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SURVEY REPORT

THE EFFECTS OF THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
ON THE LIVES OF PEOPLE

Unofficial translation
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND

It is apparent to all concerned that according to direction of the National Development Fifth Meeting, the new method of evaluation system has been adopted. Unless we do not receive the fact about the true effectiveness of the project development among the people it cannot be determined the progress of the projects and its' objective. Therefore, this new method of evaluation has supported to evaluate the effectiveness of the projects among the people. If the projects do not offer direct benefit to the people through completed projects that it would be just a wastage of manpower, materials and time invested to the projects. In view of all these facts the National Planning Commission has been carried out this study.

Objectives

1. To study the effects of the various projects among the people
2. To observe and balance the effectiveness of the project development programs - carried out on the basis of geographic (terai and hill) and regional development.
3. To study the characteristics of relationship between the socio-economy of population, and benefit they have derived from the programs development.

Method of Study

Any kind of project development is carried out in view to fulfil the needs of majority of people. The emphasis of this study is to collect the informations that saying how much benefit have been derived from the previous projects' programs. And this survey report submits the collection and analysis of the local people's feelings toward the project developments. Therefore, the meaning of regional development effect is to reflex the amount of benefit derived from the development programs by local people as per their experience.

(a) Sampling design

The staff of this Commission had gone to the various parts of the country to collect the above statistical informations. It was collected by interviewing the individual people. 3,935 households in 68 panchayats were interviewed, and it presents the informations of various eight geographic (terai and hill) regions.

As per the methods of stratified random sampling, primarily the whole geophysic of Nepal is divided into four development regions. Geographically, development regions are divided into each terai and hill regions. In comparison to terai with the hill, the numbers of districts are double in the hill areas, therefore 2/2 districts from hill and 1/1 district from terai, altogether 12 districts were selected from four development regions throughout the kingdom. Among these 12 districts, each district from terai and two districts from the hill - 10% village panchayat, 10% households were selected within each village panchayat by using random table.

(b) Index and table arrangements

Due to geographical reasons and difficulty of transportation throughout the entire regions, it is very difficult to reach out the Government services there. The country development programs in a planned manner mobilizing national materials was initiated since two decades ago. In this short period there had been carried out various projects. Therefore, the index is essential for the impact study on the effects of the project development and programs, among the people. In this study an index system was applied in order to get the correct results of effects to the people through project developments and programs. At the present stage it cannot be expected a high standard survey. However, if the effects of project development programs goes on consistently indices will also be increased in the same rate. But we should bear in mind that it depends on the firmness of the project development, and then this could be used as a sample or basis for the future statistical survey study. Furthermore, this would be a most useful element for the future study on the effects of the development programs comparatively in the lives of people. This index study indicates the progress or apparent details of already available materials as well as surplus materials. In this way the necessary materials and facilities could be provided where such things are lacking and then in the mean time it would be helpful to withdraw the surplus materials and transfer to the place where in need.

The index is invented keeping relation with development of projects and programs and the whole economic and social variable which are divided into 12 headings as follows:

1. Agriculture production, development and irrigation
2. Land reform, cooperative and water
3. Resettlement and forest
4. Transportation
5. Hydro electricity and drinking water
6. Industry
7. Communication
8. Education
9. Health
10. Banking
11. Panchayat, social and political developments
12. Income, expenditure sources

The index has been created by taking out 1/1 equal questionnaires from the above headings for each geographical region in order to study the effects in the community from various project developments and programs. The above index is used for various comparative study of effectiveness in the community from different development projects. Similarly, the index is prepared keeping relation with the effects of various project developments and programs from the above 12 sectors. The regression analysis method is applied to study the comparative relationship between the benefit derived by each household and from various project developments and programs. The Hypothesis index analysis examines whether more effectiveness in some sectors are true or not in comparison to other sectors.

The micro index value is composed from various methods as described by integrating all individual influenced from the different initiated project developments. The purpose of micro index is to explain about the benefit derived by that particular household. The regression analysis is applied to study the characteristics of socio-economy of that particular household. It also estimates to which group of society is being enjoyed more benefits from the project developments. These estimates are examined by means of ^{quantitative} / analysis to know whether it is true or not.

There are two types of questionnaires which has been prepared to obtain the required statistical report. On the first questionnaire can receive positive or negative response, and from second could expect more than one response. Anyway the index is regarded as in minimum 0 and in maximum 10.

If any questionnaire is elaborate one, micro index value is placed (used) for that. The following examples of transportation shows more clearly about this:

(1) Yes (2) No. (3) Don't know

If any person response "yes" would offer 10 index value, for "no" response would offer 0. But, if cannot be received any response or says "I don't know", it would not include in the index.

Therefore, it becomes $(10 + 0)/2=5$.

Questionnaire No. 42. If "yes" for what benefit would you assume?

- (1) Benefitted to the rich only
- (2) Also benefitted to the common
- (3) Increased number of tourists
- (4) Able to travel other parts of the country in less money and time
- (5) Numbers of government office or inspectors of development programs are increased

Here 5 possible questions are responded. Therefore, placed 2 index for each response, and if it has been responded all 5 questions, remains index as 10. If nobody response or sixth person answers the question it would not include in the index.

The responses available from the individual person are included in the micro index value. Two illustrations received from the communication sector are given below:

Question No. 54. Is Radio Nepal program benefiting you?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No.
- (3) Don't know

If answer is "yes", is given 10 index and for "no" given 0 index and for "don't know" is not included in the index.

Question No. 55. If you believed to have been benefitted, how?

- (1) By more intertainment -
- (2) By hearing various incidental news
- (3) By knowing recent news through various mediums
- (4) By knowing about national culture
- (5) By knowing about agricultural developments
- (6) By hearing about family planning
- (7) By knowing educational development
- (8) Other

Here, the seven possible responses are given, and each index is equal to the multiplication number 1.4. Therefore, the multiplied result occurs within the 1.4 to 9.8.

For the application of index, example is drawn up from the result of the question No. 9, table No. 80, in which "the increase of this year's agriculture production" is tabulated. When index is prepared on the basis of responses received from the four development sectors it has been found that the far Western / Region Terai is 6.41, Central Region Terai / 0.3 and Terai 0. Analysing on the basis of this index it has also been found increased in the agriculture production in the far Western terai sectors. Such index has supported or made possible to initiate the comparative study, and it will be useful to apply in the same type of questionnaires in the future similar survey study.

The consolidated tables that has been collected from the statistical survey is included as a supplementary in this report. The above said tables have been prepared as follows. If there is only one question of the one sector project development and program, different responses that has been received from the respondents the numbers of responses are shown in percentage separately below the concerned table. As for example, the result received on the basis of question No. 14, is shown below the table No. 17 (418) means that is should be understood that the numbers of respondents are 418.

Where there are more than one questionnaire in the same sector, those results are also shown on the same table. As for example, question No. 20, "since the effect of land reform, have you received any additional benefit?", and question No. 21, "if benefitted how can

you say?" Both of them are correlated questionnaires of the same sector. As mentioned, the table of the above result are given on the table No. 21. Below this table (3792.32) percent (1228) means responded by 3792 persons to question No. 20 positively in 32 percent, and it tells that question No. 21 have been responded by 1228 persons.

Similarly, (3697.23%) (853.14%) (675.9%) (58) given in table No. 20. Given in this, are the statistical result of the responses from the questions No. 17, 18, 19, (a) and 19 (b). Question No. 17, "Is irrigation facility available in your village sector?" It was interogated to 3697 persons and among them 23 percent had given positive response. In question No. 18, "If yes, is additional irrigation facility available from five years onward?" This question was asked to 853 respondents, and, among them 14% had given positive answer. "Is additional irrigation facility benefiting you?", were asked in question No. 19(a). 9 out of 675 respondents had given a positive response. On asking question No. 19(b), "If yes, how much land is benefitted from the additional irrigation facility?" It shows that 58 persons had responded.

The number of the respondents are shown in various percentages in order to make it easier to understand.. Percentages are shown where necessary only, otherwise, to other places the following words are used:

0	9 percent	least
10	19 "	less
20	39 "	
40	59 "	about half
60	79 "	more
80	100 "	almost all

Study Sector

In this study, the feelings expressed by the local people are given in figures by using quantitative method. And it is converted into figures. It is apparent that the listed statistical truth can be depended upon the feelings or expression of the people that has been carried out under quantitative and survey methods. All consolidated computerized materials have been forwarded to the Machinery copying (recording) Center and Regression Analysis Geodetic Survey Department.

Project's Subject-Matter

This survey report is divided into four chapters. In the first chapter, it is included with preface, objectives, methods of study and introductory descriptions. Similarly, the second chapter is included with, (as per fiscal sectors) description of effects, comparative study as per regional sector and analysis of regression heading, in third and fourth chapters portrays the study of a selected Nepali household as a guideline of this study.

Technical and other descriptions applied in this report is included in the Annex 1, in Annex 2, macro and micro technical index are shown as per geographical development sectors; Annex 3 is shown percentage tables; in Annex 4, there is given a list of selected districts and village panchayats; in Annex 5, there is given questionnaires and the names of the surveyors are included in the last Annex.

Annex 3, 4 & 5 are not attached.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS ACCORDING TO FINANCIAL SECTORS

The description of the effects, surveyed according to financial sectors are divided into 12 headings as below:

2.1. Agriculture production, agriculture development, Irrigation (Q. No. 9-12, 15-19) (Table 14,18,20,80,82)

Approx 10% households were included in this survey. They responded that in comparison to last year, the main crops such as rice, wheat and maize have been increased in production this year. Among them 80% had replied that due to sufficient rain-fall in this season the production in agriculture was increased. One-fourth of the respondents had expressed that the increase in the production was because of good and developed seeds and availability of fertilizers etc. Very few of them opined that the cause of increase in agricultural production was having availed various facilities such as JTA's help, facility of irrigation, facility of loan from Co-operative Organization and application of the insecticides medicines. Several farmers had enthusiastically expressed that the abundance in increase of their production was that they could receive loan, assistance of Co-operative Organization. In addition to this they were encouraged by the panchayat members.

However, more than 80% respondents had told that there had been no increase this year in agricultural production in comparison to last year. The opinion of more than half of them were that insufficient rain-fall had harmed crop fertility. In the other hand, few persons had responded that more rain had spoilt the production. Some of them had replied that their agricultural production was not increased because they could not receive fertilizers, developed seeds and agricultural loan.

The opinion of approx 30% respondents under this survey is - in comparison to last year the Co-operative Organization will be taken more attention for the provision of more fertilizers, and developed seeds. Some of them had informed that the JTA is paying visit in time to their village. Very few respondents had told about the increased agricultural informations, availability of insecticides and additional irrigation facility. Only 3 persons had expressed about the provision of agricultural market development. However, more agricultural tools have been considerably increased in Western region terai and in the hill this year in comparison to last year.

More than 80% who were included in this survey had emphasized about the necessity of irrigation facility. Only one-fourth respondents had reported to have receiving irrigation facility in their village sector. Among them about 15% had reported the increase in irrigation facility within five years period. But additional irrigation facility had actually not given any benefit to the common people. But it had benefitted to the large scale landowner only of more than five hectares, and it is also assumed that 50% of this benefit is being enjoyed by the rich and big men. Eastern terai stands first place in the maximum receipt of irrigation benefit after five years onward.

2.2. Land Reform, Co-operative & Survey (Q. 20-29) (Table 21-24, 83-85)

Only one-third of people under this survey had expressed that they had been benefitted by the land reform programs. About half of them had believed profitable from the tenancy right or compulsory saving. On the opinion of few respondents, fixation of land rent and distribution of access land holding have been extremely profitted to them. Few respondents had expressed about the benefit experienced

gained from the fixation of land rent, availability of land from tenancy right and some of them had also been reported to have benefitted through paying of compulsory saving. The maximum benefit had been experienced in the central terai region from the land reform programs. Approximately 40% had responded that there had been established Co-operative (Sajha) and according to more than 50% respondents this is being developed. Half among them had reported to have been available seeds, fertilizers and some of them had also said some consuming commodities are available in reduced price. On the opinion/^{of} very few people, there has been considerably increased the feeling of Co-operative in the village panchayat, because cash loan, market facility and loan for the livestock keeping are available through the Agricultural Development Organizations. It has been understood from the few people that there is no provision of godown in the village sector. About half of them said, there is no progress in the Co-operative development, and 40% believed to have not given any sort of benefit by Co-operative in the village sector. However, few had perceived the lack of mutual cooperation between the people and panchayat and the Government in the village. But none of them had opined that there is no need of Co-operative Organization in the village. Far Western terai sector had received maximum benefit from the Co-operative development.

Among respondents, the land survey had been carried out in the village of 60% respondents and it had been greatly benefitted to them. In the opinion of most people the completion of land survey had assisted them to keep the record of land upto date. Some respondents had experienced the decline of land dispute in village.

Some respondents said, land survey had extended(annexed) the areas of land and in the mean time it had also increased the quality of land in some extent. But, the persons who reported to have been benefitted by land survey did not mentioned neither the areas of land had decreased nor given a high quality to their land.

Few persons among 20% reported that no benefit had been derived from land survey and said the areas of their land was decreased and also the measurements of land had done carelessly. However, few respondents had believed to have been decreased unnecessary land dispute, and also the areas of land was increased after the completion of the land survey. Far Western region hill sectors and Eastern region tarai people had experienced receiving more benefits from the land survey than Western region hill.

2.3. Forest, Resettlement (Q. No. 30-36) (Table 28, 29 & 86)

There was no any resettlement plan in the village panchayat under survey. But, concerning the effect of the forest project - 50% respondents included in the survey opined that inspite of forest protection and conservation programs, the forest is being badly damaged. Aforestation program is very less. 70% respondents had reluctantly expressed their experience, the damage of forest has been made extremely difficult in the firewood. Few of them had said, the damage of forest had caused changes in climate and land erosion too. The deforestation had not effected much to the people of eastern region and central region hill sectors, whereas the people of western hill and tarai sectors had been directly effected from deforestation.

2.4. Transportation (Q. 37-42) (Table 30-33,87)

Approx half of the respondents included in the interview had said that the development in the road and transportation is believed to have been progressed at local level. Nearly 60% had thought that the footpath construction has been increased in the village panchayat, and the temporary road has also been constructed. In spite of new construction they assumed there is no progress in the development of national highway, suspension bridges and air transportations. More than 80% had convinced, it has become more easier for them to travel to and from the market, town and nearby places than before. Some believed, it is also becoming easier for the quick delivery and posting of letters now a days. The movement of the government employees are considerably increasing. However, in spite of development in transportation, there seems to have been no sign of cheap in market prices and also there is no increase in the local trade. In view of village people, transportation development have not been benefiting them. But there are very few people who could say there is no benefit from the road & transportation facility. 70% Respondents believe that air transportation could only benefitted to the rich people. Some assumed, from development of air transportation the numbers of tourists are increasing, and government visitors (inspectors) are also increasing in some extent. The road transportation development had been benefitted mostly to the people of central region hill and tarai.

2.5. Hydro Electricity, Drinking Water
(Q No. 43-44, 76-77) (Table 34, 58, 59, 88)

It has been discovered that only three village panchayats are getting hydro electricity and drinking water facilities according to the respondents. About half among the respondents had enthusiastically stressed that the provision of such facilities have offered social benefit. Very few had emphasized that due to electrification in the village there^{is}/no kerosene problem. However, there is little advantage of electricity in view of industrial development. Also, electric power has not been able to benefit effectively in irrigation and hotel business.

More than half respondents are using well-water for drinking. Only few people uses the river-water and spring-water. Only 12% people have been able to utilize the pipe water. There are only 5% who said to have been improving the water facility. Drinking water facility seemed to have been improving in the central, far western and far western regions hill sectors.

2.6. Industry (Q No. 45-47) (Table 35,37,89)

70% Respondents were included in the survey study to study the effects of the Industry in the lives of the people. They said, there is no development in the field of industry; there is very little progress if there is some. In other hand, only few people seemed to have been developed in the industry. Very few respondents had said, there is some possibility of increasing industrial development but no one can say definitely that it is developed. In comparision to other industries, especially the numbers of rice mills and oil pressing mills are considerably increasing. But saw mills are developing less. The

respondents feel that there is no development of large scale industry but small scale industry is believed to have been increased. 60% respondents said that our country is based on agriculture, so that the meaning of industrial development is to create employment to the local people and increase their income basically.

Some respondents thought, the other benefit of industrial development is to increase sale of local materials, improve or increase skills and reduce the price of productive goods etc. However, no one had responded about the effects of industrial development had increased export, reduced import or competition in the productive goods. It had been noticed, more industrial development is taking place in eastern and central region tarai in comparison to other sectors.

2.7. Communication (Q. 48-60) (Table 38,40-46,90-93)

The respondents (70%) included in this survey had expressed that there have been provided with post office within 5 miles distance of their panchayat sector and almost all people are receiving their letters in time and the stamps are also available. Few people thought, due to establishment of additional post office facility, other benefits are also being followed along with this. The people of eastern hills and far western hills are getting more benefits from post office facility in comparison to other development sectors.

According to 90% respondents' experience, the progress of Department of Communication is beyond praiseworthy. Few among them had reported that the portraits of His Majesty King and Her Majesty Queen were distributed in some occasion and very few had heard the royal speech of the king about the expanding of national development. The job of

Department of Communication have been felt more effective by the people of western region hill and other sectors.

About 80% people had said, they had never been listened the Radio Nepal. But other 20% had replied that they used to listen radio almost everyday. The villagers take more interest to listen news about agricultural development than other advertisement services, educational and family planning programs. Only few people are interested to listen other news programs. More radio listeners had said that they had gained more knowledge of important events, but half of them had said, they are only interested to listen agricultural programs in order to get more practical knowledge concerning agriculture. It has been found that only few people are taking interest in listening family planning, education and cultural programs. In comparison to other development regions, the residents of far western tarai are more benefitted by radio programs.

More than 90% respondents had expressed, the movie shown through His Majesty's Government had not been able to see in their village. Very few people had got a chance to see the Nepali documentary films on development informations. So people's experience is, there is no progress in cultural development. But very few believe to have progress about cultural development.

In most cases the Gorkhapatra newspaper never reach to their village, and 10% people only could receive it everyday or some days. Although they receive newspaper in their village, only few people could read it otherwise most of them cannot read it because of illiteracy. Those who can read but they do not take trouble on reading because they have no reading habit. Few literate among 10% only reads newspaper almost

everyday. The eastern region tarai receives more newspaper in comparison to other sectors. Only 3% of the respondents in this survey knew about the availability of the wireless facility.

2.8 Education (Q No. 61-69) (Table 48-53,94)

Approx more than half respondents of this survey had heard about the national education system. About 60% people knows about the free primary education. Some believed that the objective of this education system is to give more emphasis on vocational education, and some think that the aim of this education system is to develop the salary of teachers, increase literacy, nationalize the schools, to emphasize on the building of students' good behaviour and fulfil the necessary manpower of the country.

93% respondents said the primary schools are opened within the 6 miles distance of their village. Few expressed the lower middle schools are situated nearby their village. Very few people reported the existence of the Campus and adult education in their village areas. Almost all the children of the household are going to the primary school. More than half stressed, they used to send school their children before the effect of free primary education, and 20% said, they have started to send their children to the school after the effect of free primary education. In this way, the New Education System has considerably increased the numbers of primary school going children. After this education system, primary school going children have been increased 5% according to the significance of index analysis level. Still, less than 20% people do not send their children to primary school.

The parents who used to send their children to school, now they had stopped sending. Almost half of the respondents had said, the availability of text books are in progress in the village sectors, but 30% of them had emphasize that progress is not being made towards this.

According to the opinion of 80% respondents the increase in the number of students during the past five years were due to education development. Some said, the reason of increase in number of school going children were also due to opening up of new schools, and also teaching some new subjects. Very few respondents informed about the establishment of campus in their village sector. According to the responses of 70% or more, after availability of education in local level that more than half people have got opportunity to send their children to school. Some of them believe, due to educational development, other programs are also being progressed along with education development. After the effect of New Education System, far western hill and tarai have been mainly benefited more by the development of education.

2.9. Health (Q. No. 70-75) (Table 54-57,96)

More than half respondents who were included in the survey expressed that the health sector is being progressed in their village panchayat. Approx 70% people reported to have been given cholera, smallpox and TABC injections systematically in time. Few village people believe, employees have been supported to control leprosy, TB and smallpox communicable diseases in their village panchayat. Very few persons had expressed their experience of having established new health post, improving in availability of medicines as well and also progressing visiting of the health authorities.

If anyone become ill in the household, more than half interviewees responded that they used to take their sick person to the nearest hospital or health post for treatment. But 30% people were found still to have been believed in witchcraft healing practice.

The minority of them believe that the ill person could be healed by worshipping God or illness can be recovered automatically in due course. It is learned that more progress is made in health development in the eastern region tarai in comparison with the central and far western regions tarai. Approx 70% respondents expressed, they used to listen little about family planning. Most of them understand the objective of family planning is to create a small and happy family, and also to control the growth rate of population increase. Only, very few people think, the objective of this program is to distribute contraceptive devices. And few people do not want birth control because they think it against one's religious faith. But no one thinks to accept this kind of birth control is to invite corruption in the character of society. Less than 30% had learned about the family planning team visitors, but half of them had reported that such team had not been visited to them. More visits were paid by family planning team to western region tarai in comparison to far western tarai according to the information sources.

2.10. Banking (Q. No. 78-81) (Table 60-63, 97)

In the interview, was asked about the effects of banking facility among the people. The response of 50% people were that the banking facility is available within 6 miles (2 kosh) distance of their place, but most of them had learned no benefit from such facility in the village.

Very few respondents said, even though such facility is available it is situated quite far distance from the village sector. Approximately

half of them believe/^asafe place to deposit their money in the bank. However, other few thinks the safest place to deposit their money is their own home. Very few respondents expressed, they used to keep their valuables into the house of wealthy person or trustworthy person.

About half of the respondents told, they used to take loan from the rich kinsmen of the village sector. The numbers loan taking personnel from the bank or cooperative are only 10%. Very few people used to take loan from their trustworthy men. More than half can understand about the benefit of banking systems, but some do not understand or heard anything about it. Far western region tarai people are getting more benefit on the money lending system from the bank, in comparison to other sectors.

2.11. Panchayat, Social & Political Development
(Q. No. 82-97) (Table 64-69, 72-76, 98, 99)

Only 10% responders have got knowledge about the development programs of Local Development Department. And most of them thinks that this department used to allot financial grants to many people for development purposes. Some of them believe, the programs of Local Development Department is extending support for the village development. Only few people believe that this department carry out the development programs in the village.

Some respondents said, only few members of their village are participating in the class organization. More than half persons have been heard about the Back-to-the-Village Campaign. Approx 70% had learned that the duty of this organization is to evaluate the works of panchayat members. Some had strongly believed, this organization uprooted the corrupted panchayat members and created a loyal society. Few understood that this organization offers

tickets to elect the able or good panchayat members. This committee also sends government servants and other persons from the towns to support the development programs to their village sectors; about 5% respondents explained.

When interviewers interogated about the situation of womenhood in their village sectors, about 70% responders said, the polygamy system is being gradually stopped in the village. More than half responders informed, the girls are also equally sending to the school as boys do. Some of them told, women are also equally participating on the task of development programs as their men.

Concerning the social respect, 70% responded that honest man is a respecable man in the village. Some believe to have been respected to the panchayat members, and some few said, landlords and wealthy men are respected.

Regarding National Code (Muluki Ain), they expressed that after the abolition of caste system by Muluki Ain the feelings of caste is slowly decreasing in the village, and some people said both man and woman are almost equally respecting in their society. Some 10% feels, to abolish caste system is to degrade their religion or go against their religion. Few persons thinks, Muluki Ain has fixed the rate of the interest in the village sectors. In comparision to other development sectors, Muluki Ain has effected more to the eastern tarai and central hill regions.

2.12. Income & Expenditure
(Q. No. 13,14,98-100) (Table 16,17,77,100,101)

On the survey of public income and expenditure in fiscal year 2033/34 (1976/77), 10% respondents mentioned the public income of this fiscal year was increased in comparison to that of previous fiscal year. But, those extra income was able to save in some extent by very few persons only, otherwise, most of them had spent. Their additional income was spent on to buy food stuff, clothes, agricultural tools, social activities (festivals) and on school fees for their children. Very few of them had able to repair their house or purchase a new plot of land from that increased income. Approximately 1% had been successful in saving whole of their extra income they earned in this fiscal year. In comparison to other sectors, far western tarai sector's income was believed to have been increased.

Some of them expressed, after 10 years period, hard working village people, landowners and businessmen were become successful to develop their economic-level. Few believe, money-lender wealthy men had also became successful to raise their economic level. Less than 10% thinks, almost all small farmers' economic condition have been improved in this fiscal year.

40% people said their expenditure had been increased due to increase in family members or social festivals and functions. In the other hand, some 40% had said that their expenditure have been decreased in such festivals in these days. The rest of other persons believe there is no change in such kind of expenditure. Some of them think,

although the numbers of festival days are same, the expenditure was increased due to dearness of consuming goods in the market, and also due to increase in income. The central region tarai had experienced more expenditure on festival and other social activities, and western region hill spent less money on this in comparison to other development sectors.

GUIDE LINES OF COMPARATIVE STUDY AS PER
REGIONAL SECTOR AND REGRESSION ANALYSIS RESULT

The characteristics of social and economic guidelines are given in this chapter as per geographical development sectors comparatively, and the result available through regression analysis.

3.1. Characteristics of social and economy as
as per geographical sectors

About 60% respondents from hill and 40% from tarai were represented on this survey. The selected households among the household on this survey were less than 30% from eastern, central and western regional sectors, and the rest of 15% are from far western regional sectors. The names of the districts surveyed are shown on the attached map.

The family members included for interview in the survey were 51% male and 49% female. Among them 4% were found to be away for 6 or more months from their home.

The numbers of average household members are 7 persons in the hill and tarai. There are 8 household members in far western regional sector only, among other development sectors (both hill and tarai). The least numbers of 6 household members were found in the central region sector, and in western region tarai. The biggest numbers of 10 household members were found in far western region tarai sector.

The main occupation of 91% respondents represented on the survey were found to be in agriculture. In tarai, there are 83%, and in hill 97% respondents (in average) were found to be depended upon agricultural occupation. In the mean time, the numbers of dependent

on agricultural occupation is declining in eastern region, and increasing in the western region. As a result of this, there are 87% in eastern region, central region 89%, western region 94% and far western region 97% people are depended on agricultural occupation. The large percentage of dependent (99%) on agriculture is found in the eastern and central hill sectors.

There are only 1% respondents who were engaged on service and other business in the hill and tarai sectors. However, no one among them were depended on industry. But, 6% people were found to be depended upon other sources besides agriculture, service and business etc. There are 4% in eastern region tarai and about 3% in western region hill whose main occupation is business. The highest number (4%) of service holders were found in central region tarai.

But 17% in central region tarai and 16% in western region tarai people found to be professed different kind of occupation.

The size of cultivated land or ownership of terraced (unirrigable) land in the hill and tarai is ranging between 2 hectares to 3.1 hectares. In tarai the medium size plot becomes from 3.1 hectares to 5.1 hectares. In central or western development sectors the size of the land remain smaller. In eastern region and far western region the medium size plot or large size plot is found between 1 to 5.1 hectares.

The cultivated land or ownership of land in the hill and tarai remained to be medium-size plot or small size plot. It seemed the size of the land in the hill remains small size and only in tarai there will remain medium size plot. Similarly, there seemed to be small

size plot of land in western and far western regions, and medium size plot of land in eastern and central regions.

Among the 90% respondents under this survey, both tarai and hill were landowners and cultivated their land by themselves. Almost 1 hectare terraced land and 1.5 hectare paddy land are cultivated by themselves. The average size of landowners in the hill are paddy field 4 hectares and 6 hectares terraced land. In tarai, 3.1 hectares dryland and 3.1 hectare rice field are used to till by the landowners themselves. The maximum size of terraced land holding of self cultivators have 3.2 hectares, and minimum is .1 hectare in western and central region tarai. And the maximum size of paddy land holding of self tillers have 3.2 hectares or 3.3 hectares in central or eastern region tarai, and minimum self tillers have .3 hectares in western, central and eastern regions.

There are 33,17 and 11 percent people who hold the terraced land in western, central and far western regions tarai. Besides, there was found less than 7% respondents who owns only terraced land in all other geographical sectors ! Approx one-third of the respondents are only tenants in the far western and eastern regions. In far western and eastern regions tarai there are about 40% tenants.

The main source of income is land both in the hill and tarai people. Among 93% respondents under this survey, 98% respondents of the hill and 85% of the tarai explained that the agriculture to be the main source of their income . The rate of land-resource dependants trend is gradually moving from east to the far west. According to this, eastern region 88%, central region 91%, western region 96% and far

western region 98% respondents said that their main source of income is agriculture.

In comparison to other sectors, the eastern region hill and western region tarai sectors' people are more depended upon agriculture. 99% people's main income source is agriculture in these sectors. After that, there are 46% respondents who believe to have done livestock keeping, cooly work etc. is also the source of income. There are 67% - 68% who believe other occupation also a source of income in the eastern region and far western region. Approx 10% respondents explained that the service is also a source of income and other 5% said that business is also an occupation. The maximum numbers of earning from services (16%) are found in the hill areas of western region. And maximum numbers of earning from business (11%) are found in the tarai areas of eastern region, and least numbers of people earn for living by industry.

3.2. Development Sectors (hill & tarai)
(C. 2-7) (Table 4,5,8-9,11,102-123)

Here, the effects to four development regions from different types of undertaken projects are analysed. Most of the households have agriculture as their main occupation. Also, there seems to be equal in landholding, self tilling and main income source in all four development regions. Other details (variable) in average are informed on the statistical basis in the following forms:

(a) Eastern Development Sector

In this sector each household members are 7, and they till 1.76 hectare paddy land and 1.68 hectare terraced land.

When compared with the other sectors on the basis of development programs carried out by district and village panchayat, this sector seems quite backward in developments. However, this sector had been benefited by the additional irrigation facility, industrial development, post office service, timely receipt of Gorkhapatra (newspaper) and including bank-loan facility during past five years.

(b) Western Region Development Sector

In this sector each household members are 7 and cultivate 1.69 hectare of paddy land and .51 hectare terraced land.

In comparison to other development sectors there is less development in postal services in this sector, but the people of this place is highly benefitted by land reform programs, road and transportation developments. But the people of this sector has been experienced that the expenditure in social activities and festival is decreasing in this sector.

(c) Western Region Development Sector

The household members of this sector are 7 persons and they cultivate 1.33 to 0.27 hectare land.

In comparison to other sectors they are less benefited from Cooperative (Sajha), Cooperative land survey and drinking water in this sector. It has also been experienced that this sector is less benefited by the forest protection and preservation, and industrial development. Radio Nepal programs and Muluki Ain has also not effected very much to

the people of this sector. However, the availability of agricultural tools, regular visits of family planning team and effective works of Department of Communications have been highly effected to the lives of people in this sector.

(d) Far Western Region Sector (hill and tarai)

There seems to present more family members in each household in this sector. The eight household members cultivate 1.42 hectare to 1.47 hectare of terraced land in this sector.

The people of this place complained that they do not receive the newspaper regularly in comparision to other sectors. But there has been found encouraging information that the production of agriculture was considerably increased this year than last year. The numbers of villagers have been able to increase their income this year. The Cooperative and Radio Nepal had effected more to the people of this area. This sector has also been benefited by education since past five years.

3.3. Guidelines of Results Received from Regression Analysis

The Regression Analysis, Demi Variable method and regression examples are provided on the separate page. The macro index as per geophysical sector, sharp index socio-economic and characteristics of economy (number of household members, source of income etc.) are regressed.

The comparative study has been done by geographical sector using regression method on the macro index to study about the effects influenced by the various projects. Similarly, in charp index, the social and economic variables are shown by regression. This shows the correlation of analysis between the effects of development projects/programs and social and economic variables of the household.

1. Macro Index

The following sectors had been benefited by the above mentioned development projects and programs among the eight geographic sectors on the basis of experiences gained by people. This was done through regression analysis using macro index.

Central Region hill
Far Western Region hill
Central Region tarai
Far Western Region tarai
Eastern Region hill
Eastern Region tarai
Western Region hill
Western Region tarai

It has been experienced that the effects of the development projects and programs had been influenced more to the central region and less to the western region. Next to central region section, far western region people had gained more benefit in comparison than that of the other sectors. The reasons for this are given below:

- (a) On the selection of the panchayats to be surveyed, town sector (town panchayat) cannot be included, because, among selected 12 panchayats there existed only one town in/panchayat, and this town panchayat was within the selected panchayats. Therefore, the effects influenced by the development projects and programs carried out within the town sectors are not included in this survey.

(b) This could have happened due to very rough estimation of the respondents of that sector about the effects of the development projects and programs.

(c) Surkhet district was selected among the hill districts and there carried out more development projects and programs since past five years, so that the macro index is higher.

Through ^{quantitative} / analysis (R^2) the coefficient determination remains more than zero, therefore it tells that there is relationship between geographical development sectors and the macro index.

2. When micro index is introduced variable regression with the household socio-economy the following informations have been known. Micro index (individual benefit from development projects and programs) the number of household members present in the family and each member (own land or given to tenants or tenants) appeared to be not depended on their land.

When it was analysed to understand to which occupation of people are benefited more from development projects and programs, such as service holders were more benefited and after that traders. Agriculturist and other occupation holders were equally benefited also. On the basis of micro index the main household services can be categorized as follows:-

Service occupation

Business occupation=agriculture-occupation=other occupation

Similarly, when it was analysed as to which type of relationship between the household and land would offer sound benefit from the project developments and programs to its people, it was found that those who are both landowners and tenants were benefited more. After that landowner himself, landowner tiller and tenants, and landowner himself and landowner tiller and tenants have also been benefited by the project developments.

The following are the landholders on the basis of micro index:-

landowner and tenants

landowner and landowner tiller and tenants=landowner
and landowner tiller

tenants=landownertiller=landowner=landowner tiller and
tenants

Others

The source of income appears in the following order on the basis of micro index:-

main income from trade=main income from industry=

main income from other sources =main income from land=

main income from services

Because of more than zero coefficient of determination through quantitative
/ analysis (R^2) that it proves there is a relationship

between household socio-economy and micro index.

CHAPTER 4

The Feature of a Nepalese Household

Here, a household of one Nepalese family is portrayed on the basis of results obtained from the survey guideline.

If a whole family members of the house is present, usually, in one family there are four male and three female. The main occupation of the household is agriculture and they occupy 1 hectare terrace land and 1.5. hectare paddy land and also they are self tiller of the land.

Due to lack of rain in the monsoon season in comparison to last year, especially agriculture production could not increase this year.

The result of this was due to lack of good seeds, and fertilizers.

There has been no increase since last five years in the irrigation facility, therefore farmers of the panchayat could not fulfil their needs in irrigation. Although there are some irrigation facility in the village panchayat but only large scale landholders are getting more benefit from this irrigation

They believe that they are getting very less benefit from land reform programs. They hear about the facility of getting loans for purchasing developed seeds and fertilizers from the existing cooperative organization, but they have no any such facility in their own panchayat and are remote from getting such facility by themselves. They knew in some extent that the consuming commodities are also sold in reduced price by Sajha organization. From land survey it had been made possible to keep the land record properly. There has been not appeared any resettlement programs within the panchayat included for the survey. There is scarcity of firewood due to deforestation.

There has been constructed footpath and temporary road more in comparison to last year so that the members of this household have able to go to the market and surrounding areas easily. In more panchayats there do not appear air transportation facility within the five kosh (about 15 miles) distance. This family believes that there is no availability of electricity and not paying more attention in making available of pure drinking water in the panchayat. There is no other industry in the village panchayat sector except one rice mill establishment which believed to have given some employment opportunity.

This family knows the availability of post office within five kosh distance of the village panchayat and think that there is progress in the development of postal services. Now, letters are going and coming in shorter time and postage stamps are also easily available in the local sector. This family has no radio so they have no chance to listen radio. Other radio listerners have more interest in listening agricultural programs. This family doesn't know about the showing of movie and there is no development in social culture, and it is gradually decreasing. They never receive the newspapers. Even those who could read in the family members have no chance to read it. There is no facility of telephone and wireless.

This family knows something about National Education System. They believe that the objective of this system is to make Primary Education free. It is also known that the children of this family go to the lower middled school which is situated within miles of the village. As a result of education development within five years there have been increased in the numbers of school going children. They understand that the educational facility is available in the village.

Cholera, TABC and smallpox injections are given to the villagers to protect their health. If any member of the family become ill, they used to take the patient to the nearest hospital or health post. This family also believe that the objective of family planning programs is to create a happy family by means of birth control. However, the family planning team had not paid visit to this village. Because of this defect the objective of family planning has not been able to fulfil. This family understands the benefit from the banking system and believes bank to be the safest place to deposit their surplus money. But, the bank is not yet established within the 4 miles distance of the village panchayat, therefore, when they are in need of money, are compelled to take loan from their kinsmen, they experienced.

This family does't know about the works doing by the Local Development Department. In other hand they understand that this Dept. offers donation for development purposes. In construction side, District Panchayat had constructed temporary road and panchayat building. This family is indeed willing to offer free labor support when needed to the development programs carried ^{out} by the local panchayat. Because, they believe that the local leadership is an effective element in the development program and they also think that only the elected honest men come to the village panchayat member. They have also heard about the Back-to-the Village National Campaign and their particular job is to evaluate the works of panchayat members. Now-a-days, the girls are also beggining to go to school equally as boys. They think, the honest men are respected in the village society and understand that the Muluki Ain (National Code) had been abolished the caste system and polygamy.

This year, the family believe to have not increased in their income. They also expressed that more increased portion of their income have to spend on buying consuming goods and clothes. They think that those who have been improved their living standard during ten years period, they were especially hardworking people. At present their expenditure on festival and other social activities is decreasing in comparision to previous years. If there was some increase it was due to increase in the members of the household.

ANNEX 1A

The Order of Index on the Basis of Geographical Sector

Table No. 1

Increase of agricultural production in 2033 in comparison to 2032

Question No. 9

<u>Far Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>6.41</u>
Far Western Region Hill	2.81
Central Region Hill	1.18
Western Region Hill	.72
Eastern Region Tarai	.49
Eastern Region Hill	.44
Central Region Tarai	.03
Eastern Region Tarai	.00

Table No. 2

Development of agricultural tools in F Y 2033 in comparison to 2032

Question No. 15

Western Region Hill	2.56
<u>Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>2.46</u>
Far Western Region Tarai	2.20
Central Region Tarai	2.12
Eastern Region Tarai	2.07
Far Western Region Hill	2.04
Central Region Hill	2.00
Eastern Region Hill	1.96

Table No. 3

Benefit of additional irrigation facility from past five years

Question No. 19(a)

<u>Eastern Region Tarai</u>	<u>8.37</u>
Western Region Hill	4.00
Far Western Region Hill	1.87
Central Region Hill	.28
Far Western Region Tarai	.00
Central Region Tarai	.00
Eastern Region Hill	.00
Western Region Tarai	--

Table No. 4

Benefit from Land Reform Programs

Question No. 21

<u>Central Region Tarai</u>	<u>2.77</u>
Central Region Hill	2.10
Far Western Region Tarai	1.86
Eastern Region Tarai	1.64
Eastern Region Hill	1.35
Far Western Region Hill	1.31
Western Region Tarai	1.21
Western Region Hill	1.20

Table No. 5

Benefit from Cooperative (Sajha)

Question No. 24

<u>Far Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Far Western Region Hill	1.60
Central Region Hill	1.60
Central Region Tarai	1.58
Eastern Region Tarai	1.50
Western Region Tarai	1.47
Central Region Hill	1.42
Eastern Region Hill	--

Table No. 6

Benefit from Survey (Land)

Question No. 28

Far Western Region Hill	2.26
<u>Eastern Region Tarai</u>	<u>2.24</u>
Eastern Region Hill	2.09
Central Region Tarai	2.04
Central Region Hill	2.01
Far Western Region Tarai	1.96
<u>Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>1.84</u>
Western Region Hill	1.60

Table No. 7

Development towards Forest
Protection and Conservation

Question No. 35

Eastern Region Hill	3.22
<u>Central Region Hill</u>	<u>3.10</u>
Far Western Region Tarai	2.46
Eastern Region Tarai	2.14
Far Western Region Hill	1.95
<u>Central Region Tarai</u>	<u>1.52</u>
Western Region Hill	.93
Western Region Tarai	.38

Table No. 8

Benefit from Development of Road
and Communications

Question No. 39

Central Region Hill	2.54
<u>Central Region Tarai</u>	<u>2.15</u>
Eastern Region Tarai	1.75
Eastern Region Hill	1.64
Far Western Region Hill	1.51
Western Region Hill	1.31
<u>Far Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>1.30</u>
Western Region Tarai	1.10

Table No. 9

Progress in drinking water

Question No. 77

Central Region Hill	.96
Far Western Region Hill	.89
<u>Eastern Region Hill</u>	<u>.88</u>
Eastern Region Tarai	.46
Western Region Hill	.45
<u>Central Region Tarai</u>	<u>.09</u>
Far Western Region Tarai	.06
Western Region Tarai	.05

Table No. 11

Progress towards postal services

Question No. 49

Eastern Region Hill	9.93
<u>Far Western Region Hill</u>	<u>9.70</u>
Eastern Region Tarai	9.52
Western Region Tarai	9.29
Western Region Hill	9.19
Central Region Hill	9.16
<u>Far Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>9.05</u>
Central Region Tarai	8.91

Table No. 10

Progress towards Industrial Development

Question No. 45

Eastern Region Tarai	2.28
<u>Central Region Tarai</u>	<u>1.98</u>
Western Region Hill	.92
Far Western Region Hill	.83
Far Western Region Tarai	.77
Central Region Hill	.40
Eastern Region Hill	.29
Western Region Tarai	.00

Table No. 12

Benefit from the Department of Information

Question No. 51

<u>Western Region Hill</u>	<u>.93</u>
Eastern Region Tarai	.43
Far Western Region Hill	.29
Central Region Hill	.14
Western Region Tarai	.12
Central Region Tarai	.05
Eastern Region Hill	.05
Far Western Region Tarai	.00

Table No. 13Benefit from Radio Nepal
Programs

Question No. 55

Far Western Region Tarai	3.50
Eastern Region Hill	2.75
Far Western Region Hill	2.69
Central Region Hill	2.59
Central Region Tarai	2.26
Eastern Region Tarai	2.23
<u>Western Region Hill</u>	<u>2.04</u>
<u>Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>1.71</u>

Table No. 15Benefit from Education
Development from past five years

Question No. 69

<u>Far Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>5.77</u>
<u>Far Western Region Hill</u>	<u>5.47</u>
Central Region Tarai	5.24
Eastern Region Hill	4.80
Central Region Hill	4.60
<u>Western Region Hill</u>	<u>4.59</u>
<u>Eastern Region Tarai</u>	<u>4.45</u>
Western Region Tarai	4.19

Table No. 14

Newspaper (Gorkhapatra) availability

Question No. 58

Eastern Region Tarai	5.53
Central Region Hill	2.30
Western Region Hill	2.27
Eastern Region Hill	1.04
Far Western Region Hill	.44
Central Region Tarai	.05
<u>Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>.00</u>
<u>Far Western Tarai</u>	<u>.00</u>

Table No. 16

Progress towards Health

Question No. 71

<u>Eastern Region Hill</u>	<u>3.04</u>
<u>Eastern Region Tarai</u>	<u>2.58</u>
Far Western Region Hill	2.20
Western Region Hill	2.20
Central Region Hill	2.00
<u>Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>1.44</u>
<u>Central Region Tarai</u>	<u>1.41</u>
Far Western Region Tarai	1.40

Table No. 17

Visit of Family Planning Team

Question No. 73

<u>Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>5.56</u>
Western Region Hill	5.10
Eastern Region Tarai	4.67
Central Region Hill	4.08
Far Western Region Hill	3.05
Eastern Region Hill	2.14
<u>Central Region Tarai</u>	<u>1.12</u>
<u>Far Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>.55</u>

Table No. 18

Loan from the Bank

Question No. 80

<u>Far Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>1.61</u>
Eastern Region Hill	1.32
Eastern Region Tarai	1.24
Central Region Hill	.87
Western Region Hill	.7
Far Western Region Hill	.63
<u>Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>.57</u>
<u>Central Region Tarai</u>	<u>.45</u>

Table No. 19

programs
Development/carried out by
the village & Dist. Panchayat

Question No. 84

<u>Eastern Region Hill</u>	<u>4.09</u>
<u>Central Region Hill</u>	<u>3.87</u>
Far Western Region Hill	3.78
Western Region Hill	3.56
Far Western Region Tarai	3.10
<u>Central Region Tarai</u>	<u>2.98</u>
Western Region Tarai	2.59
Eastern Region Tarai	2.32

Table No. 20

Effects of Muluki Ain

Question No. 97

<u>Eastern Region Tarai</u>	<u>3.44</u>
<u>Central Region Hill</u>	<u>3.42</u>
Eastern Region Hill	3.37
Far Western Region Hill	3.1
Western Region Hill	2.7
<u>Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>2.7</u>
Central Region Tarai	2.5
Far Western Region Tarai	2.54

Table No. 21

Increase in income

Question No. 13

<u>Far Western Region Tarai</u>	<u>6.60</u>
Far Western Region Hill	4.01
Western Region Hill	.95
Central Region Hill	.64
Eastern Region Tarai	.47
Eastern Region Hill	.36
Central Region Tarai	<u>.15</u>
Western Region Tarai	.03

Table No. 22Decrease in the expenditure on
festivals & social activities

Question No. 99

<u>Central Region Tarai</u>	<u>7.16</u>
Eastern Region Tarai	4.92
Far Western Region Tarai	4.70
Central Region Hill	4.29
Eastern Region Tarai	4.10
Western Region Tarai	3.85
<u>Far Western Region Hill</u>	<u>3.04</u>
Western Region Hill	2.90

1. On the basis of mean index sign (+) and minus (-) the standard deviation figures of each sector's index is classified as greater -- medium and mean. In maximum, two lines are drawn to indicate this class and the figures in the middle of these lines are medium. The figures above and below the line illustrates the greater and mean class. More than available figure with plus sign index is greater and less than available figure with minus index is mean class. If it is indicated by only one line, the figure above the line is greater and the rest of the figures should be understood as in the medium class.

ANNEX 1B

The Order of Index on the basis of Geographical (hill & tarai) Sectors

Table No. 1

Increase of agricultural production
in FY 2033 in comparison to 2032

Question No. 9

<u>Far Western Region</u>	<u>3.79</u>
Central Region	.72
Eastern Region	.47
Western Region	.45
Nepal	1.08

Table No. 2

Development of agricultural tools
in FY 2033 in comparison to 2033

Question No. 15

<u>Western Region</u>	<u>2.53</u>
Central Region	2.08
Far Western Region	2.06
Eastern Region	2.05
Nepal	2.15

Table No. 3

Benefit of additional irrigation
facility from past five years .

Question No. 19(a)

<u>Eastern Region</u>	<u>8.00</u>
Western Region	4.00
Far Western Region	1.71
Central Region	.10
Nepal	1.07

Table No. 4

Benefit from Land Reform Programs

Question No. 221

<u>Central Region</u>	<u>2.36</u>
Far Western Region	1.51
Eastern Region	1.47
Western Region	1.21
Nepal	1.65

Table No. 5

Benefit from the Cooperative progress

Question No. 24

<u>Far Wester Region</u>	<u>1.71</u>
Central Region	1.59
<u>Eastern Region</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Western Region	1.58
Nepal	1.58

Table No. 6

Benefit from Survey

Question No. 28

Eastern Region	2.24
Far Western Region	2.16
<u>Central Region</u>	<u>2.03</u>
Western Region	1.83
Nepal	2.07

Table No. 7

Development towards Fores Protection and Conservation

Question No.35

Eastern Region	2.75
Central Region	2.53
<u>Far Western Region</u>	<u>2.06</u>
Western Region	.80
Nepal	2.06

Table No. 8

Benefit from Development of Roads and Communications

Question No. 35

<u>Central Region</u>	2.35
Eastern Region	1.73
Far Western Region	1.46
Western Region	1.30
Nepal	1.82

Table No. 9

Progress in the provision of drinking water

Question No. 77

Far Western Region	.67
Eastern Region	.64
<u>Central Region</u>	<u>.59</u>
Western Region	.31
Nepal	.50

Table No. 10

Progress towards Industrial Development

Question No. 45

<u>Eastern Region</u>	<u>1.42</u>
Central Region	1.06
<u>Far Western Region</u>	<u>.81</u>
Western Region	.58
Nepal	.99

Table No. 11

Progress towards Postal Services

Question No. 49

<u>Eastern Region</u>	<u>9.73</u>
Far Western Region	9.54
<u>Western Region</u>	<u>9.22</u>
Central Region	8.85
Nepal	9.28

Table No. 12

Benefit from the Department of Information work

Question No. 51

<u>Western Region</u>	<u>.63</u>
Eastern Region	.26
Far Western Region	.21
Western Region	.10
Nepal	.31

Table No. 13

Benefit from the Radio Nepal Programs

Question No. 55

<u>Far Western Region</u>	<u>2.80</u>
Central Region	2.46
<u>Eastern Region</u>	<u>2.34</u>
Western Region	2.00
Nepal	2.37

Table No. 14

Newspaper (Gorkhapatra) availability

Question No. 58

<u>Eastern Region</u>	<u>2.88</u>
Western Region	1.33
<u>Central Region</u>	<u>1.36</u>
Far Western Region	.25
Nepal	1.60

Table No. 15

Benefit from Educational Development from past five years

Question No. 69

<u>Far Western Region</u>	<u>5.55</u>
Central Region	4.81
Eastern Region	4.58
Western Region	4.52
Nepal	4.83

Table No. 16

Progress towards Health

Question No. 16

<u>Eastern Region</u>	<u>2.71</u>
Far Western Region	2.05
Western Region	1.92
Central Region	1.71
Nepal	2.14

Table No. 17

Visits of Family Planning Team

Question No. 75

<u>Western Region</u>	<u>5.28</u>
Eastern Region	3.29
Central Region	3.04
Far Western Region	2.34
Nepal	3.73

Table No. 18

Loan from the Bank

Question No. 80

<u>Eastern Region</u>	<u>1.26</u>
Far Western Region	.89
Central Region	.68
Western Region	.68
Nepal	.89

Table No. 19

Development works carried out
by village and District Panchayat

Question No. 84

<u>Far Western Region</u>	<u>3.61</u>
Western Region	3.49
<u>Central Region</u>	<u>3.46</u>
Eastern Region	3.12
Nepal	3.38

Table No. 20

Effects of Mulki Ain

Question No. 97

<u>Eastern Region</u>	<u>3.40</u>
Central Region	3.13
<u>Far Western Region</u>	<u>3.00</u>
Western Region	2.78
Nepal	3.13

Table No. 21

Increase in income

Question No. 13

<u>Far Western Region</u>	<u>4.66</u>
Western Region	.61
Central Region	.42
Eastern Region	.42
Nepal	1.18

Table No. 22

Decrease in festival and
social activities expenditure

Question No. 99

<u>Central Region</u>	<u>5.55</u>
Eastern Region	4.56
Far Western Region	3.49
Western Region	3.24
Nepal	4.28

ANNEX 2

Macro and Micro Index

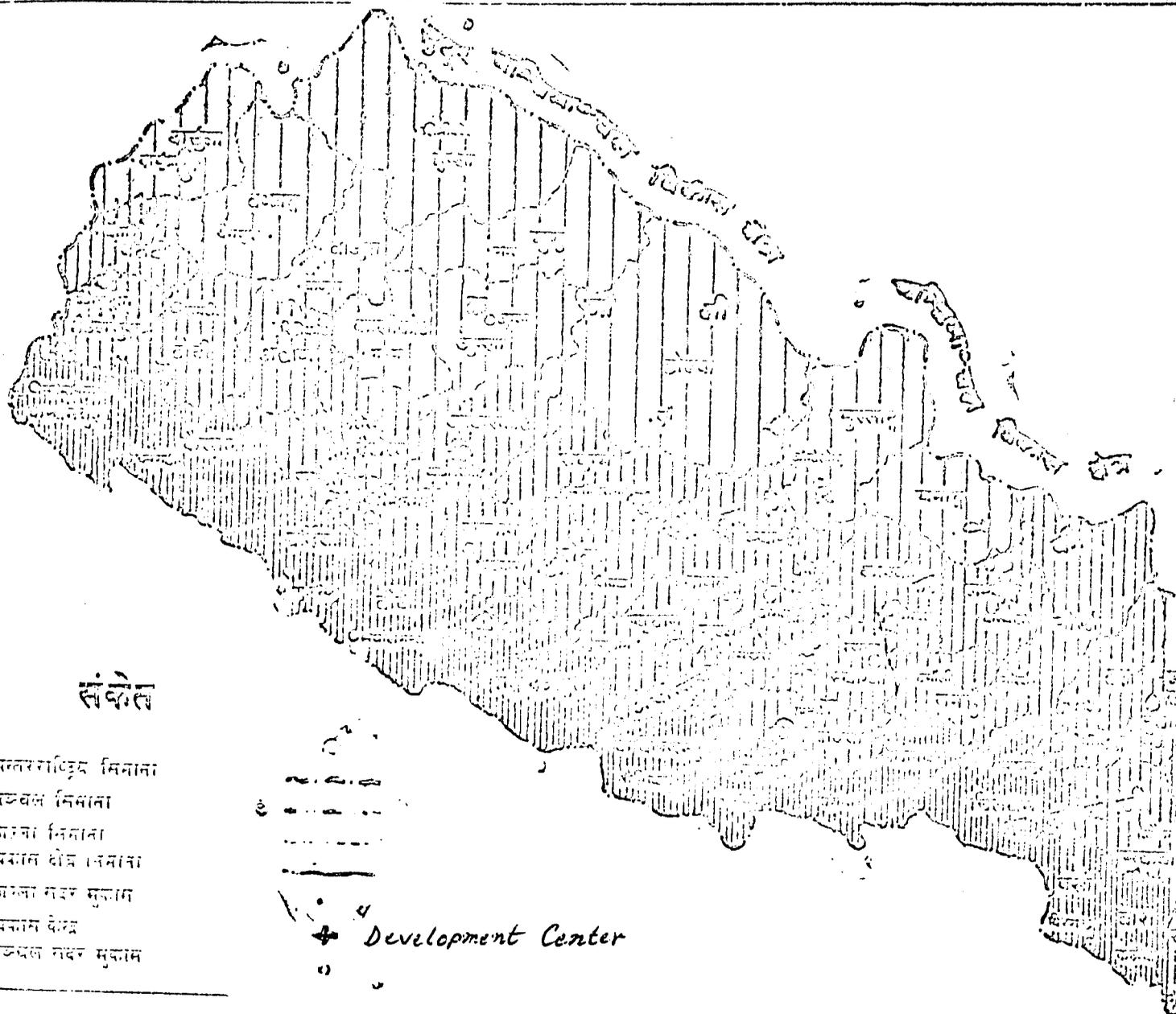
Macro Index

a09	a13	a14	a15	a18	a20	a23	a25	a27	
---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+
m09	m13	m14	m15	m18	m20	m23	m25	m27	
a31	a35	a38	a40	a42	a44	a47	a49	a51	
---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+
m31	m35	m38	m40	m42	m44	m47	m49	m51	
a55	a56	a57	a58	a60	a62	a63	a69	a71	
---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+
m55	m56	m57	m58	m60	m62	m63	m69	m71	
a74	a77	a78	a83	a84	a88	a90	a92	a94	
---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+
m74	m77	m78	m83	m84	m88	m90	m92	m94	
			a95	a97	a99				
			---	+	---	+			
			m95	m97	m99) / 39.

Micro Index

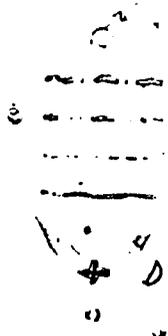
a11	a12	a13	a14	a19	a21	a24	a28	a29	
---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+
m11	m12	m13	m14	m19	m21	m24	m28	m29	
a32	a33	a36	a39	a41	a44	a45	a50	a52	
---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+
m32	m33	m36	m39	m41	m44	m45	m50	m52	
a59	a60	a65	a66	a72	a75	a77	a79	a80	
---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+
m69	m60	m65	m56	m72	m75	m77	m79	m80	
a81	a82	a86	a87	a93	a99				
---	+	---	+	---	+				
m81	m82	m86	m87	m93	m99) / 33.

1. 'a' illustrates the total index based on that question, 'm' tells the answer of that question. The total index is divided by answer figures of the question to obtain average index. The above illustrated (used together) 'a' and 'm' figures denotes to the same figures of those questions. In this manner, the questions are included, 39 in macro index and 33 in the micro index respectively.



संकेत

- अंतरराष्ट्रीय मिनाना
- अष्टवक्र मिनाना
- जिला मिनाना
- विकास क्षेत्र मिनाना
- जिला सदर मुकाम
- विकास क्षेत्र
- राज्यपाल सदर मुकाम



+ Development Center

- हिमाली जिल्ला
- पहाडी जिल्ला
- तराई जिल्ला
- छानिएका जिल्ला



- Himalayan District
- Hill District
- Terai District

नैपाल

सामैलिक विभाजन

५० २५ ० ५० १०० कि मि

५

