

**ROLE OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS
IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT:
(A Case Study of Godamchaur VDC in
Lalitpur)**

**A Thesis
Submitted to
Central Department of Rural Development Faculty
of Humanities and Social Sciences in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Arts in
Rural Development**

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that the Thesis submitted by Bashistha Kumar Adhikari entitled “**Role of Community Organizations in Rural Development: A Case Study of Godamchaur VDC in Lalitpur**” has been prepared under my supervision and guidance as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development. Therefore, this is recommended for the final evaluation and approval.

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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled “**Role of Community Organizations in Rural Development: A Case Study of Godamchaur VDC in Lalitpur**” submitted by Mr. Bashistha Kumar Adhikari has been accepted as a partial fulfillment for the Master of Arts (M.A.) in Rural Development.

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- **Bashistha Kumar**
Adhikari

ABSTRACT

This study based on Role of Community Organizations in Rural Development: A Case Study of Godamchaur VDC in Lalitpur is mainly built-up of primary data. The data were obtained through the use of structured questionnaire, key informant interview, field observation and focus group discussion as major tools. Altogether, 100 respondents of different walk of life were sampled by using the purposive sampling under the non-probability sampling. They were the people of different occupations such as farmer, social worker, teachers, bureaucrats, businessmen and others.

This study revealed that the educational status of the people of study area is as 71 percent literature and 29 percent illiterate among literate percentage of below SLC is maximum, land holding status of the people of study area has found as 32 percent less than 1 Ropani, 36 percent 1 to 5 Ropani, 16 percent 5 to 10 ropani, 10 percent 10 to 15 Ropani and 6 percent have the land above 15 Ropani. The role of community organization on social mobilization has found effective because the majority of respondents (73%) are agree on effective role of COs. The role of COs on saving and credit activities have also found good because the majority of respondents are agree on it. The role of community organizations on training and skill development, group formation and mobilization found satisfactory. The role of COS on resource mobilization, financial subsidy, health and sanitation, education, drinking water, transpiration and communication sectors is found need to improve in forth coming days.

The relationship between group and individual in the community has found good. Most of the respondents are agree on the good relation between groups and individuals. The major problems of community organizations are; problem in sustainability of their activities and political biasness. The organizations are dependent on the fund of donor and activities as they recommended, therefore the duplication on programs and activities

is occurring in the community. The activities are very short and not fixed of duration as required by community; it is because of the dependent on donor for the fund.

The community organizations are the key actors and agents of community development. COS know the cultural, social, political and geographical situation very well. The process of social mobilization and resource mobilization is the pioneer path of community organizations. Group formation and group mobilization has found very well in the community. These are the key functions of COS. The next better-worked field is the saving and credit, it has helped to make people entrepreneur in the community.

Therefore, this study has revealed that there is high need of community organizations in community development. The functions of community organizations are respectable, people want to extend the activities of them but COS are unable to extend because of the lack of their own fund. The honorable ground developed by COS on group formation, social mobilization, resources mobilization, making habit of saving in the group is highly remarkable in this area too.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
BWP	-	Banking With the Poor
BYVY	-	Build Your Village Yourself
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CD	-	Community Development
CDO	-	Chief District Officer
CEDA	-	Center for Economic Development and
CO	-	Community Origination
Cos	-	Community Organizations
DDC	-	District Development Committee
INGO	-	International Non-governmental Organization
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
No.	-	Number
SWC	-	Social Welfare Council
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
VDP	-	Village Development Program

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

At present, in developing countries, including Nepal, knowingly with the facilitation from community based development organizations, or unknowingly with their own indigenous knowledge, people are coming together to create a vision of what their community might be and develop. Step towards making these vision come true. Alternatively, called 'healthy' livable' or sustainable communities large and small, rural and urban - issues are being addressed in a coordinated manner. Moreover, state, donors, and civil society organizations are being involved in the sustainable community development arena, especially in developing countries. However, to manage the available natural resources at optimum productivity in the short - run and to convert natural wealth into sustainable community development leading to economic growth and overall development in the long - run is no easy task. Many issues and challenges must be addressed for achieving healthy community development in a country. The challenge is to develop effective market mechanisms, which can promote resource use, reduce environmental degradation, and re-generate from available resources.

This section of the proposal will present the role of community organization in Rural Development. Community organization is a process by which a number of people identify their common needs and objectives to develop the confidence and will to work and find resources to deal with such need and goals, take action in respect of them and in doing so develops and extend co-operation and cooperation and cooperative attitude in practices. Community development is a process designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for whole of the community with its active participation and fullest possible reliance on community's initiative.

Nepal is a developing country rich in natural resources. The country has diverse physical features, bio-diversity and caste and cultures. According to census 2001 the total

population is 23.15 million and population growth rate is 2.4 majority of the people are dependent on agriculture for subsistence and in most of rural Nepal fuel wood is still using for cooking and heating due to lack of alternative source of energy and low economic condition. Therefore, preservation of natural environment is even more essential for maintaining sustainable community development in the country. Proper management of water energy source, air, forest, bio-diversity and land by community is necessary for sustainable community development in a country.

Sustainable community organization is not really a 'new strategy in Nepal. Since Nepal is a country of villages having multi-ethnic and multi cultural habitants, indigenous organizations or local self - help organizations for community development have long been an important aspect of socio-economic life of the people. Programs of socio-economic development and environmental protection, which seek to catalyze community wide activities, continue in many parts of the country for many years. In those times, community based development strategy in the form of indigenous self help groups existed as the core of the social system of the life of the people. However, at present power and resource holders, including bureaucrats, donors, NGO/INGOs, civil society organizations and all development actors have been trying to recycled the idea of community development and more recently 'people centered sustainable development' to renew their unabated political control and existence in development field. Similarly, often planners, policy makers, academicians, researchers and even donors also used the term people and community synonymously while referring to sustainable community development. The other terms used for community development are self- help groups, target groups, users groups, beneficiary groups etc. more recently; social mobilization, people participation, social inclusion, natural resource management, bio-diversity conservation, environmental justice, climate change and environmental management are being used in connection with sustainable community organization development.

In the history of community development there were only the informal and indigenous community organizations. While the history of community development also is being reformed with the change in history of development in different time period, different approaches of community development are being adapted in order to uplift the contemporary condition of poverty of the rural community. In the present position, the

community development has been reached to induced form rather than the indigenous form. The most of the community organizations are in the induced form in present condition.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world. Most of its population lives at subsistent level. The poverty is reflected in every sphere of rural people life. Through sustainable community development has a long and checkered history, due to country's great diversity in resources, cultures, socio-economic pattern, as well as geographic and natural resource attributes, it is a complex endeavor. Before the unification of the country by late king Prithivi Narayan Shah in 1987 and afterwards indigenous community based self help groups or organizations were commonly practiced in many parts of the country.

Economically Nepal is a poor country of the world. More than 30 percent of Nepalese people lie below the poverty line community organizations are still cannot go ahead. They are bound to give up their traditional occupation. Rural people are unable to meet their basic needs. The development programs implemented by the government and non governmental agencies cannot reach to need people.

Due to the lack of awareness knowledge, about community organization, many kinds of rural problems are found in the community. So, many peoples are suffering from different kinds of problems.

So, drastic changes are required in rural development sector through rural community organizations.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to find out the present status and role of community organization in this VDC; where as the specific objectives are as follows:

- To explore the role of community organizations
- To find out the socio-economic condition of people of the study area
- To identify relationship between groups and individuals.

- To draw some corrective measures for the solution of the problems

1.4 Importance of the Study

Community organization is the most important aspect of human life as well as the rural development. This study observed the socio-economic status of people of Godamchaur VDC and the role of the local people. There are so many problems in their indigenous practices.

This study has made an effort to find out the reasons of backwardness of community people, to assess their indigenous technology and skills, to know the socio-cultural status of the people, regarding community organization as a key indicator of the rural development.

This study is mainly based on to encourage people to achieve community development through their own actions and efforts and to make people aware about how to achieve rural development. Rural development is impossible without betterment of community people and community organizations as well.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This study mainly based on the role of community organizations in rural development of Godamchaur VDC in Laliptur district is very specific as case study type of research. The nature of case study is that the conclusions drawn from such study are indicative rather than inclusive. The conclusions mightn't be generalized for the whole but the research might be contextual to similar geographical area, socio cultural practices and similar motive of the people and organizations.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study is organized into six chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction, second literature review, third research methodology, fourth with setting of the study area, fifth data presentation and analysis and the sixth with summary, conclusion and recommendation respectively.

For the first chapter, introductory part includes background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, importance of the study, organization of the study and limitations of the study. And second chapter includes literature review.

In the third chapter, research design, rationale of the selection of study area, universe and sampling, sources of data, data collection techniques and data processing and analysis are included.

In the fourth chapter, setting of the study area has been presented in which the location of the area, biodiversity, land, social structure and populations, age wise population in the area, settlement-wise population distribution, social customs, settlement-wise unemployment ratio, settlement-wise occupation, settlement-wise animal husbandry, settlement-wise education level, health services in the VDC, housing patterns, sanitations and cooking fuels, drinking water, transportation, communication, electricity, educational institutions and community organizations in the VDC are presented respectively.

In the fifth chapter, presentation and analysis of the data has been presented. This consists of age composition, educational status, occupational status, sex composition, marital status, land holding statuses of respondents are presented respectively. Likewise, role of community organizations are presented, it includes social mobilization, saving and credit activities, loan distribution pattern, training and skill development, level of satisfaction of respondents on the role of community organizations in community development, relationship between groups and individuals and problems faced by community organizations are included respectively. In the fifth chapter the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the research study has been presented.

CHAPTER - II

LITERATURE REVIEW

There is scarcity of the literatures about the community organizations. Some Nepali and foreign writers have published articles and books about the community organizations. For this research, literature review was done under the categories; the conceptual clarity and review of empirical study. Different books, journals, plans and policies, other published and unpublished documents related to the subject were reviewed.

Durnham Arthur (1972) says community organization is a process of bringing about and maintaining progressively more effective adjustment between social welfare needs and social welfare resources within a geographical area of functional field. In brief community organization is a process of social engineering which helps the smooth functioning of the social organization.

Shrestha (2008) community development programs have provided opportunities to increase community empowerment including poor and women, build awareness and confidence among rural people through various community development activities, training, workshop, seminar, study tours, meeting and other participatory practices. Community members, including poor and marginalized group have felt self reliant with re-distribution of resources by equity consideration and other benefit sharing from available local resources. Those activities have brought even some positive social change in the rural traditional communities to some extent. For example gender sensitivity in access to credit by production credit for rural women and rural development banks helped in social mobilization to empower local women, poor, and disadvantaged and marginalized sections of the local community. It was also found that in some FUGs marginalized users including women representation has significantly increased in executive women's committees and many of them have made their voices heard in meetings and assemblies. Similarly poor and marginalized castes/ ethnic groups can be given opportunities to participate in planning and decision making process of various community development programs and involve in income generating activities.

Karki (2007) Mutthidaan is a successful strategy to cope with disasters at the micro level through community's own initiative. It is an exemplary model showing how a united community can cope with natural calamities that claim a large number of lives and destroy property every year. In this concept, people separate a handful of grain from each meal, collect it in drum and support disaster victims through the combined collected grain. Mutthidaan groups have gained popularity in Mugu district because the groups have really helped the people troubled by disasters such as fire, floods, famine/ starvation and hailstorms. Therefore, the case study aims to explore the ideas about Mutthidaan which would be beneficial to all those who are interested in disaster management and community development. Mugu, the last district of Nepal in terms of Human Development Index (HDI), is a disaster prone district from the viewpoint of landslides, fire, earthquake and other natural calamities. The district is threatened by disaster every year claiming a large number of people's lives, hundreds of injuries and millions in property loss. In addition, the disaster has also challenged development infrastructure and has destroyed lots of important flora and fauna.

The better off sections of the rural society, predominantly absorbed the largest benefit from most of the previous development approaches/ programs/ projects. The self help idea was reformulated as synthesis of the above mentioned development strategies comprising the central aspects of certain other new (and old) concepts such as 'development from below', 'social education', school of thinking etc. It is clearly poverty oriented and deals with so-called target groups, instead of communities. Instead of initiating popular participation, the need for community-based organizations that can be 'owned' and controlled by the poor themselves was evident. The concept of community-based organizations was evolved as growing recognition for putting the people in the center of development strategies. This essentially implies that the people and their organizations are self-reliant in terms of socio-economic and institutional needs.

Rural people unified and motivated by a commitment to achieve common objectives, can direct their unfocused and sometimes and often conflicting energies towards reaching a specific goal. In this line Drucker (1993) has defined the term organization, "a social convention enabling common people to do uncommon things."

In Nepal, collective systems of management have been in existence for centuries and are quite widespread. The government of Nepal enacted the Cooperative Act in 1960 for promoting the cooperative movement in Nepal. Agriculture Development Bank of Nepal initiated the group activities in the mid-seventies under the Small Farmer Development Program. The Decentralization Act, 1982 introduced the idea and practices of users' groups in local community level development activities. The User's Group concept has yielded some desired results mainly in the field of community forestry and irrigation water management. In recent years, the existence and importance of local organizations as "Groups" have been realized and acknowledge by both the government and non-government organizations working in the rural areas. Ministry of Agriculture also realized the "Group Approach" as the only effective method of agriculture extension. Thus, different groups have been formed in the rural areas based on the objectives and activities of development agencies working in that area. The groups thus formed are Agriculture commodity groups, Forest Users' Groups, women Groups, Water Users Groups, Income generation groups, groups formed by different NGO's an so on. The main thrust of Eco-Himal Arun Valley Project is to enhance the capabilities of local community preferably of the poor, women, and disadvantaged people through community development committee. Similarly, The main goal of the Mountain Institute is to achieve active people's participation in bio-divesity conservation through community forestry, women groups. Silichung Club and society development center was established for the community development and income generation. This people centered approach is also a "group approach" and essentially implies that the people and their organizations should be self-govern and self-reliant.

The community based organizations are those which are either self-induced and or promoted, and which are organized locally to promote their organizational capacities and skills, mobilize their resources and which have a common socio-economic concern and common decision making procedures, common activities to meet their common and individual needs.

The program has demonstrated a viable process for formation of settlement based community organization and user groups, based on genuine participation of all households and with the participation of men, women and other ethnic minority groups. Formation of these organizations or institution have been based on (1) generation of their own assets, (2) development of skills to promote economic development activities (3) Promotion of support by PPP for credit and small seed grants for productive investments. These initiatives have been incentives for the communities to get organized for collective action for self-reliance and sustenance in the long run.

Formation of User Groups is linked to conservation activities and to protect agricultural production from damage by wildlife as well. There is, however the need to institutionalize the experiences learnt under the buffer zone Development regulations. There is also the need to more strongly link the partnership between park authorities and the formation of community institutionalizes to concentrate on activities that have direct impacts (1) on resolution of park people conflicts (for the examples in the management of common pool resources, provision of fodder, management of livestock, provision of fuel wood and alternative energy, damage and others) and (2) in the conservation of park resources (UNDP, community based bio-diversity conservation page 9, 1998).

One of the major objectives of the program in to support the local people, to organize themselves in self governed community based organizations. These grass root level organizations are the only most effectively platforms where people exchange their ideas identify their problems and means to solve the problems. In 1998, the program has adopted the policy on the formation of separate group men and women so that achieves participation of women can also be ensured. Similarity special attention was also paid to in corporate poor and disadvantages group. This approach of farming social capital at the grass root level will be able to address real needs of the buffer zone.

The role of NGOs has become increasingly important in making various activities of local development people oriented and in extending services and facilities to the grass root levels. While many NGOs are involved in local development activities as well, it has not been possible to mobilize most of the NGOs to the village level and remote areas. Therefore, it has become necessary to orient NGOs to local development work thereby motivating them to implement programs aimed especially at uplifting the living standard of the back-warded class in backward regions. Although the number of INGOs as well as local NGOs working around the country either with various particular objectives or aiming at specifically targeted groups in much larger, there are few NGOs in operation that are well organized, have abundant resources and are effective (NPC, 1998).

After years of efforts in protecting park resources from their use by the communities, it has become evident that formation of community institutions as partners and key players in the conservation of natural resources is important; and protection of parks. Without their participation and contribution may not be variable or sustainable (UNDP, Community-Based Bio-diversity Conservation, 1998; page, 1).

Development is possible only with the co-operatives efforts of government, private and non-government sectors. In order to speed up economic and social development activities of the country, non-government sectors have already been involved as partners

One of the major objectives of the program is to support the local people to shape themselves in self-governed community based organizations. Therefore, realizing the importance of financial capital for self-reliant organizations, an effective mechanism to generate community capital through weekly saving has been mobilized (UNDP, Park people program, 1999 the year in review).

Various programs such as institutional development, skill development, community capital generation, conservation education, productive investment, forestry initiatives and economic development activities have been implemented through community organizations such as male and female user groups.

To fulfill the twin objectives: Socio-economic development and well being of the buffer zone community and bio diversity conservation in and around parks/reserves, various

activities related to socio-economic development and conservation have been implementing through local level self governing institution like user groups.

Community mobilization is being believed as the most effective process to empower and mobilize community to undertake self-reliant development and conservation activities. The program gives importance on three principles of community mobilization; development of community - based organization, skill enhancement and community capital generation.

Most of the 207 projects (37%) involved building construction and maintenance. Very low priority (12%) was given to irrigation projects. Second priority (24%) was given to bridge construction projects. Because government-funding agencies were the major donor for development projects launched at the local level, the demand of local residents through their village assemblies seemed to play a pivotal role in identifying needs and priorities for these projects.

The study area is remote rural area of northeastern part of Nepal. People are mainly based on agriculture and income generation and employment opportunities are very rare for the livelihood. Another important component of community development is level of education, which is very low with comparison of other parts of Nepal. Similarly, other infrastructures regarded as the good indicators of development are not available in the area. Drinking water facilities, health services, communication, road access, market center are not properly provided to the local residents.

In the present context, both governmental and non-governmental organizations have given emphasis on working with community based organizations. Role and importance of these groups in biodiversity conservation is the major concern of this study.

The groups once formed for specific objectives and can function as given tasks. The formation of an organization is necessary but not sufficient importance in bio-diversity conservation. To play active role and get ultimate goal maturity and institutional development of these groups is most important to become self-managed, self-reliant, self-governed.

The role and importance of groups is measured in terms of active people's participation and community development, which comprises the decision-making, benefit sharing, equity in resources, group fund and management, income generation, employment opportunity forest management, agricultural development, livestock production. The study conceptualize the criteria to measure the importance of community based organizations, which comprised by (UNDP, 1999).

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study on Role of Community Organization in Rural Development: A Case Study of Godamchaur VDC of Lalitpur District has been completed by using the following methods as data collection and analysis.

3.1 Rationale of the Selection of Study Area

To make people aware about how to achieve good relationship between communities' people, this study is very important for the people of Godamchaur VDC of Lalitpur district regarding to the analysis of problems of community people and solution of them. The particular area is chosen for the study because it is easily accessible, the researcher is quite familiar with this area and it also contains the nature of heterogeneity in population and heterogeneity in socio-economic and geographical structure as well. All classes of people in this VDC are equally benefited by the help of community organizations.

3.2 Research Design

Exploratory, descriptive as well as case study type of research design has been carried out for the completion of this study. However, the influence of descriptive and case study type of research design over the exploratory is significant.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The universe of this study is the Godamchaur VDC of Lalitpur district in total there are 743 households and 4370 population. Among them 2211 are female and 2159 are male in the VDC. The total population of Godamchaur VDC is the sampling universe of this study. Altogether 100 respondents were directly approached for the study. To select the samples quota sampling and purposive sampling under the probability sampling and non-probability sampling respectively were used.

3.4 Sources of Data Collection

On the basis of nature, both qualitative and quantitative data were agglomerated. The primary data were collected from the structured questionnaire, key informant interview, focus group discussion and observation. Similarly, the secondary data were also used for the study these were collected from VDC and office of the village development committee. Likewise, published and unpublished written documents like books, CBS report etc were also consulted for the secondary data.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

The following tools and techniques of data collection were used to collect data.

3.5.1 Structured Questionnaire

Altogether, 100 respondents were taken for the questionnaire survey. The questions were prepared covered almost all the spheres of the study.

3.5.2 Key Informants Interview

The primary data were also collected from key informants using the unstructured interview method. The people of different walk of life were interviewed to make the reliable data through the cross checking methods.

3.5.3 Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion was conducted with the members who are involved in skill development training, members who are involved in community organization. The Dalits and women were taken in to consideration while discussion.

3.5.4 Field Observation

To explore the practice of community organizations the field was visited frequently time and again. The practices of community organization and respondents were noted in the diary and these were compiled while completing this study.

3.6 Data Analysis

The collected data were edited, coded, tabulated and analyzed by using different methods. The help of computer programs such as MS-Word, MS-Excel were taken. Simple statistical tools like tables, graphs and diagrams were used for analysis.

CHAPTER - IV

SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

This chapter includes the location of Godamchaur VDC, population, and name list of community organizations, role of community organization and other related information of the VDC as field area of this study.

4.1 Godamchaur VDC

Godamchaur VDC is one of the VDC among 41 VDCS Lalitpur district. This VDC is situated about 20 km far from district headquarter in south-east side. The land feature of this VDC is about 20% slope and 80% plane. The Godabari stream flows south to north side of this VDC. Likewise, next stream named Dhamilo flows south- east to north side of the VDC. The average height of this VDC is 1650m from the sea level.

This VDC is linked with Bishankhu and Luvu VDC in the east, Thaiba and Harisiddhi VDCs in the west, Siddhipur VDC in the north and Godabari VDC in the south. The land of the VDC is very fertile in the purpose of agriculture. The climate very cold, comparatively winter is cold. The breathing air of the VDC is pollution free compared to district headquarter and other VDCS of the district.

4.1.1 Biodiversity

In the jungle of the VDC we can find Bagh, Chituwa, Shyal, Lokharke, Dumsi, Ban Biralo etc as animals. The common birds of this VDC are Bakulla, Parewa, Kalij, Kagh, Saras etc. The common domestic animals of the VDC are Cow, Buffalo, Goats, Pigs, Rabbits etc. These are also the source of meat too except cow.

4.1.2 Land

Out of total (6562 Ropani Land) 3449 Ropani (52.26%) land is suitable for the agriculture purposes rest of the land has been covered with jungle, stream, grass lands, meadows etc. In the viewpoint of irrigation, about 111.62 ha land is irrigated and 63.72ha land is not irrigated out of the total agricultural land of the VOC. The land distribution of

the VDC on the basis of major settlements has been presented in the below table with two categories irrigated and non-irrigated.

Table 4.1: Land Distribution on the Basis of Major Settlements

Major settlements	Land distribution in ha		Total
	Irrigated	Non-irrigated	
Godamchaur	4.16	0.72	4.88
Karki Gaun	2.13	5.52	7.65
Simla Gaun	4.53	2.13	6.66
Gairi Gaun	2.50	1.45	3.95
Kalambutar	5.57	2.96	8.53
Thadodhunga	5.10	1.77	6.87
Godarthok	4.84	4.53	9.37
Papalchaur	5.00	5.53	10.53
Mulpani	9.27	9.32	18.59
Karkitar	10.20	5.69	15.98
Dhunga Sangu	2.18	2.13	4.31
Baldaha	3.64	1.56	5.20
Satthali	1.35	3.22	4.57
Dhamilokhola	3.90	1.35	5.25
Khatri Tole	2.70	0.72	3.42
Gwadikhel	3.48	1.35	4.83
Kwachal	2.97	1.35	4.32
Godar Gaun	3.75	2.34	6.09
Dharma Tar	5.57	1.87	7.44
Tallo Tasti	7.86	2.29	10.15
Thapa Tole	7.65	1.04	8.69
Mahadev Basti	6.87	2.65	9.52
Ganesh Basti	6.40	2.23	8.63
Total	111.62	63.72	175.43

Source: VDC Profile, 2064

This VDC is as in rectangular from south to north has the less probability of land erosion and landslide. Two streams Godabari and Dhamilo are the main causes of soil erosion and landslide mainly in the rainy season.

Out of the total land about 19% land has been covered with forest. In wards 1, 3 and 5 the government - owned forest has been located and in wards 1,3,6 and 7 the private forest has been located.

This VDC is also famous for the religions purposes, the temple named Bishankhunarayan is famous in Kathmandu and Lalipur. The fair can be observed in Thulo Akadasi and other festivals.

4.1.3 Social Structure and Population

The total households of the VDC are 743 and total population is 4370. Out of total (4370) population 2211 are female and 2159 are male. In percentage female are 50.59 and male are 49.41. It shows that the number and percentage of female is greater than that of male. In religious point of view almost all are Hindus in the VDC. The major castes and their population distribution is mentioned in the table here under.

Table 4.2: Major Castes and their Population in the VDC

Major Castes	Total Households	Percentage
Brahmin	34	4.58
Chhetri	513	69.04
Newar	94	12.65
Dalits	96	12.92
Other	6	0.81
Total	743	100

Source: *VDC Profile, 2064*

Above table shows that the maximum population in the VDC is of Chhetri (69.04%). The second largest population is of Newar (12.65%) and Dalits are almost equal with Newar. The Brahmins are very few in number and percentage (4.58%).

a. Age-wise Population Distribution of the VDC

The following table has presented the age-wise population of the VDC with major settlements of the VDC

Table 4.3: Age Wise Population Distribution of the VDC

Settlement	Age				Total
	Up to 10 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-59 yrs	60 and above	
Godamchaur	43	19	103	15	180
Karki Gaun	25	11	91	8	135
Simla Gaun	14	10	79	14	117
Gairi Gaun	46	32	133	21	232
Kalambutar	50	39	146	23	258
Thadodhunga	43	28	149	6	226
Godarthok	25	20	83	10	138
Papalchaur	42	28	121	18	209
Mulpani	47	32	138	21	238
Karkitar	36	17	186	8	247
Dhunga Sangu	38	10	78	16	142
Baldaha	31	17	90	17	155
Satthali	58	31	231	24	344
Dhamilokhola	32	15	74	9	130
Khatri Tole	18	7	81	5	111
Gwadikhel	24	8	58	8	98
Kwachal	49	14	106	10	179
Godar Gaun	57	17	134	14	222
Dharma Tar	38	12	114	16	180
Tallo Tasti	34	15	138	19	206
Thapa Tole	38	17	85	10	150
Mahadev Basti	32	40	160	15	247
Ganesh Basti	31	28	144	23	226
Total	851	467	2722	330	4370

Source: VDC Profile 2064

b. Settlement - Wise Population Distribution

The settlement-wise population distribution of Godam chaur VDC of Lalitpur district has been presented in the table here under.

Table 4.4: Settlement-Wise Population Distribution in the VDC

Settlements	No.of HHs	Female in No.	Male in No.	Total
Godamchaur	29	90	90	180
Karki Gaun	21	71	64	135
Simla Gaun	23	57	60	117
Gairi Gaun	46	121	111	232
Kalambutar	45	134	124	258
Thadodhunga	37	105	121	226
Godarthok	24	77	61	189
Papalchaur	32	108	101	183
Mulpani	41	114	124	194
Karkitar	43	135	112	314
Dhunga Sangu	25	67	75	134
Baldaha	26	75	80	127
Satthali	51	165	179	214
Dhamilokhola	22	63	67	150
Khatri Tole	23	59	52	156
Gwadikhel	18	49	49	136
Kwachal	35	92	87	194
Godar Gaun	31	125	97	200
Dharma Tar	26	93	87	218
Tallo Tasti	30	104	102	220
Thapa Tole	33	75	75	150
Mahadev Basti	46	122	125	247
Ganesh Basti	36	110	116	226
Total	743	2211	2159	4370

Source: VDC Profile, 2064

4.1.4 Social Customs

Godamchaur VDC is the residence of the Hindus. Newars celebrate their festivals as their own rule and Brahmin and Chhetri also celebrate their festivals as practiced in other parts of the nation. The main festivals i.e. Dashain and Tihar celebrate by all but other caste - wise festivals also celebrate in the VDC prosperously. The marriage system in the VDC is mainly dominated by arrange and traditional rather than love in practice. The arranger plays the vital role to make a couple in arrange and traditional marriage system, such system is in practice in this VDC.

4.1.5 Food Sufficiency in the VDC

The following table shows that food sufficiency in the VDC on the households basis.

Table 4.5 Food Sufficiency in the VDC on Household Basis

Settlement	Food Sufficiency Level				
	Up to 6 yrs	Up to 9 months	Up to 6 months	Up to 3 months	Total
Godamchaur	6	5	12	6	29
Karki Gaun	6	1	6	8	21
Simla Gaun	3	3	9	8	23
Gairi Gaun	2	3	24	17	46
Kalambutar	14	7	11	13	45
Thadodhunga	3	4	16	14	37
Godarthok	5	6	4	9	24
Papalchaur	6	4	5	17	32
Mulpani	7	3	21	10	41
Karkitar	13	9	15	6	43
Dhunga Sangu	2	5	12	6	25
Baldaha	9	3	6	8	26
Satthali	17	12	8	14	51
Dhamilokhola	5	3	9	5	22
Khatri Tole	7	4	9	3	23

Gwadikhel	2	1	5	10	18
Kwachal	9	5	6	15	35
Godar Gaun	4	3	13	11	31
Dharma Tar	9	2	2	13	26
Tallo Tasti	18	2	8	2	30
Thapa Tole	14	6	7	6	33
Mahadev Basti	12	7	10	17	46
Ganesh Basti	8	6	9	13	36
Total in Number	181	104	227	231	743
Total in Percentage	24.36	14.00	30.50	31.09	100

Source: VDC Profile, 2064

4.1.6 Settlement-wise Unemployment in the VDC

The following table shows the major settlement - wise un employment of the VDC.

Table 4.6: Settlement-wise Unemployment in the VDC

Major Settlement	Unemployment		Total
	Male	Female	
Godamchaur	21	55	76
Karki Gaun	20	28	48
Simla Gaun	31	36	67
Gairi Gaun	12	49	61
Kalambutar	7	43	50
Thadodhunga	59	66	125
Godarthok	22	30	52
Papalchaur	17	34	51
Mulpani	21	67	88
Karkitar	58	81	139
Dhunga Sangu	6	37	43
Baldaha	12	37	49

Satthali	28	79	107
Dhamilokhola	6	30	36
Khatri Tole	9	22	31
Gwadikhel	7	22	29
Kwachal	19	39	58
Godar Gaun	19	46	65
Dharma Tar	8	32	40
Tallo Tasti	9	44	53
Thapa Tole	12	37	49
Mahadev Basti	15	48	63
Ganesh Basti	22	48	70
Total	440	1010	1450

Source: VDC Profile, 2064

4.1.7 Settlement-wise Occupation in the VDC

The following table shows the settlement wise occupation in the VDC.

Table 4.7: Settlement-wise Occupation in the VDC

Settlement	Agriculture in No.	Service in No.	Business in No.	Cottage industries in No.	Labour in No.	Other in No.	Total
Godamchaur	20	3	6	0	0	0	29
Karki Gaun	16	4	1	0	0	0	21
Simla Gaun	20	3	0	0	0	0	23
Gairi Gaun	22	5	9	10	0	0	46
Kalambutar	22	20	3	0	0	0	45
Thadodhunga	30	6	1	0	0	0	37
Godarthok	20	3	1	0	0	0	24
Papalchaur	25	7	0	0	0	0	32
Mulpani	20	18	3	0	0	0	41
Karkitar	25	18	0	0	0	0	43

Dhunga Sangu	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
Baldaha	22	4	0	0	0	0	26
Satthali	46	5	0	0	0	0	51
Dhamilokhola	22	0	0	0	0	0	22
Khatri Tole	10	6	2	0	0	5	23
Gwadikhel	13	3	2	0	0	0	18
Kwachal	19	8	4	0	0	4	35
Godar Gaun	18	8	5	0	0	0	31
Dharma Tar	20	6	0	0	0	0	26
Tallo Tasti	13	13	4	0	0	0	30
Thapa Tole	30	3	0	0	0	0	33
Mahadev Basti	29	17	0	0	0	0	46
Ganesh Basti	28	8	0	0	0	0	36
Total	515	168	41	10	0	9	743

Source: VDC Profile, 2064

4.1.8 Settlement-wise Animal Husbandry in the VDC

Animal husbandry is the major source of occupation and income in our country. Godamchaur VDC is not exception the settlement-wise animal husbandry in the VDC is presented in the following table.

Table 4.8: Settlement-Wise Animal Husbandry in the VDC

Settlement	Cow/Buffalo in no	Sheep/ Goat in No.	Chicken/Ducks in No.	Bandel/pig in No.	Total
Godamchaur	20	9	5	15	49
Karki Gaun	23	58	814	0	895
Simla Gaun	34	39	10	0	83
Gairi Gaun	25	13	29	20	87

Kalambutar	21	55	8	0	84
Thadodhunga	9	14	8	0	31
Godarthok	16	20	4	0	50
Papalchaur	34	67	1701	0	1802
Mulpani	33	48	1021	0	1102
Karkitar	50	36	50	0	136
Dhunga Sangu	22	28	18	0	68
Baldaha	23	32	904	30	989
Satthali	26	24	17	0	67
Dhamilokhola	21	18	202	0	241
Khatri Tole	17	7	3	0	27
Gwadikhel	11	7	0	0	18
Kwachal	24	12	2308	0	2344
Godar Gaun	20	22	2402	0	2444
Dharma Tar	27	10	0	0	37
Tallo Tasti	34	45	0	0	79
Thapa Tole	18	33	7	0	58
Mahadev Basti	43	36	2	0	81
Ganesh Basti	36	12	0	0	48
Total	587	655	9513	65	10820

Source: VDC Profile, 2064

Although the people of the VDC are following animal husbandry as main occupation and are also getting benefits. But because of the lack of proper knowledge on it the occupation has not provided maximum benefits that it could. The following reasons are the major for the less benefits.

- Lack of proper knowledge on animal husbandry
- Lack of proper trainings for the farmers

- Unavailable of fodder for the cattle's
- Lack of proper market
- Lack of animal service center in the VDC
- Unavailable of animal medicine in the local area

To solve these problems on animal husbandry in Godamchaur VDC the following remedies are necessary.

- Easy loan system from banks and ministry of Agriculture and cooperative is essential
- Availability of medicine in local area with animal experts is necessary.
- Proper marketing of animal and animal products is essential.

4.1.9 Settlement-wise Education Level in the VDC

Education is the third eye of human being. the level of civilization and development, of any area depends on the educational status of its people. The settlement-wise education level of Godamchaur VDC of Lalitpur district has been mentioned in the following table.

Table 4.9: Settlement -wise Education Level in the VDC

Settlement	Literate		SLC		Higher education		Total	
	Male in no.	Female in no.	Male in no.	Female in no.	Male in no.	Female in no.	Male	Female
Godamchaur	50	36	4	2	2	1	56	39
Karki Gaun	51	28	4	4	7	0	62	32
Simla Gaun	35	24	10	4	3	2	48	30
Gairi Gaun	58	41	2	0	1	0	61	41
Kalambutar	65	54	12	6	18	4	95	64
Thadodhunga	44	36	17	8	3	0	64	44
Godarthok	20	20	8	2	11	0	39	22
Papalchaur	42	30	6	9	13	2	61	41

Mulpani	58	72	19	5	10	1	87	78
Karkitar	44	49	22	23	15	6	81	78
Dhunga Sangu	51	59	17	6	6	1	74	66
Baldaha	16	14	11	3	20	5	47	22
Satthali	111	66	8	18	23	6	142	90
Dhamilokhola	34	27	11	3	5	2	50	32
Khatri Tole	31	29	3	2	10	2	44	33
Gwadikhel	26	18	9	4	3	2	38	24
Kwachal	34	39	10	5	7	3	51	47
Godar Gaun	59	43	12	9	0	3	71	55
Dharma Tar	44	41	13	4	15	2	72	47
Tallo Tasti	15	18	9	4	7	6	31	28
Thapa Tole	50	29	9	3	1	5	60	37
Mahadev Basti	87	51	19	4	4	5	110	60
Ganesh Basti	13	9	2	3	1	0	16	12
Total	1038	833	237	131	185	58	1460	1022

Source: VDC Profile, 2064

According to above table, the literacy rate of the VDC is 56.80%, the female literacy is 41.18% and male 58.82%. The total number of females passed SLC and I.A. and above is 131 and 58 respectively and males is 237 and 185 respectively in the VDC. The education level of female is presented below:

Illiterate - 1189 (28.00%)

Literate - 833 (19.00%)

SLC - 131 (3.00%)

Higher Education - 58 (2.00%)

The educational status of female compared to male is significantly less. The educational status of female is very essential to change the family, community and society, so the programs and activities related to female literacy rate are very essential in the VDC.

4.1.10 Health Services in The VDC

This VDC contains only a sub-health post in which 1 incharge and 3 staff are working. Sub-health post only provides the primary health service in the VDC, it can not provide the required medicine for the patients. This sub-health post has been provided the service of family planning and different vaccinations especially for the children. The people of this VDC mainly depend on the Patan hospital and B and B for the health services.

4.1.11 Housing Patterns in the VDC on Settlement Basis

Housing pattern and use of materials to make houses is the good indicator of prosperity in Nepalese context. The following table shows the settlement- wise housing pattern and materials of roof in Godamchaur VDC.

Table 4.10 Housing Pattern of the VDC on Settlement Basis

Settlement	RCC	Dry Grass	Tin	Tile	Other	Total
Godamchaur	11	0	6	7	5	29
Karki Gaun	6	6	5	4	0	21
Simla Gaun	6	5	4	6	2	23
Gairi Gaun	10	10	6	16	4	46
Kalambutar	11	5	4	16	9	45
Thadodhunga	5	2	10	17	3	37
Godarthok	5	2	7	10	4	24
Papalchaur	4	3	11	10	0	32
Mulpani	4	1	3	33	0	41
Karkitar	14	0	11	18	0	43
Dhunga Sangu	4	4	11	6	0	25
Baldaha	5	10	3	8	0	26
Satthali	3	4	10	34	0	51
Dhamilokhola	2	3	6	11	0	22
Khatri Tole	6	5	5	7	0	23
Gwadikhel	4	1	2	11	0	18
Kwachal	7	4	5	19	0	35
Godar Gaun	5	3	1	22	0	31
Dharma Tar	7	2	3	12	0	26
Tallo Tasti	3	0	8	19	0	30
Thapa Tole	9	5	8	11	0	33
Mahadev Basti	10	4	8	24	0	46
Ganesh Basti	11	0	9	16	0	36
Total	152	79	146	337	29	743

Source: VDC Profile, 2064

According to above table, we can conclude that the maximum houses are made - up of Tile in the VDC. The next houses are made - up of RCC and other respectively. The

figure shows that the tile is easily available and cheap to buy because of which the maximum houses are made up by using it.

4.1.12 Sanitation and Cooking Fuels in VDC

Out of total (743) households of the VDC 432 (58.14%) households use toilets and rest of then 311 (41.86%) don't use the toilets. The households which don't use toilets use the jungle, stream banks, meadows, grasslands etc for the toilet spot. The above data further indicates that the majority households use toilets and the households are increasing rapidly.

The main source of cooking fuel of the VDC is firewood, cow dung and dry hay, out of total 629 households use these items as fuel. The use of Kerosene oil and LPG gas is very less in the VDC. Majority of the people of the VDC use mud-stove to cook the food because of which the house pollute with smoke and may cause respiratory diseases for the family members, so the improved cook stoves are essential to make in the VDC.

4.1.13 Drinking Water in the VDC

Godabari Raskulo and Bishankhunarayan drinking water program are the major sources of drinking water in the VDC. The water supply system has been reached almost all the settlements but the less supply of water than required is the major problem of the VDC. The data shows that out of total (743) households 740 households use the tap water as source of drinking water.

4.1.14 Transportation

Godam chaur VDC has covered with road network but the roads are dusty and temporary. The neighbour VDC (Godabari) enjoys the black topped road with public means of transportation, Lagankhel to Godabari. This route is also the source of transportation of this VDC too. In total this VDC contains 4.7 km Gravelled road and about 4 km dusty road.

4.1.15 Electricity and Communication

Godamchar VDC has covered with electricity facility. All wards and all households are covered with electricity facility.

The VDC is also covered with communication service. In the VDC telephone, wire-less phone and sub-post office services are available.

4.1.16 Educational Institutions

Education is a crucial factor which has the power to change the society and world as well. The civilization began and extended all over the world by means of education. Godamchaur VDC has the following type of educational institutions in the VDC.

Table 4.11: Educational Institutions in the VDC

Name of the school	Total students		Total teachers		Institution	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Govt.	Non. Govt.
Shree Bishankhunarayan secondary school	180	154	15	3		
Shree Little Bird pre-Primary School	16	13	-	2		
Shree Pipaldanada Prmary School	62	69	3	2		
Shree Damaitar Lower Secondary School	150	94	6	3		
Shree Blue Bird Pre-Primary School	91	80	4	4		
Total	499	410	28	14	2	3

Source: VDC Profile, 2064

4.1.17 Community Organizations in the VDC

Community organizations are the crucial factors of local development such organizations know well the local problems, situation on the local resources and socio-cultural factors too. Development depends on the utilization of local resources properly. The following community organizations are in practice of development of Godamchaur VDC.

- a. Annapurna Mahila Jagriti Sahakari Sanstha
- b. Godamchaur Samudayik Bikas Kendra
- c. Akikrit Bikas Pariyojana
- d. Dhrba Bahadur Thapa Smiriti Kosh
- e. Godamchaur Khanepani Aayojana Mul Upadhokta Samiti
- f. Godabari Daya Sichain Aayojana Jal Upabhokta Smiti
- g. Siddhi Ganesh tole Sudhar Samiti
- h. Laligurans Club
- i. Godamchaur Samudayik Ban Upabhokta Samiti
- j. Hitaisi Samaj Godamchaur

Above mentioned community organizations are the active development organizations in Godamchaur VDC. These are all the registered organizations in different concern agencies and these are also responsible for the transformation of society positively.

Village Development Program (VDP) is a major among different programs in the VDC. Village development program has formed the following action groups in the VDC. Some of them are playing active role as community organization of the VDC.

Table 4.12: Action Groups as Community Organizations in VDC

Community Organizations	Ward of Location
Pragatishil Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	1
Dakshinkali Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	1
Laligurans Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	1 and 3
Chundevi Purns Samudayik Sanstha	1 and 3
Sachet Purus Samudayik Sanstha	2
Hariyali Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	2
Bar Pipal Purus Samudayik Sanstha	2
Gayatri Kunda Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	3
Shikhar Purus Samudayik Sanstha	3
Lalupate Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	3
Siddhi Ganesh Purus Samudayik Sanstha	3
Dhwchoki Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	4
Makhamali Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	2 and 4
Yuba Jagarna Purus Samudayik Sanstha	4
Sungabha Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	5
Shiva Shakti Purus Samudayik Sanstha	5
Annapurna Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	5
Shirjanshil Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	6
Gojapeswor Purus Samudayik Sanstha	6
Bhairab Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	6
Shree Ganesh Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	7
Suryodaya Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	7
Bhimesn Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	7
Narayan Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	7
Kalika Man Purus Samudayik Sanstha	7
Bharipurna Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	8
Jagaruk Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	8
Prerano Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	8

Sayapatri mahila Samudayik Sanstha	9
Sagarmatha Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	9
Mano Kamana Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	9
Kalambutar Purus Samudayik Sanstha	2
Shree Krishna Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	2
Pashupati Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	7
Pabitra Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	2
Jagaran Mahila Samudayik Sanstha	8

Source: VDC Profile 2064

Village development program (VDP) as a major program of the VDC has provided the development assistance in the following sectors directly.

1. Saving and credit
2. Infrastructure development
3. Technology promotion and development
4. Fund subsidy to local poor
5. Trainings and skill development

CHAPTER - V

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This Chapter includes the structure of respondents their classification and analysis of generated data from the field survey. The collected quantitative data are presented in the tables and bar diagrams and qualitative data are presented in paragraphs.

5.1 Composition and Structure of Respondents

5.1.1 Age Composition of Respondents

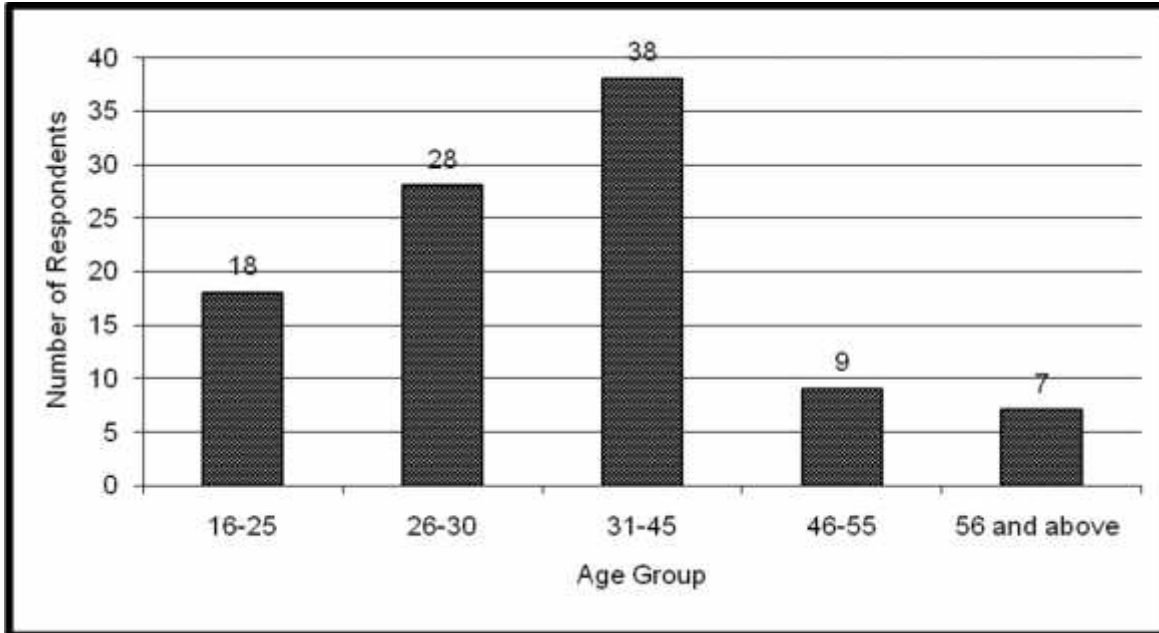
Respondents in the questionnaire survey included especially economically active age group people. The following table and bar diagram depicts that the respondents classification according to age group.

Table 5.1: Age Composition of Respondents

Age Group	Number of Respondents	Percentage
16-25	18	18.00
26-30	28	28.00
31-45	38	38.00
46-55	9	9.00
56 and above	7	7.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Figure 5.1: Age Composition of Respondents



Above table and figure show that the majority of respondents are taken from economically active age group 31-45 and 26.30. Age group of 16-25, 26-30, 31-45, 46-55 and 56 and above were taken 18.00, 28.00, 38.00, 9.00 and 7.00 percent respectively for the study.

5.1.2 Educational Status of Respondents

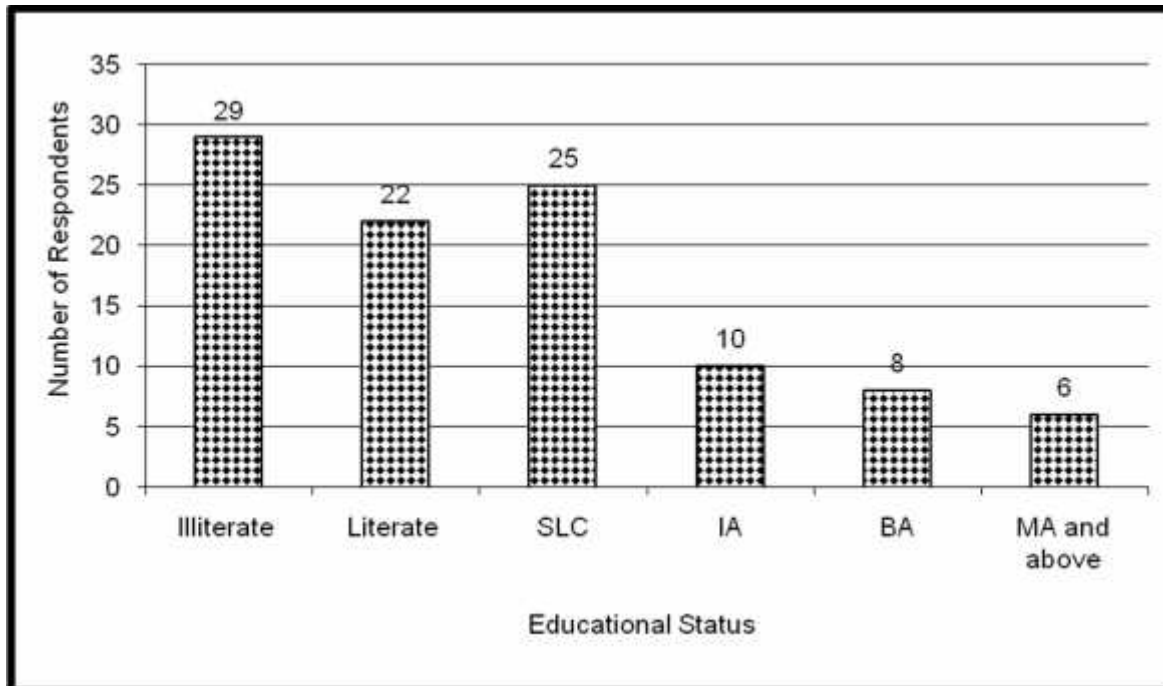
Education is the most important causative factor for progress and development it provides different opportunities and makes the person creative and self-dependent. Similarly, education provides the decisive power to the individual family, community, society and the country too. Different levels of people as respondents were taken for the study. The following table and figure show different educational level of the respondents.

Table 5.2: Educational Status of the Respondents

Educational Level	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	29	29.00
Literate	22	22.00
SLC	25	25.00
IA	10	10.00
BA	8	8.00
MA and above	6	6.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Figure 5.2: Educational Status of the Respondents



The literacy level of the respondents was found 71.00 percent. The above table and figure show the maximum population (22%) has the education of literacy followed by SLC (25%) IA (10%), BA (8%) and MA and above (6%).

5.1.3 Occupational Status of Respondents

The respondents were selected from different occupation groups to complete this study objectively. The occupational status of respondents is presented in the following table.

Table 5.3: Occupational Status of Respondents

Primary Occupation	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Farmer	48	48.00
Social worker	14	142.00
Teachers	12	12.00
Bureaucrats	10	10.00
Business men	10	10.00
Others	6	6.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above table 5.3 shows that the majority of the respondents were taken from farming occupation (48%). The other occupations of respondents are; 14 percent social worker, 12 percent teacher, 10 percent bureaucrats, 10 percent businessmen, and others only 6 percent. It indicates that the primary occupation of people of Godamchaur VDC is farming rather than other.

5.1.4 Sex Composition of Respondents

The following table shows the sex composition of respondents.

Table 5.4: Sex Composition of Respondents

Sex	Total number	Percentage
Male	52	52.00
Female	48	48.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above table 5.4 shows that the total number of male respondents is 52 in number and percentage. Similarly, the total number of female respondents is 48 in number and

percentage. It further indicates that the male respondent's are more than female for the study.

5.1.5 Marital Status of Respondents

Normally, the marriage starts in Nepalese society from the age of 16 to 40. The marital status of respondents is presented in the following table.

Table 5.5: Marital Status of Respondents

Age group	No.of Married Respondents	Percentage	No. of Unmarried Respondents	Percentage
16-25	12	12.00	6	6.00
26-30	22	22.00	6	6.00
31-45	37	37.00	1	1.00
46-53	9	9.00	-	-
56 and above	7	7.00	-	-
Total	87	87.00	13	13.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above table 5.5 shows that the number of married respondents is maximum 87 in number and percentage. The respondent unmarried in number and percentage is 13. It indicates that the influence of married respondents over unmarried is greater in this study.

5.1.6 Land Holding Status of Respondents

Land holding of the respondents in the study area has found as that given in the table here under.

Table 5.6: Land Holding Status of Respondents

Land (in Ropani)	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Less than 1 Ropani	32	32.00
1-5 Ropani	36	36.00
5-10 Ropani	16	16.00
10-15 Ropani	10	10.00
Above 15 Ropani	6	6.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In Nepalese society land holding is the main indicator of social and economic condition of any family. The table shows that 32 percent respondents have the land less than 1 ropani. The majority of respondents fall in the group of less than 1 ropani to 5 ropani of land (68%) in the study area. In total 16, 10 and 6 respondents have the land holding of 5-10 ropani, 10-15 ropani and above 15 ropani respectively. The table further indicates that the majority of respondents have the less and holding status.

5.2 Role of Community Organizations

5.2.1 Social Mobilization

Social mobilization is a crucial factor of social development. Development work becomes sustainable when the people of that community feel it is of us rather than his or her. Therefore, the social mobilization process plays a key role to make people ready to contribute in community development process. The following table shows the effectiveness of social mobilization process by community organizations in Godamchaur VDC.

Table 5.7 Effectiveness of Social Mobilization Process by COs

Level of Effectiveness	Total Agreement No. of Respondents	Percentage
Highly Effective	28	28.00
Effective	43	43.00
Less Effective	29	29.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above table 5.7 shows that the majority of the respondents are agree that the community organizations are playing good role in social mobilization process. In total 71 respondents out of 100 are agree that the COs play effective role in mobilization. Rest of then 29 respondents disagree on effective role of COs in Godamchaur regarding to social mobilization process is effective.

5.2.2 Saving and Credit Activities

Community organizations play the vital role to perform regular saving and credit activities in the VDC. The habit of saving plays key role to generate the community assets and infrastructures as well. The degree of effectiveness of saving and credit activities in study area is mentioned in the below table.

Table 5.8 Degree of Effectiveness of Saving and Credit

Activities	Agreement No. of Respondents		
	Very Good	Good	Normal
Monthly Meeting	12	46	42
Monthly Saving	18	41	41
Monthly Flow of Credit	10	47	43
Monthly Progress Review	14	38	48
Group Planning and Activities	15	35	50

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above table 5.8 shows that the degree of effectiveness of saving and credit activities are found good. 58 respondents out of total 100 are agree on regular monthly meeting of

action groups. 59 respondents out of total 100 are agree on monthly flow of credit, 52 respondents are agree on monthly progress review and 50 respondents are agree on regular group planning and activities of community action groups by COs. So, we can conclude that the overall saving and credit activities of community groups are found good and effective.

5.2.3 Loan Distribution Pattern

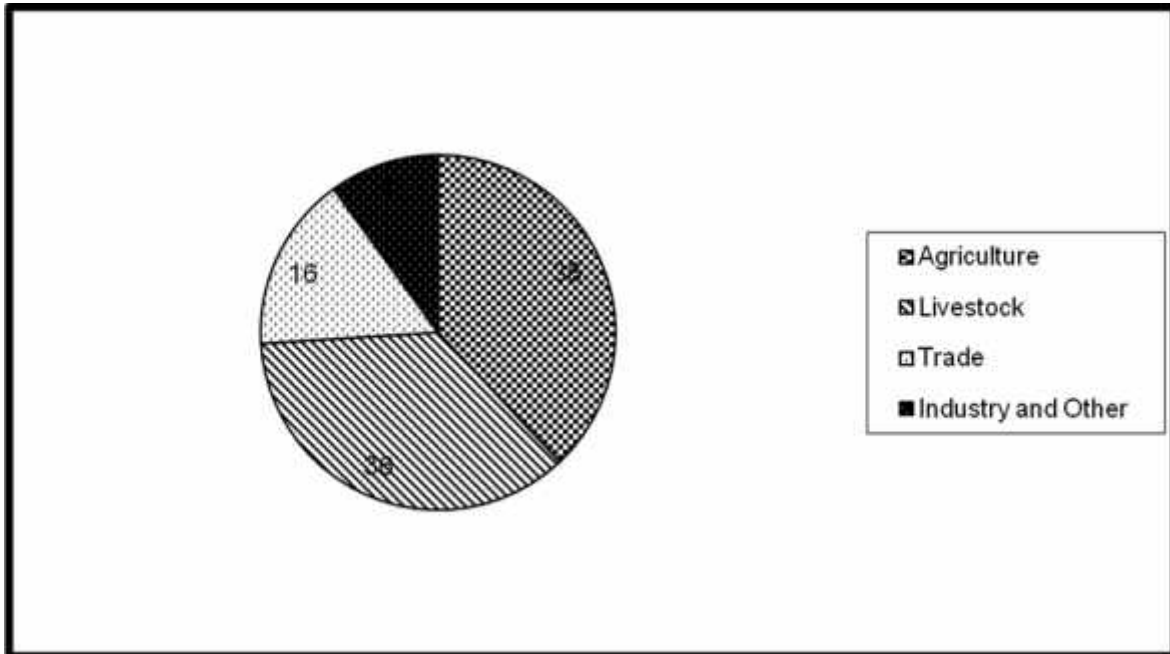
Community organizations are the key factors of loan distribution in community for different purposes. The major sectors of loan investment in the study area are found agriculture livestock and trade. The loan flow on agriculture is significant rather than others. The loan distribution patterns of COs in the community on different sectors are found as mentioned in the table under here.

Table 5.9: Loan Distribution Pattern of COs

S.N.	Sectors of Investment	Priority in Percentage
1	Agriculture	38.00
2	Livestock	36.00
3	Trade	16.00
4	Industry and Other	10.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Figure 5.3: Loan Distribution Pattern of COs



Above table and figure indicate that the main priority of loan distribution or flow is found on agriculture 38 percent followed by livestock 36 percent, trade 16 percent and industry and other only 10 percent in the area under study. This figure further indicates that the main areas of investment of loan are agriculture and livestock which are also known as twin pillar of Nepalese economy.

5.2.4 Role of COs on Training and Skill Development

Community organizations are also the key actors of training and skill development in the community. The effectiveness of COs in Godamchaur VDC on training and skill development is mentioned in the below table as responses taken from respondents.

Table 5.10: Role of COs on Training and Skill Development

Level of Effectiveness	Total Agreement no of Respondents	Percentage
Highly effective	25	25.00
Effective	42	42.00
Less effective	33	33.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above table 5.10 reveals that the effectiveness of COs on trainings and skill development is effective. The total numbers of respondents agree on highly effective and effective is 67 rest of then out of 100 total are disagree on effectiveness of them. The total number of respondents disagree on effectiveness is 33 out of total 100 respondents. This table further indicates that the role of COs on trainings and skill development in the community seems very satisfactory.

5.2.5 Level of Satisfaction of Respondents on the Role of COs in Community Development

The respondents of this study are found as keen observe and participants of the actions done by community organizations. The respondents have found very positive and interesting about the role of COs, the actual level of satisfaction of respondents on the role of COs in community development is mentioned in the table below:

Table 5.11: Level of Satisfaction of Respondents on the Role of COs in Community Development

Role of COs in Community Development	Satisfaction Level of Respondent			Total No. of Respondents
	Very Good	Good	Weak Need to Improve	
Group Formation	22	45	33	100
Social Mobilization	24	48	28	100
Resource Mobilization	18	32	50	100
Loan Distribution	17	35	48	100
Financial Subsidy	14	28	58	100
Training and Skill Development	21	43	36	100
Saving and Credit Activities	26	44	30	100
Health and Sanitation	8	21	71	100
Education	13	18	69	100
Drinking Water	14	30	56	100
Transportation	12	27	61	100
Communication	11	27	62	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 5.11 reveals that the level of satisfaction of respondents is found satisfactory on the role of community organizations in community development. The role of COs in group formation is found good in the study area, out of total (100) respondents, 67 respondents are found satisfactory. In social mobilization process as well the respondents are satisfied. In and rest of then are unsatisfied.

In the topic of loan distribution of flow the respondents are not well satisfied because 48 respondents out of total (100) are not satisfied, they recommended to improve. In financial subsidy 57 respondents are recommended to improve, 43 respondents are satisfied. In the topic of training and skill development majority of respondents (64) are satisfied with the current role of COs. In saving and credit activities the respondents are seen satisfied with current actions. The role of COs in health and sanitation is found not

satisfactory because 71 respondents are recommended to improve it. In the sector of education, the respondents are not satisfied; it seems to be improved in forth coming days. In the field of drinking water, transportation and communication the respondents are not satisfied these are recommended to improve in further days.

In short, we can conclude that the fields group formation, social mobilization, training and skill development and saving and credit are found satisfactory in the area and rest of them are recommended to improve in future days.

In short, we can conclude that the fields group formation, social mobilization, training and skill development and saving and credit are found satisfactory in the area and rest of them are recommended to improve in future days.

5.3 Relationship between Groups and Individuals

The relationship between community groups and individuals is essential to have good relation. The group of the community is the combination of community people to have a well-combination of community people. To have a well-matched community group the socio-economic status of the people is essential to be equal and match-able. The relationship between groups and individuals in study area is as follows.

Table 5.12: Relationship between Groups and Individuals

Level of Relationship	Total Agreement No. of Respondents	Percentage
Very Good	24	24.00
Good	28	28.00
Normal	35	35.00
Weak, Need to Improve	13	13.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above table 5.12 indicates that the relationship between groups and individuals seems good. 52 respondents are agreed on the relationship very good and good option. 35 respondents are agreed on the normal relationship between groups and individuals. Only 13 respondents out of total (100) are agreed on weak relationship between group and

individuals. Therefore, they are recommended to improve the relationship. This table further indicates that the relationship between groups and individuals is satisfactory.

5.4 Problems in Community Development by COs

5.4.1 Problem in Fund Generation

Fund is a key factor of community development. Mostly, the community organizations are depended on the fund of national and international donors. The fund provided by the donors is not free to utilize. That is essential to invest in intended sector by the donors. Because of the limitation of budget for COs most of the needy sectors of the community are not taken in solution. Mainly the works on which donor intend to invest are done in the community.

The people of community are keen interested and helpful towards the community organizations but not well satisfied with the actions of them.

The field study has found that the people of study area want independent fund of COs rather than dependent on donors. Because of the lack of their own fund COs are doing the duplication in programs and activities. The respondents are suggested to the COs to generate their own fund for maximum benefit of community and sustainability of them and their actions.

5.4.2 Problem in Sustainability

Development is a positive change in the life of the people. The development process is very essential to have continue and sustainable. The sustainable positive change in the community brings happiness and satisfaction. The change process with lots of ups and downs in the society creates respect and hatred. Community organizations dependent on the fund of others is a key factor of problem of sustainability. Sustainability on community development process starts from group formation and mobilization of them. The community organizations themselves are found unaware about the sustainable change and development. They don't know how long they can support but they know that how long the donor supports. It clearly shows that the unsustainability of their actions.

Field survey has revealed that the community organizations are unaware about the sustainable change of the community. The organizations only replicate the actions on which donors support in their community. Therefore, the respondents are recommended to support community people in needy sector and in sustainable manner.

5.5 Some Case Studies on Role of COs in Rural Development

5.5.1 Godamchaur Community Development Center

Godamchaur Community Development Center is a community organization established in 2059 B.S. It is registered in CDO/SWC. There are 9 members in executive committee. The organization has been implementing kitchen garden, seed grant, social infrastructures; school education support activities. The support of World Vision has been taken. This organization built a school building in this VDC by investing 42 Lakh. Likewise, this organization has the programs such as goat farming, financial subsidy distribution, informal classes for adults. This organization has played crucial role to uplift the living standard of poorest of the poor of the community. It is one of the pioneer organizations which has a good impact in community, other organizations are essential to be copied from it.

5.5.2 Dhruba Bahadur Thapa Smiriti Kosh

Dhruba Bahadur Thapa Smiriti Kosh is a registered organization in CDO/SWC. There are 7 executive members. This organization has established a community library in 2063. It provides financial subsidy to those students who are economically poor and talent to study. It also provides the scholarship for poor and talent students either by its own fund or by recommending to other donor agencies, till now it has provided to 12 persons. The other sectors that this organization supports are;

- Health
- Sanitation
- Awareness
- Empowerment
- Capacity building
- Agriculture and others

This organization is as key organizations in the field of education and capacity building in this VDC.

CHAPTER - VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter includes the summary of findings, conclusion and some corrective measures as recommendations for the study area, community organizations and concern agencies.

6.1 Summary

- Majority of the respondents (66%) are taken from economically active age groups 26 to 45 for the study.
- The literacy rate of the study area has found 71 percent among them 22 percent has the education of literacy followed by 25 percent SLC, 10 percent IA, 8 percent and 6 percent M.A. and above.
- The occupation of the people of study area has found as; 48 percent farmer, 14 percent social worker, 12 percent teacher, 10 percent bureaucrat, 10 percent businessmen and others only 6 percent.
- The total number of male respondents is 52 and female 45. It shows that the majority of respondents is of male.
- The number of married respondents is maximum 87 percent and rest of them (13%) are only unmarried respondents. It is because of the majority of respondents are from the age group of 26 to us.
- The land holding status of the people of study area has found as 32 percent less than 1 Ropani, 36 percent 1 to 5 Ropani, 16 percent 5 to 10 Ropani, 10 percent 10 to 15 Ropani and only 6 percent contain the land of above 15 Ropani.
- The role of COs in social mobilization process has found effective. In total 71 respondents out of 100 total are agree on the effective and highly effective role. Rest of them, 29 percent respondents claimed as less effective role of COs in the community.
- The role of COs in saving and credit activities has found good. Regulation of monthly meetings, monthly saving, monthly flow of credit are found good and

monthly progress review and group planning and activities are seems to be improved.

- The role of COs in loan distribution or flow has found good. The main flow of loan distribution is on agriculture (38%) out of total. The second major sector of loan distribution is livestock on which 36 percent out of total is distributed. Likewise, trade (16%) and industry and other (10%) in the study area.
- The role of COs in training and skill development has found effective in general. In total 67 respondents out of 100 totals are agree on the effective role of COs in this sector. The total disagree number of respondents is 33, which shows the effective role of COs in training and skill development.
- The overall assessment of role of COs in Community development has found satisfactory level of people of study area. Group formation, social mobilization, training and skill development and saving and credit functions of community organizations are found highly satisfactory and resource mobilization, loan distribution, financial subsidy, health and sanitation, education, drinking water, transportation and commutation functions of COs are seems to be improved.
- The relationship between groups and individuals in study area has found good. In total 52 respondents out of 100 totals are agree on the good relationship between groups and individuals. In total 35 respondents are agree on normal relationship, only 13 respondents are recommended to improve the relationship between groups and individuals.
- The major problems of COs in community development process has found as problem in fund generation and sustainability of their actions done in community.

6.2 Conclusion

The community organizations are the key actors and agents for the community development. Resource mobilization group formation social mobilization and development works with people's meaningful participation are the key and pioneer actions of community organizations. The development works in any community by outsiders become unsustainable and less profitable for the community people. Therefore,

the community organizations are the key actors of community development. In the area under study, the community organizations are playing crucial role for the transformation of their community. The question of fund generation by COs and sustainability of their actions is not answered well, other overall actions of COs are found good and satisfactory.

Groups and individuals are the two side of a same coin, if anyone is involved in group. Any group depends on the role of individual and individual also depends on the group work or function. Therefore, the function and progress of individual depends on the collective effort of individuals as in the term of group. In the area under study, the relationship between groups and individuals is seems good. The individuals are totally confined with the function of group and work procedure of group for the progress of their life and community as well.

The overall socio-economic condition of the people of study area is neither so good nor so bad, means to say that the socio-economic condition seems normal. The social functions are performed with group members and community members. Social rites and rituals are based on Hindu and only few others. Marriage, birth and birth to death rituals are confined with the Hindu culture. The economic condition of the people of study area seems normal. Majority of the people of study area are following the agriculture and livestock as their major occupation. The economy of study area is dependent on agriculture in general. Most of the agricultural products are commercialized because of the monetary value in the community.

The main problems of COs in community development are found the lack of their own fund and un sustainability of their works. The people of study area are satisfied with the functions of COs but not with the duration and budget of investment. Therefore, the COs are recommended to generate their own fund for community development and long term support for the community.

6.3 Recommendations

On the basis of field study and findings of the study the following relevant recommendations are made.

- The community organizations are not self-dependent in terms of fund for the programs. So the community organizations are recommended to generate their own fund.
- Some of the activities and programs in the community by community organizations are found duplicate and haphazard in the community, therefore, these are essential to eliminate.
- In the level of program implementation and benefit sharing of programs the political biasness has been seen, so these are must to eradicate.
- The ratio of loan return by the members of society is mostly neglected, so the rules and regulations of groups regarding to saving and credit are essential to make strict.
- Networking among the community organizations seems very weak because of which the duplication on programs and activities are occurred, so the effective networking among organizations is must to establish.

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ANNEX- I

Role of Community Organization in Rural Development

A Case Study of Godamchaur VDC in Lalitpur

Questionnaire

Respected Sir/ Madam,

Namaste !

You have choosen as an informant for this study. Therefore, I humbly request you to provide necessary information for this purpose. I assure you that the information given by you will be treated confidential and will be used only for academic purpose.

Thank You !

Bashistha Kumar Adhikari

T.U.

Kirtipur

Questionnaire No.:

Occupation:

1. Name of the respondent:
2. Age
16-25 () 26-30 () 30-45 ()
46-55 () 56 and above ()
3. Sex: Male () Female ()
4. Education: Literate () Illiterate ()

If literate specify,
Under SLC () SLC () I.A. ()
B.A. () M.A. and above ()
5. Marital Status: Married () Unmarried ()
)

6. Land Holding Status:
- Less than 1 Ropani () 1 to 5 Ropani ()
- 5 to 10 Ropani () 10 to 15 Ropani ()
- above 15 Ropani ()

7. Role of community organizations

- a. What type of role of community organizations on social mobilization process do you have felt?

Highly effective () effective ()
 Less effective ()

- b. What type of role of community organizations on saving and credit activities do you have felt?

Please mark any one of the following option.

Activities	Options		
	Very good	Good	Normal
Monthly meeting			
Monthly saving			
Monthly flow of credit			
Monthly progress review			
Group planning and activities			

- c. What type a role of community organizations on Loan distribution do you feel?
 Please marks in the box in priority (as 1, 2, 3) order as sector.

Agriculture () Livestock ()
 Trade () Industry and other ()

- d. What type of role of community organizations on training and skill development do you have felt?

Light effective () effective ()
 Les effective ()

e. Please, mention your level of satisfaction in following sectors about the role of community organizations.

Mark any one of the following options

Role of community organizations	Options		
	Very good	Good	Weak need to improve
Group formation			
Social mobilization			
Resource mobilization			
Loan distribution			
Financial subsidy			
Training and skill development			
Saving and credit activities			
Health and sanitation			
Education			
Drinking water			
Transportation			
Communication			

8. What type of relation do you have felt about the groups and individuals in your community?

Very good () good ()
 Normal () weak, need to improve ()

If you have any suggestion on relationship between groups and individuals please mention below:

.....

9. What do you feel about the major problems of community organizations in your community?

.....
.....

10. What would be better to do by community organizations mainly about the improvement of your community?

.....
.....

11. Please, mention if you have any suggestion for the community organizations.

.....
.....

12. Do you have any memorable moment that community organization created? If you have please mention below:

.....
.....

Thank You!