

Chapter One

Introduction

Nepal was isolated through out the world up to 1950. For the national development, there was no any plane; policy and program prior to 1650's i.e. end of Rana regime, however from the very beginning it was a continuous position in the Nepalese society to build up some religious pilgrim or structure and community benefit services such as temples, Paries, guest-house near temple (Dharama-sala) and different types grinding mills (Pani-ghatta), Raj Kulo etc. by efforts of local community. The study on community development in Nepal practical zing past and now can be distinguished on several ways has classified the Nepalese community as, (Bhattachan,1997) -Pre-"unification" [pre-1768] : Autonomous Indigenous Organizations, Rana regimes [1846-1950] : Indigenous Organizations under center, Planned development Periods [1950s]: community developments), Early panchayat Regime [1960s]: Growth + community developments, Mid-panchayat Regime [1970s] : IRDP + community developments, Late- Panchayat Regime[1980s] : Basic Need + community developments and Democratic Periods[1990s] : Market + NGO + State + People- or community

The development trend through out the world after 2nd world war and on establishment of United Nations shows that certain certification of development approaches was started by UN like community approach project for 3rd world countries in Africa and Asia. Similarly many observation and researches clearly indicated the failure of different development approaches and strategy in under-development country like Nepal, Ghana and Srilanka and others countries. In 70s the IRDPs [Integrated Rural Development Programs] on co-operation with Community Development programs [CDPs] were in practiced in world wise but these programs were not fount satisfactorily successes on several interest on Nations and local cities where the society was dominated and participation of local people were missing which ultimately concluded as a failure strategic policy. On the world of *Kunwar*,2002, the IRDP in Nepal manifest some or all of these problems 1) the lack of sustainability of project benefits when a activities are financed at a the higher level than in the economic as a whole 2) unmanageable complexity; 3) excessive reliance on special project implementations group; 4) failure of the expected benefits of integration of materialize.

After established experiences of development process it was concluded that, with regarding the real participation of local individuals, the problem of development never succeed at any cost.

The major issues concerning on the people's participatory project was to reform and enhance the quality of life by supporting them on providing infrastructure facilities, walking with the interest of the society. Actually it is defined as a "bottom-up" approach of planning where people are placed on top position.

The term development does not carried merely one or two issues, the definition of development varies as per according to time period, demand and necessity of people place to place. There is no any acceptable definition of development, on taking the development on multi-dimensional frame of reference the understanding of development practice is always an unfinished affair. Development process also concern as a never ending fourth-bridge process. The major them of development coincide with the human issues thus it directly impact on betterment of human kind.

The present people don't want to confined them selves merely on *Khanna, Nanna and Channa* [Food, Clothes and Roof], to cover the human interest onwards social, cultural, environmental, technological, political, economical, etc.] The infrastructure development is the primary needs for development.

For a country peoples are everything's, similarly people are the main resource for that country too and they are also every out put of the country, thus people of any county are functioning both types of character i.e. input function as well as out-put function. For the better prosperity of Nation, no one can imagine the ignorance role of people that's wise people are considered as a top position on Bottom- up approach, which is considering the best model. Therefore we may come on a point that- with out involvement of people the result of country will not be completed and satisfaction.

The universally accepted concept applied to national development programs, particularly on developing countries focusing on the primary needs through community development. The main objectivity of the community development program is to build up society through improving educational standard, providing balance and hygienic food, pure drinking water, increasing political awareness, making access towards communication, technology, transportation etc, are improving the quality of local life.

Effective community development demands the coordinate efforts of the agencies and the peoples who form and execute development plans in the community. To accomplished this coordinates, the community development organize must relate these agencies. Community development is a program of people helping them selves. On this beginning, Nepal had a governmental program with people participation. But, gradually and steady it is becoming the people program wit government participation. (Shrestha, 1968; 37)

People's participation simply meaning to willing and voluntary participation by all class/ or group of population. It have common and cooperative venture. It mar have spontaneous or induced but certainly not 'coerced'. Most commonly people participation holding relatively debatable on any subject. This debate makes to all participate to give all individual view, the synergic form of decision will be considered most applicable and efficiency. The most important factors i.e. equal sharing profit or losses of any event often pursuit all people participate equally on public concern subject. Here, common people are not often consulting in the planning or program formulation and fixing of priorities. Due to these factors now a day the basic concept of people participation confined only in term of

physical donation it means, a innocent and seldom person often involves on voluntary labor contribution t the rural construction works that mostly beneficial to rural life.

There is no one given any view against the people participation on social sectors, different school of thought have different identity about participation, even though most of school of thought agree people's participation in form of community , society or any other form of social groups, they all are also agree it is for social reform or for social development. Among of them, APPROSC, 2002:27, makes clarity about people participation on this way – “empower of the community allows hem to decided what and how them want to plane a development on their community. The participatory development exercises envisage (conceive on) the active participations of the community. Active participations of the community are the foundation of the sound planning of the community. In this context, the community initiative and participation in the decision making process” As similar way UNFPA, 1996:20, already a clear view about the participation as “based in the increase involvement of each community in the design, implementation, and evaluation activities affecting it. Local social workers are selected by the communities they serve and be account to these communities”. On both of above definitions does not demonized the role of social leaders on any community but unfortunately, those leaders mar chances to involvement on political parties, though all political leader claim them selves as a social reformer but their activities mostly favorable to political credits.

Theory of participation, to start with, has at least two dimensional i.e. participation in political dimension and participation in socio-economic dimension. This theory regards a democratic government as the identically best policy that can nourish popular participation institution. To make participatory process self-sustain, there is yet another equal important aspect which is the existence of the representative institutions but this is at the national level alone is not sufficient for participation democracy, The formal such institution at a local level also most importance.

The people involvements, as such, have to understand in the following terms.

- ❖ Participation in the decision making, such as identification of development priorities and planning of development programs, projects and activities.
- ❖ Participation in the implementation of development programs and projects.
- ❖ Participations in sharing the profits.
- ❖ Participation in monitoring and evaluating development programs, projects.

It is widely consider that peoples are the means and ends of development. In this prosperity, Kortoan:1992, comes as a strong supporter of people participation, “Development should be understood as a process by which member of society increase their personal and institution capabilities to mobilize and manage resource to produce sustainable and justly distributed improvement on their quality of life consistent with their own aspiration”.

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

Those terms ill-literacy, awareness, poor health, social segregation of class, powerlessness, low income, traditional technology, uprooting conservative opinion, poverty etc, all of these together makes the poor contribution of the development holding on our nation. Even though the developing countries got the growth rate of average 5% annual in GDP but there was very little evidence of anything trickle down to the common masses. The rich in many cases become richer and they seem to be no mood to share of basic of the new fortune country men. The present world has two sides like a coin, the one side of coin representing that world where all the people are thinking about settle down their future generation on next planet, they enjoying their with well equipped and deluxe life with taking all kinds of physical peace whatever available. Similarly, on the another portion of life indicated the those poor people who are spend whole of their life for a peace of bread, travelling on vehicle, drinking pure water, taking medical advantage, education etc. are very far from their reach. On this very big separation on the world seek equalization of all shearing on every aspect, on such critical condition people participation through community based organization could play vital role for development. To make public awareness, public life supporting issue the People's Participation through Community Based Organization may give boosting effect to developing country.

1.2. Statement of the Problem.

Truly speaking people's participation does not carry long history in the development field in Nepal. Which is been taken as sharp tool for project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. On the other hand, degree of success of the project depends on degree of people participation.

The local authorities are also importance by responding Local Government Act-2005 B.C., in executing local development activities using their own resources. People's participation is usually being considered in that local level project management. In connection with several questions arise.

There has been not much more studied in this field since the model doesn't have long experiences dating back.

Many CBOs have proven track records in identifying and addressing the needs of low-income families, with some organizations having operated since the early nineteenth century. Nevertheless, CBOs face several challenges to participating in welfare reform given the multiple infrastructure needs of their organizations strict requirements. "Although the basic change strategy is to involve a wide spectrum of local people on community development process, in practice there is a tendency to work with the elites or

with the marginal and minority group. While effort is made to kept participation to everyone”

In this circumstance it is importance that any participatory project does not need to study, monitored and evaluated by deep analysis its multidimensional aspects. Through of this, it can be highlight its weakness, impact, procedure improvements etc. for the futures further people’s participatory project. It helps to makes corrections, modification and to guide for smooth running of the any projects. The duty of such toil not only goes to development workers and researchers but may also goes to any on persons who involving on social pattern.

Beside all of this reason the researcher likely to interest to point out several answer of question, the following are the key points that are going to analyze for the case study in Kolhuwa VDC.

- How people’s participation had been carried out effectively on project planning and implementation?
- How to motivate people’s participatory level for social reform and development?
- Are local people’s really taking participatory activities with taking their own interest?
- What are the hindrances of participation action?
- How to peoples behave in sharing at different stages of the project?

Unlike above questions there are so many questions are unanswered with satisfaction for time in the past. We may take many of evidences as examples that if the development programs are not carried out with real common interest, realization of beneficiaries it turns towards failure. The role of people’s participation act’s great influences for foreign and grants if they are planned from top down approaches.

In past various participatory development activities are carried out in the country. Through this program the government has been given knee interest on community based activities. The most popular program holding such activity during the period of 2051 B.C. is “aafno ghaun aafi banauu” (make own village own self) carried out by the government of CPN-UML. This is not only one example of program carried out through side of government but there were several, that were based on people’s participation were not functioning significantly.

If we go through the side of local demographic situation of Nepal, she merely not having physically not accessible physical situation but also the poor in education, social development, infrastructure development, health condition, sanitation etc. and etc. problems are still up rooting. The agrarian culture is the main dependency on monsoon, the present of poor irrigation system, poor technology, poor transportation facilities, weak management on market or governmental office and feeble community participation with in development institution and organization.

“The actual decision makers ion local community, although varies in social back-ground, are clearly a highly selected and very small segment of the total adults population.

Those who are city at present serve best – the well –to- do the professionals and the highly educated, the suburbanites-predominate”.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

To support the government's efforts in building local institution's capacity to manage environment and natural resources integrating socio-economic development through local community initiatives in remote rural area watersheds for sustainable community development. Although government take such mission for the national development strategy,

But the program can't reach towards social emarginated persons and the elites groups. The governmental effort can not meet the thrust of development. The following are the main objectives of this study:-

- To measure awareness level of those who are locally involved in local activities.
- To examine level of people's participation.
- To analyses the way and current methods of people's participation.
- To explore the potentialities of the study area through the view of various kinds of valuable resources (Human, Natural, Physical)
- To explore the possibility of motivation and inhibitor factors for people's participations.

1.4 Rationality of the Study: -

The level of people's participation and social development may consider as a two side of the coin. For the betterment of the result on any social function must be rushed participation co-operation with community based. The rationality on linguistic, cultural, traditional, rituals, and social spatial of different peoples on different part of country may possess different school of thought, any program holding on that territory with taking complementary role of local respondents may not give significant success. People's participation does not merely importance on infrastructure development; it can make boosting effect for social development and social reform if we rush both together with coincide. If we care fully looked over the Nepalese society, the social structure of Nepal possesses the heterogeneous mixture on social and community level, Nepal has more than 101 ethnic groups and 92 spoken languages and here also have Vedic, Buddhists, Islamic, Christiania etc, makes with in the little frame of canvas we have identity of different school of thought.

The following points illustrate the importance of study: -

1. Total application of people's participation has yet to materialize as a meaningful strategy of the development process at the implementation front.
2. Development with out participation is ineffective.
3. The development of appropriate institution or organization of the community level, however, should serve as the vanguards of people's interests, people's conclusion and identification of development program with the aspiration of the people.
4. People's participation is a mean for achieving the goals of development.

5. No sufficient case study has been done in the field of people's participation to find the deviation from the policy.
6. It is a process useful to adopt in each elements of project cycle management.
7. It is being widely adopted in developing countries.
- 8.

1.5 Operational Definitions of Words Used: -

- ❖ Community: -
Group of people/family living in particular local area possessing their individual family's religion, economic status, culture, tradition, behaviors, attitude, etc..
- ❖ Peoples: -
All man and woman, in a locality who are take the actual beneficiaries by the program.
- ❖ Participation: -
Shearing of ideas, knowledge, cost, and labor, goods by the people living in the local area to support or criticize the project or join to the work.
- ❖ Local Authority: -
That institute, which organized according to Self Local Governance Act-2055 B.C. Nepal, it means; District Development Committee, Municipalities, Village Development Committee.
- ❖ Project: -
A plane or activities target to the local people for their social benefits.
- ❖ Planning: -
A systematic management of activities based on previous thought of getting way out from present problem.

1.6 Limitations of the Study: -

The researcher is completely in an academic work and the researcher beings student; do not have any experiences of such social researches. The researcher is not professional one so he might suffer from mythological weaknesses.

Following are the limitations in brief.

-) Finding the study are not conclusive.
-) Only the researcher has involved in the field study.
-) Study has concluded with imitated time and budget.
-) Study was focused only on Kolhuwa- V.D.C. Of Nawal-parasi district.

Community development approach was introduced in Nepal only after 1951 under the name of village development. As stated above, though wale fairer activities at the community level were not new to Nepalese people, yet, externally introduced community development program lacked the integration of local wisdom; values and aspiration thus were found unsuitable and could not sustain the community. Supply of inputs such as

improved seeds and chemical fertilizers in heavily subsidized rate or free distributions of medicines were some of features of community development program.

Assumption that the farmers are continue to adopt those technologies after they knew and practiced them came to be futile. Rather heavy subsidization had negative effects on farmers; it made them more depend up on government organization and non-governmental which were responsible for it. Beside government organizations at the nation level all the five regional and local level. Similarly, there were more than 50 registered international non-governmental organizations of which 14 were directly related to community development activities in Nepal. (K.C., 1990)

Program development the community member themselves which sought supplementary assistance from outside agencies are different from externally though and bought program which later sought participation from the community member. In Nepal, most of community development program carried outside agencies [NGO's and INGO's] valued judgments on deciding and implementing the program. Mostly they tend to be different from people participation at the desirable level. Thus community development type program appear to be of ad hoc naturally become invisible; it is not sustain and the project rarely gets the status of an on-going people's programs.

The rural towns, which are satellites of the urban metropolis—and though the latter of the world metropolis – are in turn comes around which there own local satellites orbits. The present underdevelopment of Nepal can be explained as a frame work each of the satellite serves as an instrument to sucks capital or economic surplus out of its own satellite and is the result of its century old participation in the process of world capital development. The rural--urban linkages makes the larger satellite- metropolis orbit to its giants neighbor which further become to the metropolitan satellite for developed city too.

1.7 Organization of the Study

A thesis in title “People's Participation in Community Based Organizations, A Case Study of Kolhuwa VDC, Nawalparasi District”, contain six different chapters. The first chapter contain introduction, where the background of study, statement of problems, objectivity of the study, rationality of study and limitation of study are defined. First chapter have more important because it define the problems and generate an idea of solution through objectivity. The second chapter contains literature review, in the literature review, some specific ideas about community structure, community movement and community based organizations be borrow from different books, articles, journals and others published and unpublished materials. The essential portion of the research design carry chapter third, where the methodology of research is defined. The introduction of the study are contain on chapter four, where as interpretation and analysis of data contain on the chapter five. Chapter six contains the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

Chapter – Two

Literature Review

Not many literatures are found on people participation and community development in the context of Nepal despite few of academic research. Those reports reflect the picture of poor participation on development in Nepal in fewer aspects. Various governmental and non-governmental organizations are giving indeed knee interest towards the participation or people in community development activities in Nepal. They have prepared few working manuals and work in the community accordingly to community demand.

Most of local level non-governmental organizations those are activity participation on community development and people participation on development activity are suffering several problems such as economic problems, human resources, not taking well responsibility from reputed persons of society, etc. Beside all of this people them self taking one of most serious significant effects on their living patron.

Lack of ownership happen the main cause of un-sustainability of the development works. It is necessitate to increase the level of people participate on development work. Here the bet best way of people mobilization on the development activity may happen only through the community base organization or that organization that are always acted towards community level.

2.1 The Community

What do we mean community? While the answer of this question may seem simple, we would remain the reader of classical, largely pastoral conception who thinks the term *Gemeinschaft* with the small town or village of a traditional society (Chakki, 1979).

Community as a social system composed of people living of people in some spatial relationship to one another, who sharer common facilities and services, develop a common psychological identification with the locality symbol, and together frame a common communicational network.

Community development has been one of the most significant social forces in process of plan change during the last few decades. As a process methods, programme and moments, it has under gone many critical change in post world wear II periods at its basic structure or attributes had not altered. In past change has occurs without any plans or guidance's but today the trends is towards the planned change. Furthermore this increasing towards planned change has enable large segments of people's to participate in planning and change creating programmes which affecting their lives (*Chekki,1979*) Community development provides of possibility of altering, by democratic mean, the alumna, at time anti-human direction of technology, urbanization etc. towards more humane ends.

As may be observed from the forgoing, a community may be organized along residential boundaries; however a functional lineament need not demand exclusive

territorial precedence. The concept community will refer to a relatively limited geography area of living, identify as such by the residents with reference to common residence and interest, and mutual interaction. More over we may take the term community as social units- a group or association, again based on common needs, values and functions.

Simond,1997,“By organization we mean a planned system of co-operative effort in which each participant has a recognized role to play and duties and tasks to perform. The key of the whole process is effective co-operation among the persons engaged in the operation.” The formation of community organization held with association of every human for the attainment of common purpose. The organizations have the formal structure of authority which working sub-division are arranged, defined and coordinated for the defined objectives. “An organization is the group of individuals co-ordinate in to different level of authority and segments & specializations for the purpose of achieving the goal and objectives the organization”-*Kossen.Stan*

2.2 Community Development as a Strategy to Rural Development

Community development can be view as an approach to rural development. Community development focused more on interaction human beings with in a geographical boundary where as rural development embraces more an ecological prosperity.

Human settlements are found both in rural as well as urban areas, but rural development program are designed to affect rural people. Commonly addressed issues are rural poverty, illiteracy, ill-health, regional disparities, un-equal power or the others. Rural development aims to improve that standard of rural life, thus the community development must looks as strategy of rural development.

After the rigorous analyze of several definitions what are a viable related on the issues of community development, Georga A. Hillary Jr. on his article further makes clarity about community development on “Definition of community Agreement” as: -

- I. That is no complete agreement among sociology as to the nature of community.
- II. Those certain ecologists have been the most radical deviant in formulation the concept of community.

The term community has very loosely been used elsewhere such as “community of Sportsmen”, “Buddhists community”, “community for International Alliance” or “world community”. Such usage do not indicate the sociological meaning of the term for discussion and analysis so for the purpose of conceptual clarity, the following essential components consider to the meaning of rural community in Nepal:

- I. There must be group of interaction people on the basis of mutual dependence and concern.
- II. Who live in a well defined and limit the limited geographical area.
- III. Who have a sense of belonging or identification or belonging or community consciousness?
- IV. They have common social values, norms, and others aspect of culture and

- V. The community should have some necessary social institution i.e. schools, governing agencies, credit agencies etc,

Community development can be viewed as Self-Help approaches to rural development. Under the Self-Help by the development there is an attempt made to enlist and inspire the people in the determination of the desirable change in goal and in the implementation of program to bring about a change deemed desirable. Others agencies [out side the target system] are expected to maintain neutrality to decision-making episodes yet they play organizational and institutional roles. This approach is appealing because of its apparent compatibility with democratic ideology.

The distinctive future of community development is the participation by the people them selves efforts to improve their level of living with reliance as much as possible on their own initiative: and the provision of the technique and others services in ways which increase initiative, self-help and mutual help and makes them more effective. The principle advantage cited by Campion of self-help type of program [community development] is the involvement of people decision and program implementation processes. Such involvement secures participation and germinates the feeling of being involved in once density. Another advantage frequently cited, is that local person are knowledge about their problems and people and this lessens the risk of objectives being jeopardized of the ignorance of local beliefs and customs which characterize out side agents.

The disadvantage of this approach can also be listed on two broad heading;

-) In experiences and inertia of localities. And
-) Rise and fall on community development.

In experiences and inertia of localities, Local people seldom have the sophistication to comprehend problems in an over all view that think in the abstract society-wide benefits. There is also difficulty in keeping them interested over a period of time. A lack of progress quickly dissipates their enthusiasm as volunteers any may even lead to more negative reactions. The second broad disadvantage of the self-help approach is the complex nature of societal structures. Very few problems can be solved with only local resources; community seeks and need governmental and non-governmental assistance in varying degrees in obtaining essential expert advice, economic resource and technological items. This involvement tends to negate ideas of self-help to certain expanse. In summary then the problems which tends to plague the planner of community development. Programs are function of the long and risky voluntary process and of the out side the help need to get such program under way to bring them to successful conclusion. These disadvantage are recognized by the practitioners of community development programs but are generally excused as a necessary encumbrance of democratic process.

Rise and fall on community development; soon after the 2nd world war colonial empires crumpled and foreign rules departed leaving the unfinished task of rural development for their successors. The old problems were remains unsolved, complicated and formidable. For the new states, putting their toppy - truly house in order proven even

more difficulties than regarding independency (Nepal has also faced similar situation after fall the Rana regime). Thus the world divided into the two distinct conflict camps: Social Camp and American camp. They build up their colonial companion and retained their political, economical and administrative heritage. They made gradual reform not revolutionary and maintained intimate relation with their old masters.

From 1950 onwards, US became the undisputed leader of the “free-world” camp. The leader was to determined to restrain, by hot or cold war, the expansion if radicalism, and to bolster client nations. The great leader started the aid programs all around the world. A part from military aid was also given in shape of loans, grants, and capital and consumers goods. Technical aid also provides in form of technocrats they were as expert, consular and foreign tanning. And, ideological aid provided in through the dissemination of orthodox economic and sociological wisdom. In the dawn of the 50ths, rulers of many penurious states hopefully regarded America as the good fairly and foreign aid as a magic wand.

During this decade, US sponsored two great rural programs community development and Agricultural extension. The farmers were newly fashioned by US sociologists, while the latter was and old product of the US land grant colleges. Community development promised political peace by including everyone in a harmonious community and butting and end to conflicts. It promises the economies prosperity by including the desire for the development and securing common participation. As a weapon to cold war, community development offered the quietism of consensus as superior alternatives to turbulent radicalism.

Moreover, even if community development emphasized as a process or methods, one can not escape the fact that often the programme of activities were formulated and followed – whether formally or informally , planned programme may be multipurpose or may focused up on the community purpose, they may extend across the broad range of community concerns –agricultural, industry, health, nutrition, housing, education social welfare etc. they may vary from neighbor effort to nation efforts, or no of specialized professional required to initiate or guide the programme. Nevertheless because community development programmes involves the specification of a set of activities which may be readily quantified and analyze upon competition, one may discern the importance of a programme orientation to the systematic study of community development in a comparative perspective, and for the formulation for the theory. Such systematization is further accelerated by the tendency for community development to be more tasks oriented as a programme than a process.

Community development in Nepal was realized mainly on the government village level worker [VLW], as the agent of change. In Nepal too, community development approaches was imported from India under the name of Village Development Program; 1951 and 1st VLWs and later the junior Technician Assistance [JTA] were the agents to change. These change agents laterally advised to collaborate closely with local people, nature and leader. Evidently VLW/JTA comes to help every body, not by fighting for a

weak against the strong, but by uniting all of them, weak or strong, into a fraternal community. Surely all could join hands for the development.

The village level workers were catalytic agents who would unite the villagers and help them find their felt and unfelt needs. They would teach them to form committees and councils for the competition the projects. Now and then village level workers had multi-purpose agents. They would combine the function of missionary, and organizer, a technician and patron. Community development aspires to coordinate and activate its vision of developments include the improvements of every thing; social harmony, economic production, health and recreations etc. in the 50th the community became widespread world-wide. Nepal also could not make herself isolate through it. But its decline was as sudden as its rise in 1964; USAID abolished its community development vision division. As like in India, Nepal also followed the action of community development, after the best a decade of great faith and enormous investments in community development as the best strategy for rural development. Suddenly the emphasis shifted from community to modern agriculture, and building rural institutions.

Traditional practice of self-help had been operating in Nepal from the historical part. Labor exchange is one of mutually benefiting activities. Semiformal activities such as Municipality cleaning office or the Chandra Weaving extension society date back to around early 1920s. Similarly Development Board, Educational Council, Agricultural Council, Welfare Society and National Planning Commission were established during the period of 1935 to 1950; K.C., 1990. Almost all of these non-governmental or governmental organizations were basically meant for welfare activities.

Community development approach was introduced in Nepal only in 1951 under the name of Village Development. As stated above, though welfare activities at the community level were not new for Nepalese peoples, yet, externally introduced community development programs lack the integration of local wisdom, values and aspiration and thus found unsuitable and could not sustain the community. Supply of inputs such as improved seeds and chemical fertilizers in heavily subsidized rates or free distribution of medicines were some of the features of community development.

Assumption that the farmer continues to adopt these technologies after they knew and practice them come to be futile. Rather heavy subsidization had a negative effect on farmer; it made them more dependent on governmental and non-governmental organizations which were responsible for it. Besides government offices, there is 1 at the national level, 5 at the regional level and 154 at the local level. Similarly there were 50 registered international non-governmental organizations of which 14 were directly related to community development activities in Nepal (K.C., 1990).

Program developed at the community members themselves which sought supplementary assistance from outside agency are different from externally thought and brought program which later sought participatory for the community members. In Nepal most of the community development types of program reflect outside agencies'

(government's and nongovernmental) value judgment and deciding and implementing the program,. Mostly they tend to be different peoples participatory program at the desirable levels. Thus community development type program appear to be of ad hoc in nature and after the figurative completion of the project, its impact usually becomes invisible; it is not sustain and project rarely gets the status of an on-going people's programs.

Table 2.1: - Attributes of Peoples and Community of Nepal

| Core Attributes | Significant |
|--|---|
| Attributes | |
| 1 Cast/Ethnicity:)))))))))) | 1 Gender: Men and Women |
| 2 Linguistic Groups:))) (National Languages) | 2 Class: 2.1 Upper 2.2 Middle 2.3 Lower |
| 3 Religious:)))))) | 3 Locations: 3.1 Rural 3.2 Urban |
| 4 Region:)))) | |

Source: - Bhattachan,, 2000

When we examine the metropolis –satellite, we found the each of these satellites, (including developing country). Serves as an instrument to suck capital or economical surplus to the world metropolis of which all are satellites.

The rural town which is they can be taken as satellites of urban metropolis, - and through the later of the world metropolis are in town turn rural centers around which their own local satellite orbit.

At the present the developing country Nepal can also be explained by this point of view and the result of century old participation in the process of world capital

development. The rural- urban relation-ship makes larger satellite – metropolis orbit to its giant neighbor which further becomes a satellite to the metropolis developed world.

The goal of development be never achieved by importing sterile stereotypes from the metropolis which do not corresponds to their economic reality and do not respond to their liberating political needs. A more historical, holistic and structural approach help the people of the developing countries to understand to cause and the elimination of reality of development and developing of development.

Development is built on human aspiration and multifaceted: economical, political, and intellectual. Since community development has a democratic ideology, it deserves revitalized attention and promotion.

However a theory which integrates micro-level ideas (such as community development) with the macro level needs (human aspiration) has to be developed.

It is a challenge to the practitioner of the rural development how a rural community, as a peripheral satellite, could be protected from its central metropolis and yet be brought into the main stream of development.

At present three appear to be considers being more pronounced class consciousness in Nepal than before. Class conflict between Have and Haves not is sharpening. Nepal is country with predominantly rural or rather peasant population with low level of industrialization, a high level of unemployed rate, poverty, low level of education and ill-health. In country of such social structure, the main social conflict arisen between peasantry (less power class) and land aristocracy (high powerful class).

On such situation the program of development;’ such as; improved agro-technology, better transportation and communication, education and medical health and so on would sharpen social conflict.

The majority of peasant are too poor and to take benefit form such benefits or the newly opportunity created by the purely technical progress of development will be mostly utilized by middle and upper strata, are not able to their economic. Since the progress of development would further sharpen social conflicts, it indicates that such progress may lead to unanticipated results.

It has been observed that the progress of development could be more effective if they are applied by new political power, which emerged during the process of change in general socio-economical situation, the new power would be temporary free of basic social conflicts and program of development could be more flexible in creating new social structure. Since Nepal is passing similar situation at present.

2.3 Structural Perspective of Community Development

Perspective in the study of community focus on one or the other of below has three level of analysis. Of the several perspectives, none has been recognized longer or more

distinctively than the ecological. Ecologists see sustenance or economic life as a basic community structure and competition as a basic process.

The ecological perspective provides a frame work for the study of community, especially the spatial setting, rather than focusing on the interaction itself. Community action is carried out by populations in given geographical settings. In the study of community development, however, the ecological factors are generally the independent factors in a research design rather than the dependent ones.

A second perspective in the study of community focuses on social institutions. Much of the work on community has a strong institutional content, and communities, when viewed as localities, are frequently described in terms of the characteristics and ethnographers, especially in the study of pre-industrial peoples, looms large.

Closely related to the institutional perspective is the social systems approach. As one analyst writes, “institutional constitute, as it were, the structural backbone of social system”. In the last two or more decades the community as a social entity has frequently been designated as a social system. Even though attempts have been made to introduce the notion of change into the social system perspective, what results are largely a series of still pictures rather than a direct observation of the process of change and structures in change? Institutions are expressed through organizations and informal groups are basic but need to be seen in process, not as static entities.

“The three key and interrelated concepts in collecting, analyzing and interpreting data in the study of the community as an activity field actions, associations and actors. Actions are activities, projects and programmers which persons carry out as they solve local problems and participate in various associations. Associations are the organizations and informal groups. Actors are leader and other persons participating in actions and associations. Associations express structure and actions process with actors involved in each interrelated in structure and participating in process”, (Dasgupta, 2003).

2.4 The Community Coordinating Organization

In communities of complexity, integrated development, if it is also comprehensive, covering the whole gamut of community interests, demands formal coordinating structures. These structures can be both voluntary and governmental. The voluntary structures are generally the most likely to be lacking, and take the greater effort to develop.

Comprehensive, integrated development may be defined as a planned and coordinated type of activity in which the groups in the several institutional interest areas in a locality change and adjust one with the other towards the desired new forms. In this process community problems are solved and new services and provided. The community association, however, cannot carry out this task alone. Success in development also depends on the extensive cooperation of the various service agencies.

The type of coordinating organization is related to the size of the community. The smallest communities, open country neighborhoods and small villages, have inclusive membership groups such as the coordinating organizations. These larger communities, which may be termed intermediate size localities, may have centers up to 500,000 to 100,000 populations, but most are smaller. With the largest population the metropolitan situation emerges. Multi-interest coordinating groups give way to single interest councils.

Community coordinating organizations must always have important service programmes as well as general planning functions. Pure type community councils are seldom found, and when they are, usually have a previous existence. Coordination as an activity, although most essential for community existence. Coordination's as an activity, although most essential for community existence, is difficult to conduct separately from extensive involvement in projects and programs.

Some characteristics of an effective community coordinating structure are (i) effectiveness in recruiting leadership as well as mass support when necessary;(ii) skill but selectivity in the use of resources available outside the community in the larger society; and (iii) comprehensiveness as to interests, including both those dealing with socialization as well as with production.

2.5 Effective Model of Community Organization

In the local society community development usually involves the work of the local organizations which are interested in one or more distinct activities, such as recreation, child welfare, health protection, agricultural, education, beautification etc. in some cases these interests may seem to relate to separate organization that act independently and seem or present need for actions which may monopolized. Efforts are need today to make service available towards integrated pasterns of service to meet the varying needs of local groups to coordinate service to prevent overlapping and over looking. Efforts are also need to provide opportunities at the local level for peoples to form groups to act together, and to provide channels for groups to act together towards change of social goals as the need arises. Community development organizations are the typical form of organized response to such problems.

Community development organization is ideally inclusive of all the major organizations and the interest groups in the community. The developed countries, it is voluntary body, usually representative of organizations with in the local area and providing the participation of individuals as well. In the developing country it is mostly initiated by the government and becoming the part of organizations. It is an inter group relationship which is organize a council, with the organization represented being the channel for broad community participation.

“The complexity and rapid change of community field indicate is dynamic nature and department, which significantly purposive and gradual change for some thing some thing though to be less desirable to some thing tough to be more desirable. In this respect community development is conceptualized as an organization activity of the individuals in

the local society with the aim of satisfying certain common needs in the process of creating new structures and adoption of new attitude and skills,. It is characterized by improving the structure of the community field by “contribution to increase generalization potential ships among actors”, (*Kaufman2003*)

2.6 Effective Organizations

Social workers planner, community development specialties and sociologies have attempted to conduct of schemes of community development practice, and each is claimed to be the effective one. An attempt has been made here to synthesize the few ideas and purposed an organization model for community development, which could be effective and a guide for practitioners. Although the model emphasized I) an actively directed toward task accomplishment which involves movement toward some specific goal, II) activity to develop and maintain the coordinative structure of community action processes, it is considered the historical and situational context of development issues as well. The key of this scheme of effectiveness of community development directly depends up on the citizen participations and how well the organizational structure has been created by the leader and organizer who represent the population segments, to make effective this participation.

It has been noted early that the organization operate community level most way has developed and coordinating functions. The effective community development is characterized by the process of differentiation integration, which is planned and coordinates with in the several institutional interest areas by the coordinating organization in the local society.

To accomplished community development programs the coordinating organization coordinates the activities of several groups and organizations serving the locality, discover and utilization of resources to meet the local needs, and make over all long term planning for development of the local life. In addition this type of organization helps in creating new organization and building new institutions in the local society to facilitate development.

On conclusion the essential features of community development organization for balance development the following factors be includes:

1. Development or elaboration of new institutions and structure to meet the need of local society;
2. Coordination or integration of various local organizations and institutions in task accomplishment to realize balanced development;
3. The extensive of local and external resources in concluding the desire activities.

The development and elaboration of new institutions and structures may be seen at ecological, cultural and social levels. The coordinate organize at this stage identifies the recognized locality-relevant interest fields and developed the structure to cut cross interest fields. Then, coordination is sought for by coordinating organization with respect to co-operation between the new institution and the key leaders, and integration with in the created institution and interested fields. Coordination is observed in term of join

participation of organization in initiating and in supporting community action. The mobilization of resources includes technological knowledge and skills, financial support, and legal authority.

Table 2.2: - Contribution to the Community Development Process

| Particular | Action Researching | Community Development |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Skill | Bring to bear more analytic skills, related reality to theoretic concepts. | Bring to bear more organizational skills, related reality to process concepts |
| Time | Sees development in longer time frame, builds possible future scenarios. | Sees development in day-to day terms, more existential view point. |
| Personal Learning | Encourage personal learning in term of better understanding of concepts, structural relationship, analysis of cause and effect, importance of serendipity. | Encourage personal learning in term of skill and abilities of organization task, attitudes, interpersonal relationship community identity. |
| Process | Encourage process by feed back of out side observation analysis of dynamics. | Encourage process development in term of use of issues, project and program. |
| Relationship To Clint group | Less personally involve can move in and out of process. | More personal involvement tends to be in constant association with process. |
| Accountability | Reports to the client groups but also responsible to contributes research finding to social science community. | Almost entirety accountable to client group with exception of professional accountability to fellow community workers. |
| Special Roles | Explore comparable research, writers, describers, compares, develops, hypotheses, tests, questions, systematizes. | Enable, stimulates, challenges advocates, confronts, synthesizes, organizes, particularizes. |

Source; - Stinson, 2003

For the prosperity of the generalizing process of differentiation and integration, the role of coordinating community development organization for the effective balance development for the local area are out line through six characters:

1. Comprehensiveness as to institution interest.
2. Effectiveness in recruiting leadership as well as mass support.
3. Establishment of a strong voluntary organizations structure along with the effective cooperation of the governments.
4. Selectively in the use of outside resources.
5. An effective blending of organized and informal community activities; and
6. A fine mix of technical problems with normative concern.

“The effective organization must be involved in a careful blending or normative and technical aspects of the institutions. When looking through the prospective of change, the normative aspect of institutions are found to change very slowly, where as technical

aspects change as very rapidly as the development programmes are accomplished. This difference in the rate of change in two aspects of institution raise socially problems in the local society, and hence the coordinating organization needs to involves in integrating the normative values and the technical aspects of the institutional to be effective in the balance development activities in the society”,(Moorkhejee,1979)

2.7 Sustainable Community Development Programme in Nepal

The Sustainable Community Development Programme (SCDP) has been formulated in line with Agenda 21 adopted by the 1992 Earth Summit at Rio de Janerio, Brazil. Established to support the efforts of Government of Nepal to promote sustainable development in the country, SCDP is a joint undertaking of the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), (Google side, Electronic).

Mission of the Statement is to support the government's efforts in building local institution's capacity to manage. Environmental and natural resources are integrating socio-economic development through local community initiatives in remote and degraded watersheds for sustainable community development.

The development objective of SCDP is to assist the government of Nepal in building the capacities of local communities and governments, and in adopting the local and national policies necessary to ensure sustainable community development which integrates effective and gender sensitive poverty alleviation strategies with sound watershed management.



"Sustainable Community Development (SCDP) is an initiative that helps to build local capacities to integrate the principles of Agenda 21 into national development"

SCDP activities covered three poverty stricken districts of the Mid-and Far Western Development Regions of Nepal; Surkhet, Kailali and Dang. This is also an area that includes the watersheds of the Bheri, the Rapti and the Karnali rivers.

SCDP was found successful demonstration Programme, and therefore, Government of Nepal and UNDP decided to expand the programme in 3 new districts - Humla, Myagdi and Okhaldhunga while continuing support to Surkhet, Dang and Kailali for programme consolidation. It will also support the government in formulation of Sustainable Development Agenda for Nepal (SDAN) or National Agenda 21 for the 21st century.



SCDP was experimental in nature and had been implemented as a pilot programme in three districts. Based on the need, initially the entry points were different for each district whereby environmental management was the focus in Surkhet, social development in Kailali and economic development in Dang. In course of time, all the entry points had been integrated as holistic approach to development.

SCDP is designed to promote effective macro micro linkages to establish through three approaches:

- Participation of all stakeholders, from national to the grassroots levels.
- Integration of environmentally sustainable socio-economic development plans and activities.
- Information sharing to replicate/adapt the experiences of the Programme, both within Nepal and abroad.

From Agenda to Actions: -

SCDP plans and implements various activities under each entry point.

A. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- Formation of functional community based organizations; or groups. Promotion of environmental education and awareness.
- Implementation of forest resource conservation and watershed-management activities, including sustainable use of non-timber forest products and alternative energy sources
- Promotion of biodiversity conservation.
- Establishment of local networking and information systems.

B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Establishment of institutional support for functional community-based organizations such as farmers, traders and self-help cooperatives for agro-based industries.
- Enhancement of local production systems.
- Establishment of market linkages and market information systems.
- Promotion of credit mobilization and microenterprise development for both men and women groups.

C. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Empowerment of functional community based organizations of men and women.
Promotion of education through literacy classes and awareness activities.
- Promotion of capacity building of communities to identify, plan and implement environmentally sound small scale community development schemes such as health care, sanitation, drinking water, school buildings.
- Establishment of local information system.

2.7.5 Institutional frame Work

The Executive Committee of SCDP, headed by the Member of the Planning Commission responsible for Forest and Soil conservation, formulates policies at the Central level. The Sustainable Development Committee (SDC) chaired by the District Development Committee (DDC) Chairperson is responsible for coordination and managing the Programme at the district level. In the same way, community organizations are responsible for implementing programmes at the settlement or village level. The Programme office is responsible for coordinating the activities of all central, district and village level institutions to achieve the Programme's goal by the 21st century.

2.7.6 Sustainable Development Faculty (SDF): -

Sustainable Development Faculty (SDF), either under NGO or DDC/Support Organization (SO), is created in each district to support the communities in the long run. These SDFs are autonomous institutions who provide technical as well as loan support to develop micro-enterprises.

2.7.7 Promoting Synergy: -

A Network called Sustainable Development Network (SDN) is established to facilitate the member NGOs in replication and adapting the SCDP methods and processes.

Registered as an NGO, over the time, the SDN is expected to work as the Human Resource Development Centre for Sustainable Development in Nepal.

SCDP also collaborates with different line agencies and development partners such as Global Environment Facility, Small Grants Programme and many other UNDP assisted development programmes in order to promote synergic efforts.

2.7.8 Implementation Strategy: -

SCDP has adopted the following five phase's strategy for effective implementation of its agenda:

First Phase: Selection of partner NGOs or Support Organizations for each entry point (environmental, economical and social) to facilitate Programme activities.

Second Phase: Formation of community based organizations (CBOs) by partner NGOs. CBOs are responsible for implementing all activities at the settlement or village level. This phase concentrates on the three entry point for each district.

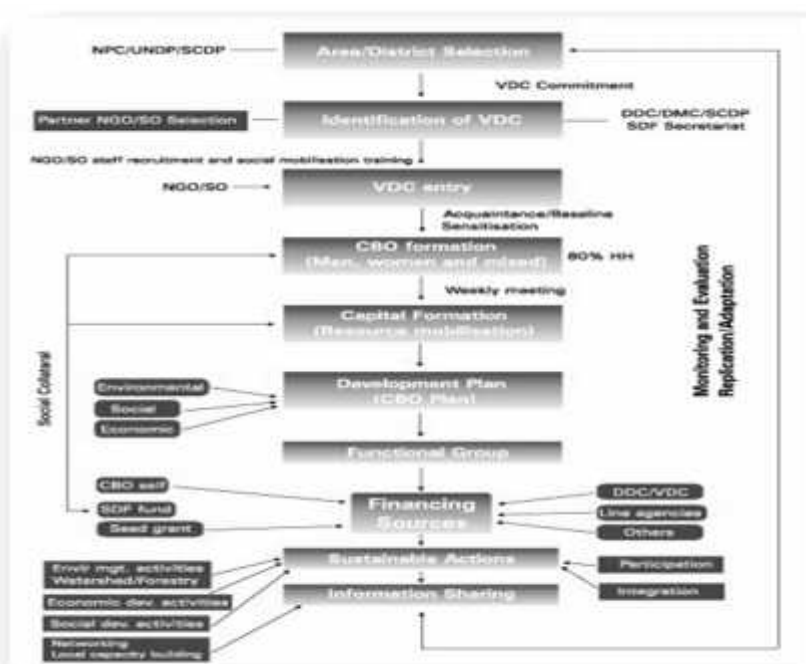
Third, Forth and Fifth Phases: Consolidation of achievements for both higher impact and sustainability.

The Programme provides training and the necessary technical, financial and institutional support to partner NGOs/SOs and implementing CBOs. This support is to be enhanced by Sustainable the creation of a Development Facility

to ensure all activities undertaken are towards sustainability. At the same time, it is anticipated that NGOs and CBOs will soon have the capacity to independently carry out development activities that are sustainable socially, economically and environmentally

2.7.9. At the End of the Period

SCDP's support will have developed approaches that can help other communities replicate and promote community-based sustainable development throughout the country. Communities will be able to mobilize human and financial capital, both internal and external. They will be able to identify problems, formulate and implement plans, and manage resources. Most importantly, communities will have established link with the services and resources available and developed partnerships with government organizations, NGOs



and private sector organizations. This, ultimately, will lead to better collaboration in the design, planning and management of community-based conservation and development at the micro watershed level.

2.8 Community Based Organizations: -

The sum of individuals united for definite purpose having exclusive body, the executive body have authority to make project formulation, planning and implementation of that planning, the executive body also responsibility to concerned people and also accountability every concerned issues relating project, this body is simply known as organization. Organization either private or social, it works on synergy of whole.

Community-based organizations (CBOs), such as community action agencies and the local affiliates of Volunteers, have always provided certain services to low-income children and families, particularly in the areas of child welfare and adoption, family preservation, special needs child care, transportation, and youth development. However, with the emphasis the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation, the impetus for CBOs to address additional family needs, such as career counseling, employment training, and job retention, has grown. CBOs are becoming integral partners in state and local governments' welfare-to-work and workforce development policy and planning processes and service delivery. As welfare reform progresses, it is likely that CBO involvement in providing work supports and services to low-income families will continue, if not increase.

This *Issue Note* examines the role CBOs have played and will likely continue to play in supporting families that have left or are taking steps toward leaving the welfare rolls. It describes some of the emerging challenges CBOs face as they vie for government contracts, improve their organizational capacity and accountability, and attempt to meet the needs of low-income families and, increasingly, hard-to-employ individuals. Finally, it discusses policy implications, offers program examples, and provides additional resources for state and local policymakers and CBOs as they make further decisions under welfare reform.

2.8.1 Policies

1. The factors and specific welfare reform and related legislation have expanded opportunities for CBO involvement in welfare reform-

The welfare reform law's devolution of program authority to state and local governments, as well as its shift to a time-limited, "work-first" approach to cash assistance, are key driving forces for greater CBO involvement in welfare reform. Work first transformed the nature to enforced eligibility worker's job from one of determining eligibility and cutting checks to one of counseling on career opportunities and providing wrap-around service planning. This welfare office culture change, in part, enables CBOs to offer more of the counseling and benefit planning services they have been providing to low-income families for years.

Increasingly, CBOs have received performance-based welfare-to-work contracts from state and/or local governments. The welfare reform law's work participation rate requirements, as well as financial bonuses for decreases in out-of-wedlock births and increases in job placement and retention prompted states to structure contracts that compensate providers based on their performance in achieving certain program outcomes.

2. CBOs serving low-income families who have left or are trying to leave welfare-

In addition to child welfare, family preservation, and related services, CBOs are offering services more directly related to helping individuals achieve employment outcomes and meet basic needs. Some organizations operate job-readiness or "soft-skills" training programs that prepare clients to successfully adapt to workplace demands and responsibilities. Other groups sponsor mentoring programs in which welfare recipients pair up with a former welfare recipient, a colleague at work, or another individual who can help them pursue employment and training opportunities, manage their finances, improve their parenting skills, and find quality child care. Community development corporations and local chapters of Habitat for Humanity are some of the CBOs that help low-income families secure affordable housing or obtain emergency assistance.

Some of PRWOR's provisions related to convicted drug felons, domestic violence, and the maintenance of two-parent families have also contributed to increased caseworker referrals to CBO-operated substance abuse and mental health treatment programs, domestic violence shelters, and fatherhood programs. CBOs also offer multiple services on-site to address family needs more holistically. For example, Jeeyar Educational Trust, Vikash Taringani, Nepal based on Kathmandu, is a community-based, non-profit organization that provides moral education and mental health treatment, and environmental protection and domestic violence services to low-income groups or places where required in order to address interrelated and cross-generational barriers simultaneously.

3. The barriers CBOs confront in getting involved with welfare reform-

Many CBOs have proven track records in identifying and addressing the needs of low-income families, with some organizations having operated since the early nineteenth century. In case of forge in country but in case of Nepal the government take action on community approach after, 1951, Nepal may take opportunities sharing the problem or solution from foreign experiences, Nevertheless, CBOs face several challenges to participating in welfare reform given the multiple infrastructure needs of their organizations and PRWOR's strict requirements. Some CBOs, particularly small service providers do not have the data collection systems needed to track and report detailed information on each program participant and some cannot finance information system upgrades. Service providers with greater capacity and other financial resources to leverage are typically in a better position to win contracts, placing smaller CBOs at a disadvantage.

Limited staff and service capacity are other factors inhibiting CBO participation in welfare reform. Staff may be lacking in numbers, knowledge about welfare reform requirements, and requisite skills to meet the needs of certain low-income clients. For

example, individuals with more serious barriers to employment may need specialized counseling and treatment services that cannot adequately be assessed and addressed by some CBOs, particularly those that rely heavily on lay volunteers to provide services. In other cases, CBOs do not have the space or facilities needed to serve additional clients or provide specialized services for the hard-to-employ.

CBOs may have difficulty providing services to low-income families under welfare reform because of a lack of sustainable funding. To remain effective and able to meet contract obligations, CBOs need access to long-term funding sources, as well as high-quality financial management and accounting systems. Some CBOs find they are less likely to secure grants and contracts if they fail to show funders they already have resources to leverage and match any new funding sources. Funders also often like to see positive program outcomes before renewing a CBO's contract or awarding it any new funds. This can be problematic, however, for programs that do not experience significant changes in client behavior or employment during the initial period of program implementation.

Program outcomes, whether they are positive or negative, may not materialize until the program has operated for a few years.

Finally, CBOs that lack a solid understanding of the political environment and relationships with key players also find it difficult to participate in welfare reform. CBOs that are used to working within traditional service provider networks must be willing to reach out to governments, businesses, and other nontraditional partners to become familiar with these groups' agendas as well as identify opportunities for collaboration.

4. Some promising approaches CBOs can consider implementing to overcome these barriers-

Given the barriers some CBOs face in participating in welfare reform, they may want to consider the following options.

-) Partner with other organizations to obtain the necessary expertise or specialized services for certain populations, such as hard-to-employ individuals.

Collaboration can also help CBOs expand their capacity for providing services and potentially broaden their delivery area. These partnerships, in turn, may give smaller CBOs a competitive edge for receiving government funds and other contracts.

-) Ensure staff understands work requirements, time limits, and other restrictions that affect how they serve participants.

Staffs who are inadequately informed about the welfare reform policies of a state or county are less likely to meet performance contract measures, and they will be less effective in addressing client needs.

- J Enhance data collection and reporting systems and use the outcome data to improve the CBO's performance.

Such actions can improve the organization's ability to satisfy contract reporting requirements as well as improve service delivery for clients. Increasingly, CBOs are developing web sites to provide service and referral information. CBOs with less capacity for information systems management could hire a staff person who is specifically tasked with managing these databases.

- J Identify sustainable funding sources to ensure the CBO's solvency and help leverage interest among other funders.

Securing matching funds from community foundations and other private funders is one way CBOs can better position themselves to compete for state and local government contracts. Many national organizations representing CBOs also provide technical assistance to their members on fundraising strategies, board development, cultural competency, leadership development, and other areas that contribute to an organization's ability to raise capital.

5. The opportunities exist for state and local policymakers to reduce barriers to CBO participation in welfare reform- State and local governments that offer services to low-income families through CBOs may want to assess whether their policies inhibit current and potential contract arrangements. State and local policymakers may want to consider using these strategies to reduce barriers to CBO participation.

- J *Allow CBOs to commingle and use state and federal funds in a more flexible way whenever this is permitted by state or federal law.* Policymakers may also want to streamline funding sources to ease CBOs' program management and data tracking burdens.
- J *Offer, or continue to offer, grants to CBOs for welfare-related direct service and infrastructure-building activities.* State and local policymakers may want to provide grants for services and supports, as well as grants to help CBOs retrain staff, upgrade data collection and reporting systems and other organizational technology, and meet other capacity improvement needs.
- J *Conduct special outreach efforts to inform CBOs of funding and other opportunities to serve low-income families.* State and local governments can identify gaps in service delivery and then, through direct marketing campaigns, community forums, and other activities, make CBOs aware of opportunities to fill those gaps.
- J *Train CBO staff in government program requirements.* In many cases, state and local governments may be able to include CBO staff in existing government-sponsored training sessions to minimize duplication of effort and communicate standardized messages regarding governmental policies and procedures to all providers.

6. Way of CBOs continue to be involved as welfare reform evolves-

As states continue to implement welfare reform and assist low-income working families, there will likely be a steady need for CBO involvement in providing services that promote employee retention and advancement and target hard-to-employ individuals. States are gaining information from pilot programs they have implemented during the past few years and are considering options for spending huge funds in light of these results and other factors. CBOs will continue to play a key role in delivering substance abuse and mental health treatment, domestic violence services, special needs child care, after-school programs, and long-term support services. CBOs also have a continued role to play in conducting outreach activities to ensure eligible families receive such employment supports as food stamps, Medicaid, and child care. States that received high performance bonuses and financial awards for reducing out-of-wedlock births may want to consider using the new funds to support community-based service delivery.

2.9 People Participation on Community Development

“Practice in community development is much in need of more useful theory. Practice is less effective because of the lag in adequate conceptualization of community structure and change. This paper is an attempt to deal with this problem by suggestion the community be viewed as a social or activity field, as structure as in progress. The paper is devoted to do description of two key structures in community development, and analysis of community actions as an expression of process”, *Chekki, 1979*

The most common use of the term community is to identify it as the local society or locality. The three most common types of locality in the world today are the agricultural village, the city or metropolis, and the town and country trade area common in Canada, the United States and much of the English speaking world.

In studying the local society as a community some consensus exists among student concerning three elements in the definition, namely, geographical space, cultural configuration, and the group action. These three elements indicate the three levels at which the community may be analyzed, namely, the ecological and demographic, the cultural and institutional, and thirdly, community organization and action.

2.10 Criteria of People's Participation

There are six model of people participation, all elements are equally necessary if we are seeking decisive steps in the transformation of existing exploitative structure of social and economical reality. Since most of population of developing countries has to involves and mature into a powerful force of social changes and progress. Invariably it is a very difficulties task, and represents the greatest challenge to planners as well as politicians.

2.10.1 Conceptualization and Identification

It is an idea that the society reality is not constant for different society. Each society has either own problems and methods of solutions. This tool is vital to identify the real ground by involving people. Negligence of this point has often been failure of cooperatives. Stated simply, when the people do not understand an institution, it fails

2.10.2 Decision Making

It considered as a qualitative as well as involvement the masses in decision societal as well as regional, district and national goals.

For the purpose of analysis, decision making could be distinguished as being immediate. An immediate decision making means the involvement of the people in the social and economical issues with in their immediate environments, i.e. their surrounded where they may actively or directly participated. Immediate decision making is a process of indirectly participation where the authority is delegated upward to regional process in term of both the quantities as well qualitative factors of crucial (vital) importance for social and economical development. In some countries people participation could be considered as being very high form of purely quantitatively angle.

2.10.3 Mass Participation in Resource Mobilization: -

Economic development is the result of optimum benefit provided by technological development, the technology makes rapid raise in level of saving and investment. People's participation must address itself to both these problems directly.

On the developing countries government must import investor and saver, operating primary thought the bureaucracy, both in the collection as well as in spending funds, had some interesting point of consider.

Infrastructure investment that can be generate exterminates, must be sustain by the various developmental efforts at the low level. Bureaucratic planning tends to realize this fact, and various development programmes are lunched in local level with governments imitative and full finance support, but, behavior bureaucracy as a systematical fails to operate successfully when it tries reach their masses, because it is unable to make effectively with the problems of economic and cultural conditions.

The dovetail governmental efforts with people's effort then requires that at the local level, some portion of resource mobilization must be the responsible to those who hope to benefit from project.

2.10.4 Mass Participation in Implementation

It can be effective when the there has been mass participation in the decision making as well both steps are interrelated and a policy that encourage the people's

participate in the implementation level with involving them directly in decision making is likely to fail.

2.10.5 Mass Sharing of Benefits

The construction of new project means the creation of asset that generates a stream of income in future. How this income stream is disturbed among the people concern the level of planning that relies on people participation. Mass sharing of benefits can be considered in two stages, 1st the development project has 'service area' that it commands, people living that service area are the potential benefices. A simple sewer project has a certain household number which could be consider as its service area. People who are concern to this service area are thus, the potential beneficial. It implies that all the families who live in the service area are taking the actual benefits of the project.

2.10.6 Evaluation and Control

It considered the most sensitive organ of the result of any project, it reflect the future of the project. Taking apart on project formulation, planning and the implementation not only the potential benefits of society, but they can carry equal role on feed back of project. The feedback, simply meaning of evaluation and control over any project not only abstract the draw back of the project but it makes projects future. On examining with thoroughly on the recommendation related on any project by the periodically also given any alternative options for on coming new project. To identifying the problems and exploration of cozy way of solution will be achieved on taking the view of stake-holders whom are really get participation knowingly or un-unknowingly of any project thus to abstract the constrains or ratability of project issued the evaluation and control must be done as per participation based..the variable of a control model in there most general form have a universality applicability but their specific institution and qualitative specification differ widely. In the context of people's participations, control has both a management as well as political dimension.

2.11. People's Participation in Development

Kunwar, 2002, makes several way of people's participation Participation in decision making: initial, ongoing, operation

-) Participation in implementation: resource contribution, administration, coordinating, program enlisting
-) Participating on sharing benefits
-) Participation in sharing benefits.

Further more six major principles could be observed at an acceptable to the participants (Ohil University, community development), citizens will voluntary participation in a community activity when they are:-

-) See positive benefits to be gained

- ✓ Have a appropriate organization structure available to them for expressing their interest
- ✓ See few aspect of their way of life threatened
- ✓ Feel committed to be supportive of the activities.
- ✓ Have better knowledge of an issue or situation.
- ✓ Feel comfortable in the group.

Social assessment is a process for incorporating social analysis and participation in to operational works (World Bank, 1998) in the following ways:

-) Identity key stake holder and establish an appropriate frame work for their participations in the project selection, design and implementation.
-) Reflect gender and other social differences in project design and ensure that project objectives and incentives for charge are acceptable to the range of people intended to benefits.
-) Assess the social impact if investment projects, enhance positive impact and where adverse effect are identified, to determine how they can avoided or at least sustainability mitigated and
-) Design effective social intervention and ensure that institutional arrangements are appropriate in their social impact.

In order to achieve the sustainable development with equity through people participation seven action areas would be taken in to considerations (FAO, 1991): -

-) Promotion of greater public awareness of the role of people's participation and the people's organizations in agricultural and rural development.
-) Creation of favorable legal and policy frame work for people's participations.
-) Strengthening internal capacity of rural people organization at local and national level.
-) Promotion and increased dialogues and technical collaboration between governments, development agencies and people's organizations.
-) Introduce the appropriate procedures and methods to facilitate wider participation.

Chapter 3

Methodology

A set of methods employed to accomplish the research objectives thus the research methodology has been discussed in this section. More specifically, it contains study area, source and nature of data, research design, size and section of samples, data collection instruments, fieldwork, methods of data analysis and interpretations. Relevant information on the basis of proposed objectives has been collected using a combination of tools and techniques.

3.1 Rationale of the Section of Study Area

This research work has been done in Kolhuwa VDC of Nawalparasi district. The VDC is situated in middle part of the Nawalparasi; on average 60km far from the district head quarter, Parasibazaar, western region of Nepal. Purposively the area was selected for the research topic “*People’s Participation in Community Based Organizations*”. The researcher is familiar to that area that would be easier to acquire reliable data and, being a student, would be suitable from time and financial aspect.

All Wada carry equal amount of wage but the main centre area among wards of the Kolhuwa VDC is Wada No. 7. Most of the house hold has their monthly income sources e.g. services, business and other income generating functions at their own places few of them are working aboard. Some local NGO’s are also functioning at their own places. But still satisfactory result could not achieved in many common development campaign. The major challenging there people are also common as all people facing same problems in Nepal, i.e. social problem. This also was stressing a major challenge for the development worker of this area. So the above justifications were the main reasons for selecting the study area.

3.2 Source and Nature of Data

The study was primarily based on primary data collection from fieldwork. Secondary data are collected from various published as well as unpublished report and relevant sources like District Development Committee, Central Bureau of Statistic, Planning Commission and other relevant offices. The combination of primary and secondary data helps to provide a clear picture of objectives of this study. The local people are the main sources for the primary data. Key informants from the study area and others knowledgeable persons have met for more information. Local development workers social workers as well as the staff of the local NGO’s have also been consulted for required information. Data from other sources including the extensive literature review of past works and published materials are considered with due attention. This study, preference has been given to both quantities as well as quantities data.

3.3 Research Design

The main objective of present research is to people's interest on community interest. So an exploratory as well as descriptive research design has been employed. The analysis of the study has been presented descriptively. With the hope this design, socioeconomic condition of respondents, situation of energy consumption, resources potentiality and challenges of for participation os social activities has been descriptive and analytic. In the area of Kolhuwa VDC, observation, detailed household surveys and interview with the local people, informal chat with the key information and development works has been conducted.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

Sample plays a have significant role in any research. It is understood as the section of some part of aggregate or in totally on the basis of which a judgment or inference about the aggregate or totality is same (Kothri, 1994:112). Samples were taken in the following way for conducting the research work.

- Among of 1796 universal sizes 45 households have been selected randomly for the structured interview out of the total households of Kolhuwa VDC. All members' educational, age and occupational situation were asked but in other respects, only informants of the households were asked.
- The researcher tried to verify the data collected from the different persons and found matching as integrated.
- The researcher here sincerely says that data presented in this dissertation is true and reflects the real picture of the explanations.
- Key informants, development workers, social workers, and other knowledgeable personalities have been visit in to informal talks. That key information was asked with the queries of more or less similar to household questionnaire so as to regulate the information generated from household survey.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

The present study is based up on the household surveys, local group discussions and observation the key informants visits.

Primary Data Collection Procedure:-

To obtain the data reliability and minimize the biasness primary data was collected with the help of household survey, Focus group discussion, observation methods and key information system was also applied to obtain real situation

Household Survey:-

In order to collect the information whether the people interest on people participation on local level activities questionnaire had been used as tools of instrument. Data like socio-

economic information such as sex, education; attitude towards combine efforts in common problems has been collected from the house-hold surveys. One key person has from each household been asked for the required information. The bases of the selecting respondents are as follows: Head of household, Senior in age, permanent residents, education, easier to respond more easily etc.

Focus Group Discussions

The kind of problems and challenges could not be successfully measurable by using single method. Thus, the problems have been considered on several units. For the focus group discussion few member and local people were taken in several places.

- Participation on social public program.
- Participation on community based program.

The following questions had been solved from the focus group discussion-

- Whom to participate
- How to participate?
- Why to participate?
- Does it essential for increase the quality life?

Observation

Observation is the most importance instrument of data collection during the field work. In a social research, this method also plays vital roles. During the field work, observation has been conducted in the study area of Kolhuwa VDC concerning with the research objectivity. Close observation with the local people's level of participate, peoples responsibility to participation through community based organization, home sanitation, people feeling on community based program and their attitude towards another form social activities such as making irrigation channel, building school, constructing temple etc.

Key Informant Survey

Key informants are the key for getting valuable information about the real situation for the social accessibility. A researcher can get more and more information with the help of key informants. Realizing that fact, key information survey has also been conducted. Following typical key informants are considered to add the necessary and sufficient condition of study that was:-

- Development workers of the development organization, who at least has resided since 3 years.
- VDC secretary/VDC chairperson.
- Local teachers. &
- Leading persons of the village

3.5.2 Secondary Data Collection:-

Researcher aim can not full fill from the data collected from the primary, thus to obtain the valuable data for the research purpose researcher consult different published or unpublished data had also been taken account.

3.6 Methods of Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data collected from the field and the other sources have been descriptively analyzed. The study is based on the quantitative and qualitative data generated through field visit, such as key informant interviews, household surveys, focus group discussions and observation. There after data has been comprehensively scrutinized for its relevancy. Simple statistical tools such as numbers and percentage have been applied for the analysis of gathered data. Raw data has been edited 1st in contrast with the secondary data. By comparisons, data error has been eliminated. At last, the data has been code and classified into descriptive and numerical characters and after computing the qualitative and quantitative data, meaningful conclusion have been derived. Thus interpretation has been furnished in the textual form.

Chapter Four

General Information about Study Area

4.1 Kolhuwa VDC

The Nawalparasi district described as one of moderate level of developed district among 75 districts here researcher would like to give some key information about Kolhuwa VDCs information as comparison to Nawalparasi district.

Table 4.1: Overall View of Kolhuwa VDC on Compare to Nawalparasi District

| Indicators | Rank | Date value For district | Data value For Kolhuwa |
|--|------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Overall composition | 30 | | |
| Access to improve source of drinking water (percentage) | 21 | 86.2 | 85 |
| Access to toilet facility (percentage) | 50 | 31 | 60 |
| Proportion of household having electricity facility (percentage) | 26 | 41.2 | 100 |
| Proportion of household using solid fuel for cooking (percentage) | 29 | 85.2 | 80 |
| Proportion of household having radio facility (percentage) | 68 | 35.6 | 25 |
| Telephone lines per thousand populations (number) | 33 | 201 | 10 |
| Road Density (length/ sq. km. area) | 40 | 0.115 | - |
| Singulated mean age at marriage female (Years) | 58 | 18.5 | 60 |
| Child dependency ratio (percentage) | 31 | 75.1 | 40 |
| Incident of ARI per 1000 children, <5 years | 55 | 244 | 60 |
| Incident of diarrhea per 1000 children <5 years | 6 | 106 | 4 |
| Proportions of mal nutrition children under 3 years (1000) | 24 | 13.5 | 2 |
| Reported death per 1000 | 55 | 5.83 | 35 |
| Primary school net enrollment ratio (percentage) | 46 | 84.6 | 90 |
| Ratio to girls to boy in primary education (percentage) | 39 | 84.1 | 86 |
| Student teacher ratio in secondary education (percentage) | 40 | 27.5 | 60 |
| Literacy rate of population 15-24 years (percentage) | 36 | 69.7 | 70 |
| Ratio of Literality female to literate male 15-24 years (percentage) | 41 | 69.1 | 71 |
| Share of women in wage employment in non-agro sectors (percentage) | 18 | 18 | 20 |
| Employments of populations of working age ratio (percentage) | 38 | 71.5 | - |
| Proportions of children's 10-14 who are working (percentage) | 49 | 13.6 | 14 |
| Proportion of urban populations (percentage) | 41 | 4 | - |
| Percentage of share of women in non agro occupations | 28 | 23.58 | negligible |
| Per capita development Budget Expenditure (in rupees) | 72 | 388 | - |
| Per capita regular Budget Expenditure (in rupees) | 64 | 696 | - |
| Forest User Household (percentage) | 66 | 5.42 | - |
| Health Institution Density (per 1000) | 47 | 2.21 | - |
| Irrigated Area (percentage) | 13 | 54.31 | 13.8 |
| Farm Size (Ha/house) | 33 | 0.72 | 0.70 |
| Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (percentage) | 18 | 41.83 | - |
| Per capita food production (kilo Calories) | 36 | 3366 | - |
| Educationally disadvantaged Population (percentage) | 43 | 5.77 | 41.6 |
| Marginal Farm Households (percentage) | 35 | 33.72 | 23 |

Source: - District profile of Nepal – 2007/2008 & VDC of Kolhuwa, 2008

4.2 Climatic Record of Nawalparasi District

Latitude: - 27°32'N Longitude: - 83°45'E (elevation: 154m) (2005)

Maximum Temperature 40.1°C

Minimum Temperature 08.5°C

Rain fall (average in a year) 157.12 mm

Average Annual Relative Humidity: - Maximum 92.6 and minimum 63

The above table forecast the more or less information about the study area and the Nawalparasi district.

Table 4.2: - Topographical Distribution of Land in Nawalparasi District

(Area in Ha.)

| Physical Condition | Agricultural | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Cultivated | Non-cultivated | Pasture | Forest | Others | Total |
| Mid-mountain | 6,413 | 3,3085 | 1,390 | 20,750 | 374 | 32,235 |
| Siwalik | 23,321 | 4,603 | 1,739 | 85,561 | 8,890 | 124,114 |
| Terai | 30,441 | 2,057 | 1,167 | 8,589 | 3,011 | 45,265 |
| Teral | 60,175 | 9,968 | 4,296 | 114,900 | 12,275 | 201,614 |

Source: - District profile of Nepal – 2007/2008

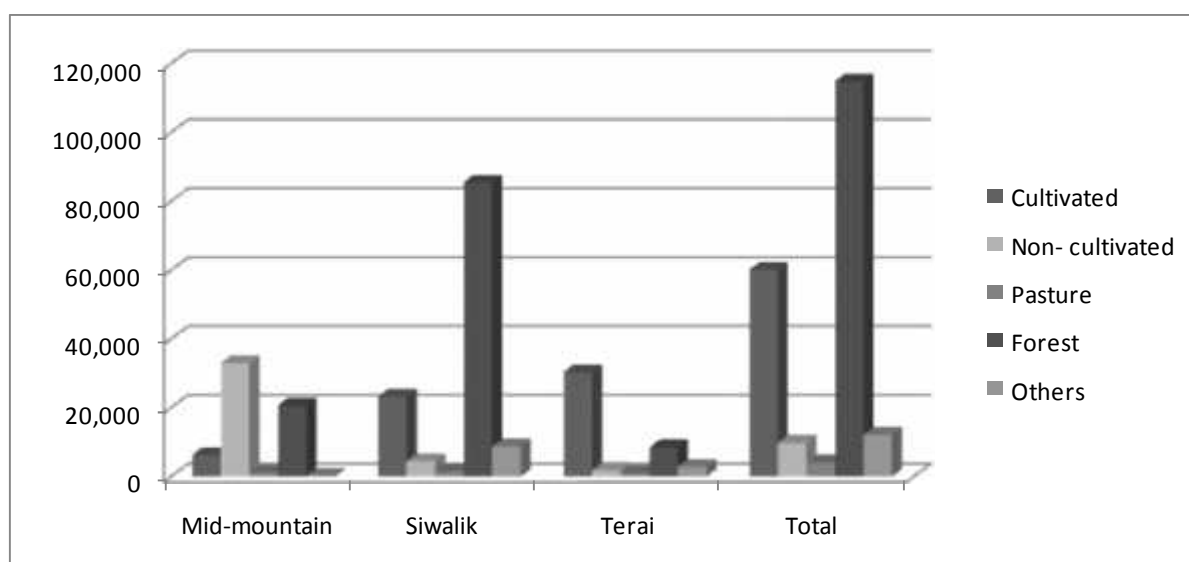


Fig 4.1: - Presentation the above table in form of Chat

4.3 Physical Situation of Kohluwa VDC

The physical situation of study covers area on about 1000 hectares, where most of area is for agro-purpose. This indicated that the present of agrarian society, despite that most of about 86.11% of cultivate land depends on the monsoon.

-) Total area of VDC 1000 hector
-) Average length 7 Km
-) Average Breath 2.8 Km
-) Total jungle Area 25 hector (on government record 121 hector, which was deforested during conflict period in between 2051 to 2065)
-) Total cow garaging area 6 hector
-) Residential occupation By 50hector

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
|) Extra (road, desert etc) | 39 hector |
|) Total cultivated Land | 886 hector |
|) Irrigated Area | 123 hector |
|) Moon-soon dependent field | 763 hector |

Source of Data: - Kolhuwa, VDC, 2008

4.4 Demographic Trends for Study Area (Kolhuwa VDC) –

Table 4.3: -Demographic Trends of Kolhuwa VDC in a General Record

| Particulars | 2001 Census | Present Projection |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Total population | 7,790 | 9,292 |
| Male | 3,653 | 4,357 |
| Female | 4,137 | 4,934 |
| Sex ratio | 88.3 | 88.3 |
| Total households | 1,456 | 1796 |
| Average household Size | 5.35 | 5.17 |
| Literacy Rate in % | 56.7 | 58.40 |
| Population Density per Sq. Km. | 325 | 327 |

Source: - Kolhuwa, VDC, 2008

Table 4.4: -Population by 5 Age Group

| Age group | 2001 census | | | | | 2008 Projected | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|----------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Total % | Sex Ratio | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-4 | 485 | 459 | 944 | 12.12 | 1.056 | 568 | 537 | 1105 |
| 5-9 | 563 | 543 | 1106 | 14.2 | 1.03 | 688 | 646 | 1309 |
| 10-14 | 555 | 528 | 1083 | 13.56 | 1.05 | 657 | 625 | 1282 |
| 15-19 | 425 | 445 | 870 | 10.89 | 0.95 | 502 | 525 | 1027 |
| 20-24 | 275 | 326 | 701 | 8.76 | 0.85 | 325 | 385 | 710 |
| 25-29 | 258 | 305 | 562 | 7.03 | 0.84 | 308 | 364 | 672 |
| 30-34 | 225 | 251 | 476 | 5.96 | 0.89 | 263 | 294 | 557 |
| 35-39 | 220 | 227 | 447 | 5.6 | 0.95 | 257 | 266 | 523 |
| 40-44 | 168 | 178 | 356 | 4.46 | 0.94 | 197 | 210 | 407 |
| 45-49 | 163 | 159 | 322 | 4.02 | 1.02 | 192 | 186 | 388 |
| 50-54 | 138 | 127 | 265 | 3.31 | 1.08 | 165 | 152 | 317 |
| 55-59 | 105 | 92 | 197 | 2.47 | 1.14 | 122 | 108 | 230 |
| 60-64 | 93 | 88 | 181 | 2.26 | 1.05 | 108 | 106 | 214 |
| 65-69 | 72 | 68 | 140 | 1.75 | 1.06 | 86 | 81 | 167 |
| 70-74 | 53 | 47 | 103 | 1.29 | 1.12 | 63 | 56 | 119 |
| 75-79 | 32 | 28 | 60 | 0.75 | 1.14 | 38 | 33 | 71 |
| 80-above | 86 | 90 | 176 | 2.21 | 0.95 | 100 | 105 | 205 |

Source of Data: - Kolhuwa, VDC, 2008

Table 4.5: -Linguistic/Cast Population, Census 2001

| Linguistic Population | | Cast population | |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| Mother Tongue | % | Cast | % |
| Tharu | 74.76 | Tharu | 76.83 |
| Brahmin/ Cheetry | 16.31 | Nepali | 18.31 |
| Bothe/Mushiar | 4.32 | Bothe/Mushiar | 5.84 |
| Others | 2.61 | Others | 1.02 |

Source of Data: - Kolhuwa, VDC, 2008

Table 4.6: - Birth Registration on Kolhuwa VDC

| Years | Tharu | Bothea/Mshier | Brahmin/Cheetry | Kumal | Puri | Magar | Dalit | Total |
|-------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2063 | 500 | 21 | 84 | 3 | 2 | 92 | 14 | 635 |
| 2064 | 69 | 3 | 49 | 4 | - | 2 | 6 | 133 |
| 2065(Ashad) | 16 | 9 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 29 |

Source of Data: - Kolhuwa, VDC, 2008, July

Table 4.7: - Death Registration on Kolhuwa VDC

| Years | Tharu | Bothea/Mshier | Brahmin/Cheetry | Newar | Magar | Dalit | Total |
|-------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2063 | 23 | 2 | 13 | 1 | - | - | 39 |
| 2064 | 18 | - | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 33 |
| 2065(Ashad) | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 7 |

Source of Data: - Kolhuwa, VDC, 2008, July

On analysis the birth and death registration recorded on above table on may come on a point that though the majority lies on Tharu community but still there is insufficient development of awareness to take advantage of any resources even the advantage governed by government at a local level.

The religious and ethnical distribution of population in Kolhuwa VDC is not much diverse though Tharus (local indigenous people) and Pahadyas (those who are migrated form Hill) may count the dominant over others. Along the Tharus, Brahmin, and chhetry are significantly present but there also significantly present of Damahi, Sharky, Sunar, Newar and Thakuri too.

The demographical study of Kolhuwa VDC shows the majority of Hindus Vedic traditions of VDC but we may find Buddhist as a minority present, though researcher found the there is no any religious and ethnical segregation between people to people in a theoretical view.

4.3 Infrastructure and social situation of Study Area (Kolhuwa VDC)

Though few of private and governmental office are giving to services to local people but these are insufficient because of insufficient investment, poor transportation facilities and poor communication, even though the official person claim them selves are providing better services but limited class room with un safe building of school and secretion of medicine and agro requirements on school and agro sub centre reflects the poor services.

Some remarkable social development and updated infrastructure situation of the VDC is mentioned as follows in table.

Table 4.8: - Infrastructures of the Kolhuwa VDC

| S.N. | Descriptions | Quantity |
|------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Primary Schools | 3 |
| 2 | Higher Secondary School | 1 |
| 3 | Lower Secondary School | 1 |
| 4 | Secondary School | 1 |
| 5 | Agricultural sub center | 1 |
| 6 | Veterinary Service | 1 |
| 7 | Health Centre | 1 |
| 8 | Non-governmental Organization | 20 |
| 9 | Library | 1 |
| 10 | Police Post | 1 |
| 11 | Pond | 1 |
| 12 | Graveled motor Road | 10 Km |
| 13 | Pitched road | 1 km |
| 14 | Illaka Post Office | 1 |
| 15 | Industry | 1 |
| 16 | Temple | 2 |
| 17 | Aashram (religious resident centre) | 1 |
| 18 | Village Development Bank | 1 |

Source: - VDC Office, 2008

4.4 Education Status of the VDC People

On the total, 58.5% people are literate means this VDC ongoing towards the progressive on education. Most of school age children are taking school facilities as well few of students are taking education out side of VDC this also indicates the people realization the signification role of education on human progress.

Table 4.9: - Education Status of the VDC People

| Level | No. of Population | | Total | Percentage |
|----------------|-------------------|--------|-------|------------|
| | Male | Female | | |
| Illiterate | 1157 | 2698 | 3855 | 41.5 |
| Under SLC | 2080 | 1407 | 3487 | 37.53 |
| SLC | 845 | 503 | 1348 | 14.5 |
| Under Graduate | 329 | 140 | 469 | 5.04 |
| Graduate | 63 | 26 | 89 | 0.96 |
| Post Graduate | 36 | 8 | 44 | 0.47 |
| Total | 4650 | 787 | 5437 | 100 |

Source: - VDC office, 2008.

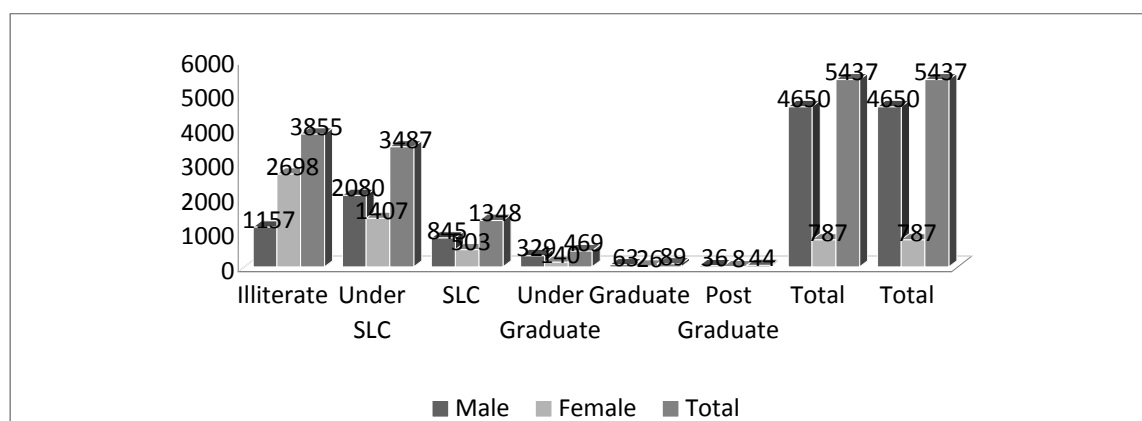


Fig 4.2: - Education Status of the VDC People

We may draw back from the above data that the VDC is going to achieve the millennium project of education that is “education for all up to 2015 A.D.”. The majority on under SLC level student also makes sure to this project on this VDC.

4.5 Non-governmental Organizations on VDC: -

“Development viewed as a movement of awakening of the people to control their own sources and destinies call for broader and complex change in institutions, even professional values and power relationships” (Acharya,2000). To make public aware and give the big hand to the poor and power less people on the society the NGOs are playing vital roles.

“The organization which are operating on the society with taking social action, achieve legal laws provided by governments’, but the resources may own or cooperated with government or any different agency are the non-government organizations”. In this VDC different organization playing the vital roll on social and community development. Which are as follows: -

Table 4.10: - NGOs on VDC

| SN | Name of Organization | Objectivity | Resources | Program area |
|----|---|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Prtawary Irrigation Project | To irrigate land | Stake-holders | Kolhuwa-2 |
| 2 | Water consumer committee | To irrigate land | Stake-holders | Kolhuwa-3 |
| 3 | Kumarvarti youth Club | Empower the youth towards social responsibility | INGO, Donations | VDC |
| 4 | Chartara Youth Club | Empower the youth towards social responsibility | INGO, Donations | VDC |
| 5 | Nanda-Bhajhu Women Development Centre | Socio-economical empowerment of women | INGO, Donations and others | VDC |
| 6 | Nava-Jargati Phulbari Youth Club | Empower the youth towards social responsibility and sports | INGO, Donations, own and others | VDC |
| 7 | Rural Social Self-help development Center | Establishment of people for sustainable-development | INGO, Donations and others | VDC |
| 8 | Shrinjinshil Women Society | Socio-economical empowerment of women | INGO, Donations and others | VDC |
| 9 | Nava-Shakti Youth Club | Empower the youth towards social responsibility and sports | INGO, Donations and others | VDC |
| 10 | Society for Dalit Development | Socio-economical empowerment of Dalit | INGO, Donations and others | VDC |
| 11 | Paralegal committee | Women empowerment providing the legal support | Paralegal , Nepal | VDC |
| 12 | Kumarvarti community Sahayatra | Public awareness and social refinement | INGO, Donations and others | VDC |
| 13 | Bota-Majhi uttahah Committee | Socio-economical empowerment of Bota-Majhi | INGO, Donations and others | VDC |
| 14 | Nanda-Bhajhu consumer Committee (under this, 35 sub-consumer groups are formed) | Economic Empowerment of Stock-holder. | Share holder and member of sub-groups | VDC |
| 15 | Nanda-Bhajhu saving and credit corporate limited | Economic Empowerment of Stock-holder. | Share holder and member | VDC |
| 16 | Nanda-Bhajhu women saving and credit corporate limited | Economic Empowerment of Stock-holder. | Share holder and member | VDC |
| 17 | Brahm saving and credit corporate limited | Economic Empowerment of Stock-holder. | Share holder and member | VDC |
| 18 | Durga Mandhir Committee ^o | Religious Purpose | Local Donations | Kolhuwa-4 |
| 19 | Irrigation management committee ^o | Management of water sources for cultivation | Stock-holders | Every ward of VDC |
| 20 | Community Forest committee | Management and monitoring the jungle resources | Jungle and stock-holders | VDC |

Source: - District NGOs profiles, VDC office, 2008^oNot registered on CDO Nawalparasi

Chapter Five

Data Presentation and Analysis

For the study of this chapter, different questionnaire, observations, discussion and personal study of the consumers were done. The data taken from field visit are presented in tabular forms and they are analyzed in different point of view in order to find the objectivity of project work. Since all field visits were done on rural area thus the study and interpretation all are in rural based.

While study on field, researcher equally given the emphasis on women, low income family, local indigenous people including both literature and ill-literature. No one can imagine the goal of development could be success with out education there for to provide better education for our children light is also play vital role. Consequently the prosperity of the country and community will be easier to achieve. Realizing this importance of education among the rural people of Nepal, researcher collected the information regarding the education status of the study population which is expressed as follows.

5.1 Demographic Features of Study Population

On this section researcher basically provides the basic character of the sample population which might be most important and fruitful to analysis the data and going through some influences factors so as to get answer of the set of the objectives. Variety of socio-economic factors may the factors of people's participation in community level, which influence the all aspect of their lives and it has powerful consequences not only for the people them selves, but the over all development of the respective community. The socio-economic conditions of any individuals might effects the well belling of their Childers, the functions of the house holds and the distribution of resources too. For this point of view, some importance characters of the study population are trying to dealing as;

5.1.1 Educational/Sex Distribution of Respondent

Each and ever respondents are variety in educational status. So, family education in any house-hold holds the key information of the awareness towards life supporting factors. We could hear a proverb in some uneducated families that "what is the role of education we should hard work for food". But in case of educated family the using of new-technology with human-development (human Awareness) takes 1st credit, so far as energy consumption educated family wants pursuit their life on technological way which makes their life cozy and confirmative.

Table 5.1: - Distribution of Study Population by Educational Status.

| Education | No. of population | | Total | Percentage |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------|-------|------------|
| | Male | Female | | |
| Ill-literature | 1 | 4 | 5 | 11.11 |
| Under SLC | 16 | 5 | 21 | 46.66 |
| SLC | 10 | 1 | 11 | 24.44 |
| Under Graduated | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6.67 |
| Graduate | 3 | - | 3 | 6.67 |
| Post Graduated | 2 | - | 2 | 4.44 |
| Total | 34 | 11 | 45 | 100 |

Source: - Field study, 2008

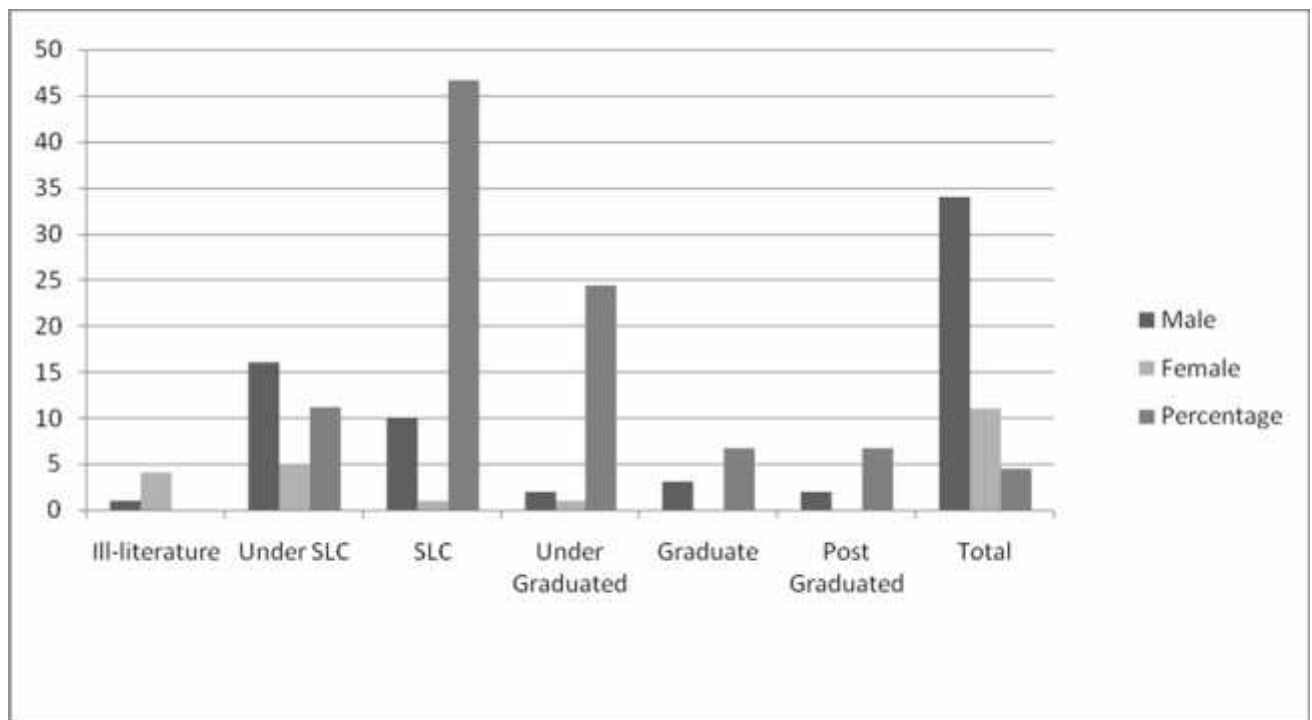


Fig 5.1: - Distribution of Study Population by Educational Status

It can be seen from above table female educational status, it is relatively lower than that of male. Out of 45 respondents only 5 are literate but population of educated female respondents is only 4. There were no any female respondents graduated and post- graduate. The researcher found 11.1 % of population is ill-literature among of them 75% female are present while only 24.44% women carry the total respondent under study. Beside this 46.66% respondents are simple literature it means they are under SLC. But some hope full and significant results based on there are 24.44% of populations are SLC passed and among of them 10% population is carried-out by female population, unfortunately, 6.67% of respondents carry undergraduate with 33.3% of female.

5.1.2 Family Size of Sample Population

The researcher considered the sample population under the field study where all respondents equally take participated under studied period. On that time, they filled up the family size as required to researcher. Most of the agrarian social life believed on that more hand more work, similarly the lack of awareness they are also blindly devoted on god which may result the over population. It means the larger the family member more the performance can be made, larger opportunity can be achieve. Thus the size of population makes the socio-economical condition of social life. Under the study there are four different categories of families are considered, where as follows: -

Table 5.2: - Distribution of House by Family Size

| Family size in Number | No. of House Holds | Percentage |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 – 4 members | 12 | 26.67 |
| 5- 7 members | 21 | 46.67 |
| 8 – 10 members | 10 | 22.22 |
| 10 + Members | 2 | 4.44 |
| Total | 45 | 100 |

Source: - Field survey, 2008

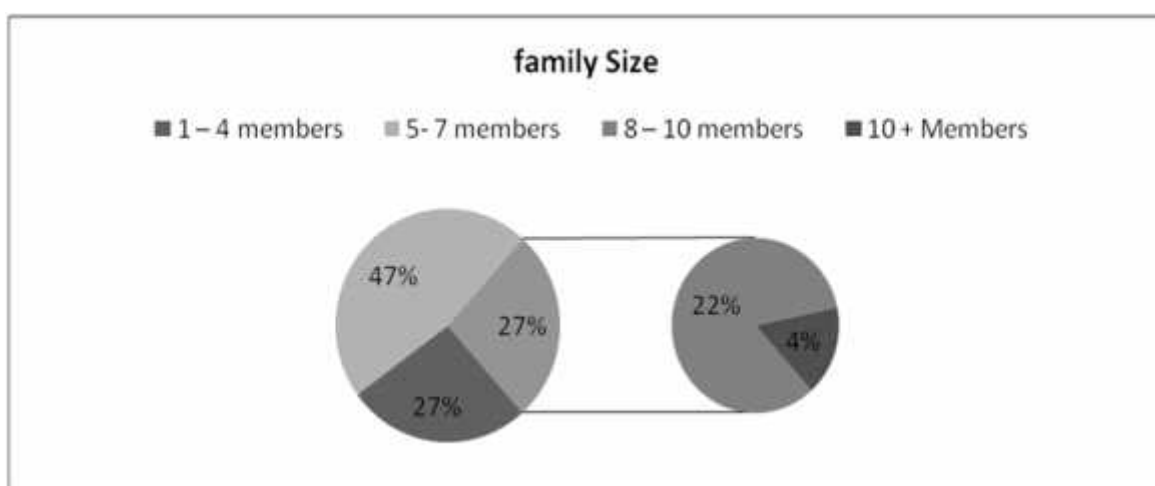


Fig 5.2: - Distribution of House by Family Size

In general practice in Nepalese Society, the predominant society of Nepal is Illiterate, even now the literacy rate of Nepal is taken in around 63% but the socio-

economic situation is under away of illiterate persons. Most of Nepalese society have the illiterate parent, they have unique school though towards sons and daughter. They believe that sons opens the door of heaven after death, to get key of heaven most of Nepalese mother give new baby on the passions on son. Similarly, there are also other factors affecting the population which may include, social pride, lack of education, religious, god devotion, early age marriages etc.

The present table indicated that the most of respondent are lies on family size in between 5 to 7 member, because of their uneducated parents. Here is another hopeful result may happen on new married couple because they are less interested on heavy family.

5.1.3 Occupation Aspect of the Respondent

Occupation aspect play vital role in participation on both aspect i.e. formal and informal development activities holding on local territory. In general view is found that, those persons who are in the field of service, trade or any professional are most inclined to education than other occupation class, because they are well known the importance of education and are more aware as well. The following table indicates the number of households by occupation.

Table 5.3: - Distribution of House-holds by Occupation

| Occupation | No. of HHs | Percentage |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| Only Agriculture | 18 | 40 |
| Agriculture and Service | 20 | 44.44 |
| Business | 4 | 8.89 |
| Service | 2 | 4.44 |
| Fish Hooking | 1 | 2.22 |
| Total | 45 | 100 |

Source: - Field Survey; 2008

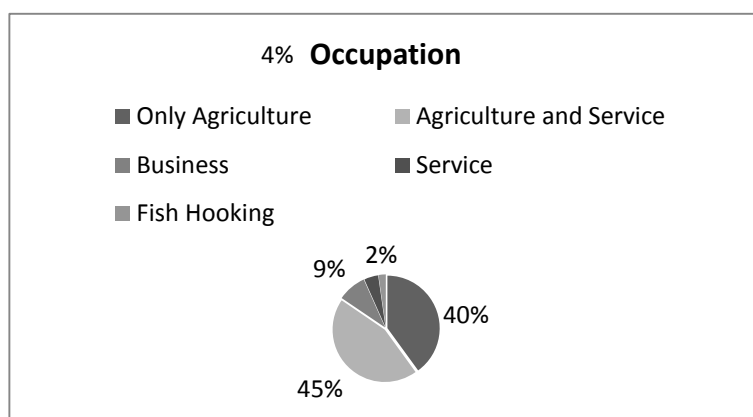


Fig 5.3: - Distribution of House-holds by Occupation

The report based upon the field survey it is found that there is a majority of farmer (pure farmer 40% + Agriculture and Service 44.44 %) of respondents are involving on agricultural activities, on other aspect there are 44.44% of population involving on both agriculture and service, the most power full and strong identification of income generating activities holding on our society is business there are 8.89% respondents are engaging on this sectors. There the researcher found that 6.66% (service + holders Fish Hooking) who are in private and public enterprises. Most of service holders are in the field of teacher.

5.1.4 Annual Income and Source of Income

Prosperity of the house-hold depends upon the source of income and its extent. Higher the income better will be the household status. The annual income of most Nepalese people based on the agro product. The economic based upon the agro product which can't be considered as the sustainable because Nepalese agriculture based upon the monsoon movement. If the monsoon occurs in a time, the annual crop production of Nepal also good otherwise loose. The power purchasing capacity also depends up the income of family.

In general the income categories categorized on six different groups based on collected information from the field survey. Mon the field survey it was found that 56.71% of family income based up on the Agro product where as 22.39% of income distributed from remittance, the peoples are also not far a way from getting income through the services where teaching carry 7.46% and service carry 3.225, in addition service pensioner also received 4.47% of annual income among the 45 household. More over the business persons are take credit of 5.96% of total income resources among respondents.

People who solely depend up on the agriculture, wage labour and business sectors for their sources of incomes may not have sufficient or even a little leisure time in comparison with the other people who engages in service sectors, teaching and pension for the source of incomes. If any kinds of programmes or activities are organized in community, those people might be absent or participation might not be significantly as expectation. So engagement of local people on their source of incomes also play typical role on people's participation on the community.

Table 5.4: - Source of Family Income of House-holds

| Source | No. of House-holds | Percentage |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| Service Pension | 2 | 4.47 |
| Teaching | 3 | 6.66 |
| Service | 2 | 4.5 |
| Remittance | 10 | 22.39 |
| Agriculture | 26 | 56.71 |
| Business | 2 | 4.5 |
| Total | 45 | 100 |

Source: - - Field study, 2008

The data presenting on above shows that the majority of house-hold depends up on the agriculture (70.30%) as a main source on annual income, similarly 8% of household depends correspondingly upon service pension, teaching and service as a same way 13.5 5 if house income based on remittance, and more over 5.4% of house source of income is business.

5.1.5 Income Distribution among Respondents

Although the income distribution of agrarians' society based up the agro-product but in some aspect people profession on different field also a casual factor of public income sources. Here, even most of people live on traditional life style but few of them are deferent way of life, the causal cofactor comes to play here is annual income. The distributions on annual income of the family not merely stress to pursuit onward technological life but it enforces human being to make cozy and different life style which makes different than their villagers. We may see that, the most of families who have significant amount of economic condition achieve the higher position on their community.

Table 5.5: - Distribution of Family Annual Income of Respondents: -

| S.N | Annual income in Rs. | No. of Family | Percentage |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Under 50,000.00 | 4 | 8.89 |
| 2 | 50,000.00<..... 75,000.00 | 10 | 22.22 |
| 3 | 75,000.00<..... 1,00,000.00 | 2 | 4.44 |
| 4 | 1,00,000.00<..... 1,25,000.00 | 8 | 17.78 |
| 5 | 1,25,000.00< 1,50,000 | 10 | 22.22 |
| 6 | 1,50,000<..... 1,75,000 | 1 | 2.22 |
| 7 | 1,75,000 and above | 10 | 22.22 |
| 6 | Total | 45 | 100 |

Source: - - Field study, 2008

The above presentation shows that the most of house whose annual income found more or less than Rs. 1, 30,000.00 per annum. There are 8.89% of respondents having annual income about Rs. 50,000.00, similarly 22.22% of population lies, correspondingly to the annum income more than Rs. 75,000.00 and 4.44% of population having annum income more then Rs. 1,00,000.00 . There are only 17.78% of populations who are considered as the majority income group carrier; those annual incomes cross over more than Rs. 1, 25,000.00. 2.22% population was lies on annual income group lies in between Rs. 1, 50,000.00 to 1, 75, 000. 00. And rest of 22.22% of populations has the annual income more than 1, 75,000.00 per annual

5.2 Situation of People's Participation

In any organization peoples are the soul while the dynamics is essential for any success organization. J.walton says- “organizations do not “do” anything, they do not act or possess a business brain that enables them to choose. They are more than frame works, contrivance, which enable number of people to do things and achieved out, comes which individually would not have been possible”. Whatever is the form of structures, vertical or horizontals, flat or tall, it should represents and caters the need of organization; this is possible only with the people's participation.

Even on the Kolhuwa VDC, there are all about twenty non-government organizations are activating after the establishment of the democratic multi party system on 2046 B.S., they could not play significant roll for community development as public demand but they are trying their best, there are all together 1,796 house-hold lies on single VDC. On activating about 20 registered NGOs makes 90 house hold per NGO, people themselves made committee whatever and whenever they required, we mar say every 10 to 15 house are also forming community which are not registered on the civil district office. The most activated and more span of community based organization on this VDC may considered Nanda-Bhajhu Consumers Committee, under which 35 sub consumer groups are also acting along the big support form Park and people project.

At a present none of organization provides public awareness tanning to all of their members in despite of few of organizations are doing several types activities which are described on below:-

- J VDC of Kolhuwa: - The fund provided on the subject of “Affno Gaun Aafin Banau”, which was firstly introduced by government of Nepal communist party-UML, is further extended on a several subject. The Kolhuwa VDC spends this fund on the agreement on party present on VDC. Before distributing the fund they are point out the sufficient and necessary condition of project, despite of this, the VDC spent around Rs, 10,000.00 amount of money for empowerment of disable, dalit, women and other social marginal persons on each year, which is holding effectively on VDC office with utilization of local man power, but new creative project will be done if amount of fund make raise.
- J Patawary Irririgation project: - It was established on 2046/03/02, with taking the objectivity of irrigation of channel on the area of Kolhuwa VDC- 2, after its establishment it works significantly on the maintaining local water recourses to irrigate cultivated land through project most of people on ward no 2 of kolhuwa VDC taking advantage on farming. The major deficiency of this project is local people could hardly operate it due to insufficient amount of fund.
- J Jal consumer Committee; - It was established on 2049/10/28, with taking the objectivity of irrigation of channel on the area of Kolhuwa VDC- 3 , after its establishment it works significantly on the maintaining local water recourses to irrigate cultivated land through project most of people on ward no 2 of kolhuwa

- VDC taking advantage on farming. The major deficiency of this project is local people could hardly operate it due to insufficient amount of fund.
- J Kumarvarti Youth Club; - It was established on 2050/05/15, with taking the objectivity of Empower the youth towards social responsibility on the area of Kolhuwa VDC. At the initial stage of establishment, it was moves like a rabbit on a support of several national level NGOs and INGOs, but now a days it remains like a tortoise, because, most of member engage on own private functions and few of are on foreign due to unemployment, the another cause of less activate of this organization is due to lack of fund and projects were holding on a voluntary.
 - J Chartara Youth Club: - It was established on 2050/04/08, with taking the objectivity of Empower the youth towards social responsibility and sport development on the area of Kolhuwa VDC. At the initial stage of establishment, it was moves like a rabbit on a support of several national level NGOs and INGOs, but now a days it remains like a tortoise, because, most of member engage on own private functions and few of are on foreign due to unemployment, the another cause of less activate of this organization is due to lack of fund and projects were holding on a voluntary.
 - J Nanda-Bhauju Women development Committee: - It was established on 2050/04/08, with taking the objectivity of women empowerment towards social responsibility, and making adverse voice for women development issues on the area of Kolhuwa VDC. At the initial stage of establishment, it was moves like a rabbit on a support of several national level NGOs and INGOs, but now a days it remains like a tortoise, because, most of member engage on own private functions and few of are on foreign due to unemployment, the another cause of less activate of this organization is due to lack of fund and projects were holding on a voluntary.
 - J Society for Shrinjeel Shil Women Development: - It was established on 2052/07/26, with taking the objectivity of women empowerment towards social responsibility, and making adverse voice for women development issues on the area of Kolhuwa VDC. At the initial stage of establishment, it was moves like a rabbit on a support of several national level NGOs and INGOs, but now a days it remains like a tortoise, because, most of member engage on own private functions and few of are on foreign due to unemployment, the another cause of less activate of this organization is due to lack of fund and projects were holding on a voluntary.

- J Nava Shakti Youth Club: - It was established on 2053/07/18, with taking the objectivity of Empower the youth towards social responsibility and sport development on the area of Kolhuwa VDC-3. At the initial stage of establishment, it was moves like a rabbit on a support of several national level NGOs and INGOs, but now a days it remains like a tortoise, because, most of member engage on own private functions and few of are on foreign due to unemployment, the another cause of less activate of this organization is due to lack of fund and projects were holding on a voluntary.
- J Dalit Samaj Development Centre: - It was established on 2054/05/18, with taking the objectivity of dalit empowerment towards social responsibility, and making adverse voice for dalit's development issues on the area of Kolhuwa VDC. Since the initial stage of establishment, it is making the strength voice on the issues relating to Dalit and local Political Parties are supporting to their right movements the main difficulties of this committee is their are too facing same problems like other committee i.e. their work is a voluntary work and lack of budget.
- J Bota-Majhi uttahah Committee: - It was established on 2058/8/07, with taking the objectivity of Bota-Majhi empowerment towards social responsibility, and making adverse voice for Bota-Majhi's development issues on the area of Kolhuwa VDC. Since the initial stage of establishment, it is making the strength voice on the issues relating to Bota-Majhi and local Political Parties are supporting to their right movements the main difficulties of this committee is their are too facing same problems like other committee i.e. their work is a voluntary work and lack of budget.
- J Nava-Jargati Phulbari Youth Club: - It was established on 2054/05/18, with taking the objectivity of Empower the youth towards social responsibility and sport development on the area of Kolhuwa VDC-8. At the initial stage of establishment, it was moves like a rabbit on a support of several national level NGOs and INGOs, but now a days it remains like a tortoise, because, most of member engage on own private functions and few of are on foreign due to unemployment, the another cause of less activate of this organization is due to lack of fund and projects were holding on a voluntary.
- J Rural Social Self-help development Center: - It was established on 5054/05/18, with taking the objectivity of women, Dalit, and poor peoples empowerment towards social responsibility, and making adverse voice for women, Dalit, and poor peoples

development issues on the area of Kolhuwa VDC. At the initial stage of establishment, it was moves like a rabbit on a support of several national level NGOs and INGOs, but now a days it remains like a tortoise, because, most of member engage on own private functions and few of are on foreign due to unemployment, the another cause of less activate of this organization is due to lack of fund and projects were holding on a voluntary.

The above description are the examples few of organizations what are operating on VDC, similarly there are also more organization operating on the VDC on a way of corporative mechanism, these organizations are activating the more powerful and result oriented way, these organizations collecting the money and allow on a credit rules. Beside few of exception all of community member's are bearing equally responsibly on account of its future. Here we may take as example for this: -

- Nanda-Bhauju consumer committee: - Initially (2057 to 2062), this programme was supported by the project of Park and People. But, in later it the community them selves take responsibility of this. Under it, there are 35 sub-consumer groups each sub- groups have 35 to 40 numbers of members. The objectivity of this organization is making the socio-economic strength of community. During the operation each member must take participation on meeting which is hold on every month and they bear equally responsibility for any decision making process. Since its establishment all the member of this consumer group getting the advantage to ensure their economic life. The committee first of all collects money from their members as rule made by them selves and land over same to same members of the community as per requirement of the respondent as per by the rules.

Similarly other more about -3 credit and saving corporative organizations are also making significant roll for community development but these organizations are not able to make ensure the more and more people for participations, through these organization people take participation only at the time of lone requirement, loan refunding and monthly saving account.

5.2.1 Participation in Meeting

Meeting of any organization, group or concern persons is an occasion where new decisions are made; agendas are ratified, holding the discussion between members and so

on. Thus the meeting may take as golden opportunities for the discussions, to forward the demand and adopting the new strategy of the public demand.

Here the researcher wants to identify the level of people participations on the committee meeting programme, and their role. Here the role may includes on decision making, committee strategy, programme formulating, programme formulating and implementation. Since it was found that the peoples are make their responsibility on saving and coordinating organization a little bit more than the other organizations but they can't denies their role for village programme which are management of irrigation channel, maintenance of local graveled road and path. They also seriously taken the issues related to protect their own rituals and local regulations, the huge participation on school construction, *barana* (local festival of Tharu community) is compulsory for all. It was found that most of people about 70% are take part on regular meeting. It can be interfered from the data that accumulation of majority respondents on behalf of regular monthly meeting is encouraging.

5.2.2 Nature of Participation in Group Meeting

There is several way of taking a part on the meeting. In general view the any meeting of the community development groups should posses some kinds of benefits. The out put of such activities must fruitful for all and by all.

Peoples are come in meeting with different purpose, this aspect is also necessary to collect because through this we may draw the requirement of public demand on community development issues. For this researcher put the query with the respondents and the data is presented as below.

Table 5.6:- Respondents Purpose to Attained the Meeting

| Purpose | Number of Respondents | | Total | Percentage |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------|------------|
| | Male=34 | Female=11 | | |
| To listen matter | 10 | 5 | 15 | 22.06 |
| To purpose own demand | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8.82 |
| Just for formality | 5 | 2 | 7 | 10.3 |
| To enforce for good decision | 4 | 1 | 5 | 7.353 |
| Saving/Credit | 25 | 10 | 35 | 51.47 |

Source: - Field Survey, 2008, here same person have multi options

The above five categories based upon the data collection holding during the field searches, here the researcher found the majority of people participation is for Saving/Credit, even though out of 45 respondents are considered under the field survey out of 11 females' 10 respondents are responsible for saving/Credit. It means women's are wants to take part participation on every aspects of out door activities including to economical issues. It we make empower to women they can also lead the community because on field survey researcher found women are also interned on community issues and want to add their voice on good decision making process too.

On another field survey it was found the community is also made equally position on common issuers on public relations, because they allowed equal roll of women on management of irrigation cannel project which is holding on every cultivation seasons. The people's participation on a community being practiced as

-) In form of monetary supply
-) In form of materials
-) In form of manpower

But in the rural area people participation they participate with all three kinds of approaches, because, while building a room for a secondary school situated on Kolhuwa VDC ward no. -7; every house-hold of this VDC of Ward no. 7 and 8 take participation on three aspect of participation for all thee aspect of participation.

5.2.3 Participation in Infrastructure Development

The build up of infrastructure considered as a basic root for development, it provides the basic essential condition for social and economical promotion of any society or community, on the basic of available infrastructure one can think the motivation his/her money on economic field, similarly society can get their need through it. School, health-center, bridge, irrigation cannel, transport, communication, water supply, playing ground or stadium, seminar hall, energy supply, etc may considered the basic root of development of any locality. State may not achieved the millennium goal of development, until and unless, supply of these facilities for local peoples. All the respondents make unique voice towards the social reform, social rights Agricultural based, agro-community programming, financial activities based, Educational and health irrigation cannel, health sanitation and drinking water, it indicates their interest towards the infrastructure development, not only merely this most of them are the board member of community health center, school committee and irrigation cannel controlling committee act as follows:

The present statutes of government level of political whamming that is the opportunity for all level and all identify is also take care on formatting the community board member. On the board formation there is reservation set for all cast including all level of society. Women's, Dalit, and local indigenous position are also made reservation

on all community organization, thus it seems that community responsibility is taken on every different individuals of the community. Here the women based organization are running their activities under women, similarly lower cast based (Dalit) organization running under their influence and indigenous based organization also runs on their prosperity, but, they are not demine the role of theirs on same society.

Table 5.7: - Level of Participation on Different Social Organization Committee as a Board Member

| S.N. | Descriptions | Numbers | Total no. of member | No's of board Member | Male | Female |
|------|-------------------------------|---------|---------------------|----------------------|------|--------|
| 1 | Primary Schools | 3 | - | 33 | 24 | 9 |
| 2 | Higher Secondary School | 1 | - | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| 3 | Secondary School | 1 | - | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| 4 | Agricultural sub center | 1 | - | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 5 | Veterinary Service | 1 | - | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 6 | Health Centre | 1 | - | 11 | 3 | 7 |
| 7 | Non-governmental Organization | 16 | 200 | 150 | 106 | 44 |
| 8 | Corporative Organizations | 3 | 320 | 21 | 11 | 13 |
| 9 | Library | 1 | - | 7 | 5 | 2 |

Source: - Field Survey, 2008

5.2.4 Participation's on the Level of Decision Making/ Implementation and Evaluation:-

The effective way measurement of participation level defined on the community based programme is level of participation on Decision Making, project implementations and evaluations, to identified the level participation on community level researcher made 45 respondent to give them view as a form of multi optional structure question, the tabulation is made according to found as: -

Table 5.8: - People's Response on Decision Making/ Implementation and Evaluation

| Purpose | No. of Respondents | | Total | Percentages |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | | |
| Decision Making | 16 | 3 | 19 | 42.22 |
| Implementation | 21 | 4 | 25 | 55.55 |
| Evaluation | 12 | 3 | 15 | 23.08 |
| Can' get any Position | 13 | 7 | 20 | 44.45 |

Source: - Field Survey, 2008

It was found that that male majority was male holding on all three major functions of the project, i.e. decision, implementation and evaluation making. Even on the present table it was found that the level of participation is hopeful, but those persons who are not getting any vital position most are of them illiterate and low income groups it may be conclusion that those groups domination either by higher classed and social aware groups.

5.2.5 Constrains of Participations

Efforts so far made in Nepal, miserably failed to appreciate the people participate in community activities. The government under took coercive action to mobilize the people for different program. As such 40years period has been lost as a “trial and error period”, as mentioned by Dr. P.C. Lohani, 1980; people’s participation remains a concept rather than practiced. The government has adopted to meet the desired objectives of the community development. But it would not take any measurable conditions. The cause of declined trends of people’s participations on community level project found as follows: -

Table 5.9: - Reason for Low level of Participation

| Cause | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Cast | 8 | 17.77 |
| High Class Level | 13 | 28.89 |
| Low Class Level | 2 | 4.44 |
| Politics | 3 | 6.67 |
| Lack of Fund | 11 | 24.44 |
| Low Position/ Status | 7 | 15.565 |
| others | 1 | 2.22 |

Source: - Field Survey, 2008

The majority respondent response higher class as factors of declining of participation, according respondents the higher class groups are formulate the project as their vision, they them self collect the required fund. They do not lie to sharing our view relating to community programme but if they are done any mistake we are not staying with quite.

Similarly, 24.44% of respond see the main cause of as factors of declining of participation is fund, according them we are not able to collect required amount of fund and government do not have any policy to support our program through monetary and providing skill man-power too. The respondents also do not stay far as a casualty of role of position on their community organization; they said if they get the opportunity to handle their community they can success on every path of activities.

Chapter Six

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

1. Summary

Being the land locked country Nepal almost isolated from the outer world up to 1950. The history of planned people's participation programs dates back to the fifties' however our ancestor has been contributed the few local development as a social service in building *Dharam-sala, Kulo, Temples* etc, in the early period meaning participatory approach in the locality.

The following flash the brief look of development of Nepali is 1) Pre-“unification” [pre-1768], 2) Rana regimes [1846-1950], 3)Planned development Periods [1950s], 4)Early panchayat Regime [1960s], 5) Mid-panchayat Regime [1970s] : IRDP ,6)Late- Panchayat Regime[1980s], 7)Democratic Periods[1990s] and 8) Republican period (2007 and onwards)

The study area is not very far from the urban are, there people can use facilities of electricity, transportation, health-centre, school, irrigational channel, telecommunication, they also have excess amount of pure drinking water for their valuable health, the veterinary sub-centre, agro-centre etc these are the key factors of promoting the rural life standard, despite all of this,

This reflects still there people are not getting full advantage. to make public interest onwards for socio economic development and achieved the progressive path of the development. The community acting there must activate their movement faster than of previous, which do not improve their life pattern but also ensure the annual economic rate of country.

As mentioned early the objectives of the study are:-

- To measure awareness level of those who are locally involved in local activities.
- To examine level of people's participation.
- To analysis the way and current methods of people's participation.
- To explore the potentialities of the study area through the view of various kinds of valuable resources (Human and Natural,)
- To explore the possibility of motivation and inhibitor factors for people's participations.

Methods

This study entitle on “Peoples Participation in Community Based Organizations”. The researcher has been chosen Kolhuwa VDC as a study is being as a local resident and VDC it self not far from the urban center, the VDC people are getting transport facilities from VDC to capital of the country, for the telecommunication people may excess to use all kinds of servicer provided by the Nepal Telecom and Spice Nepal. People may get health facilities either on health centre or any other private health centre too. So far as my

concern, there are 20 NGOs and VDC office them selves are acting as a community program. On warding my research process 45 respondents are randomly selected, on the selected persons may includes secretary of VDC to chair persons of the different community organizations.

The study went through primary data collection from respondent and secondary collected from different publications, the data generally from the field and the other sources have been descriptively analyzed. The study is based on the quantities and qualitative data generated through instruments, such as key informant interviews, household surveys, focus group discussions and observation. There after data has been comprehensively scrutinized for its relevancy. Simple statistical tools such as numbers and percentage have been applied for the analysis of gathered data. Raw data has been edited 1st in contrast with the secondary data. By comparisons, data error has been eliminated. At last, the data has been code and classified into descriptive and numerical characters and after computing the qualitative and quantitative data, meaningful conclusion have been derived. Thus interpretation has been done in the textual form.

2. Findings and Conclusion

Conclusion

This case study done with taking several community programs held on Kolhuwa VDC. For this, several community organizations activities, and VDC roles also made account. It was found that peoples were successfully involve on saving/ credit function and construction of School but they were less interest on the participation through monetary support. Some of social results were out comes on the basis of the field server of 45 household respondents are briefed as follows:

It was found that female educational status, it is relatively lower than that of male. Out of 45 respondents only 5 were literate but population of educated female respondents was only 4. There were no any female respondents graduated and post- graduate. The researcher found 11.1 % of population was ill-literature among of them 75% female were present while only 24.44% women carry the total respondent under study. Beside this 46.66% respondents were simple literature it means they were under SLC. But some hope full and significant results based on there were 24.44% of populations were SLC passed and among of them 10% population was carried-out by female population, unfortunately, 6.67% of respondents carry undergraduate with 33.3% of female.

The report based upon the field survey it is found that there is a majority of farmer (pure farmer 40% + Agriculture and Service 44.44 %) of respondents are involving on agricultural activities, on other aspect there are 44.44% of population involving on both agriculture and service, the most power full and strong identification of income generating activities holding on our society is business there are 8.89% respondents are engaging on this sectors. There the researcher found that 6.66% (service + holders Fish Hooking) who are in private and public enterprises. Most of service holders are in the field of teacher.

The data found on field study shows that the majority of house-hold depends up on the agriculture (70.30%) as a main source on annual income, similarly 8% of household depends correspondingly upon service pension, teaching and service as a same way 13.5 5 if house income based on remittance, and more over 5.4% of house source of income is business.

In the field study it is found that the most of house whose annual income found more or less than Rs. 1, 30,000.00 per annum. There are 8.89% of respondents having annual income about Rs. 50,000.00, similarly 22.22% of population lies, correspondingly to the annum income more than Rs. 75,000.00 and 4.44% of population having annum income more then Rs. 1,00,000.00 . There are only 17.78% of populations who are considered as the majority income group carrier; those annual incomes cross over more than Rs. 1, 25,000.00. 2.22% population was lies on annual income group lies in between Rs. 1, 50,000.00 to 1, 75, 000. 00. And rest of 22.22% of populations has the annual income more than 1, 75,000.00 per annual.

People's participation is the vital tools for the identifying needs, project planning, formulating, implementation, evaluating and monitoring of projects. People's participation on other hands is a regular process for the development activities to make the result fruit full. Since the objectivity of this study is to measure awareness level for those who are locally involved in project planning in local level, to know the current statuses of people's participation, to know the current methods of people's participation, to explore the potentialities of the study area through the view of various kinds of valuable resources (Human, Natural, Physical), to explore the possibility of motivation and inhibitor factors for people's participations and to recommend and conclusion for the betterment of people's participation, the following illustrates the study finds are as a out come of form the respondents and key respondents.

Findings

On taken the few examples of organizations what are operating on VDC, similarly there are also more organization operating on the VDC on a way of corporative mechanism, these organizations are activating the more powerful and result oriented way, these organizations collecting the money and allow on a credit rules.

Though out of 45 respondents were considered under the field survey out of 11 females' 10 respondents were responsible for saving/Credit. It means women's were wants to take part participation on every aspects of out door activities including to economical issues. It we make empower to women they could also lead the community because on field survey researcher found women were also interned on community issues and wanted to advocate their voice on good decision making process too.

On the board formation there was also reservation set for all cast including all level of society. Women's, Dalit, and local indigenous position were also made reservation on all community organization, thus it seems that community responsibility was taken on every different individuals of the community. There the women based organization were

running their activities under women, similarly lower cast based (Dalit) organization running under their influence and indigenous based organization also runs on their prosperity, but, they were not demine the role of theirs on same society.

It was found that that male majority was male holding on all three major functions of the project, i.e. decision, implementation and evaluation making. Even on the present table it was found that the level of participation is hopeful, but those persons who are not getting any vital position most are of them illiterate and low income groups it may be conclusion that those groups domination either by higher classed and social aware groups.

Similarly, 24.44% of respond see the main cause that promoted factors of declining of participation was fund, according them we were not able to collect required amount of fund and government did not had any policy to support our program through monetary and providing skill man-power too. The respondents also did not want to stay so far as a casualty of role of position on their community organization; they said if they get the opportunity to handle their community they can success on every path of activities.

Participation was found key points to promote the community development projects;

-) Participations had support to make the society united.
-) In participation male voice was found leading.
-) VDC budget was small as compare to community demand, thus official money could function the seed money for the participation as in case of Kolhuwa VDC.
-) People's participation may lead the sustainability of any projects.
-) People on Kolhuwa VDC areas realized their responsibility to their community.
-) On observing few level of community programme it was found that people did not want to share monetary responsibility of any project, even though they share their monetary support whenever community required, monetary and physically support on constructing the school was a typical example for this.
-) Most of responsible found, they also feel getting of benefit from community project.

3. Recommendations

Various kinds of governmental or non-governmental organizations are accumulating on the Kolhuwa VDC. Private sectors like businessman, entrepreneurs and other persons are also trying to establish their thought launching different kinds of developments and social works.

Sufficient water resource is available for drinking water and irrigation purpose if certain contribution is made. Awareness level regarding the importance of development, welfare activities was found medium. On analyzing these potentialities, chanced of activating people on development activities is significantly high. Peoples are enthusiastic to involve but the situation should thrust on good leadership, well vision and social equality. Any organization with clear vision can easily grab the opportunity which will be also fruitful to local community too.

Despite of the entire regardless, people desire rapid revolutionary change on own society, and few of people are not taking the responsibility their role of change but wants costive on own life, on some cases socially lower cast person still hesitate to invoice their sound and the big segregation between un-power and power peoples makes hindrance to wards the people participation on community development project.

3.1. Mass participation:-

As there are many types of people's participation, the most effective participation is mass participation. Mass participation should be followed to know the public hearing should be easy to level the need. There might be various need and resource constraints, mass participation is an effective tool to make feel ownership for each. The committee formed among this mass becomes then real representative participatory body. In Kolhuwa case it was found mostly fulfillment of this requirements.

The mass also should give mandate to the committee for procedural approach attention: amount participatory part that can afford. This is the frame work for the committee. The Local governance act 2055 has been included this aspects which has meaning for same. In two cases of case study in kolhuwa VDC no mass participation was made to formulate user's committee.

3.2. Transparency in fund handling

Other important point to make the people's participation is, handling of the fund should be clear and transparent. Transparency builds up rapport to the public and they will be willingly coming to participate in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation process.

In Kolhuwa VDC case of building construction it was seen that the budget income and expanse was made transparent since the beginning.

3.3. Good social leadership

People leaving in the society have regularly evaluating the personality of known members. They have trust over some one and they don't have trust over other. If the leading committee member is selected according to their trust, it is easy to precede the function that the committee has to do.

From other point of view the selected person should have idea and to integrate the socity and should know the legislative approach as far as concern to the project. He/ She should be selfishness as much as possible. It was a good leadership in Kolhuwa case.

3.4. VDC should have strategic plan on people's participation:

In the interview with the president of VDC it was found that there is no specific rule and regulation board or council about the people's participation. The amount of participation is fixed based on socioeconomic condition of the beneficiaries. This seems much more flexible and there might be the change of getting benefit from this flexibility.

The degree of access and political approach may influence the participation part. Consequently it affects the theory of equity, which results frustration to other. Hence VDC must have fixed rule and regulation regarding the total amount to be accepted by the beneficiaries.

3. 5. People should have awareness level on people's participation

People are not found much more aware what people's participation is. There should be some fund to be allocated by the VDCs to conduct some awareness-raising program regarding the people's participation and its importance. The best participation projects should be awarded and least participatory project, which is not satisfactory, should be punished officially. These activities will help to people to be aware in participatory approach.

3.6. Common need and requirement

It is vary important that the project should be common for all beneficiaries, other wise they will not have interest in participating. Project selected from top level and implemented in involving local participation may fail. Due to not knowing the fact behind it and not having feeling of ownership though it is effectively designed.

3.7. Gender balance approach

For this achievement of effective participation, there should be balance in need identification, prioritization, resource mobilization and implementation. The project, which is balanced in gender, produces effective participation.

3.8. Continuity of participation

Once the project is completed, this should not be thought as a end. It is a just a starting and the process is still there for maintenance and program run. That is why the committee should not be collapsed and it should be made alive by transferring leadership from senior to junior in a gradual way. It helps to make the project sustainable. For this there should either be some left in common account or there should be some fund raising activities for the maintenance works.

3.9. Revision in rule by the VDC/Government for the projects handled by user's committee

To avoid changes of being away from real participation like in case irrigational channeling on Koluwa VDC, "Water consumer committee", there should be review in VDC process and rule in releasing installment payment. The following procedures are useful for tackling such problem.

1. Make sure that every people's participation for the social benefits.
2. Confirm the decision of mass meeting about the project need, number of beneficiaries, types and amount of participation they can afford.

3. Sanction the project and let them know to begin by their counterpart participatory matching fund.
4. Monitor the construction quality in a regular way.
5. Reward the good committees and punish bad committees by official process.
6. Continue the committee for the maintenance of the project in future.
7. Keep the record of consumers committee in a scientific way in VDC.
8. The local body of government must have specific rule and regulations to guideline the level of people's participation project must be published, consulting all stakeholders.
9. Make compulsory to submit the list of donation from all beneficial in each project.
10. When possible make a rule to submit Photograph of all completed projects.
11. Evaluation must be operates in present of expert and stakeholders.
12. The maintenance responsibility should be given to same committee for the future.
13. The feed back system should be established to minimize the previous error for the new projects.

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Appendix I

Questionnaire for respondents

Confidential, Information to be used for
Research Purposes only

People's Participation in Community Based Organizations

(A case study Kolhuwa VDC of Nawalparasi District)

Namastay!

(My name is Rishikesh Dhakal , and student from Central Department of Rural Development two years Programmers conducted by Tribhuban University, Kritipur , Kathmandu Nepal. On another new curriculum initiate science 2002 A.D. On a level of master degree with taking of objectivity to enable the student to work as competent rural development cadres and to meet the demand for the higher level rural developers in governmental and non-governmental sectors within and out side country. Here my mission through People participant activities conducted through Community Based Organization a case study Kolhuwa VDC, Nawalparasi District is to seek identify factors which affect major need of and interest on community based program because “ in many countries, community development was thought of as taking care of the ‘human aspects’ of socio- cultural and economic development, many of which were not amenable to community level solution community-development was therefore over-burned with unrealistic high expectation “

Your participant in this survey is voluntary and you choose not answer to any individual question or all of questions. However may I be hope that you will participant in this survey since your views are important? May I proceed with the question?

Respondent No.

Name of Respondent: Sex : F/M
District: Name of VDC..... Ward No. ...
Native Language : Occupation:
Education Level: Place of interview:
Religious: Date and Time of interview:

Interview's Name: ...Rishikesh Dhakal.....Signature

RESPOINDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED

1

RESPOINDENT DOES NOTAGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED 2 →END

INTERVIEW & THANK YOU FOR THE INTERVIEW

1) How old are you?

.....

2) How many nos. of members on your family?

- ☐<5
- ☐ 5≤.....<7
- ☐ 7≤.....<10
- ☐ 10≤.....

3) Do all are college/ School students?

Yes i).....ii).....iii).....iv).....

No...

4) What is your family monthly income in NRs?

- ☐ Less than 3000
- ☐ 3,000.00≤.....<5,000.00
- ☐ 5,000.00≤.....<10,000.00
- ☐ More than 10,000.00

5) Your monthly income based upon-

- ☐ Agro product
- ☐ Fishing
- ☐ Employment
- ☐ Daily Labour
- ☐ Others

6) Do you listen about community?

- ☐ No, I ever listen about it.
- ☐ Yes, I know about it.
- ☐ Yes, I know little about it.
- ☐ No, I don't have any interest about this.

7) Do you listen about community programmes?

- ☐ No, I ever listen about it.
- ☐ Yes, I know about it.
- ☐ Yes, I know little about it.

☐ No, I don't have any interest about this.

8) On what community you are involving?

☐ Cast based community. (Ex; Tharu, Dalit,..) Please give name

☐ Public concerning based community. (Ex; community forest...) Please give name

☐ If any more

9) Who enforce you to be a member of CBO?

☐ Self

☐ Neighbor/friends

☐ Others

10) Can you give some name of community programme?

☐

☐

☐

11) Do you think programmes are also beneficial for you?

☐ I do not know, they asked me and I become member of community.

☐ All time I could not say but it benefit for us.

☐ Leaders always take advantage form it.

☐ It not doing any suitable work for us.

12) Do you actively participant on community based programme?

☐ No, I ever participant on it.

☐ Yes, I actively participant on community based programme.

☐ Yes, I some time participant on it.

☐ No, I am not giving emphasis about such programme.

13) How many times do you activities on community programme?

☐ Not at all.

☐ They ignore my role that's wise I do not take part such function.

☐ On our village all must equally participant on such programmed?

14) What kinds of programming would you expect from community programme?

- ☐ Social reform and social rights.
- ☐ Agricultural based, agro-community programming
- ☐ Financial activities based
- ☐ Educational and health
- ☐ All or if any specific.....

15) Would you feeling you are hesitating (dominating) on your society?

- ☐ Yes. The so called higher class persons ever dominant us.
- ☐ Yes, the so called lower class persons wants dominant us.
- ☐ No, in our community we all are in equality in position.
- ☐ No, in our community we all are from same cast.

16) If you actively participant on community based programme. if yes what is the position of you on your community?

- ☐ On decision making board
- ☐ On implementation unit
- ☐ On evaluation position
- ☐ On my community I can' get any position till.

17) Do you feeling your voice becoming listening on your community?

- ☐ Yes, me myself one of powerful position
- ☐ Some time they are listen
- ☐ No, they are always ignoring my voice
- ☐ I am not producing any voice on my community

18) What factors makes some time you may hesitate to participate to community programming?

- ☐ On my community most of people are on high class group.
- ☐ On my community most of people are on low class group.
- ☐ On my community they are always ignoring my voice.

19) Do you feeling low cast / class family becoming barrier on your community?

- ☐ Yes, they always seen their problems are only the problem.
- ☐ No, in our community we all are in equality in position.
- ☐ They all are helpful to us.

20) Do you feeling height cast / class family becoming barrier on your community?

- ☐ Yes, they always seen their problems are only the problem.
- ☐ No, in our community we all are in equality in position.
- ☐ They all are helpful for us.

21) Do you have any suggestions to your community based organization?

.....

22) Community based organization helpful to conduction any local programe do you agree?

.....

(Note: - If you are board member Of any local NGO/INDO, Teacher, Political Leader and any social Workers than please proceed towards otherwise proceed towards the end section)

Questionnaire for the key information

- 23. Science when this committee/Group has established functioning in this VDC?
- 24. What do you think the main reason for established committee/Group?
- 25. Are you satisfied on functions of established committee/Group?
- 26. Do you get any kinds of governmental support of your committee?
- 28. Is there any provision for training for the participants of the groups?
- 29. What do you thinks the main reason that makes people do not like actively involve of community programme?
- 30. How would you like to suggest all those all who are not interested on participation on community programme?

THANK YOU, FOR YOUR KIND PASSION.