

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Much of the important researches on poverty, in South Asia and elsewhere, focus on the rural poor, because their numbers are so overwhelming. Policy makers have also focused on alleviating rural poverty, with good reason. However, with trends showing increasing urbanization in the Third World, researchers and policy makers are once more shifting their attention to the problems of urban poverty. (IDS Bulletin, vol 28 No.2)

In South Asia, the percentage of the population living in urban areas is increasing. In many countries urban poverty is declining much slower than rural poverty, giving rise to the possibility of absolute increases in the numbers of urban poor. In at least 3 countries in South Asia (Pakistan, India, Bangladesh), significant proportions of the urban population live in very large cities. There are four mega-cities in the region (Mumbai, Calcutta, Karachi and Delhi). This number is predicted to increase to eight by 2015, housing 133 million (one in 13) South Asians. While Nepal and Sri Lanka have no large urban agglomerations, Nepal has a rapid rate of urbanization, with little accompanying industrialization, fueling concerns that an urban underclass will emerge (World Bank 1991).

Nepal is a rural dominant but rapidly urbanizing nation. In 1971 there were: only 16 municipalities with 0.462 million urban populations and today there are: 58 municipalities, with 3.28 million urban population or 13.9 % of the national population (CBS, 2002). The average annual growth rate of urban population was 6.65% in 1990s as against the national population growth rate of 2.25 percent. If this trend continues, half of the population of Nepal will be living in urban areas by the year 2035 (ADB, 2000).

Now days I/NGOs have commenced many Programs for poverty reduction, removal of social discrimination through community mobilization. Most development projects and programmes in Nepal are strictly concentrated on addressing either rural or urban development problems or needs. They have encouraged an institutional cultural association with sectoral approaches of development in isolation with little impact on the people's livelihood. Lack of focus on rural-urban linkages and application of largely sectoral approaches to development have diverted development investments away from addressing the priority problems at the local level.

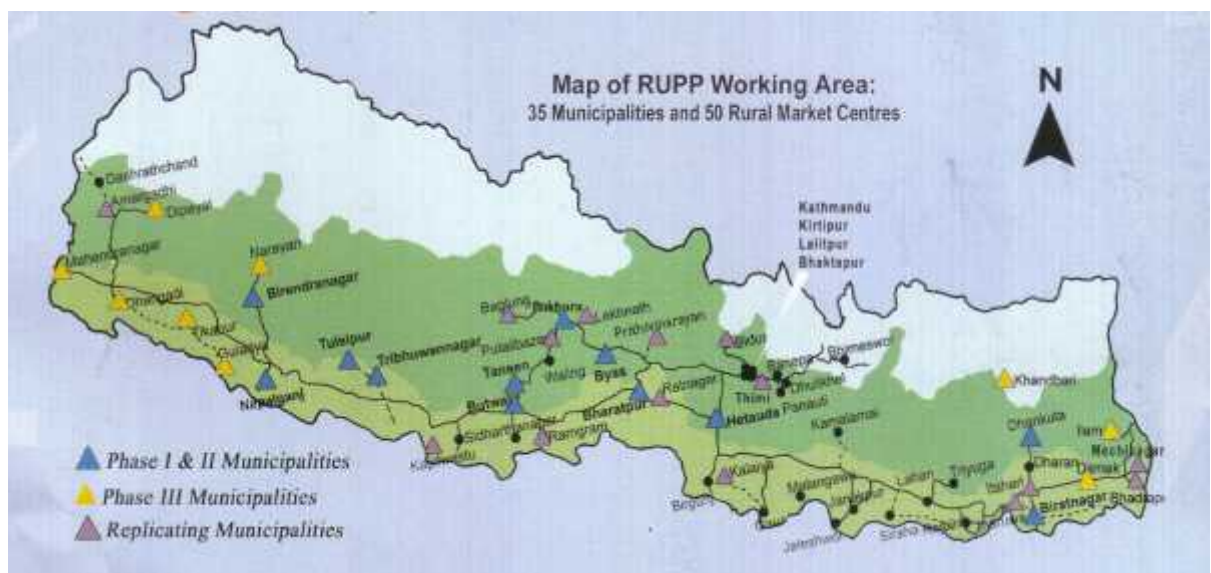
Besides, in the context as poverty reduction is very important to enhance the capacities and capabilities of the local authorities for good governance. Government of Nepal (GoN), through its strategies under the Ninth Five Year Plan and in accordance with its commitment made during the Habitat II conference, seeks to improve the peoples' livelihoods and strengthen the local economies by taking advantage of the social and economic development opportunities through improved rural-urban linkages. (SB/RUPP-NEP/03/003) Banking heavily in its successful community mobilization initiatives, RUPP addresses not only the physical aspects of urban development, but also economic as well as social aspects. It has adopted a holistic approach to the issue of urban development that centers on the notion of holding urban areas as engines of growth and seeks to capitalize on the benefits and development potential obtainable through well-articulated and strengthened rural-urban linkages. The Programme is urban-based and urban-led, and hence advocates an "Urban Based Local Development" approach.

The Phase 1st of Rural-Urban Partnership Programme (RUPP) came into operation on September 7, 1997 as a joint effect of GON – National Planning Commission, Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning (MHPP) and Ministry of Local Development (MLD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Centers for Human Settlements (UNCHS). The Phase II of the Programme (January 2002 –December

2003) has received recognition for its achievements in urban development, poverty reduction and rural – urban linkage. The Phase III of the Programme is executed by MLD (Ministry of Local Development) from January 2004 in coordination with NPC (National Planning Commission) and Ministry of Physical Planning & Works (MPPW) with technical and financial support of UNDP.

The implemented municipalities of the RUPP programme in 1st phase are: Ilam, Damak, Khadbari, Gularia, Dipayal, Silgadhi, Dhangadhi, Tikapur, & Mahendranagar. Apart from these, the programme is providing technical supports on demand basis in existing 12 partner municipalities (Dhankuta, Biratnagar, Hetauda, Byas, Pokhara Tansen, Butwal, Tribhuwannagar, Tulsipur, Nepaljung & Birendranagar), 15 municipalities (Itahari, Inaruwa, Lekhnath, Ratnanagar, Prithivinarayan, Kalaiya, Ramgram, Putalibazar, Amargadhi, Mechinagar, Madhyapur Thimi, Bidur, Baglung, Bhadrapur & Kapilbastu) replicated by the Ministry of Local Development (MLD) and respective municipalities.

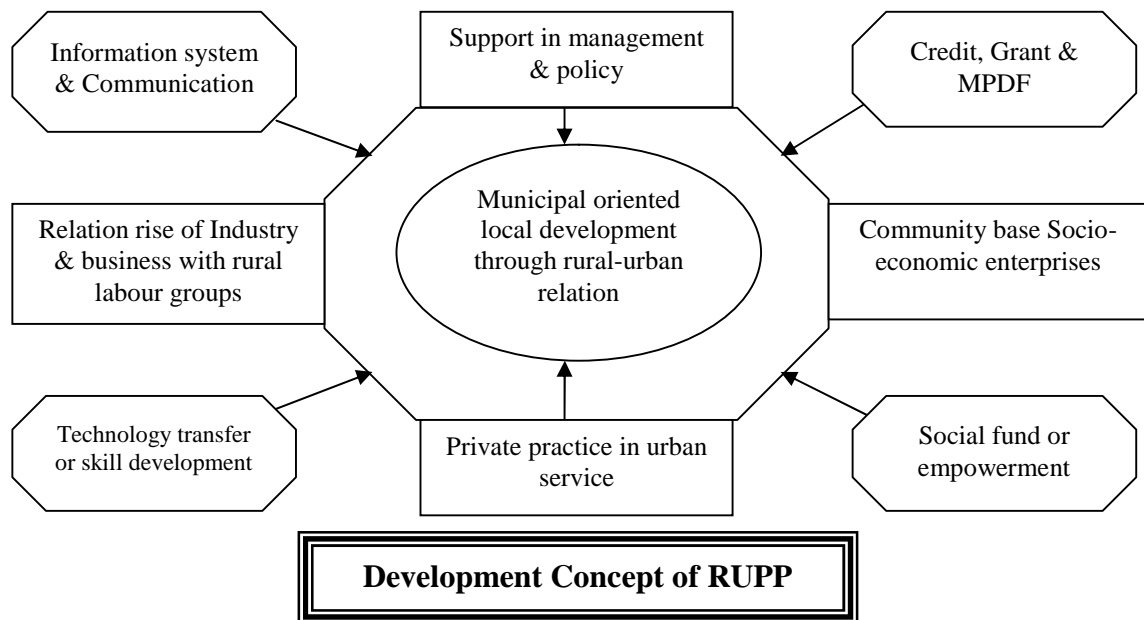
Figure No. 1.1



But, after III phase, only Ministry of Local Development (MLD) has held this program without technical and financial support of UNDP in five municipalities. Out of them Bhimeshwor Municipality is one respective

municipality has been undertaking programs related to urban economic development and poverty alleviation within the Rural-Urban Partnership Program (RUPP) framework since a year ago. Through adoption of a bottom up planning and management process, the TLOs have contributed effectively to the formulation of local community level annual plans and programs as an input to the annual municipal plans and programs - a basic requirement of the Local Self-Governance Act, 2055 (1999 AD.). (UBLD/RUPP-NEP/03/003).

Figure No. 1.2



The communities of municipalities are formed into Tole Lane Organization (TLOs), a grass root level institution, through community mobilization process. TLOs implement socio-economic development activities and help support municipalities participator municipal planning. The TLO is then registered with the municipality. The municipality provides required trainings and technologies to the community for long lasting of their development activities. In municipality, a large proportion of the population is poor and is struggling for daily survived for this lack of employment opportunities is the prime cause. This also could be partly attributed to low level of education and vocational skills and partly due to lack of entrepreneurial

avenues. Those falling in the category were mostly women, the people belonging to depressed community like: dalits, the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and those falling under some ethnic groups. Because of unemployment and poor living conditions, the harmony of the settlement is also rendered in jeopardy, especially reference to women (Banghat TLO, GUGSA).

Bhimeshwor municipality has been undertaking programs related to urban economic development and poverty alleviation within the RUPP framework since a year ago. Bhimeshwor municipality having total area of 6504 hectare was declared as municipality with 13 wards on 2nd Feb 1997 by merging Makabaree, Matee, Dolakha and Charikot VDCs of Dolakha district. Total number of households in this municipality is 4521 with the population of 24492 (CBS, 2001). Out of 4521 HHs, 577 HHs are the total member of TLOs. In municipality there are 13 wards with various ethnic groups i.e. Brahmin, Chetri, Newar, Tamang, Sherpa, Thami, Damai, Kami, Sarki etc. In every ward of municipality has one TLO. Forming TLOs in the settlement basis with a minimum 20 & maximum 50 household by determining four pillars in village area. The TLOs are successful to gather mostly women, dalits, IDPs and some ethnic groups which are in attentive from vicious circle of poverty.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Poverty in Nepal is a deeply entrenched and complex phenomenon. Approximately 40 percent of Nepalese live below the poverty line of US\$12 per person/per month. Despite some progress in poverty reduction in recent years and declining rates of urban poverty, the problem remains widespread and most indicators suggest that it is on the rise. About four fifths of the working population live in rural areas and depend on subsistence farming for their livelihoods. In these areas household food security and poor nutrition are still major concerns.

In study area, most households have little or no access to primary health care, education, pure drinking water and sanitation services. Rural poor people are generally illiterate, have large families, and are landless or have very small landholdings. Small, fragmented subsistence farming and the average landholding is only 3-5 Ropani. Life is a constant struggle for survival. Social discrimination plays a significant role in keeping the most disadvantaged people in poor and marginalized. Excluded groups include smallholder farmers, landless laborers, lower castes, indigenous peoples and women. Members of the lowest caste (dalits, or untouchable) are the most disadvantaged group. Most people in the dalit caste work as wage laborers for higher-caste farmers. Similarly, there is a wide gap between women and men when it comes to access to health, nutrition, education and participation in decision-making. Infant mortality is much higher for girls, and illiteracy is far more common among women than men. Many women live in severe poverty, without any means of improving conditions for themselves and their families. The worst condition is a rural phenomenon. The gap between rich and poor is widening.

In this context strength of rural-urban linkages has been identified as one of the avenues for poverty reduction. So, Bhimeshwor Municipality has started RUPP program related to urban economic development and poverty alleviation since a year ago. It is the best example of bottom-up approach towards planning process, which simultaneously strengthens the horizontal as well as vertical linkage to the related agencies. The process further strengthens the local participatory and transparent governance system and also improves the efficiency of investment decision and unleashes the underestimated human and financial potential of grassroots people and institutions.

After implementing program livelihoods of rural and urban poor may secure through social mobilization (with special emphasis on vulnerable groups – dalits, occupational castes, traditional tribes, indigenous groups and women), Economic and planning linkages between rural and urban

areas may strengthen. Tole Development Plan will create as a basis to allocate Seed Grant support by RUPP as well as other resources directed for development.

1.3 The Objective of the Study

General Objectives

-) To explore the prospects and challenges of community mobilization through TLOs.

Specific Objectives

-) To analyze the TLOs in the current situation of Bhimeshwor Municipality.
-) To analyze the economic impact of TLOs.

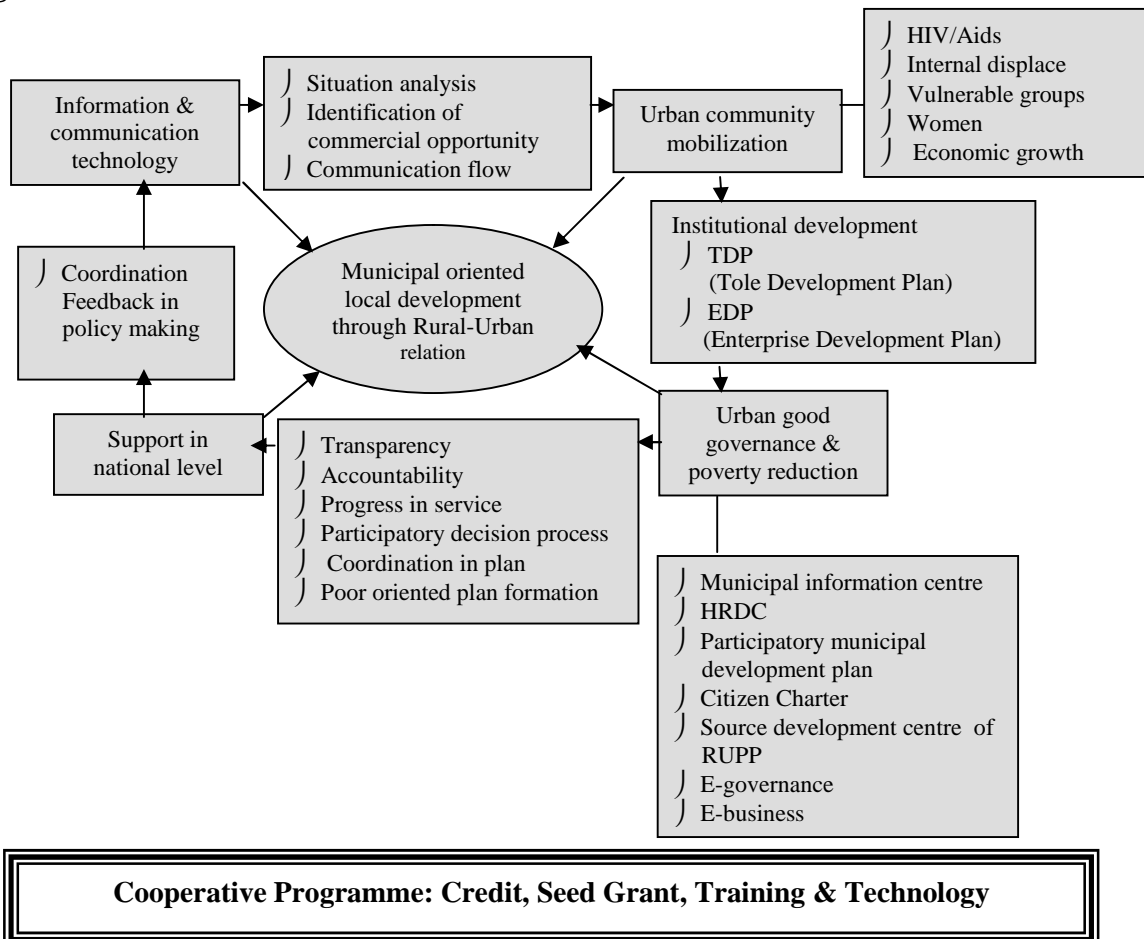
1.4 Rationality of the Study

Any positive change is known as development either it may be social, educational, political, and economic or it may be infrastructure developments like transportation, pure drinking water, electrification, lodging & fooding and so many others. In case of Nepal all the development activities are concentrated to the urban areas only. This kind of development is not good for the balanced and overall development of overall nation. So for balanced development the state should formulate policies and strategies for rural-urban linkage. Through adoption of bottom up planning and management process, the TLOs have contributed effectively to the annual municipal plans and programs- a basic requirement of LSGA, 2055 (1999 A.D.)

This program supports in building the capacity of the TLOs through various skill development trainings for starting up different enterprises and transfer of technology, awareness program in social as well as financial and technical aspect to mobilize the local resources. The TLOs are developed as the extended democratic arms of the Municipalities to

engage themselves mainly in development and social activities. Institutionally, the TLOs are linked with the Village Development Committees and Municipalities to be a part of integrated Participatory Municipal Development Planning (PMDP) activities and for promotion of responsive service delivery.

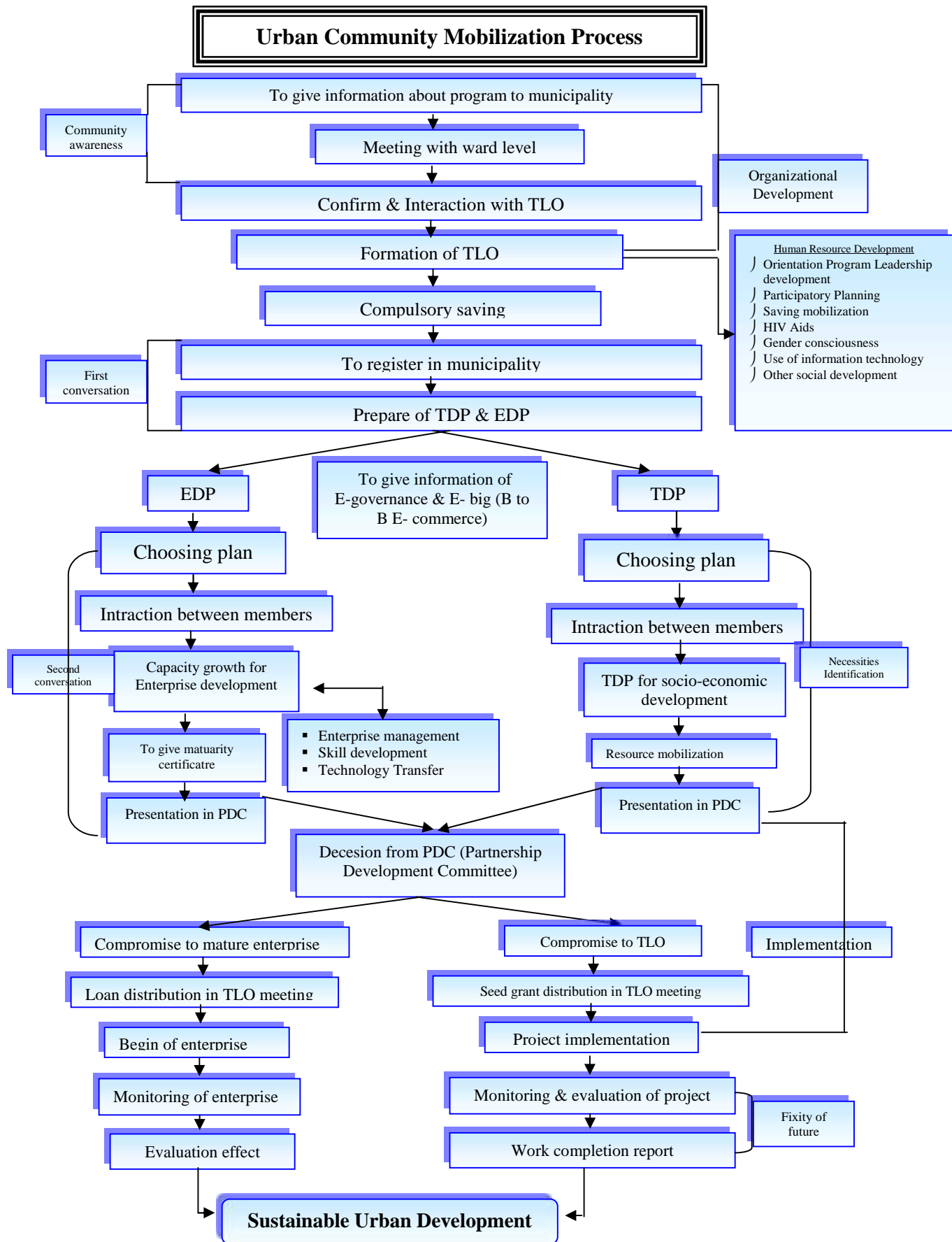
Figure No.1.3



Cooperative Programme: Credit, Seed Grant, Training & Technology

Bhimeshwor Municipality has also started this program and formulated 13 TLOs since a year ago. In this area a large amount of the population is poor, dalit-Damai, Sarki, Kami, women, ethnics groups-Thami, Newar, Sherpa, Tamang, Bhujel etc. Because of poor living conditions, unemployment, the harmony of the settlement is rendered in risk. This study is trying to find out prospects and challenges of community mobilization through Tole Lane Organization, current situation of TLO, TLO's saving, investment, interest rate, effectiveness and fulfillments of needs.

Figure No. 1.4



CHAPTER - TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

"Community mobilization is the process of the community coming together around its shared goals. It involves community members developing a sense of common vision. It is an inclusive process which reaches out to all segments of the community to ensure everyone participates in identifying their needs making decisions and taking action". -Rural Development Handbook of Ontario Government (Ministry of Agricultural and Food).

Thompson and Pertschuk - 1992 states "Mobilization is a process through which community members became aware of a problem, identify the problem as a high priority for community action and decide steps to take action. It starts with the problem assessment and analysis at the community level and moves to action on chosen courses, involving many strategic allies at all level in a wide range and support activities central to social mobilization interventions is empowerment or the process through which individuals or communities take direct control over their lives and environment."

G.N. Reddy, APO 2001, explains "Social mobilization for collective action enables people to deal with the problems that are beyond their individual capacities. Social mobilization may include the following activities: including attitudinal and behavioral change in communities, encouraging roles and responsibilities favorable for communal activities, fostering respect among all sections of the community, creating or strengthening institutions groups and organizations and promoting leadership."

G.N. Reddy, APO 2001, says, "Social mobilization is the process of bringing together all feasible and practical inter-sect oral social allies to raise people awareness of and demand for a particular development

programmed, to assist in the delivery of resources and services and to strengthen community participation for sustainability and self reliance".

Durga Prasad Ojha and Bihari Krishna Shrestha emphasized (GTZ 1996) through the impact assessment of the Swabalamban Program highlight social impact in the society by saving/credit programme in Dhading, Gorkha District funded by GTZ. The study said that a number of social changes and reform that programme attempted to bring about were identified and the perception of the households as well as the community groups were obtained. The indicators of such changes related to mutual help practices, personal community, sanitation, education of girl, child adult education, family planning, restraint on reproductively expenditure, reducing in consumption an alcohol and smoking and the like. He stresses the co-operation and mutual help in society may be increase by this programme.

Tilakaratra, 1985 explains,"The central element of a participatory process was identified as conscientization which was seen as a process of liberating the creative initiatives of the people through a systematic process of investigation, reflection and analysis, undertaken by the people themselves. People began to understand the social reality through a process of self-inquiry and analysis and through such understanding, perceive self-possibilities for changing that reality. Conscientization lead to self-organization by the people as means of undertaking collective initiative. Each action will be followed by reflected and analysis generating a process of praxis as a regular ongoing practice. These interactive elements were seen as the heart and soul participatory process .

Krishna Bahadur Bhattachan and Durga Prasad Ojha in their discussion paper named "Nepal: the GTZ Experience of self-help promotion at local level" has studied five self-help organization e.g. Swabalamban Ptogramme, self-help banking programme (SBP), Banking with the poor Programme (BWTP), Small Farmer's Co-operative Limited (SFCL) have a very mature organization with an emphasis on credit/saving and

community development activities, but they have paid no attention to social reform. There is great potential for mass orientation, replicability, and sustainability. Swabalamban on the other hand, has a very strong human development component, along with an effective primary organization and potential for replication, but it has no vision of higher level organization and no link with institutional credit. Compared to these two programmes, SBP and SAPPROS have evolved organization and improved access to external resources, but they have paid very little attention to human development. Similarly, BWPT has a very good external linkage with a fledging but evolving organization. Those programmes which have given less emphasis on human development and organizational building should make efforts to accord them the high priority they deserve.

In the words of Shrestha & Parajuli (2004) mobilizing the necessary resources, disseminating information tailored to targeted audiences, generating intersect oral support and fostering cross-professional alliances are also part of the process which empowers the community people to articulate their voice in the decision making process. It also helps to ensure transparency and accountability from authorities. While the components of the process may be everyday practice in many development programs, they tend to be taken up in isolation of each other. Community mobilization in total aims at a continuum of activities in a broad strategic framework. The process encompasses dialogue and partnership with a wide spectrum of societal elements. At the policy level, the outcomes should be a supportive framework for decision making and resource allocation to empower communities to act at the grassroots level. The outcomes should be people's active involvement ranging from identifying a need to implementation in achieving the development objective and evaluation effort. The solidarity of bureaucrats and technocrats and a broad alliance of partners among various non-governmental groups are equally critical for the attainment of any change-oriented development goal. Simply stated, community

mobilization calls for a journey among partners and results in the successful transformation of development goals into societal action.

The community mobilization has very long history in the world. It has been developed before the development of civilization in the world. The concept of community mobilization and practices were started in the world, when the people started to live in group. Thus, the history of community development is older as the history of there was not any formal identification of that development process of community development. There was not any name of that concept and practical implementation of community development, followed according to the needs and wants of human beings. Thus, it is based on the location culture, religion and the atmosphere. It means these practices of community development were area specific, culture specific, caste specific, religion specific and the atmosphere specific. Many such types of practices of community development are still going on in the world, which are called indigenous practices of community development.

But formally, the community development started in the world during the decade of 1940s in the colonies of the developed countries. At the beginning, the concept of community development was used in order to mobilize the people of colonies. First of all, the community development was implemented in Ghana in the induced level. The model of community development was also adopted in India during the decade of 1940s.

In the context of Nepal, different practices of community development are going on from the ancient time, both in the induced level as well as in indigenous level. The Guthi, Bheja, Dhikur, Rodi (Gurung), Parma, Bhajaita are good example of socio-cultural and economic organizations within the community at that time.

But the starting of the community development was supported in the decade of 1950s when the Gram Development Project was started in 1951. But before that time also, different practices on community development were going on. In 1952, village Development Program was started in Nepal with the assistance of USA and India.

After 1960s, Village Development Programme was upgraded to the Panchayat Development programs there were very few works, which were directly related with the community development, done during the panchayat period. The land reform Act of 1964 had also played important role to uplift the living standard of rural isolated communities during this planning period.

After the restoration of democracy in 1990s, there are many practices in the process of community development because the concepts of local self-governance and decentralization have come very strongly in the development process of the nation. The democratic constitution of 1990s has also included the concept of community development indirectly in the Directive Principles of the state in part 4. Similarly, there are many acts which have highly emphasized the concept of community development in the process of rural community development. The Decentralization Act of 1992 has given power to local bodies for the formation and the implementation of plans in the local level. It has developed the power at the local level that is also good step towards the community caste; ethnicities come together for the discussion about the plans for the local development. Thus these acts are really very favorable for the community development at meso level, macro level as well as in the micro level. There are also many institutional practices for the promotion of community development after 1990. The first exercise may be considered as the continuation of SFDP and Production Credit for Rural Women Program (PCRW). Similarly during this time, different programs and projects have also started to accelerate the pace of community development. These are;

1. Small Farmer's Development Programme (SFDP)
2. Small Farmer's Cooperative Limited (SFCL)
3. Production Credit for Rural Women Programme (PCRW)
4. Self-help Banking System (SBS)
5. Grameen Bikash Bank (GBB)

6. Build Our Village Ourselves (BOVO)

7. Participatory District Development Programme (PDDP)

8. Village Development and Self-help Programme (VDSP)

The concept of this program also allied to vulnerable groups. But that's type of programs are held in only rural areas more than urban areas. After the restoration of democracy in Nepal I/NGOs are being established in high rate. Some are functioning and some are just registered. But among the functioning I/NGOs at the development, in Nepal, most are related to the community development through community mobilization.

The five year national plans determine the development policies in Nepal. Emphasis on poverty alleviation is observed in almost all the plans. Poverty alleviation was the single most objective of the Ninth Plan (1997-2002). It had attempted to reduce population. However, after 1988 no similar research has ever been carried out under poverty from 42% to 32 in 2002. However at the end of the ninth plan the population below poverty line stayed in 38%. Likewise, In the Tenth Plan, Government has taken on the challenge of poverty reduction and shown its commitment to achieve a remarkable and sustainable reduction in poverty level from 38 percent of the population at the beginning of the Plan period to 30 percent by the end of the plan intends to achieve poverty reduction goal through encouraging: high, sustainable and broad economic growth; Development of social and rural infrastructure; Implementation of special programmes for deprived people of rural and remote regions and, Good governance.

Under the urban development chapter, the tenth plan document makes several commitments for poverty alleviation through infrastructure and housing provision. It has three components: sustainable urban development through infrastructure provision; housing and rural settlement plan for safe and low cost living; and, safe, low cost and environment friendly building development. Its five year programme has also mentioned that a plan will be prepared with coordination with all the

stakeholders to manage unplanned squatter settlements of Kathmandu Valley. However, it is still not clear as who will start the programme, when it will begin and what financial commitment is attached to it. Even though, such statements appearing for the first time in the NPC document is also a step towards achievement. The Local Self Governance Act 1999 provides adequate provision for carrying out urban poverty reduction programmes at the municipal level. However, the towns and municipalities have yet to fully utilize its provision.

At the national level, the National Planning Commission (NPC) looks after the overall national plan including the issues of poverty. The line ministries related to urban poverty reduction are: Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Ministry of Local Development,

Ministry of Woman and Social Welfare, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Population and Environment. The Ministry of Physical Planning and Works carries out water supply, road, urban planning and services through its respective departmental programmes. The Ministry of Local Development is mainly responsible to look after the administrative issues of municipalities and also carries out programme for women, children and elderly. Ministry of Woman and Social welfare also carries out women and children's welfare programmes such as education, skill development, trainings and nutrition programmes. Ministry of Health carries out a number of DPT and other vaccination programmes in urban areas through its departments, hospitals and health centers. Likewise, the Ministry of Population and Environment carries out a number of population education programmes and enforces the Environmental Protection Act and the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines. There are some international agencies such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Urban Development through Local Efforts (UDLE / GTZ)) working to some extent in urban services and poverty issues. The UNDP has successfully implemented Rural Urban Partnership Programmes in districts outside Kathmandu Valley. It has carried out micro credit, enterprises training and lane improvement

programmes in various municipalities and adjoining VDCS. Recently, it has also initiated Public-Private Partnership Programme in couple of municipalities. UDLE is helping municipalities in strengthening their planning capacity. The Department of Housing and Urban Development is recently implementing an Urban and Environmental Improvement Project in nine municipalities just outside Kathmandu Valley with the financial assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Besides, there are also couples of International Non Governmental Organizations (INGOs) such as Action Aid, Water Aid, and Plan International mainly working in rural areas and partly in urban areas. Mostly NGOs in Nepal work for rural issues and very few are found working for urban issues. At the local level, municipalities are also involved in urban welfare activities through their community development sections.

RUPP-NEP/03/003, Rural-Urban Partnership Programme (RUPP) has been developed based on the past evidential experiences and achievements in the context of addressing all four pillars of the 10th Five Year Plan (broad-based economic growth, social sector development, social inclusion and targeted programmes and good governance) and thus contributing to meeting the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 through emphasis on the different concept. Such as:

-) Rural and urban development should not be perceived in isolation.
-) Urban development should encompass the economic enterprise development, social awareness and technical infrastructures rather than limiting to development of physical infrastructure only.
-) Sustainable urban economic and physical development is only possible if human, economic, social and financial resources of the region are properly mobilised at the local level.
-) Capacity building of Local Government is necessary for implementing good governance and poverty reduction.
-) Use of information & Communication Technology (ICT) is essential for good governance and poverty reduction.

-) Rural and urban development is possible only when the common efforts of Government, Local People and Private Sectors are put together through social mobilization process.
-) Institution building is necessary for effective initiation of decentralization in local level governments.

Similarly, Interim Constitution, 2063 (2007) has also focused on public private partnership programme, Participatory development, Women, Dalit, indigenous tribes, Madheshi community, oppressed group, the poor peasant and labourers, who are economically, socially or educationally backward, shall have the right to participate in the state mechanism on the basis of proportional empowerment and inclusive principals etc.

Ramesh Munankami, 2003 states, Banking heavily in its successful community mobilization initiatives, RUPP addresses not only the physical aspects of urban development, but also economic as well as social aspects. It has adopted a holistic approach to the issue of urban development that centers on the notion of holding urban areas as engines of growth and seeks to capitalize on the benefits and development potential obtainable through well-articulated and strengthened rural-urban linkages. The Programme is urban-based and urban-led, and hence advocates an "Urban Based Local Development" approach. RUPP was a joint programme of National Planning Commission (NPC), Ministry of Local Development (MLD) and Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MPPW), of His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) executed by the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT). Since its inception in September 1997, RUPP has been implementing its activities in partnership with 12 municipalities and 30 Rural Market Centers within the hinterlands of those 12 municipalities. The Program's support is provided at three levels. (a) Central or Macro level (b) Municipality & Rural Market Centers or Meso level and (c) Community level within the Municipality and Rural Market Centers or Micro level. The program

activities are implemented by municipality/rural/market centers (VDCs) through support organizations and Tole Lane Organizations (TLOS).

The implementation of the programme activities in 25 municipalities and 59 Rural Market Centers has certainly established the Rural Urban Partnership Programme as a development model of cogency which is strategically geared towards addressing the issues of urban poverty and urban governance and that of rural-urban linkages. Among the most remarkable achievements of the year 2004 has been completed and sustainable internalisation of the RUPP approach, operational procedures and institutional mechanisms into its 17 partner municipalities through Municipal Partnership Development Fund. With the complete internalisation of programme activities in its partner municipalities, it can be said that a sustainable mechanism has now been placed within the municipal structure to supplement the municipalities' efforts for poverty reduction and good governance. Along these lines, it is, indeed a matter of delight to note that all the 25 partner municipalities, through the agreement reached during the Tenth RUNET, have expressed their commitment for contributing a minimum of 1-3 percent of their internal revenue towards Municipal Partnership Development Fund to carry out poverty reduction activities through social mobilization process.

Another important activity that the programme has embarked upon relates to institutional development and creation of enabling environment for good urban governance. One of the major activities under taken along these lines including the provision of support in the area of participatory municipality and VDC planning and monitoring. This approach in many ways presents a shift from the traditional urban governance practices characterized by narrow technocratic urban management strategies involving centralized decision and top down policy making to a more holistic strategy that seeks to engage a host of urban actors and communities in the delivery of good and result oriented urban governance.

In RUPP-NEP/03/003 it is stated that the Programme has made impacts towards building capabilities of the municipalities towards meeting growing urban management challenges brought about by rapid growth in population and urbanization in Nepal, creating conditions for better urban governance, better delivery of products and services as well as enabling women to enhance their roles in social and economic development. It has also changed the lives of poor urban and rural community members through the development of self-sustaining economic enterprises and generating employment. Institutional development primarily starts with social capital formation at three levels, namely, municipality, Tole and communities at the lowest level. Community mobilization is the main tool for implementing the programme activities at the local level which in turn have facilitated decentralized planning. Sustainable development, mobilization of local resources for development poverty alleviation and empowerment of women and communities at large, mobilization of communities takes place at the lowest spatial unit called Tole Lane. Formation of Tole Lane Organization (TLOs) takes place at these levels which formulates Tole Development Plan (TDP) and have been formed in selected wards of partner municipalities and rural market centers. Out of these 1600 TLOs 222 are in Rural Market Centers. No. of households covered by those TLOs currently stands at 51185. Community savings at TLO level has also been noteworthy and played a catalytic role in enhancing cohesiveness among the TLO members in addition to creating additional resource bases and ensuring long term sustainability of the groups formed. These funds are being used for Tole Development as well as for the development of economic enterprises.

But after the IIIrd phase of this program UNDP and other projects have left and only MLD (Ministry of Local Development) has been implementing with low financial and technical support.

CHAPTER –THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

As this study attempts to analyze the prospects and challenges of community mobilization through Tole Lane Organization (TLO) of Bhimeshwor Municipality, so, does analytical and descriptive design has been adopted. This study is based on the qualitative and quantitative research approaches. Similarly, the study also aims to present the current status of the TLOs and assess the current practices of community mobilization activities.

3.2 Study Area and Rationale for Selection

The study area is conducted in TLOs of Bhimeshwor Municipality. The Municipality was declared with 13 wards on 2nd Feb 1997 by merging of Makaibaree, Matee, Dolakha and Charikot VDCs of Dolakha district. In each ward of municipality has one TLO and one respondent from one household. Total number of households in this municipality is 4521 with the population of 24492 (CBS, 2001). Out of 4521 households (HHs), 577 households (HHs) are selected for study which is enclosed by TLOs. Forming TLOs in the settlement basis with a minimum 20 & maximum 50 households by determine four pillars in village area.

Table 3.1: Four pillars of TLOs

| Ward No. | TLOs Name | Four Pillars | | | |
|----------|---------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | East | West | North | South |
| 1 | Charighyang TLO | Panorama Resort | Building of Kalinchowk FM | Buspark Basghari | Border of Dhadkharka |
| 2 | Tikhatal TLO | Setidevi Mai Kholsi | Maryangkhola | Tikhatal Community Forest | Karandi Forest |
| 3 | Dokthali TLO | Kamaladi Kholsi | Dokjarkhola | Doltikhola | Chisapani Dhara |
| 4 | Phulpa TLO | Pakhacha | Mainway | Phulapa Primary School | Barha Pathe Dil |
| 5 | Mohariya TLO | Jyamire's Turning Road | Pidalu Khoriya to Pakhagahar | Sarba Secondary School | Sunkhani Stream |
| 6 | Dharapani TLO | Melghumti | Devithan | Lamosangu-Jiri Road | Tayel Ghumti |
| 7 | Gobardhan TLO | Pipalbot-Chetanshil road | Pipalbot Foot Trail | Nayabari Kholsi to Devi ko dhara | Lamosangu-Jiri Road |
| 8 | Tripura Sundari TLO | Stream of near the Kopila Neupane's huse | Stream of near the Dhurba Basnet's house | Border of Gaurishankar Balgriha | Kaminichaur-Haldhunga Road |
| 9 | Chapgaun Dihi TLO | Stream of near the Upper Mati School | House of Birkha Bahadur Shrestha | Khanepani Tank | House of Krishna Bahadur B.K. |
| 10 | Tagnagi TLO | Khorthali community Forest | Khorthali community Forest | Khorthali community Forest | Kalinchowk way |
| 11 | Chamari TLO | Foot Trail of Kupridanda Primary School | Phurlung Devithan | Border of Ward No. 12 | Charnawoti River |
| 12 | Gairigaun TLO | Mahadev Stream | Way of Harikritan Primary School | Health Post Baghkhohr | Border of Ward No. 11 |
| 13 | Wodi Newargaun TLO | Lamosangu-Jiri Road | Charnawoti River | Kami Khola | Way of Dukeko Bhir |

(Source: Monthly Report of TLOs, 2007)

This program is a new program in Bhimeshwor Municipality started since a year ago. This selected area of community is tremendously backward then other area. In these preferred places of municipality mostly

vulnerable groups - dalits, ethnic minorities lower & occupational castes and indigenous groups are settled. So, the TLOs try to gather mostly women and those household belonging to the depressed community-'dalits', the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and some ethnic groups who are ensnared from vicious circle of poverty. These circumstances are the rationale for the study.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The total 13 TLOs are taken in samples under studies which is selected 577 household of the municipality.

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

The nature of data is qualitative and quantitative. Both primary and secondary data is used in the study. Primary data is collected through questionnaire, field observation and group discussion, key informants interview. Similarly secondary data are collected from various published/unpublished materials and organizations.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Technique

The following techniques are used to collect the relevant data.

Questionnaire Technique: The primary data is collected through field survey and obtained by questionnaire.

Observation Technique: Observation and participatory observation techniques are used in survey.

Interview Technique: There are different types of people with different caste/ethnic group, education level, income level etc. Interview is one effective tool to collect primary data as it is done face to face with the respondents. So, it is used for respondents and other line agency members. Similarly, some local reputed person are also selected for the key informant interview.

CHAPTER –FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA

Introduction of Bhimeshwor Municipality:

Bhimeshwar Municipality was established in B.S. 2053. This city is located in the Dolkha District of Janakpur Zone with the area of 6,504 hectare. It is composed of 13 wards by merging Makaibari, Matee, Dolakha and Charikot VDC of Dolakha district. This municipality started RUPP program since a year ago by establishment of TLO to the formulation of local community level. Although the total municipal area and population is large, depressed community area is concentrated in limited area of the wards.

Location:

Bhimeshwor Municipality lies between 27°36' to 27 °44' North longitude and 85°59' to 86°06' east latitude (see map in Annex 1) and covers an area of 65.04 Sq.km (BMP, 2008). The altitude of the municipality is varied between 840m (Tamakoshi) to 3935m (Ganesh Thumki).
Population & Households:

Table 4.1: Population and Household of Bhimeshwor Municipality

| Ward No. | Female | % | Male | % | Total Population | HHs | Remarks |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|--|
| 1. | 1159 | 48.92 | 1210 | 51.08 | 2369 | 449 | Population per HH: 5.417 % Per hector density: 4.23 % |
| 2. | 1020 | 49.35 | 1047 | 50.65 | 2067 | 344 | |
| 3. | 491 | 49.10 | 509 | 50.90 | 1000 | 194 | |
| 4. | 869 | 50.03 | 868 | 49.97 | 1737 | 348 | |
| 5. | 785 | 51.41 | 742 | 48.59 | 1527 | 336 | |
| 6. | 1240 | 52.61 | 1117 | 47.39 | 2357 | 418 | |
| 7. | 714 | 50.14 | 710 | 49.86 | 1424 | 258 | |
| 8. | 996 | 48.94 | 1039 | 51.06 | 2035 | 396 | |
| 9. | 867 | 48.82 | 909 | 51.18 | 1776 | 339 | |
| 10. | 1452 | 50.24 | 1438 | 49.76 | 2890 | 539 | |
| 11. | 1036 | 50.17 | 1029 | 49.83 | 2065 | 337 | |
| 12. | 691 | 49.36 | 709 | 50.64 | 1400 | 284 | |
| 13. | 931 | 50.46 | 914 | 49.54 | 1845 | 279 | |
| Total | 12251 | 50.02 | 12241 | 49.98 | 24492 | 4521 | |

Source: Sankshipta Jhalak of BNP-061/62

Above table shows that 12251 (50.02%) respondents are female and where as 12241 (49.98%) are male.

Caste & Ethnicity:

Bhimeshwor Municipality has an ethnicity comprising mainly of Chhetri, Brahmin, Tamang, Newar, Sherpa, Thami and Dalit. Thami is a Indigenous caste.

Table 4.2: Caste & Ethnicity

| S.No. | Caste & Ethnicity | Population | % |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | Chhetri | 8127 | |
| 2 | Newar | 4335 | 17.70 |
| 3 | Brahmin | 4205 | 17.17 |
| 4 | Tamang | 2491 | 10.17 |
| 6 | Dalit | 1915 | 7.82 |
| 5 | Thami | 1028 | 4.20 |
| 8 | Sherpa | 385 | 1.57 |
| 7 | Gurung | 344 | 1.40 |
| 9 | Gharti/Bhujel | 288 | 1.18 |
| 10 | Thakuri | 272 | 1.11 |
| 11 | Magar | 185 | 0.76 |
| 12 | Sanyasi | 89 | 0.36 |
| 14 | Rai | 27 | 0.11 |
| 13 | Sunuwar | 10 | 0.04 |
| 15 | Other | 791 | 3.23 |
| Total | | 24492 | 100 |

Source: District Profile, 2065

According to these communities exhibit diverse cultural patterns, languages, festivities, clothing, food habits, and so forth. Communities carry on mainly traditional occupation, especially agriculture and livestock farming, while a small fraction of population is undergoing occupational changes, particularly through temporary migration to near by city of Kathmandu or outside country for wage labour or small trade.

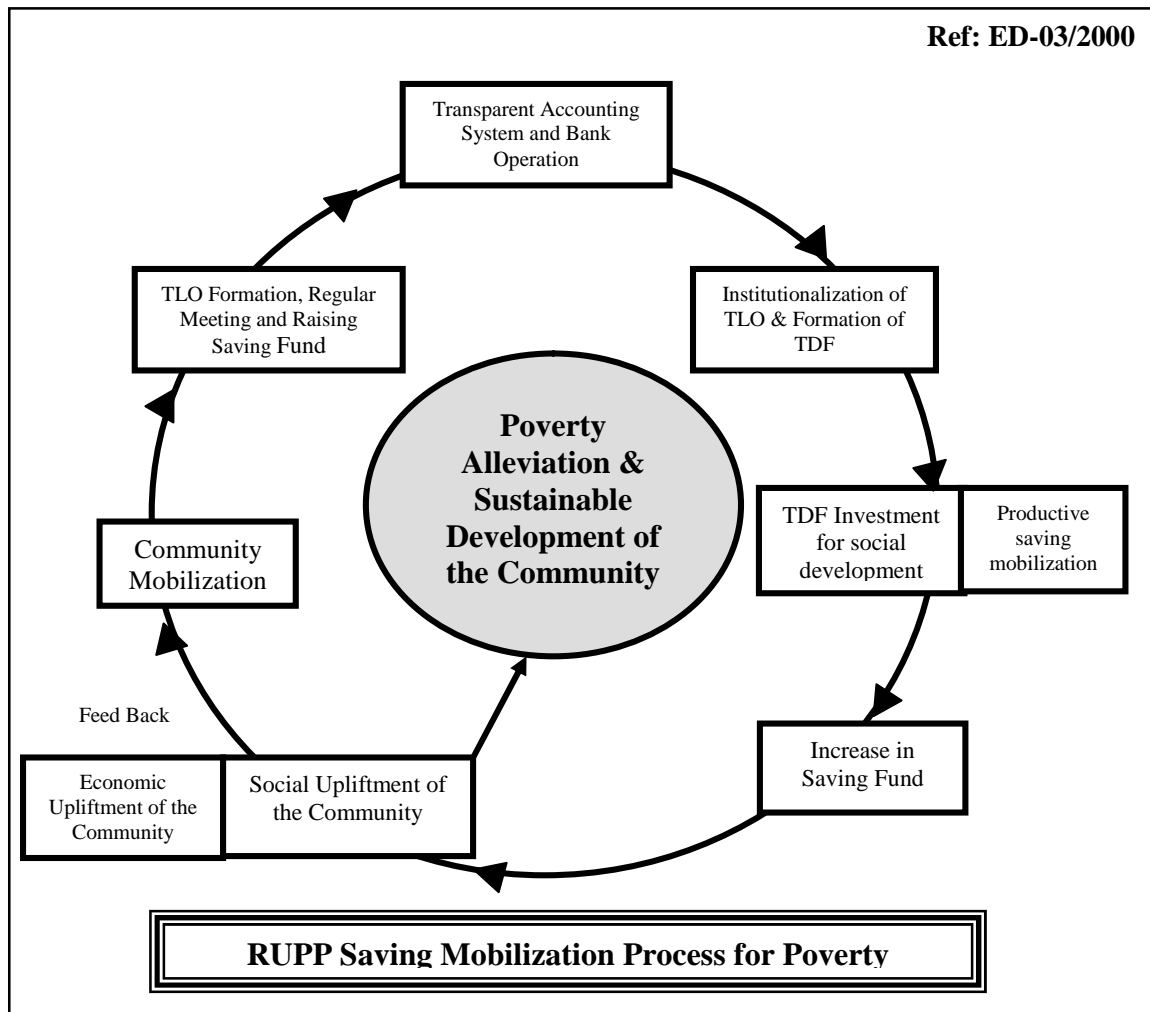
The total number of inhabitants in the municipality is 24492 comprising 4521 families with an average family size of 5.417 (BMP, 2008). There are more than 15 different castes and ethnic groups. The majority of them are Chhetri, Newar, Brahmin & Tamang. Subsistence agriculture, illiteracy, poverty, resource-base depletion and hierarchical power structures are common characteristics of all the wards in the municipality.

Tole Lane Organization (TLOs):

The TLOs are developed as the extended democratic arms of the Municipalities to engage themselves mainly in development and social activities. Institutionally, the TLOs are linked with the Municipalities to be a part of integrated Participatory Municipal Development Planning (PMDP) activities and for the promotion of responsive service delivery. Certain level of mobilization leads to maturation of the communities to establish them into a broad-based and multipurpose TLOs. This activity commences at the Tole/Lane level to establish it as a decentralized planning unit which is not possible at the ward level. Formation of TLO unites the local people and therefore enhances their confidence to meet any challenge, which they would normally hesitate from facing on an individual basis.

Bringing local people under one platform of TLO has several ramifications on Tole level development initiations and income generating activities. Among other things, TLO's have also sensed the need for creating resource bases and accordingly have started regular savings in the form of Tole Development Fund (TDF). The resources thus created are utilized for lending purpose to the TLO members as well as to finance development activities in the form of development of Tole level infrastructure.

Figure No. 4.1



So, practice and performance towards the Tole Lane Organization's activities may vary by their level of education, income level, attitude to any subject matter, thinking pattern and so on. In this regard, this chapter attempts to analyze the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents in relation to TLOs.

4.1 Gender & Age Group

Women and men both can play role in the community mobilization activities. Both are the part of the community. There is the variation in age group too. Each TLO is composed of different age groups. Being the male or female or different age groups, the feelings, attitudes may differ among them.

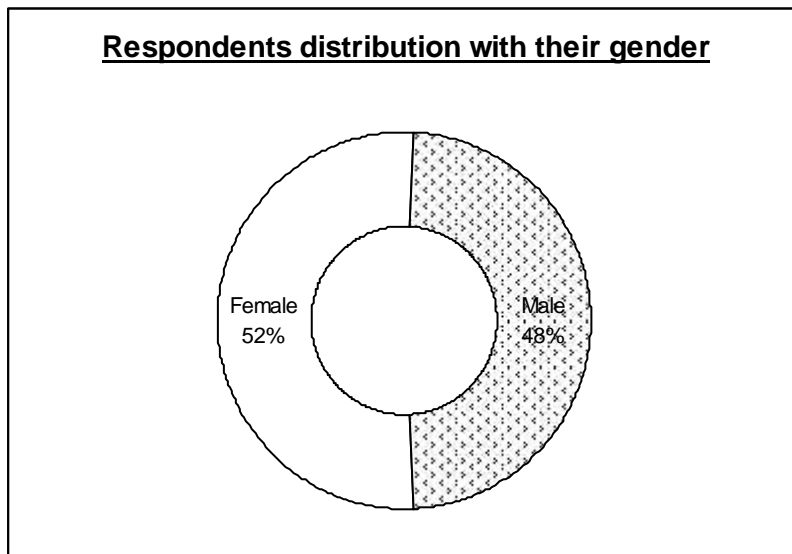
Following table gives the breakdown of gender and age groups of the TLOs respondents.

Table 4.3: Respondents distribution with their gender

| S.No. | TLO Name | HHs | Female | % | Male | % | Chairperson |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Charighyang TLO | 36 | 30 | 83.33 | 6 | 16.67 | Chhongli Sherpa |
| 2 | Tikhatal TLO | 92 | 60 | 65.22 | 32 | 34.78 | Tirtha Bahadur Joshi |
| 3 | Dokthali TLO | 61 | 34 | 55.74 | 27 | 44.26 | Dabal Bahadur Thami |
| 4 | Phulpa TLO | 52 | 11 | 21.15 | 41 | 78.85 | Bishnu Bahadur Khatri |
| 5 | Mohariya TLO | 33 | 14 | 42.42 | 19 | 57.58 | Bishnu Khatri |
| 6 | Dharapani TLO | 42 | 18 | 42.86 | 24 | 57.14 | Bam Bahadur Thapa |
| 7 | Gobardhan TLO | 27 | 19 | 70.37 | 8 | 29.63 | Hari Bahadur Nepali |
| 8 | Tripura Sundari TLO | 50 | 32 | 64.00 | 18 | 36.00 | Devi Thapa |
| 9 | Chapgaun Dihi TLO | 41 | 23 | 56.10 | 18 | 43.90 | Gopini Khatri |
| 10 | Tagnagi TLO | 52 | 23 | 44.23 | 29 | 55.77 | Gyan Bahadur Shrestha |
| 11 | Chamari TLO | 27 | 11 | 40.74 | 16 | 59.26 | GaneshBahadur Charmakar |
| 12 | Gairigaun TLO | 23 | 12 | 52.17 | 11 | 47.83 | Bhagawoti Mugrati |
| 13 | Wodi Newargaun | 41 | 11 | 26.83 | 30 | 73.17 | Gita Khadka |
| Total | | 577 | 298 | 52 | 279 | 48 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure No. 4.2



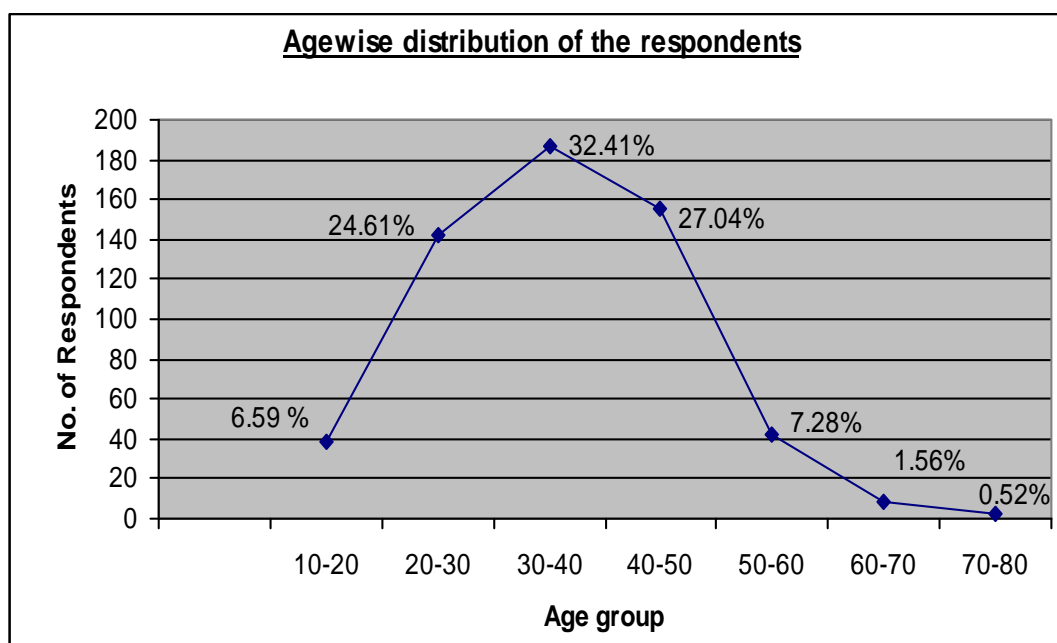
The above table shows that 279 (48%) respondents are males and 298 (52%) are females. In total 577 household (one respondent from one HH in use in TLOs. So, researcher has tried to include all TLOs of municipality.

Table 4.4: Age wise distribution of the respondents

| S.No. | TLO Name | Age Group (yrs.) | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|
| | | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 | 60-70 | 70-80 | |
| 1 | Charighyang TLO | 0 | 6 | 6 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 36 |
| 2 | Tikhatal TLO | 14 | 18 | 30 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 92 |
| 3 | Dokthali TLO | 0 | 9 | 24 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 61 |
| 4 | Phulpa TLO | 10 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| 5 | Mohariya TLO | 0 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 33 |
| 6 | Dharapani TLO | 5 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| 7 | Gobardhan TLO | 3 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| 8 | Tripura Sundari TLO | 0 | 10 | 35 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| 9 | Chapgaun Dihi TLO | 3 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| 10 | Tagnagi TLO | 0 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 52 |
| 11 | Chamari TLO | 0 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| 12 | Gairigaun TLO | 3 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| 13 | Wodi Newargaun | 0 | 6 | 13 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 41 |
| Total | | 38 | 142 | 187 | 156 | 42 | 9 | 3 | 577 |
| Percentage | | 6.59 | 24.6 | 32.41 | 27.0 | 7.28 | 1.56 | 0.52 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure No. 4.3:



The above table and chart show that 32.41% are in the age group 30-40 and only 0.52% are in the age group 70-80. This proves that most of the respondents of TLO are from age group 30-40. It is not surprising that active population lies between the ages 20-50.

4.2 Caste and Ethnicity

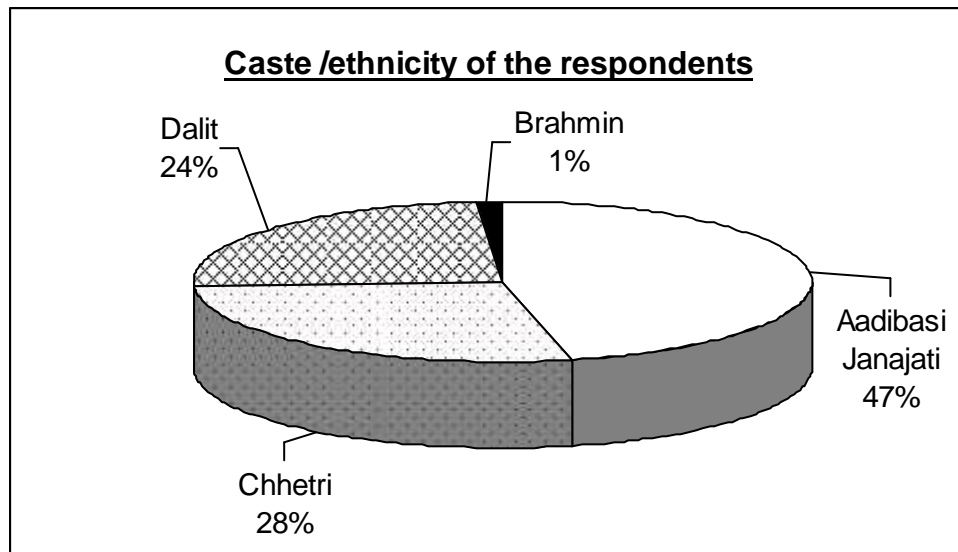
Caste and ethnicity also plays significant role in participation in community mobilization and other development activities. Their attitude also varies accordingly. Following table gives the breakdown of the respondents.

Table 4.5: Caste /Ethnicity of the respondents

| S.No. | Caste/Ethnicity | No. |
|--------------|---|------------|
| 1 | Aadibasi Janajati (Thami, Sherpa, Tamang, Gurung, | 267 |
| 2 | Chhetri | 161 |
| 3 | Dalit | 141 |
| 4 | Brahmin | 8 |
| Total | | 577 |

Source :Field Survey, 2008

Figure No. 4.4:



Above table and chart show that 267 (47%) of the respondents are Aadibasi Janajati, 161 (28%) are Chhetries, 141 (24%) are Dalit & only 8 (1%) are Brahmins. It shows the majority of the studied households belong to aadibasi Janajati..

In the same way, above data is presented with their TLOs Name below.

Table 4.6: Caste /ethnicity of the respondents

| Ward No. | TLOs Name | HHs | Brahmin | | | | Chhetri | | | | Dalit | | | | Aadibasi Janajati | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | | | M | % | F | % | M | % | F | % | M | % | F | % | M | % | F | % |
| 1 | Charighyang TLO | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5.6 | 6 | 17 | 28 | 78 | |
| 2 | Tikhatal TLO | 92 | 3 | 3.26 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9.78 | 21 | 22.8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4.3 | 20 | 22 | 35 | 38 |
| 3 | Dokthali TLO | 61 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 43 | 34 | 56 |
| 4 | Phulpa TLO | 52 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 34.6 | 2 | 3.85 | 2 | 3.84 | 1 | 1.9 | 21 | 40 | 8 | 15 |
| 5 | Mohariya TLO | 33 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 30.3 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 27 | 13 | 39 |
| 6 | Dharapani TLO | 42 | 1 | 2.38 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 23.8 | 8 | 19 | 13 | 30.95 | 10 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Gobardhan TLO | 27 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.7 | 2 | 7.41 | 7 | 25.93 | 17 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Tripura Sundari TLO | 50 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 24 | 27 | 54 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Chapgaun Dihi TLO | 41 | 1 | 2.44 | 1 | 2.44 | 5 | 12.2 | 8 | 19.5 | 7 | 17.07 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 22 |
| 10 | Tagnagi TLO | 52 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 21.2 | 5 | 9.62 | 4 | 7.692 | 3 | 5.8 | 14 | 27 | 15 | 29 |
| 11 | Chamari TLO | 27 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 14.8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 44.44 | 11 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Gairigaun TLO | 23 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 47.83 | 12 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Wodi Newargaun | 41 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 29.3 | 5 | 12.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 44 | 6 | 15 |
| Total | | 577 | 5 | 0.87 | 3 | 0.52 | 83 | 14.4 | 78 | 13.5 | 72 | 12.48 | 69 | 12 | 119 | 21 | 148 | 26 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

From the above table it is obvious that 577 HHs lie in 13 TLOs, of which 92 HHs are from Tikhatal Toile Lane Organization and 27 HHs are from Gobardhan Toile Lane Organization & Chamari Toile Lane Organization.

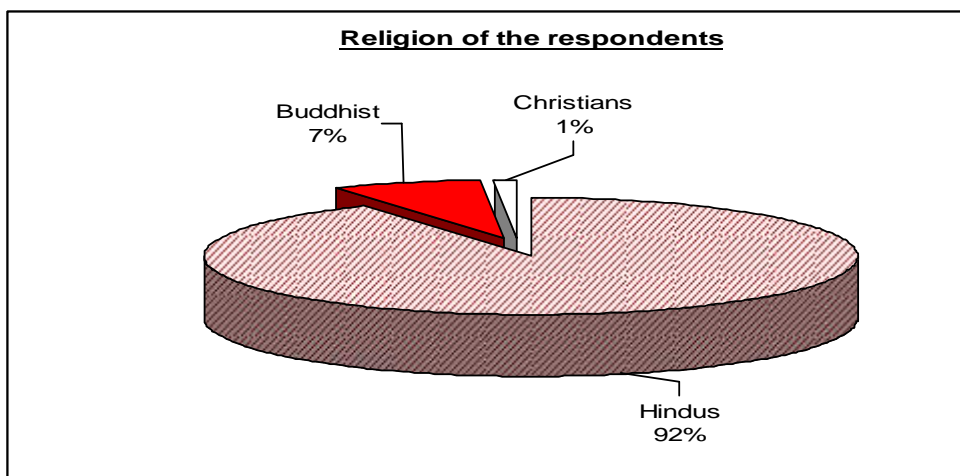
Out of 8 Brahmins, 3 (3.26%) are from Tikhatal TLO and one (2.38%) from Dharapani TLO. Similarly, out of 161 Chhetries, 39 (78%) are from Tripurasundari TLO and One (1.64%) from Dokthali TLO and no one has from Gairigaun & Charighyang TLOs. In the same way 24 (88.93%) are from Gobardhan TLO and two (5.6%) from Charighyang TLO out of 141 Dalit, 55 (60%) Aadibasi Janajati from Tikhatal TLO and 14 (34%) are from Chhapgaun dihi TLO respectively. Similarly, Dokthali TLO is

enclosed 61 HHs. Out of them 60 are Thami (Aadibasi) and one is Chhetri. In the same way, 34 respondents are Janajati (Tamang & Sherpa) and only two are Dalit in Charighyang TLO out of 36 HHs.

4.3 Religion

Religion is also one aspect to be analyzed as a socio-economic factor. Folowing chart gives the breakdown of relogion of the TLOs respondents.

Figure No. 4.5:



From above chart, out of the total respondents, 92% of them Hindus, 7% are Buddhists and only 1% are Christians.

4.4 Family Size

There are different numbers of family members including the respondents residing in the study area. Each family has its own level of earning. People have to manage their earnings for their families. Those people, who have larger number of family size and low level of income, may need to face heavy economic burden at home. But, in reverse, people having higher income level may not need to worry about the family size also determine the participation in Community development activities.

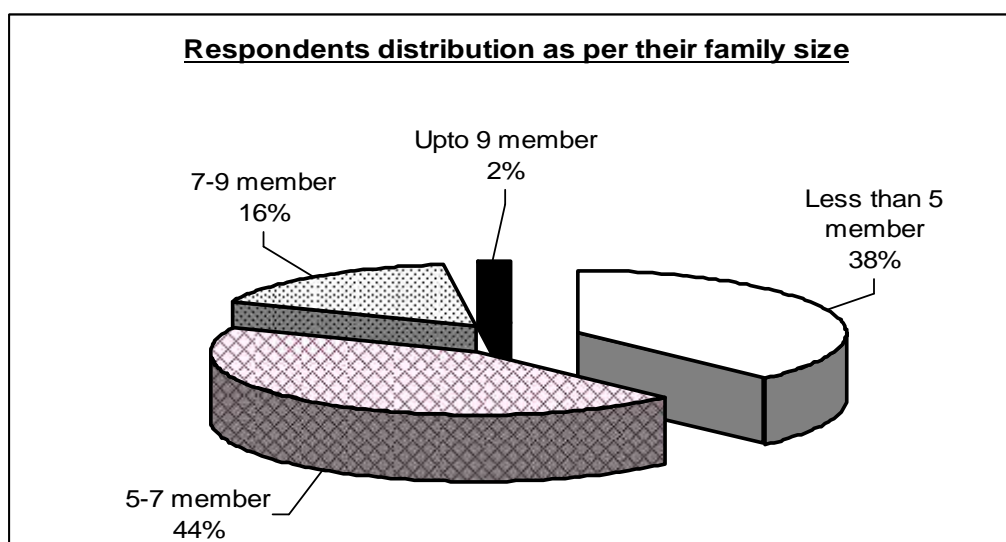
Following table gives the family size of the respondents residing in the study area.

Table 4.7: Distribution of respondents as per their family size

| S.No. | Family Size | No. |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1 | Less than 5 members | 218 |
| 2 | 5-7 members | 253 |
| 3 | 7-9 members | 94 |
| 4 | Upto 9 members | 12 |
| Total | | 577 |

Source :Field Survey, 2008

Figure No. :4.6



Above table and chart give the details number of other members of the family residing in the TLOs. In the table, 218 (38%) respondents have less than 5 members in the family; 253 (44%) have 5-7 members; 94 (16%) have 7-9 members and only 12 (2%) have upto 9 members in the family. It implies that most of the respondents have 5-7 members in the family which indicates small family size in the study area as we can say either husband & wife with their son and daughter or husband & wife with their son and daughter and father and mother live in a family. It indicates that there are no more crowd in the family.

4.5 Level of Education

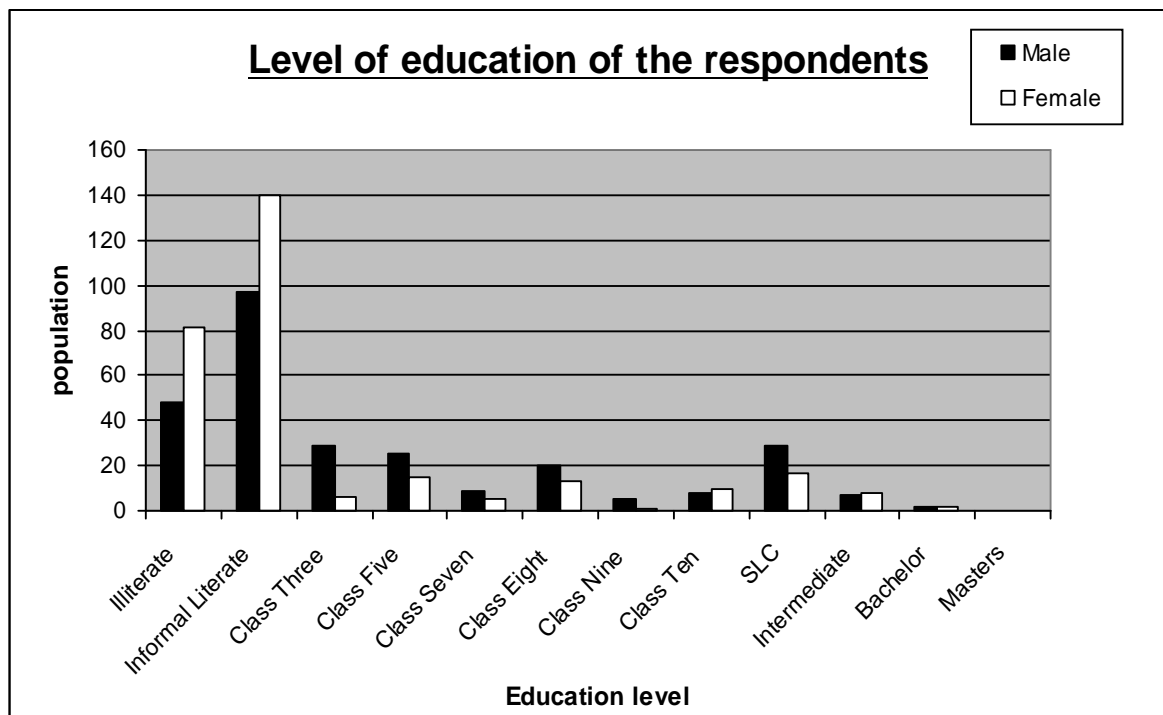
It is found that educated people are more conscious on awareness, community mobilization and development activities. They keep interest in each activity of community with or without their participation. Educated people understand the situation much more quickly than uneducated people. Higher the academic status higher the easier participation and lower the academic status lower the participation in communities activities. So, it also affects their participation in community mobilization.

Table 4.8: Level of Education of the Respondents

| S.No. | Level of Education | Male | % | Female | % | Total | % |
|-------|--------------------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Illiterate | 48 | 8.32 | 81 | 14.04 | 129 | 22.36 |
| 2 | Informal Literate | 97 | 16.81 | 140 | 24.26 | 237 | 41.07 |
| 3 | Class Three | 29 | 5.03 | 6 | 1.04 | 35 | 6.07 |
| 4 | Class Five | 25 | 4.33 | 15 | 2.60 | 40 | 6.93 |
| 5 | Class Seven | 9 | 1.56 | 5 | 0.87 | 14 | 2.43 |
| 6 | Class Eight | 20 | 3.47 | 13 | 2.25 | 33 | 5.72 |
| 7 | Class Nine | 5 | 0.87 | 1 | 0.17 | 6 | 1.04 |
| 8 | Class Ten | 8 | 1.39 | 10 | 1.73 | 18 | 3.12 |
| 9 | SLC | 29 | 5.03 | 17 | 2.95 | 46 | 7.97 |
| 10 | Intermediate | 7 | 1.21 | 8 | 1.39 | 15 | 2.60 |
| 11 | Bachelor | 2 | 0.35 | 2 | 0.35 | 4 | 0.69 |
| 12 | Masters | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 279 | 48.35 | 298 | 51.65 | 577 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure No. 4.7:



Such a coincidence we can see in the above table that 48 males and 81 females are illiterate on the one hand and at the same time there are no respondents having Masters Degree. It indicates that, in comparison to male, female get less opportunities in education. Adult literacy program is not being conducted in the study area and the project is not serious about increasing literacy rate.

In the same way there is difference in number of males and females beginning with informally literate to SLC level. Similarly, there are near about equal number of males and females in Intermediate level and equal numbers in Bachelor level. Out of 298 females 24.26% are Informally literate but only 16.81% hold the same out of 279 males.

4.6 Land Size Number of House and Food Sufficiency

As the respondents are only household numbers, it is obvious that there is no any respondent who does not have at least small piece of land and at least one house. It shows the status of the respondents which directly affects their participation in TLO.

Table 4.9: Distribution of respondents by landholding

| S.No. | TLO Name | Land Size | | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | Less than 1 Ropani | 1-3 Ropani | 3-5 Ropani | 5-7 Ropani | 7-10 Ropani | More than 10 Ropani | |
| 1 | Charighyang TLO | 26 | 8 | 2 | | | | 36 |
| 2 | Tikhatal TLO | 2 | 13 | 47 | 17 | 7 | 6 | 92 |
| 3 | Dokthali TLO | 32 | 21 | 8 | | | | 61 |
| 4 | Phulpa TLO | 4 | | 7 | 19 | 18 | 4 | 52 |
| 5 | Mohariya TLO | 2 | 19 | 7 | 5 | | | 33 |
| 6 | Dharapani TLO | 2 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 42 |
| 7 | Gobardhan TLO | 1 | 6 | 16 | 4 | | | 27 |
| 8 | Tripura Sundari | | | 4 | 12 | 22 | 12 | 50 |
| 9 | Chapgaun Dihi TLO | 3 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 41 |
| 10 | Tagnagi TLO | 2 | 10 | 20 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 52 |
| 11 | Chamari TLO | | | 10 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 27 |
| 12 | Gairigaun TLO | 2 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 3 | | 23 |
| 13 | Wodi Newargaun TLO | | 6 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 41 |
| Total (Ropani) | | 76 | 111 | 150 | 108 | 75 | 57 | 577 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Above table clearly shows that there are 150 (26%) respondents having 3-5 Ropani land size. This indicates that number of lower middle and lower class family size are higher in TLOs area. Similarly, 76 (13.17%) respondents have less than one Ropani land size. Nobody has more than one house in the studied households.

Similarly, according to their land size the food sufficiency of the respondents are given below.

Table 4.10: Distribution of respondents by food sufficiency

| S.No. | TLO Name | Food Sufficiency | | | | | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------------|------------|
| | | Less than 3 months | 3-6 months | 6-9 months | 9-12 months | More than 1 year | |
| 1 | Charighyang TLO | 22 | 14 | | | | 36 |
| 2 | Tikhatal TLO | 32 | 50 | 5 | 5 | | 92 |
| 3 | Dokthali TLO | 50 | 11 | | | | 61 |
| 4 | Phulpa TLO | 8 | 30 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 52 |
| 5 | Mohariya TLO | 13 | 10 | 7 | 3 | | 33 |
| 6 | Dharapani TLO | | 8 | 21 | 13 | | 42 |
| 7 | Gobardhan TLO | 3 | 5 | 11 | 8 | | 27 |
| 8 | Tripura Sundari | | 30 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 50 |
| 9 | Chapgaun TLO | | 12 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 41 |
| 10 | Tagnagi TLO | 16 | 23 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 52 |
| 11 | Chamari TLO | | 10 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 27 |
| 12 | Gairigaun TLO | 9 | 6 | 5 | 3 | | 23 |
| 13 | Wodi Newargaun | 10 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 41 |
| Total HH | | 163 | 223 | 97 | 74 | 20 | 577 |
| Percentage | | 28.25 | 38.65 | 16.81 | 12.82 | 3.46 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

From above table 20 (3.46%) respondents have food sufficient for more than one year but 223 (38.65%) respondents have food that is only sufficient for 3-6 months sufficient.

4.7 Occupation

Occupation is directly related with income. Those who have occupations may have limited and fixed income in one hand but those who are business persons sometimes may have profit or sometime loss also. So, their income level is determined by their occupations which determine their attitudes, feelings and intention for the community mobilization. Agriculture and labor are the main occupation of the respondents.

Table 4.11: Distribution of respondents by occupation

| S.No. | TLO Name | Occupation | | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Agriculture | Labor | Job | Livestock | Business | Student | |
| 1 | Charighyang TLO | 6 | 20 | | 8 | | 2 | 36 |
| 2 | Tikhatal TLO | 47 | 14 | 8 | | 3 | 20 | 92 |
| 3 | Dokthali TLO | 47 | 14 | | | | | 61 |
| 4 | Phulpa TLO | 26 | 22 | 1 | 3 | | | 52 |
| 5 | Mohariya TLO | 30 | | 2 | | 1 | | 33 |
| 6 | Dharapani TLO | 22 | 15 | | | 5 | | 42 |
| 7 | Gobardhan TLO | 19 | 6 | 1 | | 1 | | 27 |
| 8 | Tripura Sundari TLO | 30 | 15 | 1 | 4 | | | 50 |
| 9 | Chapgaun Dihi TLO | 23 | 15 | 3 | | | | 41 |
| 10 | Tagnagi TLO | 32 | 16 | 1 | | 3 | | 52 |
| 11 | Chamari TLO | 14 | 10 | 3 | | | | 27 |
| 12 | Gairigaun TLO | 18 | 4 | 1 | | | | 23 |
| 13 | Wodi Newargaun TLO | 27 | 11 | 2 | | 1 | | 41 |
| Total (Ropani) | | 341 | 162 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 22 | 577 |
| Percentage | | 59.10 | 28.08 | 3.99 | 2.60 | 2.43 | 3.81 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Above table shows that out of 577 respondents 341 (59.10%) are involved in agriculture. Similarly, 162(28.08%) are labor and only 23 (3.99%) are job holder. It shows that agriculture is the main occupation of the respondents.

4.8 Income, Expenditure & Saving

Income and expenditure are the major determinant factor for each individual for every activity in his/her life. Those who have saving each month may easily contribute for community development in one hand and those who are just sustaining their life may have difficulties to manage for the participation in TLO. So, definitely participation is also affected by income and expenditure of the respondents.

Following table gives the comparison of income, expenditure and saving of the respondents in detail.

Table 4.12: Distribution of respondents by their Income, Expenditure & Saving

| S.No. | Income level in Rs. | | Expenditure | | | | Saving | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | less than 3000 | 3001-6000 | 6001-9000 | upto 9000 | less than 3000 | 3001-6000 | 6001-9000 | upto 9000 | |
| 1 | less than 3000 | No. | 165 | 165 | | 0 | 0 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | % | 28.6 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 100.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 3001-6000 | No. | 245 | 58 | 187 | | 0 | 245 | | | 0 |
| | | % | 42.5 | 23.67 | 76.33 | 0.00 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 3 | 6001-9000 | No. | 135 | 0 | 87 | 48 | | 134 | 1 | | |
| | | % | 23.4 | 0 | 64.44 | 35.56 | 0.00 | 99.26 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | upto 9000 | No. | 32 | 0 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 8 | |
| | | % | 5.55 | 0 | 31.25 | 43.75 | 25.00 | 31.25 | 43.75 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | | | 577 | 223 | 284 | 62 | 8 | 554 | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| % (out of 577) | | | 100 | 38.65 | 49.22 | 10.75 | 1.39 | 96.01 | 2.60 | 1.39 | 0.00 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Above table explores the earning, expenditure and saving of people per month in average. Out of 577 households of the TLOs, 165 (28.6%) have only Rs.3000 or less than Rs. 3000 per month income and they spend much of their earnings thus they have only few amount to save.

Respondents earning Rs. 3001 to 6000 are 245 (42.5%), of which 58 (23.67%) expend less than 3000 and 187 (76.33%) expend Rs. 3001 to 6000. Regarding saving, 245 (100%) have Less than Rs.3000 saving.

Respondents earning Rs.6001 to 9000 are 135 (23.4%), of which 87 (64.44%) expend Rs.3001-6000 and 48 (35.56%) expend Rs. 6001-9000. Similarly, 134 (99.26%) have Rs. Less than 3000 saving and only one (0.74%) has Rs. 3001 to 6000 saving.

There are 32 respondents who earn Rs. Upto 9000 per month in average. Out of this, 10 (31.25%) expend less than Rs. 3001-6000; 14 (43.75%) expend Rs. 6001-9000 and 8 (25%) expend upto Rs.9000. In case of saving, 10 (31.25%) have oly less than Rs.3000; 14 (43.75%) have Rs. 3001-6000 and 8 (25%) have Rs. 6001-9000 saving per month.

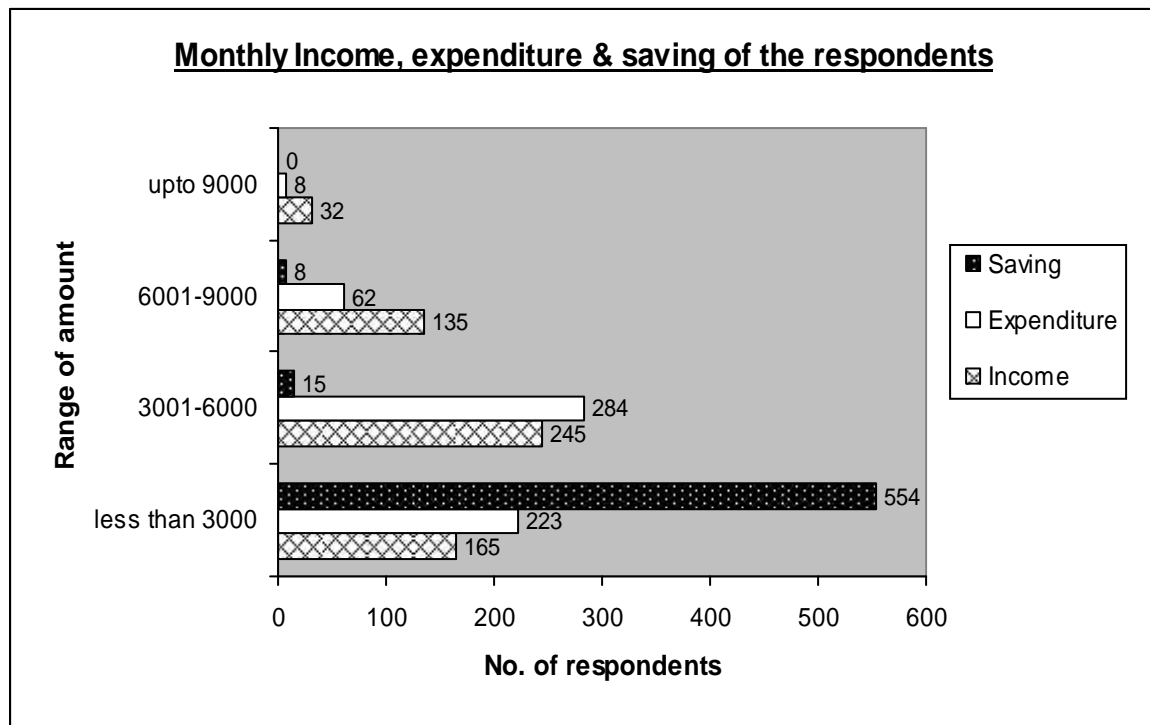
Following table shows the comparison of the respondents according to their income, expenditure and saving level.

Table 4.13: Respondents distribution according to their income, expenditure and saving

| S.No. | Range of amount | Income (No. of respondents) | % | Expenditure (No. of respondents) | % | Saving (No. of respondents) | % |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1 | less than 3000 | 165 | 28.60 | 223 | 38.65 | 554 | 96.01 |
| 2 | 3001-6000 | 245 | 42.46 | 284 | 49.22 | 15 | 2.60 |
| 3 | 6001-9000 | 135 | 23.40 | 62 | 10.75 | 8 | 1.39 |
| 4 | upto 9000 | 32 | 5.55 | 8 | 1.39 | 0 | 0.00 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure No. 4.8



Above table gives the summary of income, expenditure and saving per month average. Most of the people or 245 (42.46%) + 165 (28.60%) in total 410 lie in the Rs. 3001 to 6000 and less than Rs. 3000 income groups; 23.40% are in 6001 to 9000 groups and fewer households (32, 5.55%) are from upto Rs. 9000. This indicates common range of income of the study area lies between less than Rs. 3000 to 6000, which implies only sustaining earning in case of this area.

Similarly, if we see the expenditure details, out of 577, most of the people (49.22%) expend Rs.3001 to 6000; 38.65% expends less than Rs.3000 per month; 10.75% expends 6001 to 9000 and only 1.39% expends Rs. upto 9000 per month in average. This implies people can live with the expenditure of less than 3000 per month in average in minimum, though most of the people need Rs.3001 to 6000 per month expenditure in average.

Regarding saving, 554 (96.01%) people out of 577 have only less than 3000 saving per month. 2.60% respondents save 3001 to 6000 per month; 1.39% respondents save 6001 to 9000 per month. It hints us that most of the respondents are just living here without any upgrading in their income standard. They just earn and expend to live but they tightly save very low amount in local organizations.

4.9 Saving amount

Community saving is one of the essential aspects generated by individual members is the assets of TLO and is the first step towards their self-reliance. Saving thus mobilized at grassroots levels is called 'Tole Development Fund' (TDF). The generation of capital through savings is paramount importance towards viability and thereof sustainability of TLO is also used in supporting micro-enterprise creation at the households or Tole level. The TLOs lend money to its members at a rate of profit, which satisfies local credit needs and at the same time contributes towards development of Tole level infrastructure.

Table 4.14: Respondents distribution according to their saving amount of TLOs

| S.No. | TLOs Name | Monthly amount Rs. (per HH) | Total Amount (From starting to month of Kartik) | Percentage | Interest Rate (%) | Remarks |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Charighyang TLO | 50 | 19800 | 9.70 | 15 | |
| 2 | Tikhatal TLO | 50 | 50600 | 24.78 | 18 | |
| 3 | Dokthali TLO | 10 | 6710 | 3.29 | 15 | |
| 4 | Phulpa TLO | 25 | 14300 | 7.00 | 15 | |
| 5 | Mohariya TLO | 20 | 32130 | 15.74 | 15 | additional amount Rs.24870 from "Shrabya Drishya Kendra" |
| 6 | Dharapani TLO | 30 | 13860 | 6.79 | 15 | |
| 7 | Gobardhan TLO | 25 | 7425 | 3.64 | 15 | |
| 8 | Tripura Sundari TLO | 25 | 13750 | 6.73 | 15 | |
| 9 | Chapgaun Dihi TLO | 25 | 11275 | 5.52 | 15 | |
| 10 | Tagnagi TLO | 25 | 14300 | 7.00 | 18 | |
| 11 | Chamari TLO | 20 | 5940 | 2.91 | 15 | |
| 12 | Gairigaun TLO | 20 | 5060 | 2.48 | 15 | |
| 13 | Wodi Newargaun TLO | 20 | 9020 | 4.42 | 15 | |
| Total | | 345 | 204170 | 100.00 | | |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Above table explores that the total saving amount of TLOs in the month of Marga, 2065 deposit collection amounted to NRs. 2, 04,170.00. The funds collect varies from NRs. 10 to NRs. 50 per member per month, pays 12% interest on savings, charges 15% interest on credit but only two TLOs (Tagnagi TLO & Tikhatal TLO) charges 18% rate of interest..

Similarly, the saving amount of Tikhatal Tole Lane Organization is Rs. 50,600 that is maximum amount of all and the Mohariya Tole Lane

Organization is Rs.32,130 (Rs.24,870+ Rs.7,260) out of it Rs.24,870 is additional amount from "Shrabay-Drishya Kendra" organization of Bhimeshwor Municipality ward no. 5, Jilu, The Gairigaun TLO has Rs.5,060 that is lowest amount of all. The TLOs provide pass book for all respondents and take charge (late fee) for respondents' irregularity of saving. These funds are being utilized for Tole development as well as lending to the TLO members to undertake different types of enterprises. Till date, 20% of total saving has been mobilized/ invested among the TLO members.

4.10 Other Community Based Organization (CBOs) in study area

Many types of CBOs have been found during the study: women related, youth related, development and other activities related.. So, all of the respondents have directly/indirectly related with other CBOs. But all these CBOs are not integrated into a policy framework of the municipality. The covered area of TLOs have 5-6 CBOs. Such as:

Table 4.15: CBOs

| S.No. | Community Based Organizations (CBOs) | Remarks |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Women's group | |
| 2 | Mother's group | |
| 3 | Farmer's group | |
| 4 | Dalit Janajati saving group | |
| 5 | Youth saving group | |
| 6 | Community forestry of endangered group | |
| 7 | Community forestry user's group | |
| 8 | Women farmer's group | |
| 9 | Saving co-operative organization | |
| 10 | Dalit livestock group | |
| 11 | Kabuliyeti forestry group | |
| 12 | Livestock farmer's group | |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.11 Social Condition

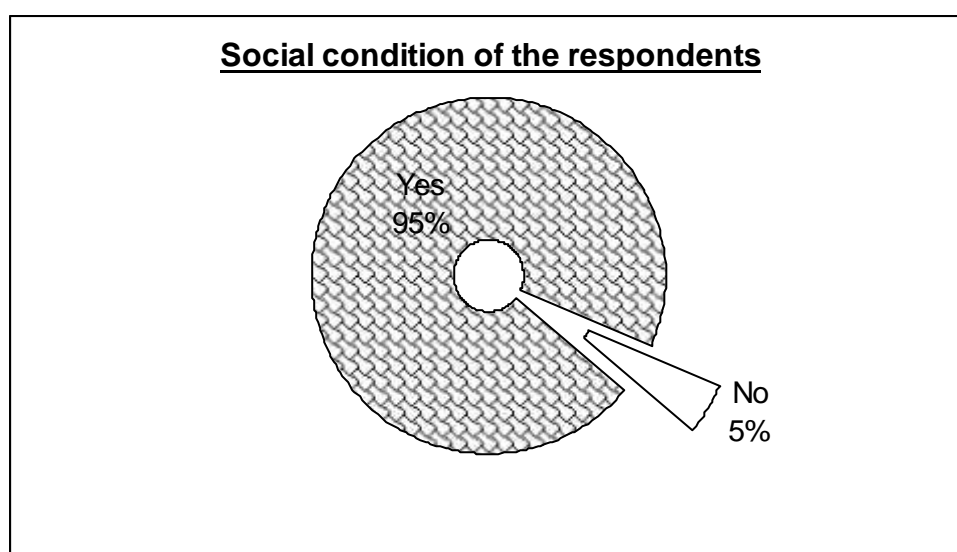
In general, community mobilization activities should bring change in the community. The activities may bring both types (good or bad) of impact in community/household. The purpose of mobilization as awareness and rehabilitation programmes are to change the community/household in a positive manner but it can also create conflict and social deviation, social disharmony, disintegration in the community/household (negative social aspect level).

Table 4.16: Respondents' social condition

| Social Condition | Yes | No |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|
| TLOs bring social change | 550 | 27 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure No. 4.9



Regarding social condition, 27 (5%) respondents out of 577 have negative aspects in bringing social changes by TLOs.

4.12 Training Opportunity

Training is an important element to change one's attitude and traditional concept. It helps to bring the social change in the community/family and sustain their occupation and develops their skill and knowledge and they help them improve their social status. Bhimeshwor Municipality has been providing different trainings on different fields to the respondents of the TLOs.

Table No .4.17: Training

| S.No. | Name of trainings | Male | | Female | | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Nos. | % | Nos. | % | |
| 1 | Orientation Program | 23 | 27.71 | 16 | 19.28 | 39 |
| 2 | Livestock Training | 0 | 0 | 20 | 24.10 | 20 |
| 3 | Mason Training | 13 | 15.66 | 11 | 13.25 | 24 |
| Total | | 36 | 43.37 | 47 | 56.63 | 83 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table No. 4.18: Beneficiary

| S.No. | Training | Training opportunity | |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| | | Yes (Nos.) | No(Nos.) |
| 1 | Benefit from training | 83 | 494 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure No. 4.10

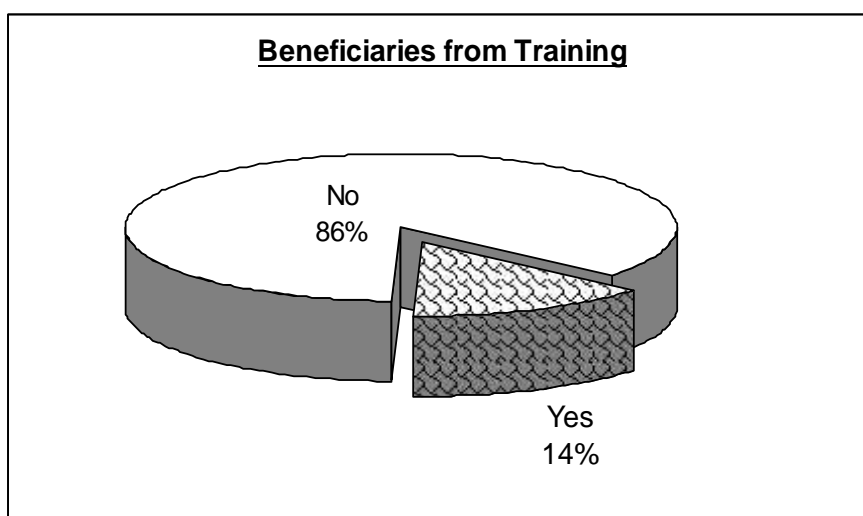


Figure No. 14The above data shows that out of 577 respondents, only 83 (14%) respondents have taken some kinds of training provided by Bhimeshwor Municipality & partner organizations i.e. orientation program, livestock training & mason training. 494 (86%) have not got the opportunity of the training programme due to the lack of budget. Training is necessary for all the respondents.

4.13 TLOs activities & respondents participation

The respondents of TLOs take group action by sharing their problems and seeking their own solutions by pooling their own resources, obtaining external help and participating actively in community mobilization. That type of process helps people move from the passive status of welfare recipients to that of citizens who possess vital knowledge of their communities and localities and therefore know best how to affect – and direct – change at the local level. But there are very few TLOs that are active. Some community mobilization activities done by TLOs are given below :

Table 4.19: Different activities of TLOs

| S.No. | Activities (Project) | Partner Organization | TLOs Name | Participation | | | |
|-------|--|--|------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | Male | % | Female | % |
| 1 | Cleanning & Painting in Charighyang Buddhist monastery | Themselves (Small fund contribution by Municipality) | Charighyang TLO | 6 | 100.00 | 30 | 100.00 |
| | Participation in "Gaijatra" Program | | | 6 | 100.00 | 28 | 93.33 |
| | "Deusi Bhailo" Program | | | 4 | 66.67 | 25 | 83.33 |
| | Facilitate in Vitamin A Program | | | 3 | 50.00 | 13 | 43.33 |
| 2 | "Deusi Bhailo" Program | Themselves (Small fund contribution by Municipality) | Phulapa TLO | 41 | 100.00 | 11 | 100.00 |
| | Volleyball (Male) | | | 24 | 58.54 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | "Gupta Dhan Ko Khoji" Game (Female) | | | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 36.36 |
| | "Dori Tanai" Game (Male & Female) | | | 36 | 87.80 | 4 | 36.36 |
| | Broom Grass Plantation | District Forest Office & Municipality | | 25 | 60.98 | 9 | 81.82 |
| 3 | Broom Grass Plantation | District Forest Office & Municipality | Gairagaun Mohariya TLO | 16 | 26.67 | 9 | 36.00 |
| 4 | Maintenance of foot trail | Themselves | Dokthali TLO & Gairigaun TLO | 26 | 60.47 | 29 | 64.44 |
| 5 | Mason Training | Development Matrix & Department of Urban Development and Building Construction | Tagnagi TLO | 13 | 44.83 | 11 | 47.83 |
| | Maintenance of Charikot-Deurali | Themselves | | 23 | 79.31 | 19 | 82.61 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | road (200 m.) | | | | | | |
| 6 | Observation Tour | Total fund contribution by Bhimeshwor Municipality | President & Secretary from every TLOs | 16 | 5.73 | 8 | 2.68 |
| Total | | | | 239 | 85.66 | 200 | 67.11 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Above table describes that only six TLOs are in way to community mobilization works. Other TLOs are only involved in saving & credit system. The Charighyang Tole Lane Organization is handled by Janajati women, who are extremely active and they obey very strict rules within their organization. It is the 1st attempt in community mobilization handled by the women and Tagnagi Tole Lane Organization is the 2nd attempt in community mobilization to till date. The Charighyang and Phulapa TLOs celebrated Tihar and collect some amount from "Deusi Bhailo" Program in their own area. Similarly, Gairagaun & Phulapa TLOs sow the Broom Grass plantation supported by District forest office and Bhimeshwor Municipality. Likewise, 23 respondents have taken Mason training organized by Development Matrix & Department of Urban Development and Building Construction.

4.14 TLO saving /credit activities

Organization activities play a key role in various types of saving /credit activities. If organization is dynamic, the beneficiary vulnerable groups- dalits, women and ethnic minorities also do well and run better. If the organization have inner conflicts or are inactive they will not be able to succeed properly. The table explain here about the respondent's activities which happened in different TLOs.

Table No. 4.20: TLOs Activities

| Group Activities | Yes | % | No | % |
|--|------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Knowledge of Tole Lane Organization (TLO) | 537 | 93.06 | 40 | 6.93 |
| Regularity of TLOs' meeting | 487 | 84.40 | 90 | 15.60 |
| Problem in saving amount collection | 280 | 48.53 | 297 | 51.47 |
| Compromise decision making in group meeting | 500 | 86.66 | 77 | 13.34 |
| Implementation of group meeting decision | 500 | 86.66 | 77 | 13.34 |
| Community mobilization programme in your group | 400 | 69.32 | 177 | 30.68 |
| Regular saving | 522 | 90.47 | 55 | 9.53 |
| Proper use of loan | 12 | 2.08 | 565 | 97.92 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

The above data indicates that out of 577, 6.93% don't know about TLO. They are only saving amount and sometimes send their amount to other members in group meetings. The TLOs' meeting has regularity say 487 (84.40%) and 90 (15.60%) have say irregularity. 280 (48.53%) have problem in saving amount collection but 297 (51.47%) haven't. Similarly, 400 (69.32%) respondents have involved in community mobilization programmes but 177 (30.68%) haven't involved in any community mobilization activities. 522 (90.47%) members regularly save money and deposit in the bank but 55 (9.53%) members don't have regularity saving. Only 12 (2.08%) respondents use their loan according to the TLOs.

4.15 Anticipate outcomes from Municipality of the respondents

It is precisely the aim of the TLO framework of RUPP to improve the urban living conditions as well as improving livelihoods of poor and disadvantaged people by creating the benefits of rural urban linkage through physical/infrastructure bearing on improved, economic

enterprises that generate employment opportunities and provision of training, technology and funding support to the TLO members.

The process to achieve the aforementioned benefits the researcher has found that the respondents expect following activities from Bhimeshwor Municipality.

Table No.4.21: Expect of Respondents to Bhimeshwor Municipality

| S.No. | Anticipation from municipality | Remarks |
|--------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | Agriculture development program | |
| 2 | Awareness program | |
| 3 | Credit facility & seed grant | |
| 4 | Job oriented training | |
| 5 | Professional training | |
| 6 | Account training | |
| 7 | Technology transfer | |
| 8 | Technical support | |
| 9 | Women's' & Olds' education | |
| 10 | Infrastructure development (drinking water, irrigation, toilet & road) | |
| 11 | Scholarship to dalit child | |
| 12 | Involvement in yearly work plan | |
| 13 | Observation tour | |
| 14 | To serve the culture | |
| 15 | Health program | |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Among these, undoubtedly drinking water is the most demanding factor for them but their necessities may differ from place to place. Some TLOs

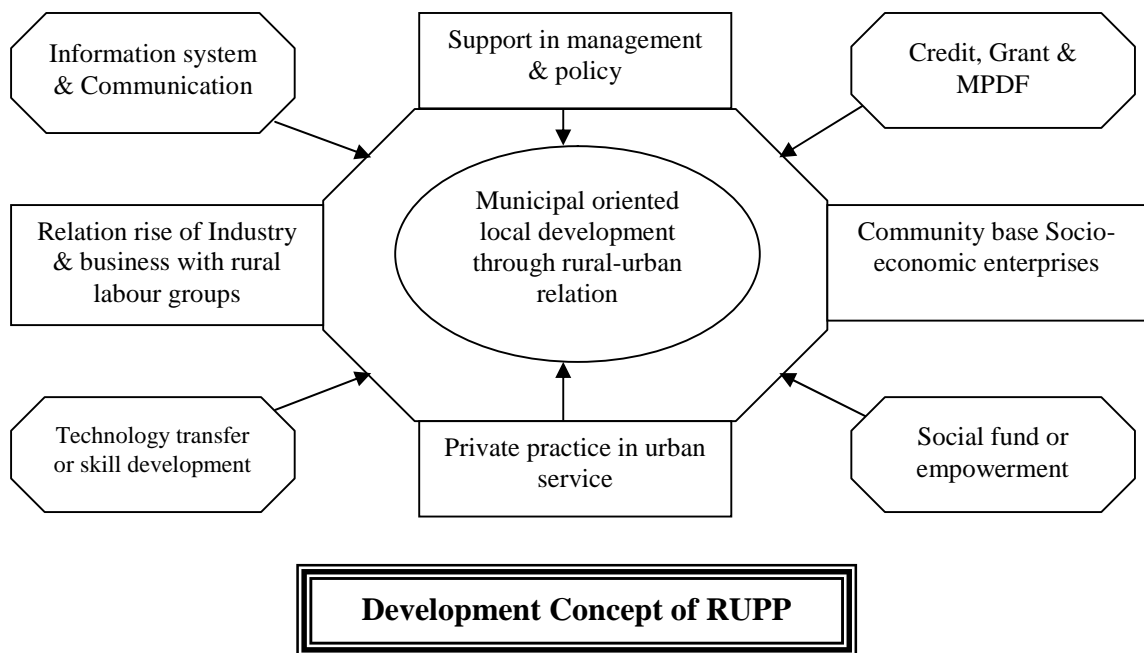
need only old & women education and some educated respondents want
Despite the demands and expectations of the respondents TLOs have
mostly focused on saving/credit activities than other community
mobilization works. Micro-credit schemes, training and skill development
programms etc. are in slow progress.

CHAPTER - FIVE

Prospects & Challenges of Community Mobilization through TLO

Most developing countries today are undergoing a process of rapid urbanization and are witnessing a dramatic movement of people from rural areas to cities and towns. Circular migration between the rural and urban spheres has increased, as has the number of households and families - many of whom are poor. Notwithstanding the fact that cities offer prospects and serve as engines of growth, the trend of urbanization also poses formidable challenges that most of the times strain response capabilities of local government institutions. These challenges are more pronounced in scenarios where local governance is poor amidst ever growing set of complexities, owing to & persistence of a situation of conflict.

Figure No. 5.1



It is now widely recognized that there exists an economic and social interdependence between urban and rural areas and as such there is an invariable need for balanced and mutually supportive approach to the development of these two areas. RUPP's experience show that discrete consideration of rural development as a phenomenon completely isolated from urban development with little or no regards to inter linkages that exist is no longer a tenable proposition. Therefore, RUPP has adopted a holistic approach to the issue of urban development that centers on the notion of holding urban areas as engines of growth advocating "Urban Based Local Development" and seeks to capitalize on the benefits of development potentials obtainable through well articulated and strengthened rural-urban linkage.

Most national planners and politicians are cognizant of the socio-economic ramifications of rural and urban dynamics. It is generally acknowledged that what happens in one-sector influences the other, but there seems to be no consensus on exactly how these dynamics work.

There is also a common understanding that the problems of poverty manifests itself in rather different ways in rural and urban environments, but poverty studies vary a great deal on approaches to analyze these differences. While the rural-urban dichotomy appears in most poverty statistics, the analytical significance of this distinction is less apparent. There is seldom a focus on how rural and urban poverty may be interlinked, and this may have consequences for understanding the processes of impoverishment, as well as the formulation of policies to address them. Many researchers even go as far as questioning the wisdom in treating rural and urban as two distinct forms of poverty. There is a danger that dichotomization of rural and urban poverty may draw the attention away from the dynamics of the rural-urban interface, blurring important interdependencies between the two.

Rural urban Partnership Programme (RUPP), a joint initiative of UNDP and HMG/Nepal had worked effectively in facilitating and strengthening the dynamism of rural-urban linkages in Nepal but now a days UNDP go away from this program and only MLD (Ministry of Local Development) support this program and has started In Bhimeshwor Municipality since a year ago with financial support of MLD.

Formation of TLO unites the local people and therefore enhances their confidence to meet any challenge, which they would normally hesitate from facing on an individual basis. Bringing local people under one platform of TLO has several ramifications on Tole level development initiations and income generating activities. Community mobilization is being carried out as an institutional base for implementing Programme activities by the municipalities and the Rural Market Centre guided by the concept of achieving sustainable developmental targets through people's participation. Also, it facilitates to a great extent, the mobilization of local resources, creates conducive atmosphere for local development, helps in empowerment of women, decentralized local governance and provides an institutional mechanism for the empowerment of the communities at large. So, the respondents find out the prospects and challenges of community mobilization through TLO.

5.1 The Prospects of Community Mobilization

Community mobilization is being carried out as an institutional base for implementing Programme activities by the municipalities guided by the concept of achieving sustainable developmental targets through people's participation. Also, it facilitates to a great extent, the mobilization of local resources, creates conducive atmosphere for local development, helps in empowerment of women, decentralized local governance and provides an institutional mechanism for the empowerment of the communities at large.

The respondents can also help in gathering valuable views and opinions of local intellectuals who often are not closely linked with municipal planning and development activities. TLOs simultaneously can be used to

develop partnership with local women (more than 50 percent of TLO members are women) as it is yet not widely practiced in municipalities of Nepal. Women focused development projects have greater scope to achieve success in view of their active participation in TLOs. On the other hand, municipalities can further utilize the TLOs to make their direct reach in grassroots communities. On behalf of civil society, TLOs can effectively play the role of pressure groups and lobby for the good cause of local development. They can also act as an important partner in a situation of natural calamity and epidemic outbreak. Similarly, municipality can make best use of TLOs by involving them directly in supervision and monitoring of municipal projects of their respective areas. The involvement of TLOs will significantly raise the transparency level of municipal activities and helps in checking the unjustified leakage and corruption. Likewise, greater role of TLOs can be ensured in all local projects implemented under users' group principle. This will enhance the ownership feeling and make users' group more sincere and accountable towards local development. At the same time, TLOs role can be yet further extended by authorizing them with minor maintenance and repairing of infrastructure projects constructed under partnership arrangement.

So, Community mobilization reduces poverty because it is based on the premise that the poor are willing and able to carry out a number of functions themselves to improve their situations, given encouragement to form their own organizations for promoting their development through their own efforts and participating actively in decision-making that enhances their livelihoods. The respondents are not organized and are not enough to their own potential strength and seize new opportunities they could avail themselves, if there was proper community mobilization.

It has varied prospects. According to respondents the following table shows the prospects of community mobilization through TLO.

Table5.1: Prospects of community mobilization through TLO

| S.No | Prospects | No. | % |
|------|--|-----|-------|
| 1 | Income generate | 515 | 89.25 |
| 2 | Infrastructure development | 495 | 85.79 |
| 3 | Improve in Tole development | 475 | 82.32 |
| 4 | Increase in literate | 434 | 75.22 |
| 5 | Leadership Development | 422 | 73.14 |
| 6 | Change in livelihood | 398 | 68.98 |
| 7 | Progress in awareness | 385 | 66.72 |
| 8 | Social change | 377 | 65.34 |
| 9 | Own feeling | 367 | 63.60 |
| 10 | Organizational development | 350 | 60.66 |
| 11 | Poverty Reduction | 348 | 60.31 |
| 12 | Sustainable growth & development | 317 | 54.94 |
| 13 | Good governance | 312 | 54.07 |
| 14 | Enterprise development | 300 | 51.99 |
| 15 | Agriculture development | 280 | 48.53 |
| 16 | Use of Information & communication | 256 | 44.37 |
| 17 | Increase in employment | 235 | 40.73 |
| 18 | Self-reliance | 215 | 37.26 |
| 19 | Defense of social, religious & cultural heritage | 205 | 35.53 |
| 20 | Progress in health & environment | 146 | 25.30 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

The data shown in the above table indicates that the respondents of the different TLOs have find out above prospects from community mobilization through TLOs. Out of 577, 515 (89.25%) respondents are

highly confident for income generation. Likewise, 495 (85.79%) respondents say the community mobilization brings infrastructure development, 475 (82.32%) respondents agree in improvement in tole development.

Similarly, only 146 (25.30%) respondents believe in the progress in health and environment and 205 (35.53%) stand for defense of social, religious & cultural heritage from community mobilization through TLOs.

Because of their regular saving & motivation in community mobilization their expectation is increased in different segments, such as: progress in awareness, own ness feeling, the mobilization of local resources, creation of conducive atmosphere for local development, help in empowerment of women, decentralized local governance and an institutional mechanism for the empowerment of the communities at large. Similarly, they trust that different trainings & activities will bring change in their livelihood, increase in employment, literacy rate, leadership development and information & communication. Among these, undoubtedly income generation & seed grant is the most expected factor of them.

5.2 The Challenges

The community mobilization posses some challenges in terms of the respondents' institutionalization, sustainability, politicization and so on. Although RUPP is successful in presenting TLOs as an institution to meet the challenge of rural-urban linkages and subsequently good urban governance, however this municipality has yet not fully confirmed this community based organizations as their lowest level of functional unit. Nevertheless, initial symptoms are encouraging as positive commitments are received from TLOs. On the other hand, only Ministry of Local Government (MLD) has support this program which is very low amount than before implemented program. As a result, respondents aren't

satisfied with this program. They couldn't do expectable progress in their Tole.

The human resource management of municipalities in general is very poor. There is only one social mobilizer. As explained above, communities' savings in TLOs are slowly practiced but it is not happening in all the cases. How such TLOs which do not have their own regular fund can sustain in the long term is needed to be sorted out. Similarly, in spite of hundred percent of households coverage, some degree of variation always exist among the TLOs even though they all represent the same municipality. Not all TLOs are equally motivated and active and thus are not playing similar role in the development of municipality. A mechanism need to be derived to energize the TLOs which are comparatively inactive and less motivated. So far there are no politicizations of TLOs in any manner however there is always a danger of being politicized.

According to respondents some challenges of community mobilization through TLO are given below.

Table 5.2: Challenges of community mobilization through TLO

| S. No. | Challenges | No. | % |
|--------|--|-----|--------|
| 1 | scarcity of seed grant | 577 | 100.00 |
| 2 | Economic problem (poverty) | 560 | 97.05 |
| 3 | Unemployment | 526 | 91.16 |
| 4 | Scarcity of awareness | 518 | 89.77 |
| 5 | Lack of training & skill | 500 | 86.66 |
| 6 | Necessary to invest loan through MPDF | 500 | 86.66 |
| 7 | Uneducated | 425 | 73.66 |
| 8 | Backwarded in infrastructure development | 396 | 68.63 |
| 9 | Lack of office room | 375 | 64.99 |
| 10 | Absence of municipality in TLO's meeting | 350 | 60.66 |
| 11 | Maintenance of cultivation/livestock | 325 | 56.33 |
| 12 | low saving amount | 310 | 53.73 |
| 13 | Technical problem | 295 | 51.13 |
| 14 | Caste discrimination | 175 | 30.33 |
| 15 | Political problem | 118 | 20.45 |
| 16 | irregularity meeting | 90 | 15.60 |

Source: Field Survey, 2008

The above data indicates that there are many challenges in community mobilization through TLOs. Out of 577, cent percent fell essential support of seed grant, which is not provided to till date. Likewise, 560 (97.05%) respondents say economic problem and 526 (91.16%) point out the unemployment problem. A large proportion of the populations is poor and struggling for daily survival in TLOs area. Lack of employment opportunities is the prime cause. This also can be partly attributed to low

level of education and vocational skills and partly due to lack of entrepreneurial avenues.

Similarly, awareness is one of the most important part of the community mobilization which can bring positive change in society. 518 (89.77%) respondents say the problem is scarcity of awareness and only 90 (15.60%) respondents say the problem is because of irregularity of TLOs' meeting. The respondents find out some other problems, such as: lack of office room, low saving amount, absence social mobilizer in TLO meeting, caste discrimination, political problem etc. Similarly, lack of qualification of the committee members can't make decision without municipality's involvement and they desire to participation of municipality in every meeting of TLOs.

CHAPTER - SIX

Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter presents the finding and conclusion from preceding chapters and recommendation to improve the community mobilization through TLO for the future in Bhimeshwor Municipality.

6.1 Conclusion

Due to the lack of public participation government is unable to do the development work. The government spends more money for development but this program can not meet their target. Because of the lack of protection, infrastructure is getting destroyed day by day. Government spends more budgets for maintenance rather than building. If the government can't participate the public to do any work, they never love and protect them. Government has also some problems. As the public are not united so the government can't transfer the authority. Government feels that first of all unite the people, then after they provide authority and responsibility. If government succeeds to develop public unity in institution they used for their purpose. This is mainly caused due to the lack of unity of people, rural-urban linkages, social & economic development activities. After realizing the need of various activities and reduction of urban poverty, Bhimeshwor municipality has been implementing integrated multi-sectoral programme called the Rural Urban Partnership Programme.

This study is concerned at Bhimeshwor Municipality. There are 13 wards and every ward has a TLO. So, there are 13 TLOs inside Bhimeshwor Municipality. As researcher is intended to explore and analyse the prospects and challenges of community mobilization through Tole Lane Organization, analytical, descriptive and exploratory research design was adopted for the study.

Among the total respondents of the TLOs, 52% are female and 48% are male. The majority is of Aadibasi Janajati (47%) than Chhetri (28%), Dalit

(24%) and Brahmin (1%) in TLOs. So, it indicates that the falling category are mostly women, the people belonging to the miserable community- Aadibasi Janajati & Dalit (Sherpa, Tamang, Newar, Thami, Bhujel, Kami, Damai & Sarki) etc. The respondents of 30-40 year age group are at high percentage 32.41% and 70-80 years of above age group are only 0.52% participant. Most of the respondents' income is 3001-6000 NRs. per month but some of them have been found earning more than 6001-9000 NRs. There are inexpert societies, as most 41.07% are informally educated, 7.97% have passed SLC level and only 0.69% in bachelor level. Out of them, 22.36% are illiterate and others can generally read and write.

Mainly people are involved in agriculture. Out of total respondents 59.10% are involved in agriculture, 28.08% are labors, 3.99 % are job holders and only 2.43% are involved in business. Out of total respondents, 26% respondents have 3-5 Ropani land size. This indicates that number of lower middle and lower class family size is higher in TLOs area. Similarly, 76 (13.17%) respondents have less than one Ropani of land. Nobody has more than one house in the studied households. According to their land size 38.65% respondents have sufficient food only for 3-6 months of the food sufficiency

The respondents are actively participating in community mobilization from 6 TLOs : Charighyang TLO, Phulapa TLO, Tagnagi TLO, Dokthali TLO, Gairigaun TLO, Gairagaun TLOs. For instance: maintenance of foot trail, broom grass plantation, cleaning & painting in charighyang buddhist monastery, participation in “Gaijatra” program, facilitate in vitamin 'A' program, “Deusi Bhailo” Program and other activities. Their participation is positive as most say it is for ownership feeling and sustainable development and people are also conscious that no single effort would be possible. Out of total respondents, 95% believed that TLOs bring social change and 285 are actively participated in community mobilization activities.

The covered area of every TLO has 5-6 other CBOs and all of the respondents have directly/indirectly relation which implements different

programs for social welfare. Such as: distribution of goats, saving collection, health awareness program, agricultural development (irrigation, seed distribution, technology transfer, fertilizer etc.), community forestry, Kabuliyeti forestry, infrastructure development. All CBOs are running from collection and saving amount. Likewise, the respondents do not want to limit on saving, they would like to take benefit from every organization. But from municipality the TLOs couldn't take expected support (i.e. seed grant, occupational training, fund support on their saving, loan and other activities) than other organization. Therefore they give initial priority to other organization than TLOs.

Every respondent of the CBO & TLO has saving quantity which is more than Rs. 100 per month. But proportions of the population within four pillars are deprived and struggling for daily survival. Sometimes they can't collect money for saving. As a result, they are compelled to take loan for saving. Likewise, the respondents lose his vital moment in meeting of CBOs and can't give time for agriculture, labor and other production works. So, these type of poverty reduction programs will slowly push the respondents in vicious circle of poverty.

Similarly, The intent of the program to enhance the capacity, understanding and skills of the respondents the municipality has given orientation program, livestock training & mason training. Out of total respondents only 14% have taken those trainings and other respondents are limited on saving.

Frequently, available interest rates of TLOs are 15% but only two TLOs (Tagnagi TLO & Tikhatal TLO) charge 18% rate. Because of low rate of saving, till date, 20% of total saving has been mobilized/ invested among the TLOs members. So, a lot of respondents couldn't utilize loan respectively and those respondents who have taken loan use their loan in household and expenditure not in production.

Expectations of respondents from Bhimeshwor municipality are different. Such as, seed grant, fund support in their saving, agriculture development, social & awareness program, credit facility, job oriented

training, technology transfer, adult education, observation tour, infrastructure development (i.e. drinking water, irrigation, toilet and road are mainly), scholarship to dalit & poor children etc. Similarly, the respondents wish to take primary rights of recommendation from municipality through TLO. Undeniably, seed grant and support of fund in saving is the most expected factor of them.

So, the representatives from the selected areas within four pillars are extremely rear and mostly women, dalit, IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) and some ethnic groups belong to the depressed communities. Because of unemployment and poor living conditions, the harmony of the settlement is also rendered in jeopardy with reference to women.

The respondents find out many prospects of community mobilization through TLO. The TLO project saw the launching of Compulsory Community Savings Schemes through the creation of saving fund ('Tole' Development Fund) to help make TLO sustainable and more effective towards initiating development activities. Out of total respondents, 89.25% say it's prospect is income generate, 85.79% infrastructure development, 82.32% improve in tole development and 25.30% say progress in health environment. So, The respondents hope that the succeeding of TLOs these types of prospects may get closer. Such as: Income generation, infrastructure development, improve in tole development, increase in literacy, leadership development, change in livelihood, progress in awareness, social change, own ness feeling, organizational development, poverty reduction, good governance etc.

So, TLO is most vital project for those preferred area which can change their livelihood and their social status.

After the formation of TLOs many problems/challenges are observed and some challenges are probable to affect the future. Such as: scarcity of seed grant, poverty, unemployment, lack of awareness, lack of training/skill, scarcity of office room, absence of municipality in meetings, low saving amount, Necessity to invest loan through MPDF, irregularity in meeting, political problem, caste discrimination etc. Because of these problems the respondents can't actively participate in

community mobilization work and TLOs' meeting. They want other different organizations than other CBOs, but because of the weakness of leadership the RUPP program of this municipality is not to meet its aim.

The respondents of the TLOs are very traditional, illiterate and poor. Their activities can't influence and motivate and simulate about the programme sufficiently. For better mobilization of TLOs, Bhimeshwor Municipality determined to employ one community mobilizer a month ago and decide that he and ward secretary must participate in every meeting of TLOs.

The municipality couldn't manage continue the multi-dimensional training programme due to lack of budget.

All of the respondents of TLOs feel necessity of seed grant which help implement the TDPs through investments in socio-economic infrastructure at the community level, and with matching contributions from other sources like community, municipality wards, RUPP and other sources. But they have not provided seed grant till date.

6.2 Recommendations

The researcher has tried to give some suggestions to the programme implementing agency (Bhimeshwor Municipality). It will be helpful to reduce poverty of rural and urban poor as stated in the 10th Five Year Plan to achieve Millennium Development Goals and better community mobilization through TLOs in this municipality. They are as follows.

-) The RUPP programme should be given continuity from concern sector with best leadership and budget.
-) TLOs members should be trained and activated to mobilize their saving. Other skill development training and literacy classes should be continued.
-) The community mobilizer of the concerned office should visit and monitor TLOs regularly.
-) The municipality must establish Municipal Partnership Development Fund (MPDF) for the sustenance of the programme activities.

-) The municipality must provide seed grants for initiatives that are more communal in nature, are not commercial, and that will benefit all TLO members.
-) It should combat the problem of social exclusion based on gender, ethnicity and dalit origin.
-) The municipality create enabling environment for the socio-economic development of women, ethnic minorities, lower & occupational castes, dalit and indigenous groups.
-) Municipality should Develop Rural market Centre (RMCs) to meet the demand of agricultural products and services in rural and urban areas.
-) It should enhance the capabilities of the municipal staff and TLOs for good urban governance.
-) The municipality should provide required trainings and technologies to the respondents for long lasting result their development activities.
-) This Municipality should unite the same types and nature of CBOs which are working separately.
-) Municipality should provide office room for TLOs.
-) It would be better if Bhimeshwor Municipality coordinates and conveys the development activities through TLOs.
-) The respondents should attend full time in meeting and must participate in community mobilization activities.

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Annex: 1

Name of Work Committee Members

| Ward No. | TLOs Name | Members' Name | Position |
|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Charighyang TLO | Chhongli Sherpa | President |
| | | Nabin Bomjan | Treasurer |
| | | Mishri Tamang | Secretary |
| | | Papana Tamang | Member |
| | | Sang Dolmo Lama | Member |
| 2 | Tikhatal TLO | Tirtha Bahadur Joshi | President |
| | | Rajani Gole | Vice-president |
| | | Apsara Shrestha | Treasurer |
| | | Rama Khulal | Secretary |
| | | Ambika Joshi | Member |
| | | Phauj Prasad Phuyal | Member |
| | | Raju B.K. | Member |
| | | Durga B.K | Member |
| | | Kaji Bahadur Gole | Member |
| | | Debaki Khadka | Member |
| | | Laxmi Shrestha | Member |
| 3 | Dokthali TLO | Dabal Bahadur Thami | President |
| | | Dhan Bahadur Thami | Treasurer |
| | | Ram Bahadur Thami | Secretary |
| | | Balaram Dahal | Member |
| | | Gyan Maya Thami | Member |
| 4 | Phulpa TLO | Bishnu Bahadur Khadka | President |
| | | Apsara Khatri | Treasurer |
| | | Pramila Tamang | Secretary |
| | | Jhalak Bahadur Khatri | Member |
| | | Kuber Man Thami | Member |
| | | Bagbir Thami | Member |
| | | Kumar Nepali | Member |
| 5 | Mohariya | Bishnu Shrestha | President |

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | TLO | Chuna Shrestha | Treasurer |
| | | Nirmala Mugrati | Secretary |
| | | Ram Bahadur Shrestha | Member |
| | | Dhal Bahadur Shrestha | Member |
| | | Samita Shrestha | Member |
| | | Mekh Ram Mugrati | Member |
| 6 | Dharapani TLO | Bam Bahadur Thapa | President |
| | | Ishwor Bahadur Thapa | Treasurer |
| | | Basudev Nepali | Secretary |
| | | Ram Kumar Nepali | Member |
| | | Ram Bahadur B.K. | Member |
| | | Ram Bahadur Nepali | Member |
| 7 | Gobardhan TLO | Hari Bahadur Nepali | President |
| | | Gorakh Bahadur Achami | Treasurer |
| | | Ramila Basyal | Secretary |
| | | Rana Bahadur Basnet | Member |
| | | Sosthani Bayelkoti | Member |
| | | Shambu Nepali | Member |
| | | Debaki Nepali | Member |
| 8 | Tripura Sundari TLO | Devi Thapa | President |
| | | Sahadev Khadka | Treasurer |
| | | Rajkumar Thapa | Secretary |
| | | Sasraswoti Neupane | Member |
| | | Sita Basnet | Member |
| | | Mandira Basnet | Member |
| | | Krishna Bahadur Bhujel | Member |
| | | Purna Bahadur Mugrati | Member |
| | | Kopila Neupane | Member |
| | | Sosthani Basnet | Member |
| | | Sanu Maiya Karki | Member |
| 9 | Chapgaun Dihi TLO | Gopini K.C. (Khatri) | President |
| | | Ramkrishna Shrestha | Treasurer |
| | | Chandra Bahadur Shrestha | Secretary |
| | | Kamala B.K. | Member |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | | Ram Bahadur Rokaya | Member |
| | | Krishna Bahadur Thakuri | Member |
| | | Sete Rokaya | Member |
| 10 | Tagnagi TLO | Gyan Bahadur Shrestha | President |
| | | Shyam Kumar Shrestha | Treasurer |
| | | Purna Bahadur Thapa | Secretary |
| | | Mohan Bahadur Shrestha | Member |
| | | Phulmati Baral | Member |
| | | Nima Tamang | Member |
| | | Sita Gurung | Member |
| 11 | Chamari TLO | Ganesh Bahadur Sharki | President |
| | | Sarada Charmakar | Treasurer |
| | | Hom Bahadur Thapa | Secretary |
| | | Tikaram Luitel | Member |
| | | Bhimsen Nepali | Member |
| | | Manju Charmakar | Member |
| | | Bhumi Bahadur Thapa | Member |
| 12 | Gairigaun TLO | Bhagawoti Mugrati | President |
| | | Uddav Mugrati | Treasurer |
| | | Krishna Bahadur Mugrati | Secretary |
| | | Bimala Mugrati | Member |
| | | Ishwori Mugrati | Member |
| | | Keshab Mugrati | Member |
| | | Gitsa Urkuti | Member |
| 13 | Wodi Newargaun TLO | Gita Khadka | President |
| | | Narayan Bahadur Bhujel | Treasurer |
| | | Kalpna Karki | Secretary |
| | | Hari Bahadur Bhujel | Member |
| | | Bimala Bhujel | Member |
| | | Bhair Bahadur Shrestha | Member |
| | | Jagat Bahadur Basnet | Member |

Annex - 3

Questionnaire for TLOs members

Name: Sex: Age: Caste: Religion:
TLOs Name: Address: Education: Occupation:

1. How many members in your family?

2. Which sector have you burrowed loan?

| Business | Treatment | Housing | Other |
|----------|-----------|---------|-------|
| | | | |

3. Does the TLO do the social work?

Yes No

4. Do you participate in this social work?

Yes No

5. Have you taken any training from TLO?

Yes No

6. What types of training have you taken?

a) b)

7. What are the main Prospects of the community mobilization through TLO?

a) b) c)

8. What are the main challenges of the community mobilization through TLO?

a) b) c)

9. Can you tell me land size of your family?

..... Ronani

10. How many periods can you feed from agriculture production to your family?

..... Months/Year

13. Can you tell me your family's monthly Income, Expenditure and Saving?

..... Income

.....Expenditu

..... Saving

11. What are your expects from Bhimeshwor Municipality ?

a) b) c)

12. What is your suggestion for this organization?

a) b) c)

Annex - 4
Questionnaire for managing Part

1. What kind of group do you select for Tole Lane Organization (TLO)?
 - a)
 - b)
2. Have you given any training for TLOs member?
Yes No
3. What types of training have you given?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
4. Do you coordinate to I/NGOs for TLOs development?
Yes No
5. Have you any plan to give extra training for TLOs members?
Yes No
6. All TLOs are active?
Yes No
7. Where it is register?
 - a)
8. What are the main objectives to formation the TLO?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
9. What are the main Prospects of the community mobilization through TLO?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
10. What are the main challenges of the community mobilization through TLO?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
11. Do you have any points to improvement the Tole Lane Organization activities? If yes, what kind of points you want to give?

Location Map

