opportunity that strengthens the role of the poor in the process of governance. The report further argues, Poverty is rampant in Nepal not only because there is no effort in lifting the nation up from the clutches of ignorance, hunger, and all other kinds of deprivations, but also because there is no any significant effort in re-designing the existing mechanism that generally exclude the already marginalized social groups from their natural temptation to develop themselves. The beauty of decentralization is that it can help to include all social groups in the process of growth and development, if implemented with a strong will. Strong win not in words alone, but in spirit too.'

'Empowering people (2006): A Guidebook of Participation has defined people's participation in two ways. Firstly participation as a means it has seen participation as a process whereby local people cooperate or collaborate with externally introduced development programmes or projects. In this way participation becomes the means whereby such initiatives can be more effectively implemented. Secondly, participation as an end it has taken participation as a goal in itself. This, goal can be expressed as the empowering of people in terms of their acquire the skills, knowledge and experience. More greater responsibility for their development. The book further explains, 'People's poverty can often be explained in terms of their exclusion and lack of access to and control of the resources they need to sustain and improve their lives. Participation is an instrument of change and it can help to break that exclusion and to provide poor people with the basis for their more direct involvement in development initiatives.' The book signifies people's participation in development to be concerned with two things:

- i. Structural relationships and the importance of developing people's capacities and skills to negotiate and to seek the resources and changes which they

require in order to improve their lives; and

- ii. The methods and techniques whereby local people can be brought to play a part and to develop a state in development programmes and projects. Both purposes are equal importance; the former seeks to secure a longer terms and sustainable development for poor people, the latter is crucial in providing immediate access to the benefits of development.

According to '*Social Mobilization and its mapping in Nepal 2003*' Social mobilization for poverty alleviation is based on the assumption that poor people in general do not know how to unleash their potential, and thus they need social/ technical guidance to:

1. Get organized- for empowerment, pooling of resources, cutting down overhead, achieving economy of scale, etc,
2. Identify genuine activists/ cadres front among themselves (or the Community);
3. Identify and prioritize what people are wining to undertake in terms of opportunities and needs;
4. Undertake feasibility study of identified opportunities and needs in terns of people's capacity, willingness, equity, sustainability, requirement of resources and availability of resources front within and outside;
5. Arrange, secure, facilitate flow of required resources to the community for implementation of the feasible needs/ portfolio of opportunities and
6. Monitor, lobby and establish linkages between communities and other development agencies.

Khan (1999) has addressed the above basic objectives in two packages:

- a. Conceptual package, which is based on three elements- organization development, capital generation (1through savings) and skill enhancement ( through training) and
- b. Programme package, which entails implementation of all sorts of social/economic activities that emerge through a participatory planning process. It has been recognized that pro- conceived programme packages do not effectively to influence the total target population in the society.

The Nepal Human Development Report 2001 has analyzed the basic objective of social mobilization is just that; organizing people in order to reveal their potential and increase the choices available to them so that they may promote their own development and improve their own lives and their communities. The report states, 'Social Mobilization efforts often focus on enabling target groups to attain economic self-reliance by forming savings and credit groups, thus reducing dependence on local moneylenders, by raising economic activities, and by enhancing access to information, technology, and external resources. Through these and other activities, group members strengthen their capacity to withstand the pressures of market forces and other risks.' It further asserts, 'Studies: evaluating poverty alleviation programmes using social mobilization indicate that the income of poor households has increased during the program period. Social mobilization raises the skills and the efficiency of its beneficiary households. A capital to buy inputs becomes available. As a result, production and income increases. Increases in incomes generally lead to increases in consumption and the kinds of improvements in living conditions that require cash purchase and/or investments.'

The Report has also analyzed the impact of Social Mobilization in socio-political empowerment and Human Development and states, 'Social Mobilization Focuses not only on enhancing economic capabilities, but also on broadening the scope of social and political choices available to the people involved. Through organization and participation in community groups, solidarity increases involvement in decision-making processes grows, awareness improves management skills are developed, all deprived members of society are also encouraged to participate. Participants discover a new assertiveness, sense an improvement in social status, and learn to make their voices heard.' It concludes 'Social Mobilization is thus an effective tool for poverty alleviation and human development.'

*'PDDP/LGP Bridging Phase Programme Unified Report 2003'* states, 'Decentralization combined with social mobilization proved to be an effective strategy to empower communities, deliver services and reduce poverty. Social Mobilization, which empowers the community people to articulate their voice in the decision-making process, is a major development strategy adopted on the Tenth Plan (2002-2007). Social mobilization also helps ensure transparency and accountability from the authorities. Decentralization and social mobilization is a Complex process that

touches various strata of society and instauration. Since decentralization means sharing of power and resources, vested interest groups have been resisting delaying the process. Apart from legal and regulatory framework, there is a need for changing mindset at different levels, which is a difficult task. It is basically a potential process for which the major stakeholders need to be engaged in the process on long-term basis. The federation of local bodies could be used to advocate and lobby for required policy changes.' The report justifies, 'Social mobilization has been an effective tool in mobilizing women and disadvantaged groups in mainstreaming development and income generating activities. There has been more focus on gender with strong representation of women in programme activities with women constituting 40 percent of target beneficiaries. The decentralization system based on social mobilization promotes more gender equity and significantly enhances women's leadership skills.

Dr. Meena Acharya and Art Wright has evaluated the impact of the UN system on capacity building for poverty eradication in Nepal and has found VDP as a successful program in empowering the rural communities socially and economically through the process of social Mobilization.

They cite, ' The major problems of governance in Nepal today are that of transparency and accountability of the political parties and its leaders and responsiveness of the state machinery to people's needs and aspirations. Decentralization, social mobilization, participatory development and devolution of power are necessary elements in increasing responsiveness, transparency and accountability of 'the system to the people's needs.'

In their view the community organizations constructed under the VDP have developed a vision for their own overall development which can be supportive cause to sustain the capability of the local governments and the communities to the program even after donor's cease to fund them. With this they have also raised question on the lackness of specifically targeted program in VDP to uplift the very poor and marginalized communities. The methodology of the study is highly based on the field visits, observations and interview with the people from policy making level to stakeholders of the program.

*ROLE OF MICROCREDIT IN THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY* has studied on the significance of micro-credits in rural areas of developing countries and found that

several factors have led to increase the importance micro-credit in promoting growth with greater equity. 'There has been a growth in the recognition of the importance of empowering all people is increasing their access to all the factors of production, including credit fit addition, the value of the role of nongovernmental organizations in development is receiving more attention. The report states, 'It is in that context that micro- credit has recently assumed a certain degree of prominence. It based on the recognition that the latent capacity of the poor fur entrepreneurship would be encouraged with the availability of small-scale loans and would introduce them to the small-enterprise Sector, This could allow them to be more self-reliant, create employment opportunities, and, not least, engage women in economically productive activities. Currently, there are estimated to be about 3,000 micro finance institutions in developing countries. These institutions also help create deeper and more widespread financial markets in those countries.'

A workshop Report entitled '*Pro- poor- Growth mid Governance in South Asia* by Ponna Wignaraja attempts to show how the governance agenda with its emphasis on participatory development call be combined with a systematic decentralization of power and resources to life grassroots in order to lay the basis For sustained poverty reduction. The key to this process is community mobilization through social movements and non-government development organizations that can catalyze change through partnerships with state organizations and by advocating for deeper reforms in governance that bring about systematic changes in the conditions of the poor. Decentralization creates the opportunity. For this to happen but decentralization without social mobilization creates scope for vested local interests to monopolize power and resources to their advantage. Social movements and organizations representing the poor can Challenge the monopolization of (lower and resources by officials and politically dominant groups and effect lasting social and devolution of resources in a manner is both democratic and reduces (alleviate) poverty.

All the countries in South Asia are experimenting with decentralization reforms, ostensibly to provide more power and Resources to local governments, but as yet, there is no clear evidence that these reforms are helping to alleviate poverty. Evidence shows that poverty alleviation does, not result automatically from decentralization. Successful pro-poor efforts hinge on other, more complementary reforms in governance that foster participation, accountability and transparency, without which



decentralization call simply concentrate power and resources in the hands of a few at the local level. In contrast, many social movements have seen the potential to decentralization to advance a pro-poor agenda, by widening the space for more inclusive deliberation of policy options and increasing the allocation of resources for poverty alleviation at the local level. What is critical is the capacity of these organizations to mobilize file poor, to articulate their rights as citizens and elected representatives local

## **CHAPTER – THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter will cover me detail information focused on focused on the information of the research design sampling procedure different tools and techniques employed for data collection and analysis etc.

#### **3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN**

An explorative and descriptive research design has been used in this study. The analyses of data study are presented descriptively. In this design, socioeconomic conditions of the respondents, their participation in self development, role of social mobilization in their empowerment, operating procedure of the social mobilization programs, people's perception on various development issues, coordination between different programs, soda-economic strength of the people's organization, and monitoring and evaluation or me program arc explored, analyzed and described.

#### **3.2 NATURE AND SOURCE OF DATA**

This study is based on the systematic and objective study. Primary data has collected by survey using formal and informal interviews and field observation. He secondary data has also collect from books, articles, reports, DDC, VDC and from non-governmental organization etc. Being a micro-level study, it has covered the role of government agencies; individuals groups and social workers in the development or Godamchaur VDC.

#### **3.3 SAMPLE /SAMPLING**

First, the total number of households in different wards and their involvement in different programs was taken in consideration and then proportionally by random sampling method. Snowball sampling was applied to Specially focus on dalit and ethnic families. A total of 65 respondents were selected for file distribution of questionnaire. Sample size was determine by taking into account the level of precision squired, heterogeneity of the targeted population and so as emphasize disadvantaged and women headed families. Adequate attention was given in determining file sample size so dual. The chosen sample would represent the targeted population.

### **3.4 COLLECTION OF DATA**

Structured questionnaire was prepared to generate relevant information and data. First part of a structured questionnaire was used to get quantitative data in the field of personal identification, population composition and educational status. Similarly, second part was used to collect qualitative information regarding people's attitudes and socio-economic status, perceptions and extent of their involvement in different aspects of social mobilizing efforts, need and aspiration of people, nature of the involvement, deviation and participation of benefited people, share of expenditure of local people and government level, supervision, technical support and prospective activities conducted to sustain the development projects. Key information was also obtained from local leaders, aged persons and social mobilizers. Interview was also taken from the head of the family. Observation method was employed in order to generate data regarding socioeconomic conditions of the people and geophysical condition of the village as well.

### **3.5 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS**

The primary data obtained from the field survey and the secondary data derived from books, booklets, reports, official records, articles and documents was analyzed by the use of descriptive statistics. The data is presented in tabular forms which give the comparative picture of the reality. Percentage and proportion will be used for simplifying data for comparison. The data is also represented in diagrams and maps by the proper use of cartographic techniques.

## **CHAPTER - FOUR**

### **SOCIAL MOBILIZATION AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

#### **4.1 CONCEPT OF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION**

Social mobilization has been defined as a dynamic and participatory process of empowering people, specially the poor and the socially excluded, for their socio-cultural, political and economic empowerment in a sustainable manner. In other words Social mobilization is a social learning process geared towards the development of a community mechanism that empowers communities to meet the economic and social needs of individual member as well as of the community as a whole.

The basis objective of Social Mobilization is "to mobilize local people' in the form of their own organizations/groups, to promote their development through their own and other resources and to actively participate in the decision-making process for improving their lives and villages."

The concept of social mobilization emerged from the recognition that a genuine participatory approach to development is essential for success and sustainability. Civil society participation in development agencies and governments as essential for promoting good governance - improving responsiveness of national policies and programs to citizens' needs and ensuring transparency and accountability in policy making and implementation processes. Genuine participation of citizens however, goes beyond dialogue with or contracting a few non-governmental organizations. It must engage A citizens women and women in their various capacities, socio-economic status, affiliations, in (locations) beyond elections in active participation in making decisions that affect their lives. Engaging people requires efforts and mechanisms that call empower all, but most especially die disadvantaged members of society, to participate effectively in development processes.

Social mobilization promotes the establishment of organizations at the grass-roots level, generation of capital for die economic development of the organizations' members and development of the necessary skill s to plan and implement individual and community to develop socially and economically. Social mobilization is based on

the active participation of all households at the village/town or neighborhood level without any discrimination. Participation of all community members is necessary for the community as a whole to advance together in consensus and it build community level social capital.

## **4.2 THE OBJECTIVES OF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION**

Main objectives of social mobilization can be presented under the following points:

- a. To identify the sources real problems and difficulties of a community.
- b. To increase income.
- c. To increase the self-dependency of a community.
- d. To rise living standard of the people by alleviate poverty.

## **4.3 KFY ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION**

Mainly there are three elements of social mobilization (a) organization(b) savings of money (generation of capital) and (c) skills development.

### **4.3.1 Organization**

People organize to form a community level organization generally called Community Organization (CO) in order to have discussions, share experience, identify their common needs, collect resources, and evaluate possibilities for action. Social mobilizer help in bringing them new ideas and suggests new ways of doing things, but file group itself identifies file sources of the main problems it faces and decides what actions should be taken. The people select group leaders from among themselves who then manage the organization, transmit the development vision to citizens at large, and act as driving force for group activities. (UNDP, NHDR 2001, 1994) .

### **4.3.2 Generation of capital saving**

People of community forms groups and they collect a certain amount of money in a certain amount of money in a certain period of time gap. The collected money is applied for loan so it is added with interest, thus the savings increases. This makes the group strong and its activities sustainable. The members call take loan from the collection so it can help the in starting income generating activities and fulfill the basis objectives of life.

### **4.3.3 Skills Development**

Social mobilization helps people in gaining many types of skills which could be important in their life. Skills are transferred to them through different trainings conducted by the social mobilizer or field concerning office. Different types of skills are provided to them. Some are income generating while others are capacity building such as leadership training, managerial training. Trainings help them in:

- i. Conducting income –generating activities.
- ii. Prepare capable human resource in village level.
- iii. Build their status and attitude and
- iv. Run program in sustainable manner.

## **4.4 SOCIAL MOBILIZATIONS AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

Poverty has been a great challenge to Nepalese development efforts since long before. The sole development objective of the Tenth Plan, as same as the Ninth Plan, is poverty alleviation. Thus it has mainly followed two-part strategy for poverty alleviation. The first fosters broad based growth to benefit principally the moderately poor, about 60 percent of all the poor. The second combines *targeted Programs with social mobilization to reach the extremely poor*.

Social mobilization focuses on building community organizations to directly articulate people's needs and priorities, rather than concentrating only on income generation activities. Once sensitized, communities build their own organizations and develop their own leaders. They often start small and (then) combine these into larger area-based institutions to exert influence over local government, local service delivery institutions and private sectors. Thus it increases people's access to knowledge, skills and technologies. This is why HMG has used this method as an instrument for poverty reduction.

Experience suggests that community anti-poverty programs should be firmly based on social mobilization. Poor people may be relatively powerless as individuals, but not when they mobilize themselves together in communities.

Social mobilization is an instrument of poverty alleviation because it is highly based on participatory approach. Development is not always successful with the interest of outsiders. Development should be done by people themselves according to their own needs. In order to develop a particular community the participation of the members of that particular community is essential. Development run with the thinking of the outsiders without participation of the stakeholders cannot go sustainable. Development is sustainable when people themselves are sensitized to do their own development, Poverty alleviation

#### **4.4 HISTORY AND STATUS OF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION IN NEPAL**

Social mobilization is not new to Nepal. It existed here long before the concept was expressed in these terms. Social mobilization has been a very popular methodology to organize people not only among INGOs but also for government agencies in Nepal. During last two decades of development, both government and non-government organizations used social mobilization as one of the important instruments to organize and empower people.

During the 1993 AD SAARC summit held in Dhaka, the independent South Asian Commission on poverty alleviation recommended that social mobilization is to be adopted as one of the strategies crucial for poverty eradication. As a follow-up action, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) initiated a regional-level pilot experimentation on social mobilization in 1994, leading to the implementation of the South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme (SAPAP) in six of the seven SAARC countries in 1996. The programme had the prime objective of demonstrating the effectiveness of a combination of social mobilization and people's participation in life planning and development process to achieve rapid poverty reduction. The model developed by SAPAP, and implemented in Syangja district in Nepal, had been nationally replicated/ adopted by various government and non-government agencies. The model has been effective in laying a strong foundation for sound governance at the grassroots level and in strengthening the decentralization process.

Nepal Human Development Report 2001 has studied the history of community development using social mobilization by dividing it into four stages: Prior to 1995

Before planned development was initiated in 1995, the development history of Nepal

was founded on social participation, which was often initiated to promote education, build roads, trails, and drinking water or irrigation systems or manage forests. There are numerous success stories, all of which invariably attest to the driving force of an individual who mobilized the community to achieve a goal. However, such personal efforts were sporadic, limited in scope, and therefore inadequate from a national development perspective. Nevertheless, they did influence the vision of policy-makers and had a bearing on the course of development in the country.

1955AD Nepal began planning its development centrally. The major social mobilization efforts from the mid-1950s to the mid-1970s include the compulsory savings scheme introduced by the government in the late 1950s, the state-driven cooperative movement, and the Back to Village National Campaign, both of which were launched in the 1960s. These nation-wide efforts involved three main actors—the state, elected representatives, and the people. All failed basically because of the lack of ownership by the beneficiaries, domination by the male and the elite, ambitious expansion without adequate preparatory work at the grassroots level, and lack of transparency and accountability. Nevertheless, in addition to contributing to social and economic progress in the country, these movements laid the foundation for group-based approaches in the decades to come. A large number of Nepals in all parts of the country learned the art of undertaking cooperation-based activities within a legal framework.

Other efforts in the 1960s and early 1970s included the promotion of self-help groups and users groups to create and maintain public assets such as drinking water, forest, road, and irrigation systems. Sectoral agencies promoted the creation of functional groups and built capacity to undertake pre-defined activities in their areas of interest. This modality still continues. Often, these groups take the form of a cooperative or association with federations extending up to the national level. Despite active participation by the people, these efforts suffered from an inadequate focus on the deprived sections of the population, frequent transfers of staff and little sense of ownership, and lack of transparency and accountability. The focus on a single sector also limited their scope for wider coverage of households and impact on human poverty. *Community Development between 1975 and 1993: A Focus on the Deprived.*

The limitations of the sectoral approach to poverty reduction revealed a need to make



social mobilization efforts more Pro-poor and multi-dimensional. In response, a number of targeted social mobilization approaches emerged, such as the Small Farmers Development Programme (SFDP) initiated in 1975, Production Credit for Rural Women (RIM) launched in 1982, and the Grameen Bank approach started in 1991. They all operate nationally and have gained state support. SFDP targets exclusively on poor women. The purpose of these approaches is to increase the access of the poor to resources such as credit, build the absorptive capacity of the poor, and improve the outreach of line agencies.

Hundreds of NGOs and dozens of INGOs emerged during this period, particularly after 1990, many using social mobilization in their drives to reduce poverty. It is estimated that all the NGOs have together mobilized more households than government sponsored poverty alleviation programmes. One advantage of most NGOs is that they tend to function within a less hierarchical structure than do government-supported social mobilization agencies. However, they generally have constraints that have led to criticism. Often, they lack capital to fund the activities they promote at the grassroots level. Most of them depend on contributions from donors, as banks are to provide financial support for these activities.

In general, the social mobilization approaches adopted through the early 1990s had a low coverage rate, often failing to include deprived sections of society. Similarly, few target members participated in management functions, among these savings and credit activities.

#### *Social Mobilization in the Post-1993 Era*

From 1993 onward, significant changes in social mobilization have been observed, notably in three areas:

- a. Linkages of social mobilization with decentralization, which considers the poor
- b. As partners in development rather than passive recipients of services;
- c. National efforts to reach the poorest of the poor;
- d. National recognition of social mobilization as a tool for poverty alleviation.

## **CHAPTER -FIVE**

### **INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA**

#### **5.1 LALITUPR DISTRICT**

Lalitpur district is one of the 75 districts in Nepal. It is situated in the central Development Region. Besides, Lalitpur is also one of the three districts of Kathmandu valley. This District has arts, crafts and cultural Heritages.

Geographically, Lalitpur is situated between 37°22' to 28°50' North latitude and 85°14' to 85°26' East longitude. This district lies in the altitude of 457 to 28831 meter above the sea level one third of this district lies inside Kathmandu valley and rest in hills and remote areas.

Lalitpur borders with Kavrepalanchowk district in the East, Kathmandu in the west, Bhojpur in the North and Makwanpur in the South. The total area of the district is 392.84 square kilometer.

In political division this district has been divided into 3 constitutional regions, 23 Lokas and 42 village development committees. Sub-metropolitan city of Patan also lies in this district.

Among the total land areas, 147.62 square kilometer is agricultural land. The climate ranges from sub-tropical to warm temperature lays around 23.6 degree Celsius. Altogether 65 rivers and rivulets flow through this district with the total length of 314.9 kilometer.

Total population of this district according to the census of 2058 BS is 337785 out of which 48.35 percent are female and 51.05 percent are male. Overall population density is 853.85 people per square kilometer. Total number of households is 68,922 and average number of people per household is 4.90. The urban population is 152991 while rest reside in 41 VDCs.

#### **5.2 GODAMCHAUR VDC**

Godamchaur VDC lies in the North Eastern part of Lalitpur. It is about 10 kilometer away from district headquarter. Total area of the village is 6562 Ropani out of which 52.26 percent is used for agricultural purpose. Regarding land pattern, 20 percent of

the lands is sloppy and file lest 80 percent is plain. Allihide of the village from sea level ranges From 1400 meter to 1750 meter. Godavari River flows the South to the North in this village while Dhamilo Khola flows Front the South-Bast to the North.

The village is boarde with Bishankhunarayan and Luvu VDC in the East, Thaiba and Hairisiddhi in the west, siddhipur in the North and Godavari in the South. The West, Siddhipur in the North and Godavari in the South. The climate is cool- temperate.

People of this village live in 23 settlement out of which Gairigaon, Kalambutir, Gliadodliting, Mulpanit, Karkitor, Saffliali, Godargaon, Mahadevbasti and are some highly populated. Most of the people follow Hindu religion but due to various factors Christianity is growing up in some dalit settlements

## **CHAPTER – SIX**

### **ANALYSIS OF DATA AND PRESENTATION**

#### **6.1 Social Mobilization Programs and their Operational Procedures**

Village Development Program, component of local Governance Programme was launched in this village on 15<sup>th</sup> of Ashad 2057 BS (29<sup>th</sup> June 2000). The purpose of the program is to reduce poverty by awaking people to organized efforts on social and income generating activities and making them aware of the importance of organization, saving and skills.

Altogether 31 COs have been formed under this program. Tile CO members visit fortnightly and discuss on several topics of concern and save Rs. 5 to 10. Out of 31 COs Formed, 22 are female and 9 are male. There is no ally mixed CO in the village. Settlement wise coverage or COs is 100 percent so we can say the program is being quite popular in this place although potential number of COs to be formed is estimated to be 46.

The Local Trust Fund of the district gives loan to COs if necessary through the program. Besides, it invests 75 percent of money in building those infrastructures, which are planned by COs themselves. Tin data UFF has invested on Drinking Water Project of ward no 1 maintenance of well in ward 4 and maintenance of irrigation project in ward 8. Fifty household, have been benefited through drinking water project, 37 from well maintenance and 350 Ropani of land has been irrigated through the irrigation project and has benefits 108 households.

With file main objective to increase the standard and participation of women socially, economically and politically, Mahila. Jaguiti Program has been formed. Total number of members in these groups is around 300. A cooperative named 'Shree Annapurna Malina. Jagriti Sahakari Sandia Limited' has also been formed in this village under this program. Total numbers of share holders in this cooperative is 28 with file total share amount rupees 2800. The cooperative has got rupees, 24,500 as a seed fund from the center.

Feminist Dalit Organization (FEDO) is working in Lalitpur district through education, awareness and group activities. It has approximately group members. FE'DO has implemented various activities targeting dalit communities, especially dalit women in

4 VDCs. Godamchur, Jharuwaiasi, and Chhampi. It focuses on awareness and advocacy program to promote the overall development of dalit women through reducing caste and gender discrimination. In this context, advocacy has played significant role to empower dalit communities.

The main activities it, has performed under its projects are:

- a. Awareness and Advocacy
- b. Building coalition support
- c. Savings and credit groups mobilization

CEAPRED is conducting in this village since August 2003 through a project named Livelihood Empowerment Program for Disadvantaged Families through income Generating activities in Lalitpur District. It is helping 7 groups Formed in the sector of agricultural technology and funds marginalized groups in buying pigs, chickens and improved varieties of crops. Out of 7 groups is dalit, 4 are nondalit and 2 are mixed.

The main objectives of the program is to improve and empower the livelihood of the disadvantaged women group's by increasing their income levels through mobilization of group savings in kitchen gardening, semi,-commercial vegetable production (seasonal and off-seasonal) and small livestock rearing especially pig and poultry. A total of 260 HHs from 5 VDCs of Lalitpur have been covered. There are 16 women savings and credit Groups in the project Area.

The monthly saving ranges From Rs. 25-100 per person per month. The savings are mobilize in kitchen gardening, semi,-commercial vegetables production and livestock rearing activities kitchen gardening groups and livestock rearing groups are provided vegetable seeds and livestock's at 50 percent grant.

The project also conducts several of trainings such as; Nursery Management Training, Compost/Farm Vard Manure preparation, vegetable prooludion, Moshioom colliwition, integrated past Management (IPM), pig Rearing, Poultry Keeping, Gender and Development, Exposure Visit and Marketing Managing.

## 6.2 GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

### 6.2.1 Gender Wise Distribution

Total 65 people from each family were chosen as respondents. Among them number of male as 28 and rest 37 were female. This is because priority was with female headed families. The study was under taken in day little therefore is .a head of the family female members were available there. These call also lie taken as the indicator that as same as in many parts of Nepal, in Godamchaur too, slate partner works outside the house and female within the house its premises.

### 6.2.2 Ethnicity of the Respondents

Various ethnic groups settle in Godamchaur VDC. Among there Chhettris are dominant and then Newar and Dalit. Number of Brahman is few. This may be because the total number of Brahman in HHs in this village is comparatively low and the research has especially focused on marginalized and chin communities.

**Table 6.1: Distribution of Respondents by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	No. of HHs	Percent
Cheettri	11	16.92
Brahman	6	9.23
Newar	17	26.15
Dalit	23	35.38
Others	8	12.30
Total	65	100.00

**Source: Field Survey, 2008**

By religion most of these families follow Hinduism but Christian is growing in the some dalit settlements. This is due to the fact that dalit are most deprived people

in this village and Christian missionaries are alluring them to change into Christianity. The change of religion by force and greed call hinder the stability of social setting. Thus it can be a great threat to the village. A study on this topic needs to be conducted here. Besides dalit are changing to other religion because much discrimination exists in Hinduism Followed in Nepalese societies. Thus this discrimination on race and caste also need to be eradicated if the goal of Nepalese development effort is to uplift all status, of the people.

### 6.2.3 Age-wise Distribution

Most of the respondents were found in the age group of 25 to 45. There follows the age group of 45- 60.

**Table 6.2: Age-wise Distribution of the Respondents**

Age Group	No. of HHs	Percent
15-25	5	7.69
25-35	22	33.85
35-45	27	41.54
45-60	11	16.92
Total	65	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

The result is due to the priority given to head of the household to be interviewed. There figures out that people from energetic age group are heading their families. This can be a plus point for the development of the village as their energy and experience both can benefit. Village at much. By ethnicity, most of file respondents from higher age group were from Newar families and that of lower age group from joint family structure is higher in Newar and Dalits are much preferring single family structure.

### 6.2.3 Educational Status of the Respondents

Many of our respondents were just literate (under SLC) while the number of illiterate was also significant

**Table 6.3 Educational Status of the Respondents**

Educational	No. of HHs	Percent
Illiterate	11	16.92
Under SLC	37	56.92
SLC	9	13.84
Intermediate	4	6.15
Bachelor	3	4.61
Masters	1	1.53
Total	65	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

There are altogether 5 schools in this village pre-primary and three government management school; primary under secondary and a secondary. The percentages of samples respondent that are illiterate are 16.92 percent, under SLC 56.92 percent, SLC 13.84 percent, Intermediate 6.15 and bachelor and Master are 4.61 and 1.53 percent. In the study researcher has defined literacy as the ability to read and write, and educated as those who have passed SLC and above.

#### 6.2.4 Occupational Status of the Respondents

People of Godamchaur are involved in various livelihood activities. But agriculture is the main occupation. About 58 percent of the respondents told agriculture to be their main profession. 13.84 percent are involved in business and 12.30 are service holder

**Table 6.4: Occupation Status of the Respondent**

Occupation	Sample size	Percent
Agriculture	38	59.46
Service	10	15.38
Business	8	12.31
Cottage industry	3	4.62
Labor	2	6.15
Others	4	6.15
Total	65	100.00

**Source: Field Survey, 2008**

About 90 percent of the HHs are engaged in agriculture but the possession of land is very low so it cannot feed the family whole the year. For this reason they have done some other activities to survive very few people are engaged in collage industries & which show that the possibility of small scale industries needs to be studied here. Cottage industries call be the backbone of economic status of any village as it consumes local resources and creates employments. Much of the people are oriented to farming and livestock but few are interested in establishing cottage industry.

The main reasons behind this is that establishing cottage industries need some skill s which call be generated through varieties of trainings such as bamboo crafts, Dhaka weaving, food processing, tailoring, bakery etc. Social mobilization programs need to focus on this. Another reason may be that unavailability of market for produced items.



It is said that market of Nepal is not friendly for small scale entrepreneurs. Advocacy role and some efforts of concerning agencies are needed to solve this problem.

### **6.3 Socio-Economic Status of the People**

#### **6.3.1 Roof of the Households**

It is hard to define poverty in concrete terms. It is a multi dimensional concept and phenomenon. Generally, poverty is measured in absolute and relative terms. Absolute poverty implies a person's lack of access to objectively determined, reasonably adequate quantities of goods and services to satisfy his/Her material and non-material basic needs.

Relative poverty, on the other hand, means that a person's access to the basic needs of life is relatively lower, as compared to some reference group of people.

Different measures/indicators have been built up to indicate poverty but regarding the limitations of the study we have taken housing index as prescribed by David Gibbons in 1997. David Gibbons, Targeting the poor and covering costs (A paper presented at micro-credit summit, 1997).

Gibbons proposed this index as a cost effective measure/tool for identifying the poor. According to him, the material of the roof of a house is a simple but powerful indicator of poverty in most countries of Asia. The poor in these countries live in houses having worse conditioned leaking roofs creating health problems one has to. So the people living in such houses are really poor. There may also be some imitation in this index to identify the poor in real terms but it can help us to know the incidence of poverty in general.

#### **6.3.2 Distribution of agriculture Land**

Total land area of the village is 6562 Ropani. Out of this, 3449 (52.26 percent) is being used for agriculture. Mainly two types of agricultural land are used by the villages: Baari and Khet, Baari is generally adjacent to the house and is least irrigated, mostly sloppy and used to grow vegetables, fruits and maize, khet is plain, having facility of irrigation, and is mainly used to grow rice potato and is also far from settlement in most cases. A question was asked to the respondents about their

possession or holding of total agricultural land (Baari Khet) and found that HHs having land lower than 2 Ropani is 44.61 percent. HHs having land from 2 to 5 Ropani is 43.08 percent while that with over 5 Ropani is 12.31 percent (Table 7).

**Table 6.5: Possession at Agricultural Land**

Land Holding (in Ropani)	Sample size	Percent
Below 2	29	44.61
2-5	28	43.08
over 5	8	12.31
total	65	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

The research also revealed the fact that many families have hired land from others for commercial agriculture. Some of them were trying to acquire more land to hire. This situation indicates that agriculture can also help in earning money if done in a commercial way. The people, after paying money for the land, were being able to save money. But more focus on agriculture cannot be a sustainable way to uplift the economic status of people because total agricultural land is only 3449 Ropani.

### 6.3.3 Extra Source of Income

The respondents were asked what they do to fulfill their income needed to survive a whole year. Much of them answered it to be livestock rearing. Some work in the cities and some have started business.

**Table 6.6: Source of Extra Income**

Income Source	Sample size	Percent
Livestock rearing	28	43.08
Business,	11	16.92
Service	13	20
Labor	10	15.18
Other	3	4.62
Total	65	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Thus livestock rearing has become quite popular in this village to earn extra income for survival. Some people grow vegetables and sell them in villages and cities. VDP,

CEAPRED and others are helping these people in these tasks. Some people sell their labor and some have started business including conduction of small scale rural enterprises.

In livestock rearing people are involved in rearing of cows, buffalo, pigs, poultry etc. The main problem in livestock rearing in this village has been identified as Follows:

- 1 Lack of proper knowledge all skills
- 2 Lack of proper training
- 3 Lack of grazing land and fodder.
- 4 Marking difficulties.
- 5 Unavailability of veterinary clinics in the village.
- 6 Frequent, occurrence of epidemics and insufficiency and high price of the medicine.
- 7 Lack of insurance of livestock.
- 8 Lack of capital to start or buy livestock

#### **6.3.4 Discrimination on Race and Caste**

Many ethnic groups live living in Godamchaur VDC. Some castes have been grouped as untouchables since long before. Untouchability is a form of inhumane discrimination existing in our society pushing more than 12 percent people into the dalit and oppressed category. Altogether, there are also many other indigenous ethnic and caste groups who have been historically disadvantaged, and who continue to lag behind in their income and asset levels, educational achievements and Human Development Indicators, and to the extent to which they are represented in the power structure. The extent of untouchability is low in this village as compared to some other parts of Nepal although some forms of discrimination still exists such as in representative roles and sharing of economic benefits. The situation can be solved through proper campaign on building awareness level and advocacy on the rights of these people.

#### **6.3.5 Use of Fuel and Stove for Cooking Purpose**

Most of the people in this village use firewood, guintha (dung wood) and Chhwalee (plant, husk) for cooking purpose. But there is always lack of these fuel sources. There is only one Community forest user group in the village. Some people get their

firewood from their own private forest or their own land. Others Use kerosene and LP gas. Due to unfavorable climatic condition, use of Bio-gas is significantly low.

Use of improved cooking stove is very less in this village. Much of the families still cook their food in traditional stoves which general more smoke and consumes much firewood. Some people use husk stove and few are using gas stove as shown above. As there is low availability of firewood in the village and LPG gas being highly priced priority should be given to the improved varieties of stoves (ICS).

### **6.3.6 Status of Women**

More than half of the total population is women in this village. Much of them are engaged in household activities, very few are service holder and some are engaged in business activities. Women of Nepal suffer from many activities. Few to mention are: drudgery, lower access to health, education and income, lower involvement in decision making processes. Much of the Nepalese rural women spend their time in cooking, porting drinking water and collecting fodder and Firewood. In this village, women are not wasting time on drinking water and fodder/firewood but their access to education is still very low.

### **6.3.7 Status of Health Services**

Only a sub-health post is available in this village where there staffs with an in-charge are work, I Ids health post can treat on preliminary health problems. Although professional and efficient health service providers can be accessed within few hours from Ibis village, at least a sufficiently equipped health service center is needed in this village regarding the rising population pressure.

### **6.3.8 Impact the Programs**

Social mobilization has been regarded as one of the best tool to organize people and activate them for collection actions so as to achieve the advancement of a community. It has also been taken as n process that empowers women and men to organize and enable them to initiate and control their own personal and communal development, as opposed to mere participation in an initiative designed by the government of an outsider. Different types of social mobilization programs are mulling in this village since a long ago.

Running social mobilization programs are as Follows:

1. Sachet and Hariyali have been formed in dalit communities.
2. Mahila Jagriti has formed in this village. By ethnicity, all the caste groups file involved in these groups.
3. FEDO is working for dalit only family's ion this village, and had formed 3 groups named Jagtiti, pavitra and Ganesh.
4. CEAPRED's Livelihood Empowerment program in concrete terns is not a fully social mobilizing program but it also forms groups of people and help them in farming technology and buying of lives stock and their raring.

### **6.3.9. Procedures in Formation of a Groups**

The procedures to organize people (gormation of group) to general, arc same for all the programs. People are first made aware of the benefits they can take after being a member. To do this, different campaigns, door to door visit, and meetings are held. I hen a group is formed on settlement basis. Group is, given a name and is registered through the concerning program. Leaders are chosen on voting system or satisfaction of all. Members save money on fixed time and creates fund. External grant is added to the fund. Members take loan and pay interest of and for the fund. Meeting is field every week or fortnight or once a month. All the activities of the groups arc registered in a minute book. Different classes are held to enhance the skill of the members and priority is given to communal strategy of development.

Despite this, there are sonic differences too. VDP and Malina Jagriti work on different programs, but CEAPRED on empowerment through extension of agricultural

technology. In other side, FEDO focuses on advocacy tole and conduct classes especially on awareness building and advocacy for the rights of the dalit. FEDO only works for the benefit or dalit communities.

Respondents were asked a question about the reasons why they were attracted to be the member of COs. About 10 percent said that because it is easier to work and make other works in CDs than an individual. About 27 percent said it because of the loan facilities when in need. 16 percent said it to be of the skill generating hangings opportunities. About 7 percent told that self-development is easier anti effective being a member of CD. About 37 percent people accepted all the above causes.

**Table 6.7: Attraction towards the COs**

Attraction	Sample size	Percent
It is easier to work	7	10.67
Loan when necessary	18	27.69
Skill generating trainings	11	16.02
Self-development all of the above	5	7.69
	24	36.92
Total	65	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Thus, in order to be these programs sustainable and achieve participation of people in real terms, the above mentioned causes should be considered at much.

#### **6.4 Aspects of People's Participation**

Organizing people alone is not sufficient to fulfill the norms of people's participation. Whatever the ultimate goal of a program, peoples interests, their needs and their wishes should be allowed emphasize the key decisions and actions relating the program. It is no a question of including people as and when it is fell by a program management to be convenient; people sit center-stage and their interests arc taken into consideration during the whole courage of the program.

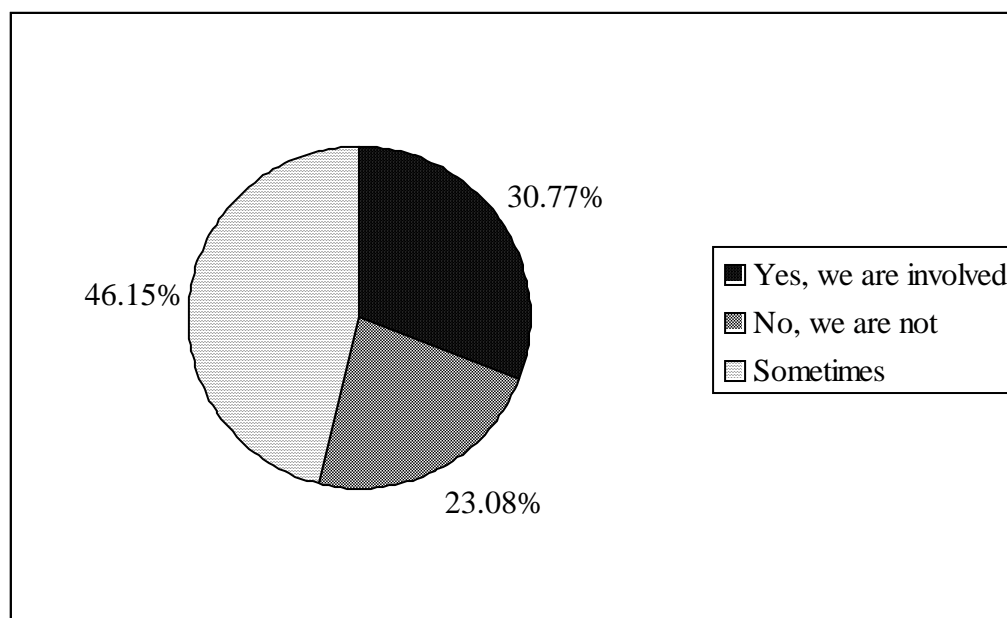
Promoting people's participation means that the program is allowed to develop in accordance with the abilities of local people to play an increasing role and to begin to assume sonic responsibility. The impact of any developing program is mote positive and sustainable if there is true participation of the people. The respondents were asked

if they are made involved in the development programs of the village the result was of mixed type. About 30.77 percent said yes they are made involved. About 23.08 percent said no and about 46.15 percent said it to be sometimes only.

**Table 6.8: Involvement of Respondents in Development Program**

Response	Sample size	Percent
Yes, we are involved	20	30.77
No, we are not	15	23.08
Sometimes	30	46.15
Total	65	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008



Mere participation in implementation phase of development program is not the desired goal of 'people's participation'. People should get their role from decision making to evaluation and monitoring to sharing of benefits. If people get role in decision making, the next issues will automatically be in right track as people are always aware of their needs, possibilities and environments and other factors needed to make any development program sustainable. Making people involved throughout decision-making level helps in resolving conflicts which may arise (during the pre and post implementation of any such program). This, in order to know what the situation of people's participation from decision making level, our respondents were asked if they were being involved in decision making of the development programs of the village or not.

To the question, 24.62 percent gave positive response and about 36.92 percent negative. About 38.46 percent said that they are occasionally involved in decision making.

**Table 6.9: Involvement of respondents in Decision Making**

Response	Sample size	Percent
Yes, we are	16	24.62
No, we are not	24	36.92
Occasionally	25	38.46
Total	65	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

#### **6.4.1 Trainings through the Programs**

People's knowledge and skills are seen as a potentially positive contribution to a program. A program which does not seek to make use of local knowledge and skills is not only less effective but also squanders useful resources. A participatory program seek every possibility to base its activities upon local resources, to help develop local capabilities, which will be important if the development is to be sustained. Participation is to do with developing people's capacities and this can best be achieved by building and strengthening their existing knowledge and expertise.

In this regard, realizing the importance of trainings in social mobilization, concern was also given to the trainings provided by the programs in the village and their impacts.

The study revealed that most of the programs are conducting very less training close to their members. VDP conducts many training classes to its members all around the program. Launched VDCs but very few people of Godamchaur have got the opportunities. Only 7 people have got training on vegetable farming and same number has got opportunity of exposure visit.

FEDO has conducted trainings on issues of advocacy and behavioral change. Few to mention are; awareness on law, behavioral change, dalit awareness, group account keeping, gender equity, entrepreneurial skills and advocacy.

Mahila Jagriti is the most unsuccessful program to conduct training classes to its



member in Godamchaur . Much of the respondents its of this program along with VDP expressed their annoyance to the program when asked about the training part of the program.

In another side, CEAPREDS livelihood improve program is conducting trainings on:

- 1 Nursery/Management
- 2 Compost/Farm yard Manure preparation Mushroom cultivation
- 3 Integrated pert management
- 4 Pig rearing
- 5 Poultry keeping
- 6 Gender and development and
- 7 Marketing management

Sometimes this program gives its member opportunity of exposure visit too. Almost all people of the livelihood empowerment program groups were satisfied with the trainings given by them as these hangings have helped them, a lot in gaining skill s suitable to their surroundings and the village life and have ultimately helped in increasing their income levels.

or something extra. Very few people desired money or loan. People demanding infrastructure desires such as gravel road, regular bus route to the city, water tank, irrigation etc was only 10.76.

**Table 6.10: Response oil Need Assessment**

Response	Sample size	Percent
Loan, money	6	9.23
Trainings	39	60.00
Value for product	5	7.69
Good leadership	3	4.61
Infrastructure	7	10.76
Others	5	7.69
Total	65	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

This is file indication dual people are now aware of using their own efforts rather help of Sallie one else. Very few people are in need of help of outsiders. They have realized that trainings on income generating and sell' developing skills Call only sustain their enlistment process. Here the people have signifies the old saying. Don't give me the fish, but teach us how to fish? This level of awareness is a positive sign for social mobilization process.

#### **6.4.3 Perception on Program's Benefit**

Impact of any development program, what we see, cannot be the same as what people see through their eyes. People are always at the center of ally developmental programs. They must realize file importance of the program by their own. Realizing this, the respondents were own. Realizing this, the respondents, were asked what benefits they have got being a member of a CO and the respective social mobilizing program.

Many people have realized that after being a member of a CO, their strength has increased. They have realized the importance of collective strength. Many families who were in bad relation have now improved their relationship by being member of some group/organization. 'I hey have also realized that their saving habit has improved. Now when in need of money, they do not have to bend their knees before any money lenders. Although the interest rate of the loan is a little bit high, it adds in their common account of saving so they are not much distressed of it.

People have now started to give interest in village activities. Meetings and discussions held in between the CO members have raised their level of public relationship and leadership roles. Realization of this fact is high among women members. Women used to be involved only in household activities but now they are coming forward on community level hand in hand with men.

Sharing of experiences, trainings indifferent topics, meetings, discussions have given them chance of learning new things sonic have even utilized this learning to generate income or developing entrepreneurship within them. Some have used the knowledge in improving their daily activities and have benefited at much. COs have been a flew learning center to most oflhein.

Another change is in the role and status of women and dalits women have gained

better strength now than the past. Same is in case of dalits too special attention of these COS (women and dalit) From concerning authorities and efforts of people themselves have helped in developing every short of people in proportionate manner. COs have helped these downtrodden people to express their view at the commonly level, village and central level which was also not possible very before.

#### **6.4.4 Constraints Regarding The Implementation of the Programs**

Even though social mobilization has become popular in this village there exist many challenges to fully extending the benefits of the program. Obstacles to the program in its expansion and improvements are discussed here under.

#### **6.4.5 Reaching the Core People**

Reaching the poorest of the poor and ensuring that the poorer sections of the population benefit more from social mobilization is still a problem to be solved in this village. Although social mobilization process has reached to settlement level and the average of HHs is more or less satisfactory, it is still a shop-keeper approach i.e. those who want to come are welcome. Another fact to realize is that normal leading procedure and enterprise development efforts, technology transfer etc. are not credit packages, risk mitigation mechanisms marketing information systems and special access to natural resources to come out of the vicious circle of poverty.

#### **6.4.6 Unnecessary Political Influence**

Another factor the programs are suffering from is political biasness. Different program has been labeled with of different. Political organizations and people of one group are not supporting another group. This sense of biasness, though, has reduced than the past but still exists in the society. "This is not the problem of this village alone but has become a disease at national level. Rise in the level of awareness in the people can only solve this problem.

#### **6.4.7 Role of Social Mobilizer**

Role of social mobilizer is another issue while studying the constraints of social mobilizer. By the term 'social mobilization' it seems that someone outsiders control the people but it is not so. Social mobilization is to build community organizations so

as to articulate people's own needs and priorities and making them able to sustain their efforts without the help of others. Here, social mobilizers are recruited through concerning agencies so his/her role about the family members of the people can make social mobilization either successful or not. Our respondents showed their satisfaction to the role of social mobilizers but one very important thing is that social mobilizers cannot be available there when external donors cease to fund the program. In that case, could the formed community organization continue to survive? The answer of this question always remains with the attitude and role of group leaders, members and all the villagers. Social mobilizing programs thus have to prepare people for this type of situation. Today's authorities have given very less efforts on building such type of attitude.

#### **6.4.8 Coordination between the Programs**

There is a very low level of coordination between the programs conducted in the village. Limited sharing of information about each and other (and their works) has even helped in generating conflicts among the villagers. Coordination between the Local Government and the programs launched by NGOs is very weak. Conduction of some nature of programs in the same place without any coordination and linkage has enhanced the duplication of the programs. Many people are confused which program to choose. Some are members of multiple programs too. In order to resolve this problem, VDC offices can play a significant role. The lacking of people's representatives has been another major problem. Besides, there is a need of clear guidelines for these program authorities for a proper system of linkage in between them. Linkage should also exist with other institutions such as schools, colleges, hospitals, financial institutions and marketing agencies.

#### **6.4.9 Monitoring and Evaluation**

Proper system of monitoring and evaluation is lacking in the programs running in Godamchur. Relatively strong monitoring and evaluation system has been applied by FEDO and CEAPRED. In VDP, the provision of systematic monitoring and evaluation exists but has not been followed in concrete terms. Mahila Jagriti is the most unsuccessful in this respect. No up-to-date information is available even to its monitoring agency; the women development section of Satdobato, Lalitpur.

Most monitoring done by social mobilization authorities has been limited with amount of credit provided, the number of groups formed, the number of members, participation by men and women, and trainings organized. How much people have been able to rescue from the trap of poverty Through social mobilization has not been evaluated. As a result, cost effectiveness of the investments has not been estimated in empirical terms.

## **CHAPTER - SEVEN**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **7.1 SUMMARY**

- a. Social mobilization has been accepted all over the world as a social learning process geared towards the development of a community mechanisms that empowers communities to meet the economic and social needs of individual members as well as of the community.
- b. Social mobilization has helped in promoting people's participation in development activities. The people who used to be by passed in village activities in the past are now getting their role through their groups formed by concerning social mobilization programs.
- c. Social mobilization programs have also helped people in developing technical, managerial and leadership capacity of the community people.
- d. Agriculture is the main stay of the people of Godamchaur but very few of them are able to feed themselves whole the year through this.
- e. Livestock rearing has become quite popular to compensate the insufficiency of earning through the farming. Social mobilization programs like VDP and Livelihood Empowerment program have helped them in this task through technical education and funding support to buy piglets, poultry and others.
- f. The potentiality of earning through farming is high in Ibis village but regarding population-land ratio other sectors of income need to be focused along with this. Training on kitchen gardening, vegetable farming etc, have helped these people increasing their yield and income through proper technological innovations. .
- g. People are getting aware of their political rights, due to social mobilization programs status of women is improving. Women now share their views and power in village activities hand- in-hand with men.
- h. More and more trainings suitable for village people are needed in this village; very few people have got privilege of getting trainings on very few topics. The most necessary thing for people of this village feel,

- i. Nowadays is conduction of various trainings to increase their technical, managerial and leadership skills.
- j. Unnecessary political influence by the leading people and political biasness is the main threat in organizing people and conduction of various programs through the organizations.
- k. Lack of coordination between the programs and lack of proper system of monitoring and evaluation is also impeding file progress of social mobilization.

## **7.2 CONCLUSION**

True development is only possible if every groups of the community develop in proportionate manner. Unless there is full fledged participation of all file people in their own development activities, desired improvements in their life cannot be achieved. But making people of every shalom actively participate in development efforts is not on easy tasks. Engaging people requires efforts and mechanisms that call empower all, but most especially the disadvantaged member of-society, to participate effectively in development processes.

In this regard, social mobilization has become a very popular tactic to organize people and stimulate them. It is a process that authorizes women and men to organize their own democratically self-governing groups or community organizations which enable them to initiate and control their own personal and communal development, as opposed to mere participation in a scheme designed by outsiders.

Social mobilization at the village through different Social Mobilizing Agencies (SMAs) has been successful in empowering the rural communities socially and economically. The coverage of these programs is satisfactory but a separate and appropriate mechanism is needed to include both the Ultra- poor and people of higher socio-economic classes. Social mobilization in this village has proved that organization; savings rind skill can only be the tools which can play key role in uplifting the socio-economic condition of file renal people.

Social mobilization has generated optimism that poor communities call be activated to manage their own development problems to a significant level if given a proper mechanism of authority of them. This has again conformed that people can be

illiterate but not irrational. Organization of groups at the settlement level has taken the practice of social mobilization to a deeper level, which could be a supportive factor in ensuring sustainability of the program. Social mobilization in many causes has been successful in uniting people of different background and also in building level of confidence in women and dalits of the village.

There is need of more concern on issues of education, health and building of social infrastructure. More opportunities of trainings should be provided to the people level of coordination between different SMAs need to be improved and a proper system of monitoring and evaluation have become important in calculating the cost-effectiveness of the programs. In circler reduce the risk of discontinuation of the program priority should be on use of local resources grants. Simultaneously, role of social mobilizer should be cadre-based not the staff recruited from concerning agencies.

Social mobilization call be one of the best instruments of poverty reduction if the above mentioned problems are solved within the moment the risk become unbearable. Last out not least, social mobilization has the potentiality to be the approach of development in Godamchaur and many other villages of Nepal which can increase people's access to knowledge, skill s and appropriate technologies so as to empower the villages in a sustainable way.

### **7.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Although social mobilization has become quite popular in Godamchaur and many other village to empower people through their own efforts, the compete effect of file social mobilization approach call be seen only will the creation of an approach can be seen only with the creation of an appropriate institutional structure and long term vision. I fence a separate institutional framework has to be established so as to integrate the entire program on social mobilization and prepare them with a long term vision.
- The participation of people in implementation of development programs cannot uplift life situation of people's participation and sustain the programs. This immediate concern is needed to enhance file level of people's participation, especially that of women and dalits, in decision making of their



self-development.

- Skill generating part of the programs is still insufficient to people in the village. Much training are needed on vegetable farming, livestock rearing, use of agricultural technology, income generating skill and other entrepreneurship building issues.
- Reaching life poorest of the poor and ensuring that the poorest sections of the population benefit more social mobilization is still a problem. Therefore there is a requirement of special packages, risk mitigation mechanisms, marketing information systems and special access to natural resources so as to encourage the ultra-poor and develop them in a proportionate manner.
- Low level of coordination between file programs has impeded file progress of social mobilization. Thus proper system of coordination
- Needs to be established. Clear guidelines to these programs from the central or local government call help in this regard. Besides, linkage should also be with other institutions such as schools, colleges, hospitals, financial institutions and marketing agencies.
- Proper system of monitoring of government and education is also lacking in these programs. Most of the monitoring done by concerning agencies has been limited with amount of credit provided, the number of groups formed, the number of memberships, participation by man or women and the trainings organized. Read impacts of program on poverty reduction have not been evaluated in empirical terms.
- Therefore developing innovative and effective monitoring and evaluation system has become tile issue of importance in these programs.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Acharya, Meena and Art Wright. An Evaluation of the Impact of the United Nations System on Capacity Building for Poverty Eradication in Nepal 1985/2000. New York: Department of Economics and Social Affairs of the United Nations, 2000.*
- Adhakari, S.P. Rural Development in Nepal: Problem and Prospects. Kathmandu: Sajha Prakashan, 1982*
- Aditya, Anand, Political Economy of Small States. Kathmandu: Nepal Foundation for Advanced Studies NEFAS & Fridrich- Ebert-stinting FES, Second Reprint, 2001/ 54-68*
- Baker, Therese L. Doing Social Research. Singapore: Mc Graw-Hill Book Co, 1999.*
- Bhattachan, K.B. and C. Mishra. Development Practices in Nepal. Kathmandu: Central Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Tribhuvan University, 1997.*
- Bista, D.B. Fatalism and Development: Nepal's Struggle for Modernization. Patna: Orient Longman, 1991.*
- Bongartz, H and D.R. Dahal. Development Studies: Help Organizations, NGOs and Civil Society. Kathmandu: Nepal Foundation for Advanced Studies ( NEFAS) And Friedrich - Ebert- Stifting (FES).1996.*
- CBS. Statistical Pocket Book Nepal. Kathmandu: HMGN Central Bureau of Statistics, 2002.*
- Chambers, Robert. Rural Development: Putting the Last First. New York Longman inc., 1983.*
- Department of Women Development. Mahila Jagriti Tatha Aaya Aarjan Karyakram shrot Pustica Part 1, Lalitpur: Department of Women Developmen, 2000.*
- Department of Women Development. Nepalma Mahila Bikash: Avadharana, Sansthaat Vyavastha, Laryapragati, Ra Chunautihary. Lalitpur.*
- Department of women Development 2003.*

- FEDO. Annual Report 2003. Lalitpur: FEDO, 2003.*
- Haq, Mahbub UI. Reflections of Human Development. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.*
- HMG Nepal. Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2047 (1990). Kathmandu: Law Books Management Board, 1991.*
- HMG Nepal. Local Self- Governance Act, 2055 (1999). Kathmandu: Law Books Management Board, 2000.*
- Korten, David. Getting to the 21 Century. New delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt., 1992.*
- LDTA. Poverty Reduction and Decentralization: A Linkage Assesment Report 2002. Lalitpur LDTA, 2002*
- LGP. LGP Annual Report 2002, Kathmandu: LGP.*
- Mathema, K. R.B. Strategies of Rural Development in Nepal: Some Observations Some Thoughts. Kathmandu: Mrs Sita Devi Mathema, 2001.*
- Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare. Mahila Jagriti Tatha Aaya Aarjan Karyakram Nirdeshika 2057. Kathmandu: Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, 2000.*
- NESAC. Nepal Human Development Report 1998. Kathmandu: Nepal South Asia Center, 1998.*
- NPC. Nepal Living Standard survey 1996. Kathmandu: NPC, 1997.*
- NPC. The Tenth Plan (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2002-2007 Summary). Kathmandu: NPC, 2003*
- Pandey, Devendra Raj. Nepal's Failed Development: Reflections of the Mission and the Maladies. Kathmandu: Nepal South Asia Center, 1999.*
- Sah, Jay Singh, (ed.). Social Mobilization and its Mapping in Nepal-A Study Report, Kathmandu: NPC, SAPAP LGP, PDDP, SMELC/IAAS; November, 2003. Sen, Amaratya. Development as Freedom, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, India Reprint, 2001.*

*SNV. Social Mobilization Guidelines. Kathniandu: SNV, 2001.*

*UNDP Human Development Report 1990. New York:*

*Experience Final Project report 1st June 1998 to 31"May, 2001. Katlimandu: UNV  
2001.*

**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX I:**

**MODEL OF QUESTIONNAIRES USED IN FIELD STUDY**

1. Personal details:

Name:

Caste:

Age group    15-25    \_        25-35    \_        35-45    \_        45-60    \_

Education:                    Illiterate/Under SLC /SLC/PCL/ Graduate/Masters.

2. How many children do you have ?

                Son    \_                  Daughter                  \_

3. Do they go to school?

                Yes    \_                          No    \_

4. What is the reason if they do not go to schools?

.....

5. Do you have the source of drinking water at your home?

.....

6. How far is the source?

                                \_5 minutes walk                                  \_5-10 minutes walk  
                                \_10-20 minutes walk                                  \_more than 20 minutes walk

7. What is the roof of your home made up of ?

.....

8. What is the total land area do you have?

.....

9. Do you use any new techniques for farming?

                Yes    \_                          No    \_                          According to the condition    \_

10. Do you have sufficient food grains production from your land?

                Yes    \_                          No    \_

11. What do you do for your lively hood or to earn more money expect farming?

Cattle keeping  business

Labour  Other

12. What do you collect firewood and fooder ?

from the jungle  from own land  by buying

13. What type of chulo (stove) do you use to cook food at your home?

Traditional  Smoke free  Bio gas  Kerosene stove

14. Do you have any role for the protection of the environment?

Yes  No  I don't know about it.

15. Do you believe untouchability ?

No  Yes  at home only  It is against humanae

16. Did your children leave their school without completion of the levels?

Yes  No  They joined again.

17. Do you cast vote in he elections ?

Yes  No  only sometimes

18. Are you requested to participate in the development works of your village ?

Yes  No  some times

19. Are you curious about the activates of local leaders for the development of your VDC.

Yes  No  Sometimes.

20. How do your interested to involve for the development of your village?

.....

21. In which activities is your involvement in the followings?

Village growth program (LGP/DLGP)

Female awareness program

Livelihood Empowerment program.

FEDO

Others

22. Why are you/ are you not the member of community organization (CO) ?

.....

23. What are the falsities you get as member of community organization?

24. Did you refund loan?

.....

25. What is the reason if you did not refund?

.....

26. What type of trainings that you get ? How?

.....

27. Do you take the advantages ? how?

.....

28. Are the members in your community organization to support you ?

Yes       No       Some

29. How do you find the behaviour of community head?

Promotive       Medium       to be correct

30. What is the most needy thing these days?

.....

## QUESTIONARE

(For key information's)

Name:

Personal identity:

Academic qualification:

Address:

Training:

1. What is the main objective of your community organization?
2. Is there the trained of interpersonal help?
3. What type of roles are played by the MPS and the leaders of VDC to promote the activities of your VDC?
4. How is the community organizations protected?
5. How is the VDC coordinated with social organization?
6. Do you feel any important changes in community organization member after lunched village development program? If so how is the VDC benefited?
7. Are the community organizations shared their experiences?
8. How is the participation of women Dalit and Janajati?
9. What are the differences between the villages with CO and without CO?
10. What are the factors that attack the members of CO?
11. How are people organized in a community?
12. How is this program assisting for the management of resources, distribution and use in a VDC?
13. How are community organizations economically?
14. Do you think the skill of member strengthened by this program? How?

\_ Economic

\_social

\_political



.....

15. What are the problems of social mobilization?

16. How are these problems solved?

**Thanks for co-operation.**