

Chapter -I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Development is a challenging task for a backward country like Nepal where more than 38% of the population fall below the poverty line and more than 80% of the people live in rural areas. How to confront with this challenge has remained a serious question to all the concerned people in this field. In Nepal, the population is increasing at the rate of 2.25% per year, whereas the food production is decreasing, impact is increasing and balance of payment is indicating an unfavorable trend.(CBS Report, 2001) Very few industries have come forward to substitute the foreign import. Furthermore, a trend has shown in the country where a large number of rural populations are migrating to the urban centers. All these indicators clearly reveal the negative growth of the country. Therefore, a serious issue has come in front of all the country people and that is how to meet the unlimited demands of the public with a limited resources. The answer to his complex question is not as easy and readily answerable. But one thing is obvious that unless we turn to the village or say rural development program, that entire effort of government becomes fruitless. It is all because a large number of country's population live in rural areas and address their problem no brighter sing of development could be visualized.

Rural development itself is a complex term; Nepal must focus and stress toward it. As a strategy, it is designed to improve the economic and social well being of a special group of people the poor (Singh 1998:20). In the words of Rebert Chamber, "Rural development is a strategy to enable a specific group of people poor rural women and men to again for themselves and their children more of what they want and need it involves helping the poorest among those are seek a livelihood in the rural areas to demand and control more of the benefit of development. The group includes small scale farmers, tenants and landless" (Chamber 1998:147), particularly, in promoting rural development, various effort have been made by the government as well as donor agencies. However, the increasing population rate of the country has exceeded the rate of development activities. For this reason, more than 38% of the population has fallen below the poverty line and this percentage is ever increasing. Therefore, to overcome from this problem some substances effort has to be made

from both public and private sectors. In this process of development, various international non-government organization and multinational organizations have also played the vital role in development activities.

For four decades, various programs have been launched and implemented in Nepal for rural development as well as alleviating poverty but those programs were failed to meet the goals of development due to the various factors and lack of meaningful popular participation. In the past, most the programs were implemented from above which did not address the actual needs of rural people so people showed their least participation in those programs and those programs were failed to meet the development goals. After realizing the better experience, the concept of people participation has emerged. People's participation in development activities means not only involving the villagers in the implementation of the projects but also makes them an integral part of it. In Nepal, the slogan for people's participation achieved its maximum limit during 7th, 8th, and 9th, plan periods. Several new projects were initiated and competed under this slogan. But later, it was realized that the lack of coordination between the government agencies and the political institutions must of the projects undertaken were failed. Roads were constructed without proper alignment; channels were constructed for the benefit of a few elites etc. At that time, poor people were also neglected and they had no access in decision- making processes. (NPC, 1997)

In early nineteenth, it was noticed that a large of foreign aid projects were undertaken in the country. A he amount of money was flooded under it and misutilized like anything. Later on donor realized all those loopholes and completely took hand off from voluntary work become obstacle for the technicians too (Bhatta 1993:108).All those reasons for last forty years, the major objectives of people participation has not been achieved, this slogan also could not take momentum.

Lesson and learn from the past. Government has been emphasized people's participation in every aspect of the development activities. In this process, Government has joined hand with UNDP and implementation PDDP as an effort for promoting rural development through effective people participation from grassroots level. It has the aims of empowering people to take an increasing, greater control over their own development and enhancing their capabilities to mobilize the channel resources required for the poverty alleviation(PDDP1999:2). In this research, all the

activities, which have been done by PDDP in the village level, have been taken as an effort of rural development.

This study has focused on Shaktikhor VDC of Chitwan only, which is located in the northern part of Chitwan district. In the village PDDP programmed worked last nine years which impact directly or indirectly falls on the direction of poverty alleviation and empowerment of village through income generation activities such as skilful training, inter partnership developments and developments of local infrastructure etc. For the development of the rural people, they should have some sorts of organization of their own from which sort of organization of their own from which they can mobilize local resources in various ways.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal is predominately a rural country. Nepal doesn't have a long history in development process. On experiences of 44 years is quite a short time in the national context. However, within this short period government has not successfully implemented specific. Every new policies have been introduced for the rural development but only few policies have contributed positively towards the overall development of the country.

Nepal has been struggling with poverty despite decades of planned actions she has completed nine periodic plans and is currently implementing the tenth plan (2002-2007). The socio-economic transformation is naturally a Herculean task at the country has been facing with the maze of socio-economic politics problem. Nepal's position in Human development Index is 154 out of the 175 states in the world and sixth in the SAARC region (UNDP 200:146-147). Realizing the need and importance of rural development in the country, for the first time in 1952, HMG introduced quite a few programs in the country with its home Tribhuvan village development program. After 10 years, Tribhuvan *Gramin Bikash Yojana* was replaced by Panchayat development program. Likewise, various programs have been implemented in different time periods. But in practice most of them were failed to achieve the stage because of low participation of people. They were failed to mobilize people in development activities. These programs were imposed from above so grass root level can't succeed to enjoy with the fruit of development in this critical situation; UNDP and Nepal Government have made an agreement to launch a program i.e. participatory district development

program in 1995. Performance and impacts on rural people, it is highly appreciated in various ways.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objectives of the study are to assess the impact of participatory district development program in rural development and the specific objectives of the study are as

-) To find out the impacts of participatory district development program in income generating activities.
-) To analyze the impacts participatory district development program in social mobilization.
-) To find the opinions and view of stakeholder towards district development program

1.4 Importance of the Study

As a poor region of the world, South Asia has been the home of numerous development projects, supported by the OECD donor countries and agencies over the decades. NGOs in South Asia are believed to success in bridging about relevant and effective institutional changes at the grass root level to facilities implementation of need based development efforts to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The conventional paradigm, followed by the government, has not in fact shown much success in ameliorating the poverty of the rural poor who constitute the bulk of population on most of the South Asian countries (Huda 1987:1). But some research suggests that also the experience of NGO led development has so far been disappointing in development countries despite the donors growing interest to involve them in their development mission. Several decades have passed and NGOs have had limited success, having failed largely in their effort to reduce poverty by any significant amount. The idea, for example, NGOs have the comparative advantage that they are generally assumed to have in literature on NGOs in development has been falsified (Tvedt 1997:1). In the past, Nepal has also faced the same problem. After the restoration of democracy in Nepal, the policy of the government concerning NGOs/ INGOs have become relatively supportive. The eight plan and Ninth plan has also taken INGOs as development partners targeted to make the activities more effective creating an environment for conducting their activities in a coordinated manner (NPC 1997:46). Therefore, in 1995, HMG/N and UNDP have made an agreement to launched PDDP by mutual understanding. It was extended in 60 districts by the name of LGP/PDDP bridging phase program.

This study is concerned with the importance of participatory district development program and its impact in rural farmer; it is highlights the related

participatory district development program of rural area. This study is purely a micro level study because no such study has been done in the past of cover the entire aspect. By the way, the study tries to fulfill the gaps of knowledge about various aspects like management, development and role of income generating activities of study area. The study aims to about the social mobilization of study area. The study aims to present information and views to stakeholder of the participatory district development program of Shaktikhor VDC, Chitwan. .

The study tries out the impact of rural development of the general life of the people. Likewise, it will present to examine the opinions and views of the rural development and recommend for sound development.

3.5 Limitation of the Study

Due to various constrains, it is not a comprehensives study and it has focused to analyze the certain aspects of PDDP.

Having outlined the objectives, statement of the problem and methodology of the study. There are some limitations, which are as follows.

- This study is only focused on the program implemented by PDDP in Shaktikhor VDC of Chitwan district.
- This study only deals the problem and importance of PDDP program in Shaktikhor VDC.
- This study is based on both primary and secondary data. Secondary data had its own limitation and primary data would collect by the questionnaire and interviews.
- Information and data are collected by sampling methods so, sampling may not be represented the whole population thought.
- In this study, general limitation should be considered time constraint, financial problems, lack of researcher experience and lack of recent information.

The above limitation, no doubt have some impacts on quality of the study but such impact will not affect the usefulness of the study.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study is divided in six different chapters' .The first chapter deals about the general introduction of the study and the second chapter is about the literature review. Like that, research methodology is placed in the third chapter and the fourth chapter deals about the demographic and socio-economic profile of the study area. Such as The Fifth chapter is about the data presentation and analysis and the last chapter deals the basic findings and recommendations of the whole study.

CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Emergence the Concept of PDDP

Nepal belonging to the group of least developed countries, face problems due to complex economic, social, environmental, geographical and administrative situations. Human Development Report for 2001 has placed Nepal as 129th country based on the basic human capabilities leading a long life, being knowledgeable and enjoying a decent standard of living. As of 2002, 23.2 million people are living in Nepal with a per capita GNP of \$220 per annum (WDR-2002). Among them, nearly 85% are living in rural areas, about 80% are surviving on subsistent agriculture and 38% (8 million) of them are living below the poverty line. Nepal's population is increasing by 2.25% annually and is estimated to be doubled by the year 2028. The rapid growth of rural population is creating an increasing demand for additional resources for development.

After the restoration of democracy in 1990 and subsequent promulgation of a new constitution, the nature of the relationship between the state and people has undergone a qualitative shift. Nepalese people enjoy much more political freedom than ever before but nowadays it is sinking rapidly. The present constitution 2047 allows freedom for people to participate in all aspects of public life. These significant expansions of individual freedom have to be materialized in order to enhance economic opportunities and social advancements. However, the process of transforming power to the people is still inadequate. Despite numerous efforts towards increasing people participation through decentralization access to public institutions and political power is still being monopolized within a narrow circle. Caste system, so entrenched in Nepalese society, continues to discharge strong influence on all aspects of social, political and economic realities of the country. Caste and gender determine occupation food and social interaction; these influences are more prevalent in the rural areas the poor and lower caste groups are still excluded from the main stream of development, their participation being primarily limited as voters and recipients of development projects.

Poverty alleviation is not possible without the participation of the poor in decision-making. The economically disadvantaged people have to be organized and mobilized to determine their own destiny. Creating the opportunities at the gross

roots is a crucial task for the government. The National Planning Commission (NPC) has clearly and repeatedly mentioned its 10th development plan (2003-08) that decentralization is the only means of creating such opportunities at the grass root level. Socio-cultural background of the country, level of external assistance and the degree of external intervention in the national economy nature and extent of economic and political crisis in the country are some other factor which affect the developmental process. This intrinsic and extrinsic and extrinsic variables call for the efforts rethinking the governmental role in carrying out of the development efforts (Dhakal 200:81).

2.1.1 Attempts for Rural Development in Nepal

Rural development may be taken as a synonymous to national development in Nepal. But the taste of development is not easy especially due to the difficult terrain of the country with low level of income and investment. Thus the problems of rural development are complex and multidimensional in nature (Acharya 1983:31). To fight against these problems the institutional provisions for rural development in Nepal were initiated four decades ago. Tribhuvan *Gramin Bikas Yojana*, launched with US assistance. It was followed by Indian assisted Block Development program in 1958. after the introduction of Panchayat System, Tribhuvan Gram Bikash Yojana was replaced by Panchayat development program. Village and district Panchayats were entrusted with the responsibility of planning and implementation of rural development program in Nepal.

In 1964, land reform program was initiated with an objective to reduce the inequality in the ownership of landholding. But various loopholes in the law and lack of political will made the implementation of land reforms program ineffective. All erfrom measures where “more or less complete failure.” In 1970, Remote Area development program was initiated to develop rural communities who are living in sparsely populated remote and inaccessible areas. It was both social and economic program that consist trails, suspension bridges and drinking water etc. Most disadvantaged groups living in rural areas were highly benefited by this program.

In 1975, to launch the rural development program effectively integrated Rural Development Program was initiated. But the extensive Panchayatization of rural development program could not get success in effectively implementing the local

level planning. To meet the growing challenges in the field of rural development a separate Ministry of local Development has been created in 1980. Then integrated development approach have been devised to combat against the problems emerged during the course of rural development. Integrated Rural Development can best be interpreted as an integrated attack on rural plight be it anti-poverty strategy or fight against malnutrition, unemployment and so on which contribute a strong rural bias. (Dali, 1982).

Then after restoration of democracy in Nepal, various programs have been implemented for the holistic development of rural people and area. In 1995, the minority government of CPN (UML) have brought a popular program for rural development with the slogan of *Let's Build Our Village Ourselves* that program was highly appreciated by the rural people and that have brought great revolution in the field of rural development. For the implementation of this program government have provided Rs 500000 (five lakh) for each VDC. But after 9 month this program was replaced by another name "*Gramin Swablamban Bikas Yojona*" by the government of Nepali Congress in 1996.

In view of the country's situation, it is clear that development is sustainable only when people take charge of their own destiny. So, the essence of development then, is to place development at the service of people's well being and not keeping people at the service of development. In light of the existing situation of the country, participatory District Development program (PDDP) was implementing in 20 districts of Nepal in 1995. His Majesty's the government of Nepal (HMG/N), with the technical assistance from UNDP, has been implementing this program since Nov. 1995 to enhance people centered development model in Nepal this program is executed by the National Planning Commission Secretariat (NPCS) with cooperation of the Ministry of Local Development (MLD) and United Nations Office of Program Services.

Firstly, it was implemented in 30 districts. They were as follows:

Achham, Kanchanpur, Kailali, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Jajarkot, Dang, Dailekh, Banke, Puythan, Rukum, Salyan, Kapilbastu, Kaski, Gorkha, Tanahun, Nawalparasi, Parabat, Palpa, Baglung, Megdi, Mustang, Manang, Rupendehi, Lamjung, Syanj, Kavra, Chitwan, Nuwakot, and Bhaktapur.

2.2 Introduction of PDDP

Participatory development is an approach concerned with planning; implementation; monitoring, evaluation and management program at the district level with District Development Committee (DDC), in the leading role are not alone but in conjunction with the VDCs, implementing agencies and user groups. Participatory development covers national development policies and village level problems and potentials for development at the district level. Participating development creates an environment in which talents and resources available at the community level for local development are supplemented by those available at the district and central levels. It is a people and location oriented program (UNDP, 1992).

Participatory District Development program, PDDP, is a follow up to the decentralization support project, DSP an NPC/UNDP project which worked primarily at the district level to strengthen local level planning through the establishment of district information centers, the introduction of participatory planning and the enhancement of upward linkages from community to VDC, DDC, and on to the centre. PDDP builds on the achievements of DSP and seeks to alter time honored and centralized ways of the government by promoting 'partnership' and 'ownership.' It consolidates, improves and institutionalizes participatory planning and management of development activities from the community to higher levels to promote sustainable human development in Nepal by mobilizing civic society, organizations, including the private sectors, women's organization, NGOs and community organization and local authorities with support from NPC and MLD (PDDP, 2000:2) PDDP is a good example of government's effort of effectively managing approach (Gurugharana 1996).

It is a programme, which seeks to empower people at the settlement and village level to take increasingly greater control over their own development and enhance their capabilities to mobilize and channel resources for poverty reduction. It works simultaneously at three levels.

1) At a Micro Level

The programme supports improvement of government system and social empowerment process at village development committee and settlement levels through the creation of self-governing and self-sustaining community organizations for an impact of poverty alleviation. It helps strengthen VDC institutional capacities

and strengthen the interfacing with DDC civic society organizations, non-government organizations and line agencies.

2) Macro

This programme supports ministry of Local Development and National Planning Commission to formulate macro policies that reflect and supports local development initiatives. The government's with plan incorporates local development fund as an institutional mechanism under DDCs to be gradually implement social mobilization and social transformation process for poverty reduction in all the villages. This has been possible through the success achieve at the grassroots by VDP and through policy inputs at the central level.(Source LPG/PDDP:2003:3) In district level the programme support to develop management capacities of DDC.

Village Development Programme

It is a component of PDDP, which works at a VDC level. The vision of VDC is that development start with the people and only occurs when people became in-charge of setting condition for the development of their locality. Development in the real sense is the outcome of collective actions of the people. The VDC model gives priority to the poor enlarging their choices and opportunities and provides room for their participation in decisions affecting their livelihood. Therefore, not only the VDP component, but PDDP as a whole, is in line with the government's decentralization policy. The programs primarily aim is to strengthen the decentralization and local governance practices in Nepal from the center to he grass roots. The program has got even more encouragement through the promulgation of the enacted local Self-Governance Act, 1999. The program's thrusts and the focus of the act are the same line.

The implementation of VDC is guided by an overall strategy of creating and developing self-governing community institutions whose development aspirations are directly linked with their own resources in terms of local resoures available around the settlement. It is following a people centered development approach targeting to improve livelihood of the people from household perspective. The program is even more supportive of implementing policies at the grassroots. VDP act as a vehicle of establishing an explicit link between self-government and sustainable local

development. Due to the centralized culture of the Nepalese government structures, the central level policies, however farsighted and democratic they were, could not be implemented at the grassroots level in their true spirit. District and VDCs are very enthusiastic towards VDP for they are getting the opportunity to implement the government policy for the benefit of the people.

Not only this VDP program has demonstrated with substantive proof that the poor can also save. In every CO, there is a fund created by the CO members themselves. While this process has united all the Cos members into a cohesive community. It has also enriched their confidence in saving and investment in economic activities. If we look at the population structure of Nepal there are slightly more women than men. But in terms of their health, education, and their participation in social and development efforts of the country they lag behind men by a large ratio. Nepal is one of the few countries in the world where men outlive women. Gender inequality across the entire social spectrum, affects a woman's participation in decision-making processes that affect her life. Unless her basic needs are addressed a Nepali woman will always lag behind, with no awareness about their strategic needs. And unless a woman participates fully in the development process for her community, her village or her country, the process remains lame to realize the past situation of women. VDP mandated that every settlement should have separate Cos for men and women; that women Cos should only be headed by women chairman and manager; in nutshell, VDP has helped to promote equal participation of women in every sector.

Beside these, VDP has given great emphasis on developing local exports as per the need of the community. Such trained local experts are the assets of the community. They support communities in the areas of their expertise. On the one hand, these trained experts can create their employment at local level and the seedtime other communities people can get services easily and at cheaper rates. This system also reduces the burdens of the government in allocating the manpower and resources for small services for the rural communities' development of PDDP.

2.3 Development of PDDP

The foundation of PDDP was laid in November 1989 with the launch of strengthening decentralization planning project STDPP initiated to assist HMG through NPC prepare policies and legislation on decentralization. In 1990, Nepal promulgated a new constitution providing for multi-parties democracy under a constitutional monarchy that stress on the participation of local people in the governance process. The elected parliament enacted key legislation on local body, including VDC, DDC, and municipalities. In May 1992, local elections were held across the communities on multi-parties basis for the first time.

After SDPP was terminated in 1993, supporting decentralization in Nepal,(SDN) was introduced in six pilot DDCs to improve their planning capacities and assist NPC and MLD in developing decentralization policies . It covered twenty districts in 1994. Under the programme , local data base was created and bottom up participatory planning and monitoring system was introduced communication system was established to enhance effectiveness . The original 6 DDCs formed regional networking forums to share development experience and common challenges.

In 1995, a joint HMG/UNDP evaluation in November 1995 found the project's objectives relevant with decentralization. Evaluations' recommendation served as basis for following-up project design. PDDP was initiated to build up on supporting Decentralization in Nepal. Village level component was added to support social mobilization at the grassroots for developing self-governance for poverty alleviation initiative then in 1996,PDDP and LADP/SNV signed MOU to provide technical support to initiate planning and monitoring to district in Karnali zone. Local Governance Program (LGP)launched to replicate the PDDP in 20 districts in eastern and central development regions.

In 1997, PDDP was extended till December 1999 with strengthened core activities and expansion for village level coverage. In December ,PDDP with support from UNDP mobilized US \$ 1.9 million from NORAD to support six districts for VDP expansion .LGP begins its programme activities in 13 districts. It also prepared an emancipation report of the programme district identifying areas of support required in the districts.

In 1998, NPC, MLD, UNICEF, and UNDP, signed a MOU to further consolidate VDP focusing on women and children in seven programme district. Operational guidelines for VDP implementation through LTF were published. An additional amount of US\$1.1 million was mobilized from NORAD to bring four additional districts under VDP. Research studies in four thematic areas poverty alleviation, employment, women's development and environment management were published. LPG expended its programme activities in seven more districts in far western development region. MLD published manual on how to form a cooperative self-help origination with support of LPG.

In 1999, Local Self Government Act incorporated the programme activities like the participatory planning process and information systems. Externals evaluation found the programme well managed. It recommended the programme structure as a unique core system for decentralized people centered development. The programme was extended to 20 more districts bring altogether 60 districts under its coverage.

In 2000, NPC published data distribution policy guidelines to PDDP support LDF programme financed by UNCDF was launched in eight districts to improve system of decentralization, financing and a basic rural infrastructure and services to communities. In 2002, the programme was further extended till June 2002 NPC and MLD developed a draft National Framework document to main stream donor imputes on decentralized local governance and capacity building. In February, VDP operations and producer guidelines were drafted on the basis of LDF by laws and submit to MLD dissemination to DDCs

In 2003 April, the programme bridging phase was approved to provide a bridge between the programme and proposed LGSP. In addition to the ongoing activities, the programme focused on the principles and approaches to deals with issues of social exclusion and deviation. A system has been developed to select VDCs for VDP implementation based on poverty, ethnicity, remoteness and conflict severity. Accordingly, 100 new VDCs have been selected from 11 districts in far west and mid west development regions (LGP/PDDP2003:5-7)

In this way PDDP have suffered a long way in development activities. It focused its all the activities toward the development of rural area by empowering people through providing them various skilful training and income generating

activities. Now this programme merged as LGP/PDDP bridging phases program and office established at PEDP.

2.3 Review of the Past Study

A research conducted by UNDP (2000) entitled “*Effectiveness of PDDP in Development of Rural Areas*” with an objective to explore the effectiveness of this programme in rural areas. This study revealed that PDDP is really a blessing for those sections of people who have been neglected in every sector. For the uplift of rural people, it has helped to empower them in various ways such as providing loans, education, training etc. It also helps that section of people who have not shown their participation in development activities by awakening them that development is for them. Without their participation, development can not be taken place sustainably. It has played the catalyst role in rural development. Most benefited group of this programme is women because most of the programmes launched by PDDP were focused in empowerment of women.

A study conducted by K.C.R Emesh entitled “Impact of PDDP in Rural development” (2000) with the main objective to examine the impacts of PDDP in rural development. This study revealed that after implementation of PDDP, the formation of Cos has increased and encouraged women to come in the forefront for social interaction. Shy women of rural Nepal who never has come out of their homes are managing numerous organizations today. They are planning projects, asking for loans, carrying out various income generating activities, repaying loan amount are making themselves heard.

Likewise another study undertaken by Bista T.R. “*Role of PDDP in the Empowerment of the Rural People*” (2003) revealed PDDP is a very sensitive toward gender issues, and has paid a lot of stress on trying to encourage women to enter the mainstream of the development. Out of 423844 total membership, 209468 females are directly involved in the programme.

Sing M. (1996) has indicated her thesis entitled “*Income Generating activities under PCRW Programme*” in Mangalpur VDC of Chitwan district indicated that the credit programmes have become an important element of poverty alleviation strategy in Nepal.

Another study undertaken by Gurung.S.,(1997) entitled “Institutional Structure of Decentralized Government” indicated that UNDP’s participatory District Development programmed and its sister local government programme are fully supportive of the spirit of the planning process and assist in the capacity building of local authorities.

Likewise, RaiG.R. (1997) undertaken a research a study entitled “Village development programme indicate that if PDDP is seen in the basis of people economic, social, geographical and awareness status, than we should agree that the programme is successful in collection of saving and mobilization of social activities are going on in full fledge. Especially, women and member of low social, economic conditions who are literally working hard PDDP has helped them.

Under the report of PDDP 2003 stated that VDP of PDDP has helped grassroots level institution building through social mobilization. More than 16400 broad based multipurpose Cos have been created covering over 355438 households across the community. The saving and investment of Cos have been impassive. The memberships of Cos exceed 423244 and they are fully involved in decision-making. They have a total saving Rs. 344.63 million. They used to decide who among them get the credit for undertaking micro –enterprises. This process has helped economic social and political empowerment of people.

Journal published by PDDP entitled “*Impact Assessment of village Development Programe*” has indicated that the self-help attitude and social harmony are enhanced as is social capital. There is a greater awareness as development issues. Women’s participation in local development has increased .Empowerment and income opportunities have increased .School enrollment has increased .Employment and income opportunities have increased. (LGP/PDDP 2003:7)

Since implementation of PDDP has help to introduce dramatic change in the way of people governance It has help to make the community stronger and maintain community solidarity and cohesion.

Household as the settlement level has been actively involved in self-government Cos. They share their problems and make collective efforts at solving them. They collectively identify common properties and a find a common solution. In

community, members have increase interaction in decision-making and leadership position have increased significantly. Women are participating in the decision making and leader position have increased significantly .Women are participating increasing number in VDC planning even if this may undersigning of the problems faced by the community by identifying and prioritizing their needs. The numbers of women leaders and managers have been increased .Many women of the village are being experts in income generating activities. Those activities including, tailoring, primary health, veterinary, pig farming and bee keeping etc .They have also launched successful camping against social scourge like alcohol drinking, gambling and abusing.(LPG/PDDP 2003:31)

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way of systematically solve the research problem. In other words, research methodology describes the methods and process applied in the entire aspects of the study. This chapter also focuses about the resources and limitation of the data, which are used in, present study

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the plan structure and strategy of the investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research question and to control variance (Kerlinger 2000:275). This study aims to assess the role of PDDP in rural development. So attaining the goal of the present study explorative and analytical design is followed.

3.2 Sources of Data

This study is based on primary as well as secondary data. The necessary data re obtained from various publications like books, booklets, magazine, and newspaper and other published reports and unpublished dissertation paper. Data about the performance of its role in rural development have collected from the members of community organizations formulated under PDDP.

3.3 Techniques of Data Collection

Various types of tools and techniques were used to collect data for this study. They were as follows:

3.3.1 Interview

All the information needed were collected by interview method by using both structural as well as unstructured questionnaire. Structural questionnaire was used to take interview of Cos members. Interview was taken with all sampled households who were member of the group formatted under PDDP. Unstructured questionnaire was used to the local leaders for gathering information about the program.

3.3.2 Key Information Survey

Key information were used to collect information about the operation of the program, its management, conflict and its resolution, impact of the program, programs further plans etc. The Key informant was the VDC Chairman, Local Leaders and social Mobilization etc.

3.4 Population and Sampling

23 different groups were taken from Shaktikhor VDC,As source of the population, , where PDDP program was launched. In this VDC there are 9 wards. Thirty-six households have been selected, four in each wards by applying random sampling method. Thus, the total sample consisted of 36 members; this house hold represented 6.45 percent of the total population. In this selection, process data were taken from some local leaders too.

3.5 Method of data Analysis

Analysis is the careful study of available facts. So that one can understand and draw conclusions from them based on established principle and sound logic. For the purpose of this study, appropriate statistical tools. Especially percentages are used for analyzing the responses.

CHAPTER –IV

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 General Description of the Study Area

Chitwan is bordered on the west by Nawalparasi and Tanahun districts, on the east by Makawanpur and Parsa districts, on the north by Dhading and Tanahun districts, and on the south by Bihar (India). This district covers an area of 3219,454 hectares. It is divided into 2 municipality and 36 Village Development Committees. The district headquarters is Bharatpur. The district is largely made up of Inner Terai hemmed in between Siwalik in the south and Mahabharat in the north. The elevation ranges from 224 to 1,945 meters. Inner Terai Plain is characterized by tropical climate while the hills surrounding it have sub-tropical climate. The temperature varies from an average minimum of 16.6°C in the winter to an average maximum of 39.3°C in the summer. The average annual rainfall is 1,512.3 ml. The Narayani River is the main river of the district. Its tributaries originate from across the Himalayas. The other rivers are Lothar, Manahari, Rapti, Kayar and Khageri. The Bhimle, Dewi, Khageri, Munda, Mujura, Nanda Bhauju, Tamar, and Tami are the major ponds located at the different parts of the district.

Of the total land area 25.2 percent (55,279 ha) is agricultural land, 21.3 percent (46,814 ha) is under cultivation, 3.9 percent (8,465 ha) is non-cultivated land, 4.7 percent (10,417 ha) is grassland, 64.9 percent (142,422 ha) is forest, and the remaining 5.2 percent (11,336 ha) is covered by sand, gravel, boulder, and water bodies. The area under cultivation is higher than the national average while the per capita land holding of 0.13 ha is lower than the national average. Nearly 64 percent of the total irrigable land has been under irrigation by 1991. Rice, maize, millet, wheat and mustard are the main food crops; potato, and oil seeds are major cash crops in the district. The district has annual food surplus of 24,515 metric tons. According to the population census of 1991, the total population of the district is 354,488, of which 49.6 percent (175,656) are male and 50.4 percent (178,832) are female. The total

number of households is 65,147; the average family size is 5.4. The population density is 159.8 per sq. km. of the total land, and is 574 per sq. km. of the agricultural land.

The majority of the population is Brahmin (29.6 percent) followed by Tharu (12.8 percent), Chhetri (10.5 percent), Tamang (7.1 percent), Gurung (6.9 percent), Newar (5.8 percent), Kami (5.0 percent), Chepang (4.2 percent), Magar (4.1 percent), Damai (2.3 percent) and other (11.7 percent). The literacy rate is 52.9 percent (65.4 percent male and 40.8 percent female). Comparatively, the situation of health is better in the Chitwan. There is more than Three hundred clinic Two dozen nursing home and three government hospitals are giving service for the people although these hospitals and nursing homes do not provide the effective service to the people. The district is well connected by motor roads. There are 272 km. of motor road, of which 114 km. are blacktopped, 85 km. are gravelled and 73 km. are earthen. Air service is available in two places, and airports are located at Bharatpur and Megghauli. The district has 29 post offices, (one district, and 36 VDC). Six post offices provide money order service. There are 2,155 telephone lines and six theatres or cinema halls in the district. The main market centers are Narayanghat, Bharatpur, Ratnanagar, Munghlin, Rampur, Bhandara, Parsa and Gitanagar. The main export items of the district are rice, maize, oilseed and timber (Himalayan Institute of Development, 1994:467-468).

Shaktikhor VDC is located about 15 kilometers northeast of Narayanghat, the center market place of Chitwan district. Shaktikhor VDC is bordered on the south by Chainpur, Jutpani and Pithuwa VDC, on the east by Siddhi VDC, on the north by Kaule i VDC, and on the west by Kapilas and Dahakhani VDC. The climate of the VDC is cool in winter and hot in summer. The area receive precipitation mainly during monsoon (July-Sep/Oct) with little shower during Nov/Dec. The average annual rainfall is 1,512.3 ml.

The total population of Shaktikhor VDC is 5922(CBS 2001). Among them, 2400 are male and 2500 are female. With a total 900 households, the population density is 100 per sq. km. of the total land, and is 500 per sq. km. of the agricultural land.

There are two kinds of educational institutions – private and governmental institutions. Easy access to the education but due to the low quality of education in governmental institutions, those people, who can afford, migrate from the rural areas to the urban centre for only the same purpose, i.e., better education of their children. The literacy rate* of the Shaktikhor VDC is 74% among them male literacy is 83% (4590) and female literacy is 65% respectively. (Those who can read and write and those who can only read are also included; people of more than 6 years are counted)

Around 80 percent people still depend on agriculture and 20 percent are in non-agricultural business. Total household numbers, who involve in agriculture are 700 among them, those who hold only agricultural land are 359 and 1205, those who hold agricultural land and also involve in poultry farming are 3, those who do agriculture-cum- those who only do animal husbandry are 15, those who only do poultry farming are 5, those who only do bee farming are 56, and other do not anything. The household numbers, who do not involve in agro-business, are 49. Among them, those who are engaged in production are 26, those who are engaged in business are 53, those who involve in transportation are 11, those who involve in service are 225, and rest of them is engaged in other activities.

The scenario of the VDC is different than before there are no more easy health facilities especially in remote areas, which is far away from the main highway. The network of roads is not so well developed between urban centre to the periphery; but not inaccessible. After the Maoist insurgency, the infrastructure of remote are slowed down and some of infrastructures have been collapsed. Except in the case of emergency, the health facilities in this VDC are accessible but the supply of sufficient medicines and well equipment are rudimentary. People equally prefer hospital treatment and local faith healers' treatment, i.e. Jhakris, which depends upon the nature of diseases.

Shaktikhor VDC is situated in the Low mount belt of Nepal. It is a plane half and other hill where the dominant activity is agriculture. In the wards, 7,8 and 9, are very much engaged in vegetable farming and other VDCs are also primarily engaged in rice and maize farming – some do it for their domestic purpose and some of them do for commercial propose. The remarkable activities done in this VDC are the

application the concept of community forestry, which has changed the deforested rural geo-physique to greenery, and the rural electrification, which makes the life of this village much easier.

Population Structure of Shaktikhor VDC

Table No. 1: Population Structure of Shaktikhor VDC

Ward No	HH No.	0-5years		6-20years		21-50years		50 above		Total		Total
		Male	Female	male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	87	31	21	43	41	62	65	8	6	144	133	
2	44	16	24	92	101	83	86	12	16	203	227	
3	43	48	65	49	55	64	69	23	29	184	218	
4	125	28	21	142	116	84	87	36	40	290	264	
5	128	40	36	118	99	72	77	52	48	282	260	
6	205	46	42	67	62	68	72	63	65	245	241	
7	399	35	42	98	90	92	105	53	62	278	299	
8	450	224	216	340	442	108	103	57	55	729	816	
9	390	115	136	205	250	118	136	79	71	517	593	
Total	1871	583	603	1154	1256	751	800	383	392	2871	3051	
	1871											

Source Shaktikhor VDC report, 2007

4.2.1 General Information of the Sampled Household

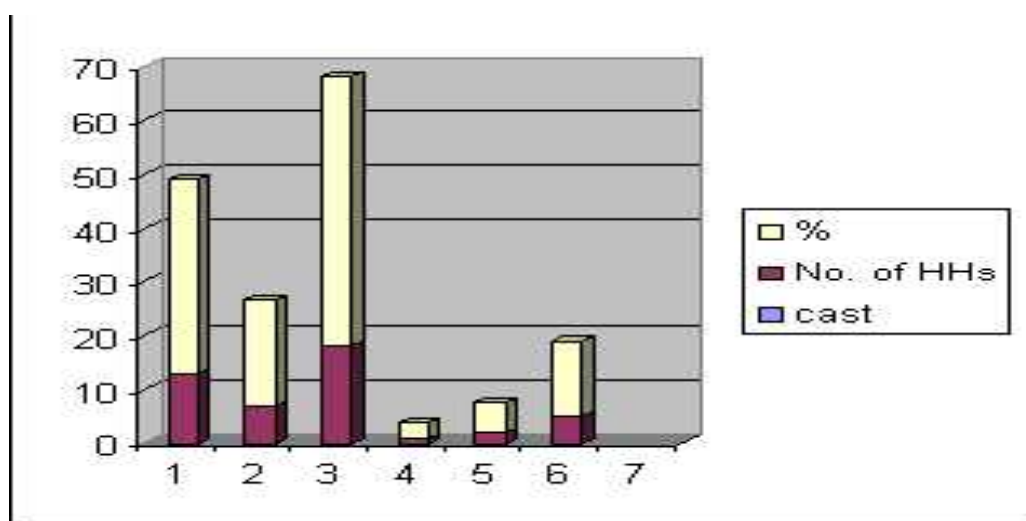
This chapter describe the socio-economic statusand living standard of the Cos member of PDDP in Shaktikhor VDC. The socio-economic statuses of the sampled householders are somehow better of the study area. Most of them are depends upon the agriculture.

It describes the main findings related to the socio-economic conditions of Cos members such as their caste affiliation, family size, education attainment, occupation, income level and the size of landholdings.

Table No. 2 Cast Affiliation of Sampled Households

Cast	No.of HHs	Percentage
Brahaman	13	36.11
Chapang	7	19.44
Chhetri	18	50
Newar	1	2.78
Magar	2	5.56
Other	5	13.89
Total	36	100

Source-field survey, 2009



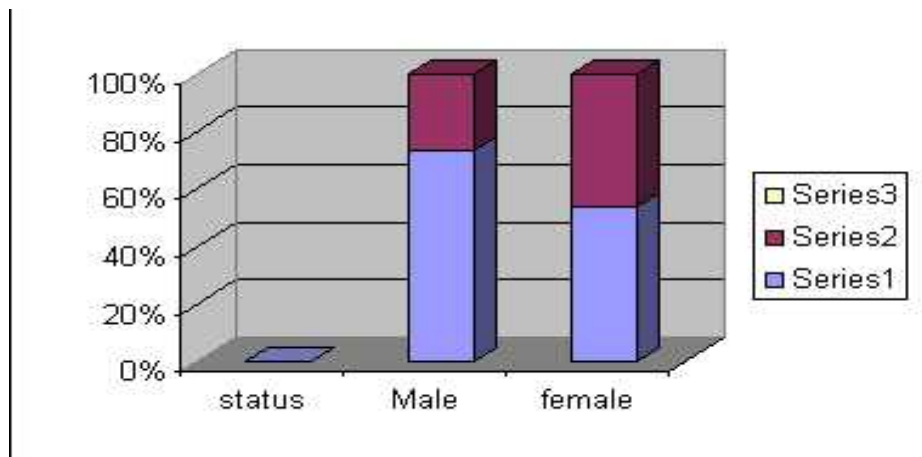
Above table shows, the most of the respondents are from higher caste i.e. Brahaman, Chapang, Chhetri. Out of the 36, 18 respondents are from Chhetri and 13 are from Brahaman, magar and Newar have also presented 5.56 and 2.78 percent respectively. It also indicates the most beneficences are Brahaman and Chhetri.

4.2.2: Educational Attainment

Table No. 3 Education Status of Sampled Households

Status	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
Literate	60	65.22	52	53.61	112
Illiterate	22	34.78	45	46.39	77
Total	92	100	97	100	189

Source-Field Survey, 2009



It was found in the field survey, sampled 36 households have 189 populations, but of them 92 are male and 97 are female. Out of the 92 male, 60 are literate and 32 are illiterate. Whereas, out of the 97 females 52 are literate and 45 are illiterate. Thus the overall literacy rate of this sampled household is 59.28 which is higher than the national literacy rates which is 53.7. Male literacy is higher than the female, which also indicates that there is a gender disparity in education.

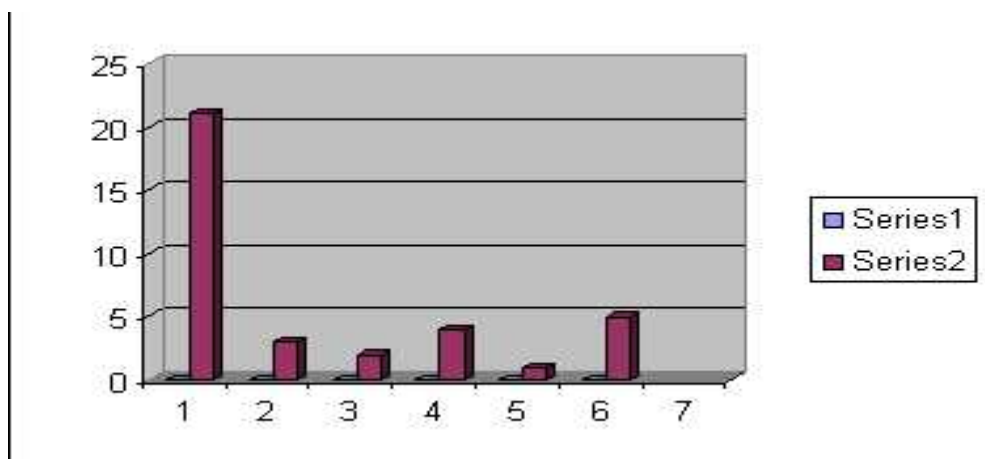
4.2.3 Occupation

Occupation is the main indicator of the economic status so it plays the vital role to determine the status of any person. Table no. 4 shows the actual occupation of the sampled households.

Table No. 4 Occupation Status of the Sampled Households

Occupation	No. of HHs	percentage
Farming	21	58.33
Business	3	8.33
service	2	5.56
Teacher	4	11.11
Army	1	2.78
Other	5	13.89
Total	36	100

Source-field survey, 2009



Above table show that higher percentage (58.33) are engaged in farming which also indicates that the majority of people have engaged in agriculture. It is lower than the national statistics which 65.6 percentage then the rest 8.33, 5.56, 1.11 13.89 are engaged in Business, Government service, teacher and other respectively. Only 2.78 are involved in Army. But percentage of engaged people in agriculture is decreasing day by day.

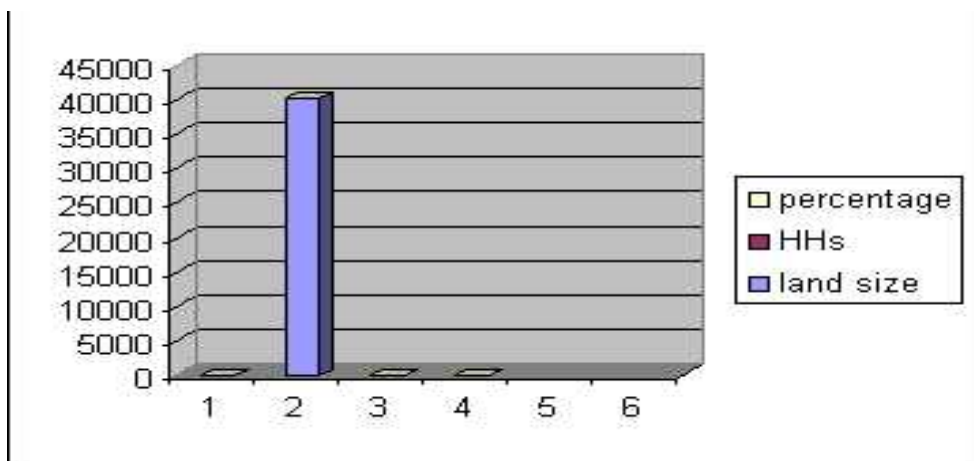
4.2.4 Landholdings

As stated above, most of the sampled households are farmers. Their main income source is agricultural production. Even they have no large plot of land their owns. Actual landholding structures of sampled households are as follows:

Table No. 5: Landholding Situation of Sampled Household

Land size	HHs No.	Percentage
0-10	18	50
10-20	10	27.27
20-30	5	13.89
30 and above	3	8.33
Total	36	100

Source, Field Survey, 2009



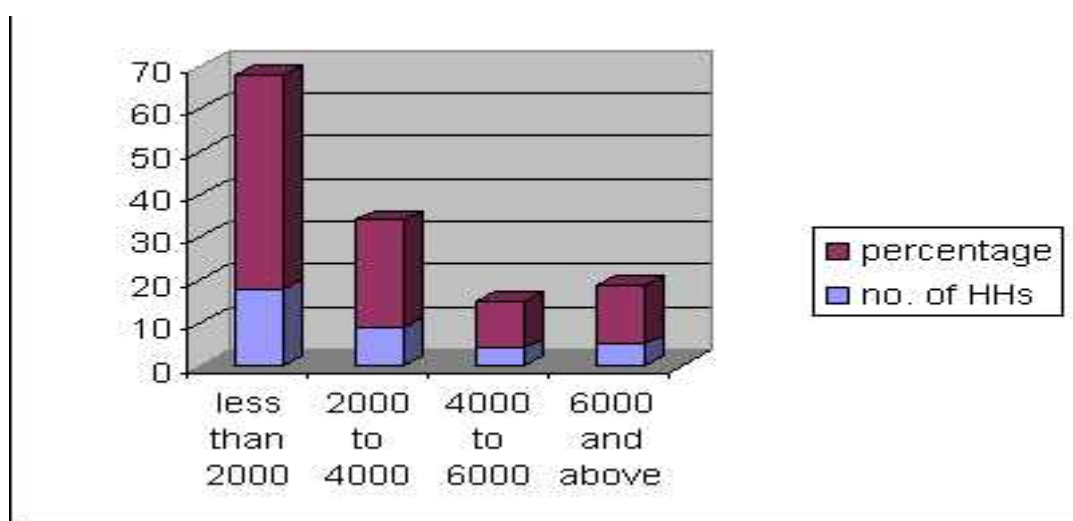
Above the table show that 50 percentage of the households have less than 10 Ghatha. The average landholding size of the sampled household is 13.39 Ghatha which is lower than national landholding size per family is 19.2 Ghatha. It is noted that the medium and small landholdings are in Majority.

4.2.5 Level of Income

Table No. 6: Income Level of Sampled Households Monthly

Level of Income	No. of HHs	Percentage
Less than 2000	18	50
2000 to 4000	9	35
4000 to 6000	4	11.11
6000 to above	5	13.89
Total	36	100

Source-Field Survey, 2009



Above table reveals that 50 percent households have the income of less than Rs. 2000 and 25 percentage have the income between 2000 to 4000 Rs. But the income level between 40000 and above are only 25 percent. It also indicates that most of the sampled households are from middle and lower level.

CHAPTER- V

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Impact in income generating activities

5.1.1 Group Formation and its management

Group formation is the major task of this programme. In the beginning three types of groups have been formed by the programme. They were mixed group of men and women, women are only and men only. In Shaktikhor VDC, there are 23 groups of all these types covering all nine wards. Number of group members vary from minimum of 15 to 40 members.

Social mobilizers mentioned that forming a group in the beginning is a difficult task. It was a new concept for the people of Shaktikhor. VDC programme was never implemented there before by any NGOs. The first group was formed in 2055. Even in the mixed group, women get priority. The women whoever is in the group hold a membership of the group s/he was access to use loan make saving etc. They all agree that they feel good to be in a group and it is easy for them to take various action in various things. They things this programme organized people in-group. To manage this group, every group has manager and a chairman. They are responsible to call meeting, make saving distribute loan within the members without any partially, solve problems, if there are any and keep all the financial needs. They also have right to charge those members who did not pay back loan. Among those groups, some groups have meeting in twice a month and some have three times in a month.

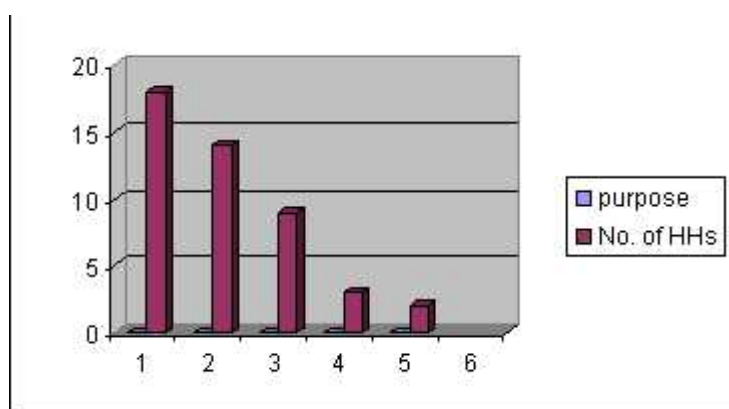
The PDDP field staffs consist people including 2 social mobilizers are to motivate people and encourage their to join the groups. Beside these, their work is to supervise the groups attend groups meetings, keep report to all financial dealing, achievement saving etc.

5.1.2 Impact of being Cos member under the PDDP

Table No. 7: Reason to be Involved

Purpose	No. of HHs	Percentage
Social feeling	18	50
Skill development	4	11.11
Taking for loan	9	25
Self-dependent	3	8.33
All above	2	5.56
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey 2009



Above table shows that 50 percent people says that they joined themselves in Cos formulated under PDDP for the purpose of social feelings. Likewise 25 percent joined in Cos for the fulfillment of their needs of money because most of the members are poor and they frequently needs small loan. But 11.11 percent said the purpose of skill development because they have known that without skill, life is so hard. Out of 36, 3 people said that they joined themselves for the purpose of self-dependent.

Above table also indicates that half of he respondents replied in diplomatic ways, because they are somehow educated then other respondents. But those who are innocent and illiterate replied their joined purpose in Cos.

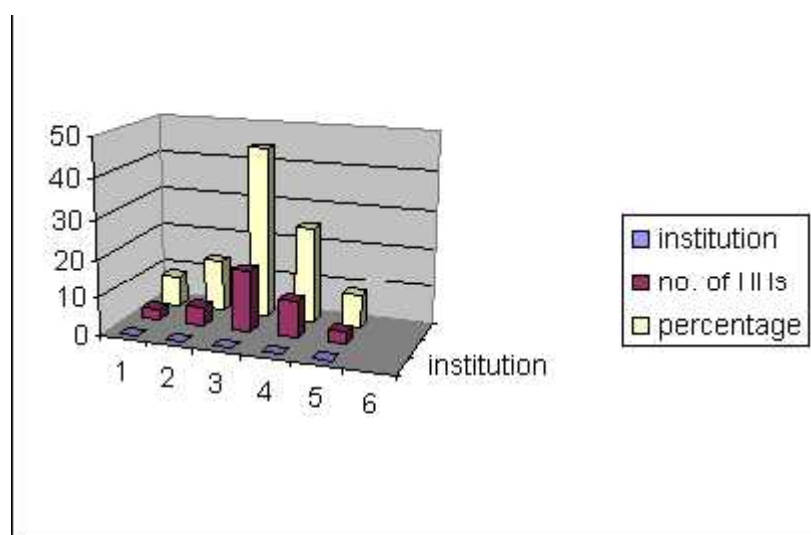
5.1.3 Situation of Borrowing Loan

Table No. 8 Situation of Borrowing Loan Per PDDP

Institution	No. of HHs	Percentage
Bank	3	8.33
Cooperative	5	13.89
Money lender	16	44.44
Relatives	9	25
Other	3	8.33
Total	36	100

Source: Field survey 2009

Above table shows, that majority of households (44.44%) used to borrow small loan from local moneylender and 25% have borrowed from relatives. Likewise 8.33 and 13.89 borrowed from bank and cooperatives. But 3 householders (8.33%) from Cos. It indicates that poor access of bank and cooperatives, people are compelled to borrow loan from local moneylenders with high interest. It was found that before the VDP, taking loan is very difficult task for rural people so people who are the members of Cos have given stress in money saving and loan providing.



5.1.4 Situation of Borrowing Small Loan Post PDDP

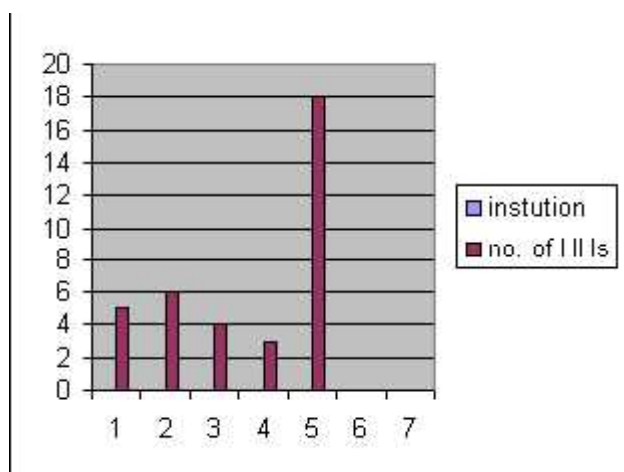
Table No. 9: Situation of Borrowing Loan after PDDP

Institution	No. of HHs	Percentage
Bank	5	13.89
Cooperatives	6	16.67
Money lender	4	11.11
Relatives	3	8.33
Cos	18	50
Total	36	100

Source: field survey 2009

After implementation of the program of PDDP, loan borrowing trends of Shaktikhor VDC have been changed. After PDDP people are aware and they used to borrow the needed money from their respective community organization. Out of 36, 18 respondents have used to take loan from their Cos. Taking loan from local money lenders have decreased by 33.33 percentages.

However, after launching VDP under PDDP, the attitudes of people have been changed and they were aware about their own problems. They managed their Cos according to their needs.



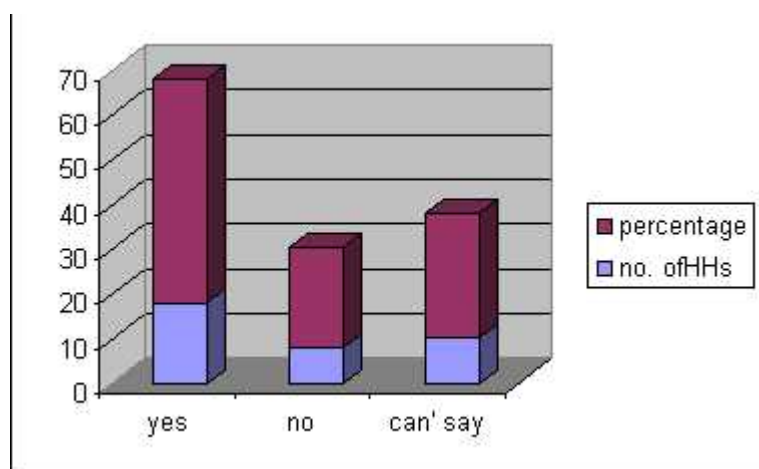
5.1.5 Utilization of Distributed Loan

Table No. 10: Utilization of Loan

Response	No. of HHs	percentage
Yes	18	50
No	8	22.22
Can't say	10	27.78
Total	36	100

Source: Field survey 2009

Above table shows, 50 percent respondents said that the loans distributed by the community organization are fully utilized. But 8 respondents (22.22%) said that the loan distributed by Cos are not fully utilized. Some people used that money in unproductive sector. But not respondents (27.78%) said that they have know anything about it whether it is fully utilized or not. From above table, we easily generalized that most of the loan provided by the Cos have fully utilized in various sectors. It is clearly understand from this figure.



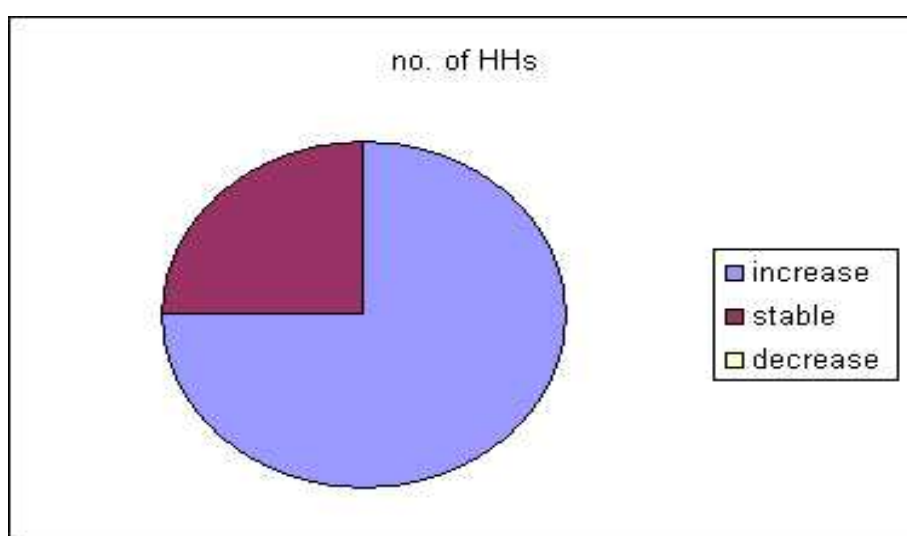
5.1.6 Difference in Purchasing Power after Program

After implementation of PDDP, people were aware than before. They were able to undertake various activities, which have help o increase the income level and purchasing power. Difference in purchasing power after PDDP has been shown in table no. 10

Table No. 11: Changes Occurred Post Program

Response	No. of HHs	Percentage
Increase	27	75
Stable	9	25
Decrease	-	-
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009



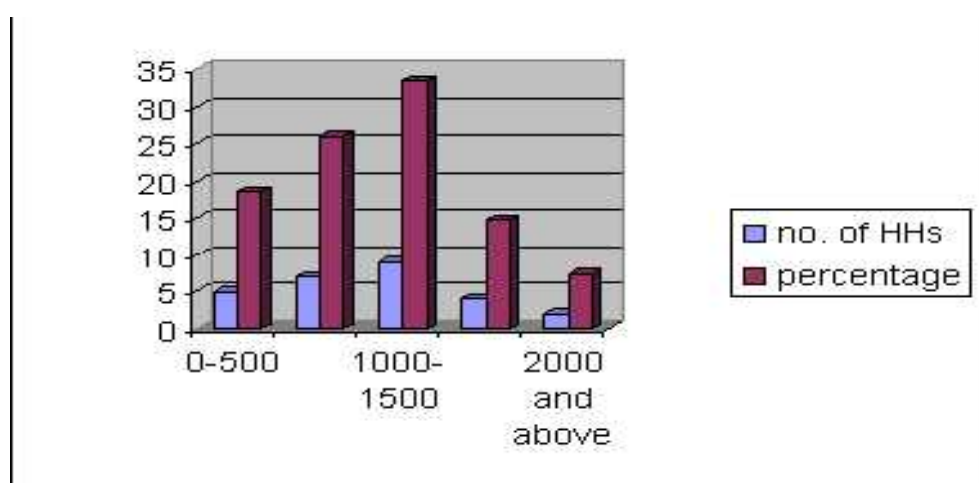
Above table show that 2.3 of the respondents said that after implementation of PDDP in their areas, purchasing power have been increased significantly because they utilized the borrowing small money in productive sectors i. e. poultry, bee keeping, animal husbandry and vegetable farming etc. then automatically increased in their incomes too. Whereas 1/3 of respondents said that, there is no any difference in their income and purchasing power but they were also agreed that it have successes to bring positive change in the lifestyle of rural people. It is notable that nobody have expressed in negative.

When they were asked, how much amount of money have increased per month, they expressed their views in different ways. Only 27 respondents have successes to increase in their incomes. The increased amount of money has been shown in table no. 11.

Table No. 12: Money Increment after PDDP

Amount (Rs.)	No. of HHs	Percentage
0-500	5	18.52
500-1000	7	25.93
1000-1500	9	33.33
1500-2000	4	14.81
2000 and above	2	7.41
Total	27	100

Source-Field Survey, 2009



Above table and figure shows that 5 households (18.52%) have succeeded to increase that income up to 500 Rs. And 7 households (25.93%) have earned between 500-1000 Rs. per month. Likewise 9 households (33.33%) have increase between 1000-1500 and 4 households (14.81%) have successes to increased between 1500-2000 Rs. but only 2 households which covers 7.41 percent have success to increase in that income above 2000 Rs.

In general, most of the households have success to increase that income up to 1500 Rs. it shows the positive aspect of this program in income generating activities.

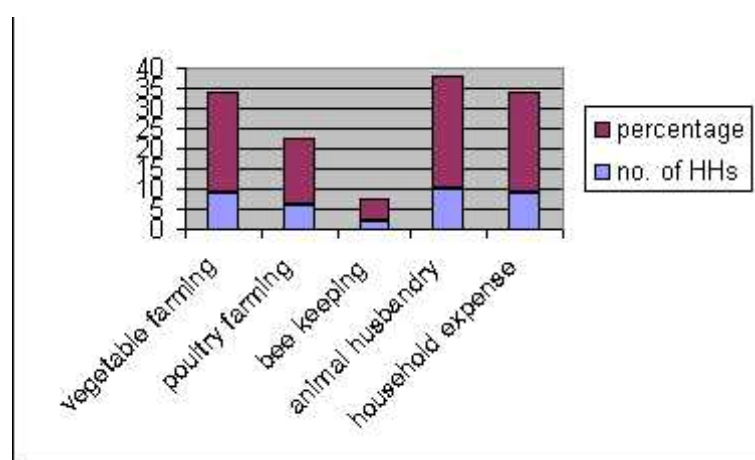
5.1.7 Loan Distribution Sector of Community Organizations

Every Cos has been involving in loan and distribution aspect. They used to invest their money in productive sector but in practice it was not totally followed. Various members of Cos have expressed their views are presented in table no. 12.

Table No. 13: Loan Distribution Sector of Cos

Sector	No. of HHs	percentage
Vegetable farming	9	25
Poultry farming	6	16.67
Bee keeping	2	5.56
Animal husbandry	10	27.78
Household expense	9	25
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey 2009



Above table and figure shows that 9 respondents (25%) said that their Cos have invested their loan in vegetable farming and same percentage in household expenses like sick loan. The highest percentage 27.78 said that high amount of money was invested in annual husbandry because it is the main income source of rural people. Poultry farming is one of the sector where Cos have also invested loan.

5.2 Impact of Social Mobilization

5.2.1 Female participation in Development Activities

Without female participation, development cannot take place. For the suitable development, we should promote female participation in every sector of development activities. But in the context of Nepal, it is not in practice because most of women are uneducated, innocent and vulnerable too. They were neglected in every sector because of our traditional way of thinking. In this study area too, female have less

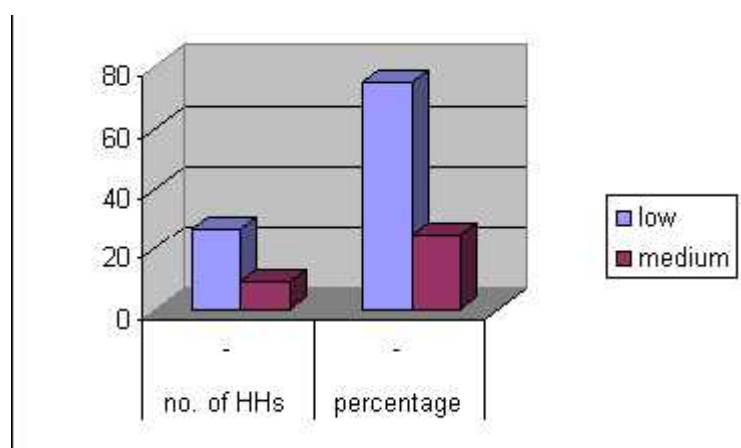
participation in development activities because male dominated society can't promote their participation.

But the implementation of VDP program under PDDP in this village, female participation have increased significantly. Here, the researcher have tried to compare the situation of female participation in development activities. Female participation in development activities before VDP is presented in table no. 13.

Table No. 14: Female Participation Scenario in Development Activities Before PDDP

Response	No of respondent	percentage
High	-	-
Low	27	75
Medium	9	25
Total	36	100

Source-Field Survey, 2009



Above table and figure indicates that out of 36 respondents, 27 (75%) said that female participation in development activities was very low. They have not shown their participation in any social works too. They were only involved in household activities i.e. cooking, cleaning vessels, fetch water and firewood etc. likewise 9 household (25%) said that female participation in development activities was medium. Some educated women and female headed households have shown their presentation in such works. But nobody have said that female participation was high in development works before launching VDP in Shaktikhor VDC.

The research has also attempt to explore the cause of low female participation. Then 9 respondents said that the lack of knowledge and 18 respondents (50%) said that the traditional faith have plays vital role in low participation. But 13.89% said that no right of decision-making is the main cause of low participation and rest 11.11% expressed their view that all above mentioned causes are the main factors of low participation.

After implementation of VDP, there have something changed in female participation. Situation of female participation in development works after VDP has been shown in table no. 14.

Table no. 15: Female Participation after PDDP

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
High	2	16.67
Medium	27	75
Low	7	19.44
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above table indicates the positive change in female participation in development activities. The researcher have found that 2/3 of respondents have said that women participation in development activities is medium. Only 7 respondents said that female participation is still low.

With comparison the situation before implementation of PDDP in Shaktikhor female participation have increased significantly. Before PDDP, 27 respondents (75%) said that the female participation was very low in development activities but after PDDP that percentage have decreased significantly, 2/3 of the respondents expressed their view that medium level of female participation have been seen in development activities whereas 1/4 of the respondents expressed the same view before PDDP/s program.

However, after PDDP, it was successes to mobilize women/female in development activities by awaking them in various way i.e. providing them education training and others. Most of the respondents 75% said that PDDP's activities like

providing them education is the main cause of high level of women participation and rest 25% said that female participation is also the demand of 21st century so in this process PDDP have played vital role in empowering female.

5.2.2 Composition of Community Organizations

There are three types of community organizations exist in this VDC. Among them male community organization constitute 4.35% a least percentage of the local coverage, whereas female organizations constitute 39.13% and mixed group occupies a large number of total coverage, it constitutes 56.52% composition of community organization has been presented in table no. 15.

Table No. 16: Composition Community Organizations

Types of Community Organizations	No. of Cos	Percentage
Male	1	4.35
Female	9	39.13
Mixed	13	56.52
Total	23	100

Source: PDDP Information Centre Shaktikhor, 2009

5.2.3 Women Leadership Position

The women in this VDC aren't hesitate to avail the opportunity of development themselves. They seem to have understood their roles and responsibilities on women in society and don't hesitate to voice their opinion emphatically during decision making process, even in the mixed groups too. Table no. 16 shows the leadership position of women in Cos.

Table No. 17: Women in Leadership Position

Description	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
No. of Chairman	14	60.87	9	39.13	100
No. of manager	21	91.30	2	8.69	100

Source: PDDP Information Center Shaktikhor, 2009

Above table shows that only in female Cos, manager and chairman of Cos are female but in the mixed Cos, only 2 manager are female but the post of chairman was hold by male members. However female participation was satisfactory and leadership position was also promoted by this program.

5.2.4 Training provided by PDDP

Different type of training has been provided chances to develop the capability of target beneficiaries organized by the programmes. These training are give not only to women but men also included. The women have received cutting, sewing, training, vegetable farming and construction of ICS but they are using their skills for their own purpose but not for income generating captivities'. Most of the training were conducted in the sector of vegetable farming and sewing and cutting. But PDDP have produce more than two dozen trained vegetable farmers because this VDC is also known as the vegetable production area too. MainlyThese kind of training were provided by the PDDP such as:

- a) Skill development Training such as sewing
- b) Income generating training likes, vegetable framings
- c) Capacity building trainings such as literacy, Gender equality
- d) awareness trainings likes civil right

5.2.5 Impact in social status of the women

This is the great achievement made by the women beneficiaries of the Shaktikhor VDC. Before implementation of the programme. People of the Shaktikhor VDC were untouched of other world. After the progrmme, conscious level of this VDC has been increased.

The women beneficiaries are found to be aware of their position and role in the society. They are full of enthusiasm and always willing to do something for their families and for heir village. The women beneficiaries are preparing themselves to fight against obstacles that might appear in future. The obstacle in the sense, if those women did not get any support from the government or the programme in future. They want withdraw instead, they would actively participate in community development activity. This was the determination shown by the women participants of Shaktikhor VDC. PDDP has really done a grate jib in giving strength, will power to the women beneficiaries of Shaktikhor. All the villages have positive view towards the women as well as this program too. Society and economically women are very much empowered.

During this study, respondents were found very much careful. They introduce themselves. All most all respondents also admitted that this was possible only because of their involvement in the program or the group. Anything which was beyond the reach of the individual would be possible when it was done by group. Being in a group had taught the beneficiaries to talk in public. They were also involved in community development and social welfare activities. This is the good impact of this program and also a sign of empowerment.

5.2.6 Conditions to get Loan

In order to get loan, the beneficiary need to be a member of any group and meeting should be done regularly. His/her presence in every meeting is also conducted. Loan is given only for the productive work. To get the loan, member need to fill up loan demand form and submit it to the manager or the chairman in the previous meeting. In the meeting, four or five members can get the loan. Sometime, there will be more then six members demanding loan. In such case priority will be given to those member who are really need of money and it is also seen that it the member is asking loan for first time, he/she will get money easily. Loan is provided for the productive sectors, but sometime, group also provide sick loan, which is given to the members if they fell sick or any member in their family falls sick.

5.2.7 Level of Consciousness of People

Before PDDP, most of the people were unconscious even their concerned sector too. They are uneducated, Innocent and numerable too. In the case of female, it was so measurable. People treat women as a object not as a subject. They were highly neglected by male they have no right in decision making even in household level. In education sector too. School enrolment rate of girl was decreased day. But such harmful attitude of the society has been changed after implementation of PDDP in Shaktikhor VDC. It have implemented various programs for the empowerment of rural people. They provided skillful, training for income generation nd make them self-dependent. In this study area too, people have taken PDDP as their own program. They fully support this program in every sector.

In this sampled household, all of the respondents were agrees that PDDP have helped to make people more conscious after formulation of Cos in their area. It is

notable that nobody have complained it. They said that PDDP have helped to empower by provided various training, skill loans for the rural people which also helped to uplift the living condition of this area.

5.3 Perceptions towards PDDP's Program

Participatory District Development Program (PDDP) is such a program which promotes people's participation in every sector of the society. In the context of Nepal, where more than 85% people are resides in rural areas. Lack of knowledge rural people are innocent, venerable & poor. They have not shown their active participation in development activities even they re also thrust of development. For the development of rural people and alleviate poverty, government have been implemented various program but they were failed to achieve the target. But PDDP which was funded by UNDP have been succeeded its achieve its goal which was indicated by various studies.

In this area too, it has succeeded to empower people through providing them skillful training, launched literacy campaign with the cooperation of District Education Office (DEO). The researcher have also found that most of the Cos. Members (9.67) formulated under PDDP were totally satisfied with its performance. But some percentages are not satisfied because of its complex implementation processes. However, all of them agreed that it has helped to those sections of people who were neglected by the society as well as state. It helps to bring them in the mainstream of development. Perception has been hown in table no. 17.

Table No. 18 : Perceptions towards PDDP's Program

Response	No. of HHs	Percentage
Very good	18	50
Good	15	41.67
Not good	3	8.33
Bad	-	-
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey 2009

Above table shows, that half of the respondents (50%) said that it was a very good program for them. Likewise, 15 respondents (41.67%) said that it was a good program but 3 respondents (8.33%) said that was not so good program because they were not satisfied with its program implementation process.

5.4 Views of Member towards PDDP in Empowerment of People

Empowerment is a relative term so we can't generalize it easily. In this study area, PDDP have succeeded to empower people with compared the situation before launching PDDP . Empowerment is impossible without people are not financially sound. Income generating activities were most responsible factors for the empowerment of people. So PDDP have followed the way of empowerment through providing them skillful training by which they can undertake income generating activities.

In Shaktikhor VDC too, people were also agreed that it have helped to empower people through specially income generating activities. Table no. 18. shows the responses of sampled household:

Table No. 19: Views towards PDDP in Empowering People

Response	No. of HHs	Percentage
Yes	27	75
No	2	5.56
To some extent	5	13.89
Can't say	2	5.65
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above table shows that 2/3 of respondents 75 said that PDDP succeeded to empower people through income generating activities. But 5 respondents (13.89%) said that to some extent, it was succeeded to empower people and 2 respondents (5.56%) said that they have no any idea about that. 2 respondents said that it was not succeed to empower people because it focused its programs where people were clever and active.

High percentage of people (75%) were agreed that PDDP was succeeded to empower people and they claimed themselves and other who were depend upon them.

Those people who received the training such as cutting and sewing, bee keeping, vegetable farming etc. were fully confident to earn money.

5.5 Impacts of PDDP

Since the implementation of PDDP has helped to introduce dramatic change in the way of people, manage their governance. It has helped foster stronger community solidarity and cohesion. Households at the settlement level have been actively involved in self-governing Cos. They share their problems and work collectively to identify common priorities and find a common solution. Community members have increased interactions. By adhering to democratic norms, COs members have increased interaction. By using democratic norms Cos members have increased transparency and accountability in decision making.

In the field survey, the researcher has also tried to find out the positive impacts of the VDP programme, a component of PDDP in the VDC. Some of the positive impacts on various sectors have been described in the following.

Social Impacts

Social impacts of this programme are mostly intangible and these need to be assessed from members' 'preparation', which is very difficult to assess. The outcome of the study showed that there were some positive impacts of the programme which were witnessed by PDDP in the village.

This programme takes a collective approach in planning and implementation of the major programme. Community organization as an organized group has concentrated on collective action but it is not effectively used in the present time. It offers its members an opportunity to find a common solution which is acceptable to all, especially the underprivileged ones. The most important aspect of the exercise is the realization on part of community members of the strength of unity and spirit of community leadership.

Before implementation of PDDP's programme in this VDC, resources were virtually monopolized by local elites. This is no more the situation after VDP implementation. Households in the settlement area have new equal opportunity

irrespective of their income level, ethnicity and caste to voice their views and influence in decision making. Cos members follow the social mobilization creed, which argues them become 'enlightened citizens' by sending their children especially daughters to school. In brief , some social impacts of the programme are:

- Enhance social capital
- Awareness on development issues, planning and resource linkages
- Increased participation of women in decision-making process; leadership position and control over resources.

Educational Impacts

The most significant impact of this programme has been shown in the area of education. Primary school enrollment of school- age girls has increased considerably then before implementation of this programme. In this VDC, some community organizations have focused on women's development and literacy. There are more literate females then before. They don't rely on thumbprint as until recently but can now put their signature. Adult's literacy rates are rising as a result of literacy classes conducted by this programme.

In brief, educational impacts of PDDP as follows.

- Awareness leads to increased school enrollment of boys and girls.
- Reduction in school drops for boys and girls
- Increased adult literacy

Impact of Health and Sanitation Sector

Health and sanitation status in the village has improved. There is a greater awareness on water born disease like cholera and desentry. Almost all of the COs members have build either payment for a temporary toilet at their homes. In this village too, PDDP's programme have been emphasized its efforts on the construction of toilets. Members are very much awareness about the community sanitation. They have been greater efforts to improve availability of drinking water by installing water

taps. In this VDC, large amount of investment was directed in the sector of drinking water, public health training has enabled communities to build trained health manpower to respond the health emergencies at local level.

- Improve access drinking water supply
- Easier sanitation facilities –Improve vegetation and clean environment.
- Easier sanitation facilities.

Economic Impact

Before implementation of PDDP program, financial institution were beyond the reach of the poor because of the cumbersome loan processing system of the commercial banks. It had been force villagers to rely on money .VDP has made easy access to credit to the Cos members, especially poor and disadvantaged groups. They get small loan and credit at the fix interest rate, which has fixed by collectively. Member of VDC have realized how their small saving add up for investment in income generating activities and self-development. Easy access to productive credit has enabled many Cos members to establish medium and small shops and short their own business.

In brief, economic impacts can be presented as follows:

- Self-employment opportunities
- Improved livestock practices
- Increased agriculture production
- Increased household income
- Increased in fund of small savings
- Less people take loan from local money lenders
- Easier access to development resources

Gender Impact

After the program launched by PDDP in this VDC women's participation in the decision making and leadership positions have increased significantly. Women are participating in increasing numbers in VDC planning even if this may not be the case in all Cos. However, they have benefited interims of enhanced understanding of the problems faced by the community by identifying the priorities of their needs. The number of women leader and manager has been on the increase. Many women are new village experts, contributing to enterprise and income generating activities. These activities include Sudeni, tailoring. Primary health care, veterinary goat raising and bee keeping etc. they have also launched successful campaign against social scourge like alcohol abuse and gambling, male members are beginning to recognize and respond to gender concern.

Chapter- VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

The outcome of this suggests that it is a programme which has relation with the upliftment of the condition of the rural people- Poor, women and disadvantages group. It also promotes people's participation in every aspect of development activities and focused its' programme towards decentralization too. In the field survey, it was found that PDDP has played a catalyst role in rural development. Poor and marginalized people, who have not shown their participation in development activities, were also brought in to the mainstream of development by this programme.

Most of the available money are investment in education and business sectors. Most of the loans are concentrated in animal husbandry, vegetable farming, households expense and poultry farming which constitute 27.78, 25, 25, and 16.67 percent respectively. Female participation has been increased significantly. The type of COs formulated under PDDP are: male COs, female COs and mixed COs. Male COs occupied 4.35% female occupies 39.13 and the mixed COs occupies higher percentage (56.52%).

This study also revealed that the benefit of this program and its impact on its COs members are significant. However, these benefits were not quantifiable and easily noticed from the economical point of view. But an economical and social soundness of this program it is a controversial topic so it is difficult to assess. On the other hand, the impact of program may remain so far many years to come because the outcomes or impacts of this program depend upon many tangible factors too. So this study deals only general impact of this program. This program was found to be well appreciated all.

6.2 Conclusion

The programme, PDDP was found essential for all the villages in the rural areas because VDP, component of PDDP has been provided as a model for poverty alleviation in Nepal. Taking into account the policies of HMG, the country's geographical location, natural resources, other resource, resource generation index,

inherent culture and tradition, as well as the history of development, it has been experienced that the bigger and expensive model of development are not necessary successful and sustainable. In fact such mega project make the country more dependent on the donors and don't enrich the local governance polices at the grassroots. The evidence of the program's learning and findings as of new have indicated that the model of PDDP could be replicated in all the VDC of the country, if PDDP, is taken as a model of poverty alleviation at the national level, the government should not look for many donors for implementation. The key theme of PDDP model is based on social mobilization process. Since the society is mobilize towards self-sustaining communities, the development potentials are visualized the local level without bigger inputs from outside donors.

The outcome of the study pointed that most of the sampled household's were optimistic regarding the role of PDDP in alleviating rural poverty. Similarly, the role of respective VDC was also appreciated because without cooperation of VDC, this program would have not succeeded to achieve such result. On the other hand, formation of Cos within the settlement and mobilize tea small saving for the fulfillment of small need of money is the most appreciated aspect of this program. The numbers within the respective Cos have successfully generated saving. The increased of saving has become self-reliant and sustainable alternative. Saving mobilization in the local area are helpful in promoting and cultivating the habit of saving and saving discipline among the members, in addition. This strategy will discourage and reduce the unnecessary and unhealthy cash expenses of people.

Social harmony and cooperation among the members are the fundamental forces behind the social mobilization approach of PDDP. If the grassroots level Cos is to function smoothly and successfully, the Cos should adopt the principle of politics free neutrality. Then only, it can be successes to meet its own target.

6.3 Recommendations

The impacts of the programme is positive although it was guided by the political ideology which is not the spirit of the programme .So there should be reduce the political influences. The programme should be continue because people are satisfied and benefited by the programme .It is better o submitted other problems of the village except income generating programmes such as quality maintains.

REFERENCES

- Acharya, R.(1983) “ Integrated Rural Development Project in Nepal”. *The Journal of Development and Administrative Studies*. Vol.5,No.1and and 2,June and December
- Bhatta B. (1983). *Role of Local Development Officer in Development Process* .Centre for economic development and administration, Tribhuvan University ,Kirtipur, Kathmandu
- Bista T.R.(2002) *Role of PDDP in Empowerment of Rural People* .Unpublished Desertation Paper Submitted to Trichandra ,Campus Kathmandu
- CBS(2002) *A Statistical Pocket Book, Centre Bureau of Statistics* ,Kathmndu
- Chamber,R.(1998)*Rural Development : putting the people first* .Addition Wesley Longman Limited , idinburgh Gate Harlow, England.
- Chambers,R.(1983)*Rural development* .Intermediate technology Publication London.
- Dali, M. (1982) *Integrated Rural Development:A Strategy for Rural Developmen. The Rising Nepal Daily* March 25 1996.
- Dhakal T.N. (2000).*Policy Perspective of Ngo operations in Nepal*. Institute for Human Development, Kathmandu.
- District ,Profile(2002) *District Profiles*. Information Research Centre, Kathmandu.
- Gurugharana, K.K.(1996) *Proceeding on Nation Seminar on PDDP*. Kathmandu Nepal.
- Gurung , S. (1997). *Institutional Structure Decentralized Government* SNV, Nepal.
- Huda , K.S. The Development of NGO ‘s Bangladesh in ABAD News Dhaka , May June 1987.
- K.C.R.(2000)*Impact Study of PDDP in Rural Development* .unpublished Dissertiation Paper Submitted to Trichandra Campus,Kathmandu.

- Kerlinger, F. (2000). *Foundation of Behavioral research*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Wiston.
- LGP/PDDP(2003) Birding Phase Programme, Unified Report 2003. LGP/ PDDP, Bridging Phase programme, Npc/Mld/Nep/02/032.
- LGP/PDDP Research Poverty Mapping Program. Report Chitwan District Development Commit, Chitwan.
- NPC (1997). The Ninth Plan 1997-2002. Kathmandu, National Planning Commission, HMG/N.
- PDDP (2000). Putting People First 1999 the Year, in Review .NPC /MLD/ UNDP, NORAD NEP, Katmandu .
- PDDP bulletin-No. 10 July 2000 Headway.
- Shaktikhor Darpan* (2007) Shaktikhor VDC.
- Sharma,P. (2002) *A Hand Book Social Science Research Methodology*. Kshiti Prakashan, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- Singh, K. (1998). *Rural Development Principles Policies and Management*, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
- Singh.M.(1996). Income Generating Activities Under PCRW programme:a Sociological Study of PCRW programme in Mangalpur VDC of Chitwan District. An unpublished Dissertation Paper ubmitted to Central Development of Sociology. T.U.
- Tvedt.T. (1997).*Development NGOS-Actor in a New International Social System*. Bergen: A Draft Paper Presented at the Conference Non Government Organizations in aid .A reappraisal of 35 years old NGO Assistance”3-5 November, 1997.
- UNDP (1992) *Introducing Participatory Development Decentralization Support Project* ,UNDP NEP /92/027, Kathmandu.
- World Bank (2002). *World Development Report*. Washington, D.C. World Bank.

APPENDIX-I
(Questionnaires)

1. Name:
2. Age: 1) 10-20 ii) 20-40 iii) above 40
3. Sex: male/female
- 4 Education Status a) literate b) illiterate c) above
5. Occupation i) service ii) farmer iii) business iv) others
6. Land holding size. i) 0-5 ii) 5-10 iii) 20 above
7. Why have you joined in this group?
 - i) Social feeling
 - ii) Skill development
 - iii) Taking for loan
8. When did it start in your area?
.....year
9. In which sector, PDDP have focused its programme?
 - i) Education
 - ii) Awareness building
 - iii) Income generation
10. Do you have any position in your group?
 - i) Yes.....No.....
11. What is main purpose of group?
 - i) money saving ii) empower people iii) others
12. Did you find any changes in female participation after launching VDP?
 - i) Yes ii) no iii) I can't say
13. If you say yes how?
 - i) Women's education
 - ii) Assist in decision making
 - iii) Self motivated
14. Do you agree that rural people are much more conscious after formation of Co
 under PDDP?
 - i) Yes ii) No iii) I can't say
15. What you have seen the impact of the program?
 - i) Women empowerment
 - ii) Income generating
 - iii) other development
16. have any thing about the programme?
Yes No
- 17 If yes what kind positive or negative impact have you found in that programme?
- 18 Do you want to any thing to say about the PDDP programme?

Questionnaires(for the local leaders of Shaktikhor)

Name:

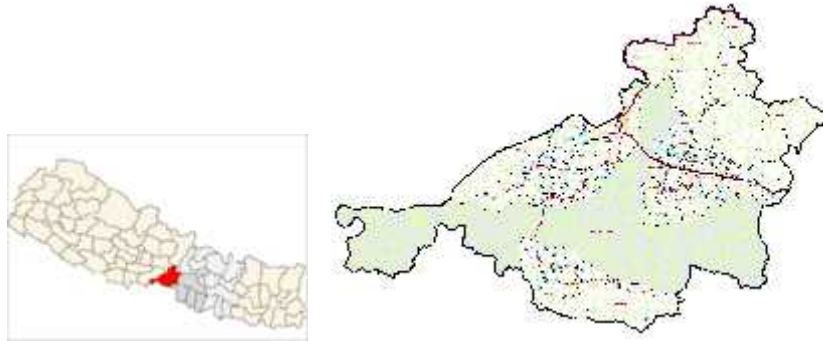
Age:

Age: Sex:

Position:

1. Are you familiar with PDDP?
i) Yes ii) No iii) I can't say
2. What kinds of impact have felt of the programme?
i) Positive ii) Negative iii) I can't say
If positive what kind of impacts have fallen (write in five sentences)
3. Is it necessary to extend this programme for rural development?
i) Yes ii) No
4. Which section of society is highly benefited by this programme?
5. Do you agree that VDP under PDDP aware people in your VDC?
i) Yes ii) No
6. Write one paragraph about the impacts of the programme.

APPENDIX-III (Map of the Survey Aarea)



Nepal

Shaktikhor



Chitwan